SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

98TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2021

1:15 O'CLOCK P.M.

NO. 98
[January 12, 2021]

SENATE
Daily Journal Index
98th Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Senator Antonio Muñoz, Chicago, Illinois, presiding.
A moment of silence was observed by all members of the Senate.
Senator Bennett led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Monday, January 11, 2021, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
The motion prevailed.

REPORTS RECEIVED

ISBE 2020-23 Strategic Plan, submitted by the Illinois State Board of Education.

CMS 2020 Annual Reports Summary July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020, submitted by the Department of Central Management Services.

Hiring and Employment Monitoring Report - Fourth Quarter and Annual Report 2020, submitted by the Office of Executive Inspector General.

The foregoing reports were ordered received and placed on file in the Secretary's Office.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:
SENATE BILL NO. 1608
A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.
Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1608
House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1608
Passed the House, as amended, January 11, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1608

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1608 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 605-10 as follows:
(20 ILCS 605/605-10) (was 20 ILCS 605/46.1 in part)
Sec. 605-10. Powers and duties. The ~~The~~ Department has the powers and duties enumerated in the Sections following this Section.
(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1608

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1608 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-5. The Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:
(30 ILCS 575/4) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.604)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 4. Award of State contracts.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), not less than 30% ~~20%~~ of the total dollar amount of State contracts, as defined by the Secretary of the Council and approved by the Council, shall be established as an aspirational goal to be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities; provided, however, that of the total amount of all State contracts awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities pursuant to this Section, contracts representing at least 16% ~~11%~~ shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, contracts representing at least 10% ~~7%~~ shall be awarded to women-owned businesses, and contracts representing at least 4% ~~2%~~ shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

(a-5) In addition to the aspirational goals in awarding State contracts set under subsection (a), the Department of Central Management Services shall by rule further establish committed diversity aspirational goals for State contracts awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities. Such efforts shall include, but not be limited to, further concerted outreach efforts to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

The above percentage relates to the total dollar amount of State contracts during each State fiscal year, calculated by examining independently each type of contract for each agency or public institutions of higher education which lets such contracts. Only that percentage of arrangements which represents the participation of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities on such contracts shall be included. State contracts subject to the requirements of this Act shall include the requirement that only expenditures to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that perform a commercially useful function may be counted toward the goals set forth by this Act. Contracts shall include a definition of "commercially useful function" that is consistent with 49 CFR 26.55(c).

(b) Not less than 20% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts is established as an aspirational goal to be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Within one year after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department of Central Management Services shall conduct a social scientific study that measures the impact of discrimination on minority and women business development in Illinois. Within 18 months after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department shall issue a report of its findings and any recommendations on whether to adjust the goals for minority and women participation established in this Act. Copies of this report and the social scientific study shall be filed with the Governor and the General Assembly.

By December 1, 2020, the Department of Central Management Services shall conduct a new social scientific study that measures the impact of discrimination on minority and women business development in Illinois. By June 1, 2022, the Department shall issue a report of its findings and any recommendations on whether to adjust the goals for minority and women participation established in this Act. Copies of this report and the social scientific study shall be filed with the Governor~~, the Advisory Board,~~ and the General Assembly. By December 1, 2022, the Department of Central Management Services Business Enterprise Program shall develop a model for social scientific disparity study sourcing for local governmental units to adapt and implement to address regional disparities in public procurement.

(e) Except as permitted under this Act or as otherwise mandated by federal law or regulation, those who submit bids or proposals for State contracts subject to the provisions of this Act, whose bids or proposals are successful and include a utilization plan but that fail to meet the goals set forth in subsection (b) of this Section, shall be notified of that deficiency and shall be afforded a period not to exceed 10 calendar days from the date of notification to cure that deficiency in the bid or proposal. The deficiency in the bid or proposal may only be cured by contracting with additional subcontractors who are owned by minorities or women. Any increase in cost to a contract for the addition of a subcontractor to cure a bid's deficiency shall not affect the bid price, shall not be used in the request for an exemption in this Act, and in no case shall an identified subcontractor with a certification made pursuant to this Act be terminated from the contract without the written consent of the State agency or public institution of higher education entering into the contract.

(f) Non-construction solicitations that include Business Enterprise Program participation goals shall require bidders and offerors to include utilization plans. Utilization plans are due at the time of bid or offer

submission. Failure to complete and include a utilization plan, including documentation demonstrating good faith effort when requesting a waiver, shall render the bid or offer non-responsive.
(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-170, eff. 1-1-20; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-26-20.)

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Sections 20-15, 20-60, and 35-30 and by adding Section 50-85 as follows:

(30 ILCS 500/20-15)

Sec. 20-15. Competitive sealed proposals.

(a) Conditions for use. When provided under this Code or under rules, or when the purchasing agency determines in writing that the use of competitive sealed bidding is either not practicable or not advantageous to the State, a contract may be entered into by competitive sealed proposals.

(b) Request for proposals. Proposals shall be solicited through a request for proposals.

(c) Public notice. Public notice of the request for proposals shall be published in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the date set in the invitation for the opening of proposals.

(d) Receipt of proposals. Proposals shall be opened publicly or via an electronic procurement system in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the request for proposals, but proposals shall be opened in a manner to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiation. A record of proposals shall be prepared and shall be open for public inspection after contract award.

(e) Evaluation factors. The requests for proposals shall state the relative importance of price and other evaluation factors. Proposals shall be submitted in 3 ~~2~~ parts: the first, ~~covering items except~~ price; and the second, commitment to diversity; and the third, all other items. Each part of all proposals shall be evaluated and ranked independently of the other parts of all proposals. The results of the evaluation of all 3 parts shall be used in ranking of proposals ~~covering price~~. ~~The first part of all proposals shall be evaluated and ranked independently of the second part of all proposals.~~

(e-5) Method of scoring.

(1) The point scoring methodology for competitive sealed proposals shall provide points for commitment to diversity. Those points shall be equivalent to 20% of the points assigned to the third part of the proposal, all other items.

(2) Factors to be considered in the award of these points shall be set by rule by the applicable chief procurement officer and may include, but are not limited to:

(A) whether or how well the respondent, on the solicitation being evaluated, met the goal of contracting or subcontracting with businesses owned by women, minorities, or persons with disabilities;

(B) whether the respondent, on the solicitation being evaluated, assisted businesses owned by women, minorities, or persons with disabilities in obtaining lines of credit, insurance, necessary equipment, supplies, materials, or related assistance or services;

(C) the percentage of prior year revenues of the respondent that involve businesses owned by women, minorities, or persons with disabilities;

(D) whether the respondent has a written supplier diversity program, including, but not limited to, use of diversity vendors in the supply chain and a training or mentoring program with businesses owned by women, minorities, or persons with disabilities; and

(E) the percentage of members of the respondent's governing board, senior executives, and managers who are women, minorities, or persons with disabilities.

(3) If any State agency or public institution of higher education contract is eligible to be paid for or reimbursed, in whole or in part, with federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, and the provisions of this subsection (e-5) would result in the loss of those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, then the contract is exempt from the provisions of this Section in order to remain eligible for those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans. For the purposes of this subsection (e-5):

"Manager" means a person who controls or administers all or part of a company or similar organization.

"Minorities" has the same meaning as "minority person" under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

"Persons with disabilities" has the same meaning as "person with a disability" under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

"Senior executive" means the chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer, or anyone else in charge of a principal business unit or function.

"Women" has the same meaning as "woman" under Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

(f) Discussion with responsible offerors and revisions of offers or proposals. As provided in the request for proposals and under rules, discussions may be conducted with responsible offerors who submit offers or proposals determined to be reasonably susceptible of being selected for award for the purpose of clarifying and assuring full understanding of and responsiveness to the solicitation requirements. Those offerors shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revision of proposals. Revisions may be permitted after submission and before award for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. In conducting discussions there shall be no disclosure of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors. If information is disclosed to any offeror, it shall be provided to all competing offerors.

(g) Award. Awards shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the State, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals. The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/20-60)

Sec. 20-60. Duration of contracts.

(a) Maximum duration. A contract may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the State but not exceeding 10 years inclusive, beginning January 1, 2010, of proposed contract renewals. Third parties may lease State-owned dark fiber networks for any period of time deemed to be in the best interest of the State, but not exceeding 20 years. The length of a lease for real property or capital improvements shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 40-25. The length of energy conservation program contracts or energy savings contracts or leases shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 25-45. A contract for bond or mortgage insurance awarded by the Illinois Housing Development Authority, however, may be entered into for any period of time less than or equal to the maximum period of time that the subject bond or mortgage may remain outstanding.

(b) Subject to appropriation. All contracts made or entered into shall recite that they are subject to termination and cancellation in any year for which the General Assembly fails to make an appropriation to make payments under the terms of the contract.

(c) The chief procurement officer shall file a proposed extension or renewal of a contract with the Procurement Policy Board prior to entering into any extension or renewal if the cost associated with the extension or renewal exceeds $249,999. The Procurement Policy Board may object to the proposed extension or renewal within 30 calendar days and require a hearing before the Board prior to entering into the extension or renewal. If the Procurement Policy Board does not object within 30 calendar days or takes affirmative action to recommend the extension or renewal, the chief procurement officer may enter into the extension or renewal of a contract. This subsection does not apply to any emergency procurement, any procurement under Article 40, or any procurement exempted by Section 1-10(b) of this Code. If any State agency contract is paid for in whole or in part with federal-aid funds, grants, or loans and the provisions of this subsection would result in the loss of those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, then the contract is exempt from the provisions of this subsection in order to remain eligible for those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, and the State agency shall file notice of this exemption with the Procurement Policy Board prior to entering into the proposed extension or renewal. Nothing in this subsection permits a chief procurement officer to enter into an extension or renewal in violation of subsection (a). By August 1 each year, the Procurement Policy Board shall file a report with the General Assembly identifying for the previous fiscal year (i) the proposed extensions or renewals that were filed with the Board and whether the Board objected and (ii) the contracts exempt from this subsection.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section, the Department of Innovation and Technology may enter into leases for dark fiber networks for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the State but not exceeding 20 years inclusive. The Department of Innovation and Technology may lease dark fiber networks from third parties only for the primary purpose of providing services (i) to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer and State agencies, as defined under Section 5-15 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois or (ii) for anchor institutions, as defined in Section 7 of the Illinois Century Network Act. Dark fiber network lease contracts shall be subject to all other provisions of this Code and any applicable rules or requirements, including, but not limited to, publication of lease solicitations, use of standard State contracting terms and conditions, and approval of vendor certifications and financial disclosures.

(e) As used in this Section, "dark fiber network" means a network of fiber optic cables laid but currently unused by a third party that the third party is leasing for use as network infrastructure.

(f) No vendor shall be eligible for renewal of a contract when that vendor has failed to meet the goals agreed to in the vendor's utilization plan unless the State agency has determined that the vendor made good faith efforts toward meeting the contract goals and has issued a waiver or that vendor is not otherwise excused from compliance by the chief procurement officer in consultation with the purchasing State Agency. The form and content of the waiver shall be prescribed by each chief procurement officer who shall maintain on his or her official website a database of waivers granted under this Section with respect to contracts under his or her jurisdiction. The database shall be updated periodically and shall be searchable by contractor name and by contracting State agency or public institution of higher education.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-611, eff. 7-20-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/35-30)

Sec. 35-30. Awards.

(a) All State contracts for professional and artistic services, except as provided in this Section, shall be awarded using the competitive request for proposal process outlined in this Section.The scoring for requests for proposals shall include the commitment to diversity factors and methodology described in subsection (e-5) of Section 20-15.

(b) For each contract offered, the chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, or his or her designee shall use the appropriate standard solicitation forms available from the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer.

(c) Prepared forms shall be submitted to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, for publication in its Illinois Procurement Bulletin and circulation to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer's list of prequalified vendors. Notice of the offer or request for proposal shall appear at least 14 calendar days before the response to the offer is due.

(d) All interested respondents shall return their responses to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, which shall open and record them. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer then shall forward the responses, together with any information it has available about the qualifications and other State work of the respondents.

(e) After evaluation, ranking, and selection, the responsible chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, or his or her designee shall notify the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, of the successful respondent and shall forward a copy of the signed contract for the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer's file. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer shall publish the names of the responsible procurement decision-maker, the agency letting the contract, the successful respondent, a contract reference, and value of the let contract in the next appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

(f) For all professional and artistic contracts with annualized value that exceeds $100,000, evaluation and ranking by price are required. Any chief procurement officer or State purchasing officer, but not their designees, may select a respondent other than the lowest respondent by price. In any case, when the contract exceeds the $100,000 threshold and the lowest respondent is not selected, the chief procurement officer or the State purchasing officer shall forward together with the contract notice of who the low respondent by price was and a written decision as to why another was selected to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer shall publish as provided in subsection (e) of Section 35-30, but shall include notice of the chief procurement officer's or State purchasing officer's written decision.

(g) The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction and higher education chief procurement officer may each refine, but not contradict, this Section by promulgating rules for submission to the Procurement Policy Board and then to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Any refinement shall be based on the principles and procedures of the federal Architect-Engineer Selection Law, Public Law 92-582 Brooks Act, and the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act; except that pricing shall be an integral part of the selection process.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/50-85 new)

Sec. 50-85. Diversity training.(a) Each chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, procurement compliance monitor, applicable support staff of each chief procurement officer, State agency purchasing and contracting staff, those identified under subsection (c) of Section 5-45 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act who have the authority to participate personally and substantially in the award of

State contracts, and any other State agency staff with substantial procurement and contracting responsibilities as determined by the chief procurement officer, in consultation with the State agency, shall complete annual training for diversity and inclusion. Each chief procurement officer shall prescribe the program of diversity and inclusion training appropriate for each chief procurement officer's jurisdiction.

Section 5-10. The Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by changing Sections 4f and 6 as follows:

(30 ILCS 575/4f)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 4f. Award of State contracts.

(1) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Illinois to promote and encourage each State agency and public institution of higher education to use businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the area of goods and services, including, but not limited to, insurance services, investment management services, information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services. Furthermore, each State agency and public institution of higher education shall utilize such firms to the greatest extent feasible within the bounds of financial and fiduciary prudence, and take affirmative steps to remove any barriers to the full participation of such firms in the procurement and contracting opportunities afforded.

(a) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards a contract for insurance services, for each State agency or public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use insurance brokers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total annual premiums or fees; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

(b) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards a contract for investment services, for each State agency or public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use emerging investment managers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total funds under management; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities. Furthermore, it is the aspirational goal that not less than 20% of the direct asset managers of the State funds be minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(c) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards contracts for information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services, for each State agency and public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use such firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act and lawyers who are minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total dollar amount of State contracts; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities or minority lawyers; contracts representing at least 7% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to women-owned businesses or women who are lawyers; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities or persons with disabilities who are lawyers.

(d) When a community college awards a contract for insurance services, investment services, information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services, it shall be the aspirational goal of each community college to use businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined in this Act for not less than 20% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services collectively; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities. When a community college awards contracts for investment services, contracts awarded to investment

managers who are not emerging investment managers as defined in this Act shall not be considered businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities for the purposes of this Section.

(e) When a State agency or public institution of higher education issues competitive solicitations and the award history for a service or supply category shows awards to a class of business owners that are underrepresented, the Council shall determine the reason for the disparity and shall identify potential and appropriate methods to minimize or eliminate the cause for the disparity.

If any State agency or public institution of higher education contract is eligible to be paid for or reimbursed, in whole or in part, with federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, and the provisions of this paragraph (e) would result in the loss of those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, then the contract is exempt from the provisions of this paragraph (e) in order to remain eligible for those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans.

(2) As used in this Section:

"Accounting services" means the measurement, processing and communication of financial information about economic entities including, but is not limited to, financial accounting, management accounting, auditing, cost containment and auditing services, taxation and accounting information systems.

"Architectural and engineering services" means professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, or incidental services, that members of the architectural and engineering professions, and individuals in their employ, may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveying and mapping, tests, evaluations, consultations, comprehensive planning, program management, conceptual designs, plans and specifications, value engineering, construction phase services, soils engineering, drawing reviews, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services.

"Emerging investment manager" means an investment manager or claims consultant having assets under management below $10 billion or otherwise adjudicating claims.

"Information technology services" means, but is not limited to, specialized technology-oriented solutions by combining the processes and functions of software, hardware, networks, telecommunications, web designers, cloud developing resellers, and electronics.

"Insurance broker" means an insurance brokerage firm, claims administrator, or both, that procures, places all lines of insurance, or administers claims with annual premiums or fees of at least $5,000,000 but not more than $10,000,000.

"Legal services" means work performed by a lawyer including, but not limited to, contracts in anticipation of litigation, enforcement actions, or investigations.

(3) Each State agency and public institution of higher education shall adopt policies that identify its plan and implementation procedures for increasing the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), the Council shall file no later than March 1 of each year an annual report to the Governor, the Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs, and the General Assembly. The report filed with the General Assembly shall be filed as required in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act. This report shall: (i) identify the service firms used by each State agency and public institution of higher education, (ii) identify the actions it has undertaken to increase the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, including encouraging non-minority-owned firms to use other service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as subcontractors when the opportunities arise, (iii) state any recommendations made by the Council to each State agency and public institution of higher education to increase participation by the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, and (iv) include the following:

(A) For insurance services: the names of the insurance brokers or claims consultants used, the total of risk managed by each State agency and public institution of higher education by insurance brokers, the total commissions, fees paid, or both, the lines or insurance policies placed, and the amount of premiums placed; and the percentage of the risk managed by insurance brokers, the percentage of total commission, fees paid, or both, the lines or insurance policies placed, and the amount of premiums placed with each by the insurance brokers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(B) For investment management services: the names of the investment managers used, the total funds under management of investment managers; the total commissions, fees paid, or both; the total and percentage of funds under management of emerging investment managers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, including the total and percentage of total commissions, fees paid, or both by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(C) The names of service firms, the percentage and total dollar amount paid for

professional services by category by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(D) The names of service firms, the percentage and total dollar amount paid for services by category to firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(E) The total number of contracts awarded for services by category and the total number of contracts awarded to firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(5) For community college districts, the Business Enterprise Council shall only report the following information for each community college district: (i) the name of the community colleges in the district, (ii) the name and contact information of a person at each community college appointed to be the single point of contact for vendors owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities, (iii) the policy of the community college district concerning certified vendors, (iv) the certifications recognized by the community college district for determining whether a business is owned or controlled by a minority, woman, or person with a disability, (v) outreach efforts conducted by the community college district to increase the use of certified vendors, (vi) the total expenditures by the community college district in the prior fiscal year in the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section and the amount paid to certified vendors in those divisions of work, and (vii) the total number of contracts entered into for the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section and the total number of contracts awarded to certified vendors providing these services to the community college district. The Business Enterprise Council shall not make any utilization reports under this Act for community college districts for Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016, but shall make the report required by this subsection for Fiscal Year 2017 and for each fiscal year thereafter. The Business Enterprise Council shall report the information in items (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subsection beginning in September of 2016. The Business Enterprise Council may collect the data needed to make its report from the Illinois Community College Board.

(6) The status of the utilization of services shall be discussed at each of the regularly scheduled Business Enterprise Council meetings. Time shall be allotted for the Council to receive, review, and discuss the progress of the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education; and any evidence regarding past or present racial, ethnic, or gender-based discrimination which directly impacts a State agency or public institution of higher education contracting with such firms. If after reviewing such evidence the Council finds that there is or has been such discrimination against a specific group, race or sex, the Council shall establish sheltered markets or adjust existing sheltered markets tailored to address the Council's specific findings for the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-170, eff. 1-1-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/6) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.606)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 6. Agency compliance plans. Each State agency and public institutions of higher education under the jurisdiction of this Act shall file with the Council an annual compliance plan which shall outline the goals of the State agency or public institutions of higher education for contracting with businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities for the then current fiscal year, the manner in which the agency intends to reach these goals and a timetable for reaching these goals. The Council shall review and approve the plan of each State agency and public institutions of higher education and may reject any plan that does not comply with this Act or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act.

(a) The compliance plan shall also include, but not be limited to, (1) a policy statement, signed by the State agency or public institution of higher education head, expressing a commitment to encourage the use of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, (2) the designation of the liaison officer provided for in Section 5 of this Act, (3) procedures to distribute to potential contractors and vendors the list of all businesses legitimately classified as businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities and so certified under this Act, (4) procedures to set separate contract goals on specific prime contracts and purchase orders with subcontracting possibilities based upon the type of work or services and subcontractor availability, (5) procedures to assure that contractors and vendors make good faith efforts to meet contract goals, (6) procedures for contract goal exemption, modification and waiver, and (7) the delineation of separate contract goals for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(b) Approval of the compliance plans shall include such delegation of responsibilities to the requesting State agency or public institution of higher education as the Council deems necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purpose of this Act. Such responsibilities may include, but need not be limited to those outlined in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 7, paragraph (a) of Section 8, and Section 8a of this Act.

(c) Each State agency and public institution of higher education under the jurisdiction of this Act shall file with the Council an annual report of its utilization of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities during the preceding fiscal year including lapse period spending and a mid-fiscal year report of its utilization to date for the then current fiscal year. The reports shall include a self-evaluation of the efforts of the State agency or public institution of higher education to meet its goals under the Act, as well as a plan to increase the diversity of the vendors engaged in contracts with the State agency or public institution of higher education, with a particular focus on the most underrepresented in contract awards.

(d) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this Act, any State agency or public institution of higher education which administers a construction program, for which federal law or regulations establish standards and procedures for the utilization of minority-owned and women-owned businesses and disadvantaged businesses, shall implement a disadvantaged business enterprise program to include minority-owned and women-owned businesses and disadvantaged businesses, using the federal standards and procedures for the establishment of goals and utilization procedures for the State-funded, as well as the federally assisted, portions of the program. In such cases, these goals shall not exceed those established pursuant to the relevant federal statutes or regulations. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8b, the Illinois Department of Transportation is authorized to establish sheltered markets for the State-funded portions of the program consistent with federal law and regulations. Additionally, a compliance plan which is filed by such State agency or public institution of higher education pursuant to this Act, which incorporates equivalent terms and conditions of its federally-approved compliance plan, shall be deemed approved under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-462, eff. 8-25-15; 100-391, eff. 8-25-17.)

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-1055 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-1055 new)

Sec. 605-1055. Illinois SBIR/STTR Matching Funds Program.

(a) There is established the Illinois Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Matching Funds Program to be administered by the Department. In order to foster job creation and economic development in the State, the Department may make grants to eligible businesses to match funds received by the business as an SBIR or STTR Phase I award and to encourage businesses to apply for Phase II awards.

(b) In order to be eligible for a grant under this Section, a business must satisfy all of the following conditions:

(1) The business must be a for-profit, Illinois-based business. For the purposes of this Section, an Illinois-based business is one that has its principal place of business in this State;

(2) The business must have received an SBIR/STTR Phase I award from a participating federal agency in response to a specific federal solicitation. To receive the full match, the business must also have submitted a final Phase I report, demonstrated that the sponsoring agency has interest in the Phase II proposal, and submitted a Phase II proposal to the agency.

(3) The business must satisfy all federal SBIR/STTR requirements.

(4) The business shall not receive concurrent funding support from other sources that duplicates the purpose of this Section.

(5) The business must certify that at least 51% of the research described in the federal SBIR/STTR Phase II proposal will be conducted in this State and that the business will remain an Illinois-based business for the duration of the SBIR/STTR Phase II project.

(6) The business must demonstrate its ability to conduct research in its SBIR/STTR Phase II proposal.

(c) The Department may award grants to match the funds received by a business through an SBIR/STTR Phase I proposal up to a maximum of $50,000. Seventy-five percent of the total grant shall be remitted to the business upon receipt of the SBIR/STTR Phase I award and application for funds under this Section. Twenty-five percent of the total grant shall be remitted to the business upon submission by the business of the Phase II application to the funding agency and acceptance of the Phase I report by the funding agency. A business may receive only one grant under this Section per year. A business may receive only one grant under this Section with respect to each federal proposal submission. Over its lifetime, a business may receive a maximum of 5 awards under this Section.

(d) A business shall apply, under oath, to the Department for a grant under this Section on a form prescribed by the Department that includes at least all of the following:

(1) the name of the business, the form of business organization under which it is operated, and the names and addresses of the principals or management of the business;

(2) an acknowledgment of receipt of the Phase I report and Phase II proposal by the relevant federal agency; and

(3) any other information necessary for the Department to evaluate the application.

Article 15.

Section 15-5. The Department of Central Management Services Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 405-535 as follows:

(20 ILCS 405/405-535 new)

Sec. 405-535. African Descent-Citizens Reparations Commission.

(a) The African Descent-Citizens Reparations Commission is hereby established within the Department of Central Management Services.

(b) The Commission shall include the following members:

(1) the Governor or his or her designee;

(2) one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate;

(4) one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(5) one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority leader of the Senate;

(6) three representatives of a national coalition that supports reparations for African Americans appointed by the Governor; and

(7) ten members of the public appointed by the Governor, at least 8 of whom are African American descendants of slavery.

(c) Appointment of members to the Commission shall be made within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, with the first meeting of the Commission to be held at a reasonable period of time thereafter. The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected from among the members during the first meeting. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for travel expenses. The 10 members of the public appointed by the Governor shall be from diverse backgrounds, including businesspersons and persons without high school diplomas.

(d) Administrative support and staffing for the Commission shall be provided by the Department of Central Management Services. Any State agency under the jurisdiction of the Governor shall provide testimony and documents as directed by the Department.

(e) The Commission shall perform the following duties:

(1) develop and implement measures to ensure equity, equality, and parity for African American descendants of slavery;

(2) hold hearings to discuss the implementation of measures to ensure equity, equality, and parity for African American descendants of slavery;

(3) educate the public on reparations for African American descendants of slavery;

(4) report to the General Assembly information and findings regarding the work of the Commission under this Section and the feasibility of reparations for Illinois African American descendants of slavery, including any recommendations on the subject; and

(5) discuss and perform actions regarding the following issues:

(i) Preservation of African American neighborhoods and communities through investment in business development, home ownership, and affordable housing at the median income of each neighborhood, with a full range of housing services and strengthening of institutions, which shall include, without limitation, schools, parks, and community centers.

(ii) Building and development of a Vocational Training Center for People of African Descent-Citizens, with satellite centers throughout the State, to address the racial disparity in the building trades and the de-skilling of African American labor through the historic discrimination in the building trade unions. The Center shall also have departments for legitimate activities in the informal economy and apprenticeship.

(iii) Ensuring proportional economic representation in all State contracts, including reviews and updates of the State procurement and contracting requirements and procedures with the express goal of increasing the number of African American vendors and contracts for services to an equitable level reflecting their population in the State.

(iv) Creation and enforcement of an Illinois Slavery Era Disclosure Bill mandating that in addition to disclosure, an affidavit must be submitted entitled "Statement of Financial Reparations" that has been negotiated between the Commission established under this Section and a corporation or institution that disclosed ties to the enslavement or injury of people of African descent in the United States of America.

(f) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report regarding its actions and any information as required under this Section to the Governor and the General Assembly. The report of the Commission shall also be made available to the public on the Internet website of the Department of Central Management Services.

Article 20.

Section 20-5. The Deposit of State Moneys Act is amended by changing Section 22.5 as follows:

(15 ILCS 520/22.5) (from Ch. 130, par. 41a)

(For force and effect of certain provisions, see Section 90 of P.A. 94-79)

Sec. 22.5. Permitted investments. The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest and reinvest any State money in the treasury which is not needed for current expenditures due or about to become due, in obligations of the United States government or its agencies or of National Mortgage Associations established by or under the National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., or in mortgage participation certificates representing undivided interests in specified, first-lien conventional residential Illinois mortgages that are underwritten, insured, guaranteed, or purchased by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or in Affordable Housing Program Trust Fund Bonds or Notes as defined in and issued pursuant to the Illinois Housing Development Act. All such obligations shall be considered as cash and may be delivered over as cash by a State Treasurer to his successor.

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, purchase any state bonds with any money in the State Treasury that has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds. The bonds shall be considered as cash and may be delivered over as cash by the State Treasurer to his successor.

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest any State money in the treasury that is not needed for current expenditure due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury that has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any State bonds, in shares, withdrawable accounts, and investment certificates of savings and building and loan associations, incorporated under the laws of this State or any other state or under the laws of the United States; provided, however, that investments may be made only in those savings and loan or building and loan associations the shares and withdrawable accounts or other forms of investment securities of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The State Treasurer may not invest State money in any savings and loan or building and loan association unless a commitment by the savings and loan (or building and loan) association, executed by the president or chief executive officer of that association, is submitted in the following form:

The ..... Savings and Loan (or Building and Loan) Association pledges not to reject arbitrarily mortgage loans for residential properties within any specific part of the community served by the savings and loan (or building and loan) association because of the location of the property. The savings and loan (or building and loan) association also pledges to make loans available on low and moderate income residential property throughout the community within the limits of its legal restrictions and prudent financial practices.

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest any State money in the treasury that is not needed for current expenditures due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury that has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and interest on any State bonds, in bonds issued by counties or municipal corporations of the State of Illinois.

The State Treasurer may invest or reinvest up to 5% of the College Savings Pool Administrative Trust Fund, the Illinois Public Treasurer Investment Pool (IPTIP) Administrative Trust Fund, and the State Treasurer's Administrative Fund that is not needed for current expenditures due or about to become due, in common or preferred stocks of publicly traded corporations, partnerships, or limited liability companies, organized in the United States, with assets exceeding $500,000,000 if: (i) the purchases do not exceed 1% of the corporation's or the limited liability company's outstanding common and preferred stock; (ii) no more than 10% of the total funds are invested in any one publicly traded corporation, partnership, or limited liability company; and (iii) the corporation or the limited liability company has not been placed on the list of restricted companies by the Illinois Investment Policy Board under Section 1-110.16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest any State money in the Treasury which is not needed for current expenditure, due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury which has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any State bonds, in participations in loans, the principal of which participation is fully guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States government; provided, however, that such loan participations are represented by certificates issued only by banks which are incorporated under the laws of this State or any other state or under the laws of the United States, and such banks, but not the loan participation certificates, are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Whenever the total amount of vouchers presented to the Comptroller under Section 9 of the State Comptroller Act exceeds the funds available in the General Revenue Fund by $1,000,000,000 or more, then the State Treasurer may invest any State money in the Treasury, other than money in the General Revenue Fund, Health Insurance Reserve Fund, Attorney General Court Ordered and Voluntary Compliance Payment Projects Fund, Attorney General Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund, and Attorney General's State Projects and Court Ordered Distribution Fund, which is not needed for current expenditures, due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury which has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any State bonds with the Office of the Comptroller in order to enable the Comptroller to pay outstanding vouchers. At any time, and from time to time outstanding, such investment shall not be greater than $2,000,000,000. Such investment shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund or Health Insurance Reserve Fund as determined by the Comptroller. Such investment shall be repaid by the Comptroller with an interest rate tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the Federal Funds Rate or an equivalent market established variable rate, but in no case shall such interest rate exceed the lesser of the penalty rate established under the State Prompt Payment Act or the timely pay interest rate under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code. The State Treasurer and the Comptroller shall enter into an intergovernmental agreement to establish procedures for such investments, which market established variable rate to which the interest rate for the investments should be tied, and other terms which the State Treasurer and Comptroller reasonably believe to be mutually beneficial concerning these investments by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer and Comptroller shall also enter into a written agreement for each such investment that specifies the period of the investment, the payment interval, the interest rate to be paid, the funds in the Treasury from which the Treasurer will draw the investment, and other terms upon which the State Treasurer and Comptroller mutually agree. Such investment agreements shall be public records and the State Treasurer shall post the terms of all such investment agreements on the State Treasurer's official website. In compliance with the intergovernmental agreement, the Comptroller shall order and the State Treasurer shall transfer amounts sufficient for the payment of principal and interest invested by the State Treasurer with the Office of the Comptroller under this paragraph from the General Revenue Fund or the Health Insurance Reserve Fund to the respective funds in the Treasury from which the State Treasurer drew the investment. Public Act 100-1107 shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing authority for all amounts necessary for the payment of principal and interest on the investments made with the Office of the Comptroller by the State Treasurer under this paragraph, and the irrevocable and continuing authority for and direction to the Comptroller and Treasurer to make the necessary transfers.

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest any State money in the Treasury that is not needed for current expenditure, due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury that has been set aside and held for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any State bonds, in any of the following:

(1) Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, or other securities now or hereafter issued that are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America as to principal and interest.

(2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or other similar obligations of the United States of America, its agencies, and instrumentalities.

(2.5) Bonds, notes, debentures, or other similar obligations of a foreign government, other than the Republic of the Sudan, that are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of that government as to principal and interest, but only if the foreign government has not defaulted and has met its payment obligations in a timely manner on all similar obligations for a period of at least 25 years immediately before the time of acquiring those obligations.

(3) Interest-bearing savings accounts, interest-bearing certificates of deposit, interest-bearing time deposits, or any other investments constituting direct obligations of any bank as defined by the Illinois Banking Act.

(4) Interest-bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, or any other investments

constituting direct obligations of any savings and loan associations incorporated under the laws of this State or any other state or under the laws of the United States.

(5) Dividend-bearing share accounts, share certificate accounts, or class of share accounts of a credit union chartered under the laws of this State or the laws of the United States; provided, however, the principal office of the credit union must be located within the State of Illinois.

(6) Bankers' acceptances of banks whose senior obligations are rated in the top 2 rating categories by 2 national rating agencies and maintain that rating during the term of the investment.

(7) Short-term obligations of either corporations or limited liability companies organized in the United States with assets exceeding $500,000,000 if (i) the obligations are rated at the time of purchase at one of the 3 highest classifications established by at least 2 standard rating services and mature not later than 270 days from the date of purchase, (ii) the purchases do not exceed 10% of the corporation's or the limited liability company's outstanding obligations, (iii) no more than one-third of the public agency's funds are invested in short-term obligations of either corporations or limited liability companies, and (iv) the corporation or the limited liability company has not been placed on the list of restricted companies by the Illinois Investment Policy Board under Section 1-110.16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(7.5) Obligations of either corporations or limited liability companies organized in the United States, that have a significant presence in this State, with assets exceeding $500,000,000 if: (i) the obligations are rated at the time of purchase at one of the 3 highest classifications established by at least 2 standard rating services and mature more than 270 days, but less than 10 years, from the date of purchase; (ii) the purchases do not exceed 10% of the corporation's or the limited liability company's outstanding obligations; (iii) no more than one-third of the public agency's funds are invested in such obligations of corporations or limited liability companies; and (iv) the corporation or the limited liability company has not been placed on the list of restricted companies by the Illinois Investment Policy Board under Section 1-110.16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(8) Money market mutual funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

(9) The Public Treasurers' Investment Pool created under Section 17 of the State Treasurer Act or in a fund managed, operated, and administered by a bank.

(10) Repurchase agreements of government securities having the meaning set out in the Government Securities Act of 1986, as now or hereafter amended or succeeded, subject to the provisions of that Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

(11) Investments made in accordance with the Technology Development Act.

(12) Investments made in accordance with the Student Investment Account Act.

(13) Investments constituting direct obligations of a community development financial institution, which is certified by the United States Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions Fund and is operating in the State of Illinois.

(14) Investments constituting direct obligations of a minority depository institution, as designated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, that is operating in the State of Illinois.

For purposes of this Section, "agencies" of the United States Government includes:

(i) the federal land banks, federal intermediate credit banks, banks for cooperatives, federal farm credit banks, or any other entity authorized to issue debt obligations under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) and Acts amendatory thereto;

(ii) the federal home loan banks and the federal home loan mortgage corporation;

(iii) the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

(iv) any other agency created by Act of Congress.

The Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, lend any securities acquired under this Act. However, securities may be lent under this Section only in accordance with Federal Financial Institution Examination Council guidelines and only if the securities are collateralized at a level sufficient to assure the safety of the securities, taking into account market value fluctuation. The securities may be collateralized by cash or collateral acceptable under Sections 11 and 11.1.

(Source: P.A. 100-1107, eff. 8-27-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-206, eff. 8-2-19; 101-586, eff. 8-26-19; revised 9-25-19.)

Article 25.

Section 25-5. The Department of Central Management Services Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 405-535 as follows:

(20 ILCS 405/405-535 new)

Sec. 405-535. Race and gender wage reports.

(a) Each State agency and public institution of higher education shall annually submit to the Department a report, categorized by both race and gender, specifying the respective wage earnings of employees of that State agency or public institution of higher education.

(b) The Department shall compile the information submitted under this Section, and make that information available to the public on the Internet website of the Department.

(c) The Department shall annually submit a report of the information compiled under this Section to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities.

(d) As used in this Section:

"Public institution of higher education" has the meaning provided in Section 1 of the Board of Higher Education Act.

"State agency" has the meaning provided in subsection (b) of Section 405-5.

Section 25-10. The Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by adding Section 8k as follows:

(30 ILCS 575/8k new)

Sec. 8k. Race and gender wage report. The Department of Central Management Services shall annually submit a report to the Council, categorized by both race and gender, specifying the respective wage earnings of State employees as compiled under Section 405-535 of the Department of Central Management Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Article 30.

Section 30-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Community Development Loan Guarantee Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 30-5. Policy. The General Assembly finds that it is vital for the State to invest in community economic development, particularly in communities which have been historically excluded from investment opportunities due to redlining, discriminatory banking practices, and racism. The purpose of this Act is to establish a Program for guaranteeing small business loans and consumer loans to borrowers who would otherwise not qualify in communities of color and low-income communities.

Section 30-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Financial institution" means a bank, a savings and loan association, a savings bank, a credit union, a minority depository institution as designated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or a community development financial institution certified by the United States Treasury Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which is operating in the State of Illinois.

"Loan Guarantee Account" means an account at a financial institution outside the State Treasury of which the State Treasurer is custodian with the purpose of guaranteeing loans made by a financial institution in accordance with this Act.

Section 30-15. Establishment of the Loan Guarantee Program. The State Treasurer may establish at any eligible financial institution a Loan Guarantee Account as a special account outside the State treasury and with the State Treasurer as custodian. This Account may be used to cover the losses on guaranteed loans at the participating financial institution.

Section 30-20. Eligible institutions. The State Treasurer shall determine the eligibility of financial institutions to participate in the Program. In addition to any other requirements of this Act and in accordance with any applicable federal law or program, the State Treasurer in determining eligibility of financial institutions shall consider (i) the financial institution's commitment to low-income communities as defined in Section 45D(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 codified at 26 U.S.C. Section 45D(e), and (ii) the financial institution's commitment to communities considered disproportionately impacted areas, depressed areas, or enterprise zones as determined, designated, or certified by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity in accordance with any applicable federal law or program.

Section 30-25. Fees. The State Treasurer may establish, as a component of the Program, fees of no more than 5% of the total guaranteed loan amount. The fees shall be deposited into the Loan Guarantee Account.

Section 30-30. Use of the Loan Guarantee Account.

(a) Moneys in the Account may be used by the participating financial institution to cover losses on guaranteed loans up to the full amount in the Account or the amount of loss, whichever is lesser. The State of Illinois and the State Treasurer shall not be responsible for any losses in excess of the full amount in the Loan Guarantee Account at the financial institution.

(b) The State Treasurer may set a cap on the total funds held in any Loan Guarantee Account at any participating financial institution. Funds in excess of the cap may be withdrawn by the Treasurer.

(c) The State Treasurer shall withdraw the full amount in the Account in the event the Loan Guarantee Program is discontinued, or the financial institution leaves the Program.

Section 30-35. Limitations on Funding. The State Treasurer may use up to $10,000,000 of investment earnings each year for the Loan Guarantee Program, provided that no more than $50,000,000 may be used for guaranteeing loans at any given time.

Section 30-40. Rules. The State Treasurer shall adopt rules that are necessary and proper to implement and administer this Act including, but not limited to, fees and eligibility.

Article 35.

Section 35-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Illinois Community Reinvestment Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 35-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Covered financial institution" means a bank chartered under the Illinois Banking Act, a savings bank chartered under the Illinois Savings Bank Act, a credit union incorporated under the Illinois Credit Union Act, an entity licensed under the Illinois Residential Mortgage License Act of 1987 which lent or originated 50 or more residential mortgage loans in the previous calendar year, and any other financial institution under the jurisdiction of the Department as designated by rule by the Secretary.

"Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Division of Banking" means the Division of Banking within the Department.

"Division of Financial Institutions" means the Division of Financial Institutions within the Department.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation, or his or her designee, including the Director of the Division of Banking or the Director of the Division of Financial Institutions.

Section 35-10. Financial services needs of local communities; assessment factors.

(a) Each covered financial institution shall have a continuing and affirmative obligation to meet the financial services needs of the communities in which its offices, branches, and other facilities are maintained, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the financial institution, and for credit unions, consistent with its common bond. In addition, each covered financial institution that provides all or a majority of its products and services via mobile and other digital channels shall have a continuing and affirmative obligation to help meet the financial services needs of deposit-based assessment areas, including areas contiguous thereto, low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods, and areas where there is a lack of access to safe and affordable banking and lending services, consistent with the safe and sound operation of such financial institutions, and for credit unions, consistent with its common bond.

(b) The Secretary shall assess the record of each covered financial institution in satisfying its obligation under subsection (a). To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary shall adopt rules incorporating the regulations applicable to covered financial institutions under federal law, and the Secretary may make such adjustments and exceptions thereto as are deemed necessary.

(c) In addition, the Secretary shall adopt rules providing for an assessment of the following factors pertaining to whether covered financial institutions are meeting the financial services needs of local communities:

(1) activities to ascertain the financial services needs of the community, including communication with community members regarding the financial services provided;

(2) extent of marketing to make members of the community aware of the financial services offered;

(3) origination of mortgage loans, including, but not limited to, home improvement and rehabilitation loans, and other efforts to assist existing low-income and moderate-income residents to be able to remain in affordable housing in their neighborhoods;

(4) for small business lenders, the origination of loans to businesses with gross

annual revenues of $1,000,000 or less, particularly those in low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods;

(5) participation, including investments, in community development and redevelopment programs, small business technical assistance programs, minority-owned depository institutions, community development financial institutions, and mutually-owned financial institutions;

(6) efforts working with delinquent customers to facilitate a resolution of the delinquency;

(7) origination of loans that show an undue concentration and a systematic pattern of lending resulting in the loss of affordable housing units;

(8) evidence of discriminatory and prohibited practices; and

(9) such other factors or requirements as in the judgment of the Secretary reasonably bear upon the extent to which a covered financial institution is meeting the financial services needs of its entire community, including responsiveness to community needs as reflected by public comments.

Section 35-15. Examinations.

(a) The Secretary shall have the authority to examine each covered financial institution for compliance with this Act, in consultation with State and federal regulators with an appropriate regulatory interest, for and in compliance with applicable State and federal fair lending laws, including, but not limited to, the Illinois Human Rights Act, the federal Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, as often as the Secretary deems necessary and proper. The Secretary may adopt rules with respect to the frequency and manner of examination including the imposition of examination fees. The Secretary shall appoint a suitable person to perform such examination. The Secretary and his or her appointees may examine the entire books, records, documents, and operations of each covered financial institution, its parent company, and its subsidiaries, affiliates, or agents, and may examine any of the covered financial institution's, its parent company's or its subsidiaries', affiliates', or agents' officers, directors, employees, and agents under oath. Any document or record prepared or obtained in connection with or relating to any such examination, and any record prepared or obtained by the Secretary to the extent that the record summarizes or contains information derived from any document or record described in this subsection (a), shall not be disclosed to the public unless otherwise provided by this Act.

(b) Upon the completion of the examination of a covered financial institution under this Section, the Secretary shall prepare a written evaluation of the covered financial institution's record of performance relative to this Act. Each written evaluation required under this subsection (b) shall have a public section, which shall include no less information than would be disclosed in a written evaluation under the federal Community Reinvestment Act, and a confidential section. The Secretary shall give the covered financial institution an opportunity to comment on the evaluation, and then shall make the public section of the written evaluation open to public inspection upon request. The written evaluation shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) the assessment factors utilized to determine the covered financial institution's descriptive rating;

(2) the Secretary's conclusions with respect to each such assessment factor;

(3) a discussion of the facts supporting such conclusions;

(4) the covered financial institution's descriptive rating and the basis therefor; and

(5) a summary of public comments.

(c) Based upon the examination, the covered financial institution shall be assigned one of the following ratings:

(1) outstanding record of performance in meeting its community financial services needs;

(2) satisfactory record of performance in meeting its community financial services needs;

(3) needs to improve record of performance in meeting its community services needs; or

(4) substantial noncompliance in meeting its community financial services needs.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section, the Secretary may establish an alternative examination procedure for any covered financial institution, which, as of the most recent examination, has been assigned a rating of outstanding or satisfactory for its record of performance in meeting its community financial services needs.

Section 35-20. Public notice. Each covered financial institution shall provide, in the public lobby of each of its offices, if any, and on its website, a public notice that is substantially similar to the following:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS
COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT NOTICE

The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (Department) evaluates our performance in meeting the financial services needs of this community, including the needs of low-income to moderate-income households. The Department takes this evaluation into account when deciding on certain applications submitted by us for approval by the Department. Your involvement is encouraged. You may obtain a copy of our evaluation. You may also submit signed, written comments about our performance in meeting community financial services needs to the Department.".

Section 35-25. Cooperative agreements.

(a) For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may conduct any examinations under this Act with State, other state, and federal regulators, and may enter into cooperative agreements relative to the coordination of or joint participation in any such examinations, the amount and assessment of fees therefor or enforcement actions relevant thereto, and may accept reports of examinations by such regulators under such arrangements or agreements.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as limiting in any way the authority of the Secretary to independently conduct examinations of and enforcement actions against any covered financial institution.

(c) Any coordination or joint participation established under this Section may seek to promote efficient regulation and effect cost reductions for the Department and covered financial institutions. Any information or material shared for purposes of such coordination or joint participation shall continue to be subject to the requirements under any federal law or State law regarding the privacy or confidentiality of the information or material, and any privilege arising under federal or State law, including the rules of any federal or State court, with respect to the information or material, shall continue to apply to the information or material, but any such coordination or joint participation shall not limit public participation as permitted under certain federal regulations.

Section 35-30. Corporate activities and renewal applications. In considering an application for the establishment of a branch, office, or other facility, the relocation of a main office, branch, office, or other facility, a license renewal, change in control of a covered financial institution, or a merger or consolidation with or the acquisition of assets or assumption of liabilities of any covered financial institution, out-of-state bank, credit union, or residential mortgage licensee, national bank or credit union, or foreign financial institution, the Secretary shall consider, but not be limited to, the record of performance of the covered financial institution and its parent company, including all subsidiaries thereof, relative to this Act. The record of performance of the covered financial institution may be the basis for the denial of any such application.

Section 35-35. Rules. In addition to such powers as may be prescribed by this Act, the Secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt rules consistent with the purposes of this Act, including, but not limited to: (i) rules in connection with the lending, service, and investment activities of covered financial institutions as may be necessary and appropriate for promoting access to appropriate financial services for all communities in this State; (ii) rules as may be necessary and appropriate to define fair lending practices in connection with the activities of covered financial institutions in this State; (iii) rules that define the terms used in this Act and as may be necessary and appropriate to interpret and implement the provisions of this Act; (iv) rules that create a public comments process; and (v) rules as may be necessary for the enforcement of this Act.

Section 35-40. Superiority of Act. To the extent this Act conflicts with any other State law, this Act is superior and supersedes those laws; provided that, nothing herein shall apply to any lender that is a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union chartered under the laws of the United States.

Section 35-45. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 35-100. The Deposit of State Moneys Act is amended by changing Section 16.3 as follows:

(15 ILCS 520/16.3)

Sec. 16.3. Consideration of financial institution's commitment to its community.

(a) In addition to any other requirements of this Act, the State Treasurer shall ~~is authorized to~~ consider the financial institution's record and current level of financial commitment to its local community when

deciding whether to deposit State funds in that financial institution. The State Treasurer may consider factors including, but not necessarily limited to:

(1) for financial institutions subject to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, the current and historical ratings that the financial institution has received, to the extent that those ratings are publicly available, under the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977;

(2) any changes in ownership, management, policies, or practices of the financial institution that may affect the level of the financial institution's commitment to its community;

(3) the financial impact that the withdrawal or denial of deposits of State funds might have on the financial institution; and

(4) the financial impact to the State as a result of withdrawing State funds or refusing to deposit additional State funds in the financial institution.

(a-5) Effective January 1, 2022, no State funds may be deposited in a financial institution subject to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 unless the institution has a current rating of satisfactory or outstanding under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

(a-10) When investing or depositing State funds, the State Treasurer may give preference to financial institutions that have a current rating of outstanding under the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as authorizing the State Treasurer to conduct an examination or investigation of a financial institution or to receive information that is not publicly available and the disclosure of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

(Source: P.A. 93-251, eff. 7-1-04.)

Section 35-105. The Public Funds Investment Act is amended by changing Section 8 as follows:

(30 ILCS 235/8)

Sec. 8. Consideration of financial institution's commitment to its community.

(a) In addition to any other requirements of this Act, a public agency shall ~~is authorized to~~ consider the financial institution's record and current level of financial commitment to its local community when deciding whether to deposit public funds in that financial institution. The public agency may consider factors including, but not necessarily limited to:

(1) for financial institutions subject to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, the current and historical ratings that the financial institution has received, to the extent that those ratings are publicly available, under the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977;

(2) any changes in ownership, management, policies, or practices of the financial institution that may affect the level of the financial institution's commitment to its community;

(3) the financial impact that the withdrawal or denial of deposits of public funds might have on the financial institution;

(4) the financial impact to the public agency as a result of withdrawing public funds or refusing to deposit additional public funds in the financial institution; and

(5) any additional burden on the resources of the public agency that might result from ceasing to maintain deposits of public funds at the financial institution under consideration.

(a-5) Effective January 1, 2022, no public funds may be deposited in a financial institution subject to the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 unless the institution has a current rating of satisfactory or outstanding under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

(a-10) When investing or depositing public funds, the public agency may give preference to financial institutions that have a current rating of outstanding under the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as authorizing the public agency to conduct an examination or investigation of a financial institution or to receive information that is not publicly available and the disclosure of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

(Source: P.A. 93-251, eff. 7-1-04.)

Article 40.

Section 40-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 40-5. Commission on Equity and Inclusion.

(a) There is hereby created the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, which shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. No more than 4 members shall be

of the same political party. The Governor shall designate one member as chairperson, who shall be the chief administrative and executive officer of the Commission, and shall have general supervisory authority over all personnel of the Commission.

(b) Of the members first appointed, 4 shall be appointed for a term to expire on the third Monday of January, 2023, and 3 (including the Chairperson) shall be appointed for a term to expire on the third Monday of January, 2025.

Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 4 years and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified; except that any member chosen to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of a term shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he or she shall succeed and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified.

(c) In case of a vacancy on the Commission during the recess of the Senate, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he or she shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. Any person so nominated who is confirmed by the Senate shall hold office during the remainder of the term and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

(d) The Chairperson of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $128,000 per year, or as otherwise set by this Section, during his or her service as Chairperson, and each other member shall be compensated at the rate of $121,856 per year, or as otherwise set by this Section. In addition, all members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Members of the Commission are eligible to receive pension under the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois as provided under Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(e) The budget established for the Commission for any given fiscal year shall be no less than that established for the Human Rights Commission for that same fiscal year.

Section 40-10. Powers and duties. In addition to the other powers and duties which may be prescribed in this Act or elsewhere, the Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) The Commission shall have a role in all State and university procurement by facilitating and streamlining communications between the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities, the purchasing entities, the Chief Procurement Officers, and others.

(2) The Commission may create a scoring evaluation for State agency directors, public university presidents and chancellors, and public community college presidents. The scoring shall be based on the following 3 principles: (i) increasing capacity; (ii) growing revenue; and (iii) enhancing credentials. These principles should be the foundation of the agency compliance plan required under Section 6 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

(4) The Commission shall exercise the oversight powers and duties provided to it under Section 5-7 of the Illinois Procurement Code.

(5) The Commission, working with State agencies, shall provide support for diversity in State hiring.

(6) The Commission shall oversee the implementation of diversity training of the State workforce.

(7) Each January, and as otherwise frequently as may be deemed necessary and appropriate by the Commission, the Commission shall propose and submit to the Governor and the General Assembly legislative changes to increase inclusion and diversity in State government.

(8) The Commission shall have oversight over the following entities:

(A) the Illinois African-American Family Commission;

(B) the Illinois Latino Family Commission;

(C) the Asian American Family Commission;

(D) the Illinois Muslim American Advisory Council;

(E) the Illinois African-American Fair Contracting Commission created under Executive Order 2018-07; and

(F) the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities.

(9) The Commission shall adopt any rules necessary for the implementation and administration of the requirements of this Act.

Section 40-100. The Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2705-597 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-597 new)

Sec. 2705-597. Equal Employment Opportunity Contract Compliance Officers. Notwithstanding any Department policy or rule to the contrary, the Secretary shall have jurisdiction over all Equal Employment Opportunity Contract Compliance Officers within the Department, or within districts controlled by the Department, and shall be responsible for the evaluation of such officers.

Section 40-105. The Illinois African-American Family Commission Act is amended by changing Section 30 and by adding Section 35 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3903/30)

Sec. 30. Reporting. The Illinois African-American Family Commission shall annually report to the Governor, ~~and~~ the General Assembly , and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion on the Commission's progress toward its goals and objectives.

(Source: P.A. 93-867, eff. 8-5-04.)

(20 ILCS 3903/35 new)

Sec. 35. Oversight. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion established under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act shall have general oversight of the operations of the Illinois African-American Family Commission.

Section 40-110. The Asian American Family Commission Act is amended by changing Section 20 and by adding Section 25 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3916/20)

Sec. 20. Report. The Asian American Family Commission shall annually report to the Governor, ~~and~~ the General Assembly , and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion on the Commission's progress toward its goals and objectives.

(Source: P.A. 101-392, eff. 1-1-20.)

(20 ILCS 3916/25 new)

Sec. 25. Oversight. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion established under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act shall have general oversight of the operations of the Asian American Family Commission.

Section 40-115. The Illinois Latino Family Commission Act is amended by changing Section 30 and by adding Section 35 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3983/30)

Sec. 30. Reporting. The Illinois Latino Family Commission shall annually report to the Governor, ~~and~~ the General Assembly , and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion on the Commission's progress towards its goals and objectives.

(Source: P.A. 95-619, eff. 9-14-07.)

(20 ILCS 3983/35 new)

Sec. 35. Oversight. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion established under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act shall have general oversight of the operations of the Illinois Latino Family Commission.

Section 40-120. The Illinois Muslim American Advisory Council Act is amended by changing Section 30 and by adding Section 35 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5110/30)

Sec. 30. Reports. The Council shall issue semi-annual reports on its policy recommendations by June 30th and December 31st of each year to the Governor, ~~and~~ the General Assembly , and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion.

(Source: P.A. 100-459, eff. 8-25-17.)

(20 ILCS 5110/35 new)

Sec. 35. Oversight. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion established under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act shall have general oversight of the operations of the Council.

Section 40-125. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Sections 5-30, 10-20, 20-10, 20-25, 20-30, 20-60, 35-15, 35-30, 40-20, 50-20, and 50-35 and by adding Section 5-7 as follows:

(30 ILCS 500/5-7 new)

Sec. 5-7. Commission on Equity and Inclusion; powers and duties.

(a) The Commission on Equity and Inclusion, as created under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act, shall have the powers and duties provided under this Section with respect to this Code. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as overriding the authority and duties of the Procurement Policy Board as provided under Section 5-5. The powers and duties of the Commission as provided under this Section shall be exercised alongside, but independent of, that of the Procurement Policy Board.

(b) The Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall have the authority and responsibility to review, comment upon, and recommend, consistent with this Code, rules and practices governing the procurement, management, control, and disposal of supplies, services, professional or artistic services, construction, and real property and capital improvement leases procured by the State. The Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall also have the authority to recommend a program for professional development and provide opportunities for training in procurement practices and policies to chief procurement officers and their staffs in order to ensure that all procurement is conducted in an efficient, professional, and appropriately transparent manner.

(c) Upon a majority vote of its members, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion may review a contract. Upon a three-fifths vote of its members, the Commission may propose procurement rules for consideration by chief procurement officers. These proposals shall be published in each volume of the Procurement Bulletin. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall act upon the vote of a majority of its members who have been appointed and are serving.

(d) The Commission on Equity and Inclusion may review, study, and hold public hearings concerning the implementation and administration of this Code. Each chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, procurement compliance monitor, and State agency shall cooperate with the Commission, provide information to the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and be responsive to the Commission in the Commission's conduct of its reviews, studies, and hearings.

(e) Upon a three-fifths vote of its members, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall review a proposal, bid, or contract and issue a recommendation to void a contract or reject a proposal or bid based on any conflict of interest or violation of this Code. A recommendation of the Commission shall be delivered to the appropriate chief procurement officer and Executive Ethics Commission within 7 calendar days and must be published in the next volume of the Procurement Bulletin. The bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor shall have 15 calendar days to provide a written response to the notice, and a hearing before the Commission on the alleged conflict of interest or violation shall be held upon request by the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor. The requested hearing date and time shall be determined by the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, but in no event shall the hearing occur later than 15 calendar days after the date of the request.

(30 ILCS 500/5-30)

Sec. 5-30. Proposed contracts; Procurement Policy Board; Commission on Equity and Inclusion.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), within 14 calendar days after notice of the awarding or letting of a contract has appeared in the Procurement Bulletin in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 15-25, the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion may request in writing from the contracting agency and the contracting agency shall promptly, but in no event later than 7 calendar days after receipt of the request, provide to the requesting entity ~~Board~~, by electronic or other means satisfactory to the requesting entity ~~Board~~, documentation in the possession of the contracting agency concerning the proposed contract. Nothing in this subsection is intended to waive or abrogate any privilege or right of confidentiality authorized by law.

(b) No contract subject to this Section may be entered into until the 14-day period described in subsection (a) has expired, unless the contracting agency requests in writing that the Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion waive the period and the Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion grant ~~grants~~ the waiver in writing.

(c) This Section does not apply to (i) contracts entered into under this Code for small and emergency procurements as those procurements are defined in Article 20 and (ii) contracts for professional and artistic services that are nonrenewable, one year or less in duration, and have a value of less than $20,000. If requested in writing by the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, however, the contracting agency must promptly, but in no event later than 10 calendar days after receipt of the request, transmit to the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion a copy of the contract for an emergency procurement and documentation in the possession of the contracting agency concerning the contract.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/20-10)

(Text of Section from P.A. 96-159, 96-588, 97-96, 97-895, 98-1076, 99-906, 100-43, and 101-31)

Sec. 20-10. Competitive sealed bidding; reverse auction.

(a) Conditions for use. All contracts shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding except as otherwise provided in Section 20-5.

(b) Invitation for bids. An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include a purchase description and the material contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement.

(c) Public notice. Public notice of the invitation for bids shall be published in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the date set in the invitation for the opening of bids.

(d) Bid opening. Bids shall be opened publicly or through an electronic procurement system in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The name of each bidder, including earned and applied bid credit from the Illinois Works Jobs Program Act, the amount of each bid, and other relevant information as may be specified by rule shall be recorded. After the award of the contract, the winning bid and the record of each unsuccessful bid shall be open to public inspection.

(e) Bid acceptance and bid evaluation. Bids shall be unconditionally accepted without alteration or correction, except as authorized in this Code. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which may include criteria to determine acceptability such as inspection, testing, quality, workmanship, delivery, and suitability for a particular purpose. Those criteria that will affect the bid price and be considered in evaluation for award, such as discounts, transportation costs, and total or life cycle costs, shall be objectively measurable. The invitation for bids shall set forth the evaluation criteria to be used.

(f) Correction or withdrawal of bids. Correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids before or after award, or cancellation of awards of contracts based on bid mistakes, shall be permitted in accordance with rules. After bid opening, no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of the State or fair competition shall be permitted. All decisions to permit the correction or withdrawal of bids based on bid mistakes shall be supported by written determination made by a State purchasing officer.

(g) Award. The contract shall be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids, except when a State purchasing officer determines it is not in the best interest of the State and by written explanation determines another bidder shall receive the award. The explanation shall appear in the appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin. The written explanation must include:

(1) a description of the agency's needs;

(2) a determination that the anticipated cost will be fair and reasonable;

(3) a listing of all responsible and responsive bidders; and

(4) the name of the bidder selected, the total contract price, and the reasons for selecting that bidder.

Each chief procurement officer may adopt guidelines to implement the requirements of this subsection (g).

The written explanation shall be filed with the Legislative Audit Commission, and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and the Procurement Policy Board, and be made available for inspection by the public, within 30 calendar days after the agency's decision to award the contract.

(h) Multi-step sealed bidding. When it is considered impracticable to initially prepare a purchase description to support an award based on price, an invitation for bids may be issued requesting the submission of unpriced offers to be followed by an invitation for bids limited to those bidders whose offers have been qualified under the criteria set forth in the first solicitation.

(i) Alternative procedures. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, the Director of the Illinois Power Agency may create alternative bidding procedures to be used in procuring professional services under Section 1-56, subsections (a) and (c) of Section 1-75 and subsection (d) of Section 1-78 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5(c) of the Public Utilities Act and to procure renewable energy resources under Section 1-56 of the Illinois Power Agency Act. These alternative procedures shall be set forth together with the other criteria contained in the invitation for bids, and shall appear in the appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

(j) Reverse auction. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section and in accordance with rules adopted by the chief procurement officer, that chief procurement officer may procure supplies or services through a competitive electronic auction bidding process after the chief procurement officer determines that the use of such a process will be in the best interest of the State. The chief procurement officer shall publish that determination in his or her next volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include (i) a procurement description, (ii) all contractual terms, whenever practical, and (iii) conditions applicable to the procurement, including a notice that bids will be received in an electronic auction manner.

Public notice of the invitation for bids shall be given in the same manner as provided in subsection (c).

Bids shall be accepted electronically at the time and in the manner designated in the invitation for bids. During the auction, a bidder's price shall be disclosed to other bidders. Bidders shall have the opportunity to reduce their bid prices during the auction. At the conclusion of the auction, the record of the bid prices received and the name of each bidder shall be open to public inspection.

After the auction period has terminated, withdrawal of bids shall be permitted as provided in subsection (f).

The contract shall be awarded within 60 calendar days after the auction by written notice to the lowest responsible bidder, or all bids shall be rejected except as otherwise provided in this Code. Extensions of the date for the award may be made by mutual written consent of the State purchasing officer and the lowest responsible bidder.

This subsection does not apply to (i) procurements of professional and artistic services, (ii) telecommunications services, communication services, and information services, and (iii) contracts for construction projects, including design professional services.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19.)

(Text of Section from P.A. 96-159, 96-795, 97-96, 97-895, 98-1076, 99-906, 100-43, and 101-31)

Sec. 20-10. Competitive sealed bidding; reverse auction.

(a) Conditions for use. All contracts shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding except as otherwise provided in Section 20-5.

(b) Invitation for bids. An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include a purchase description and the material contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement.

(c) Public notice. Public notice of the invitation for bids shall be published in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the date set in the invitation for the opening of bids.

(d) Bid opening. Bids shall be opened publicly or through an electronic procurement system in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The name of each bidder, including earned and applied bid credit from the Illinois Works Jobs Program Act, the amount of each bid, and other relevant information as may be specified by rule shall be recorded. After the award of the contract, the winning bid and the record of each unsuccessful bid shall be open to public inspection.

(e) Bid acceptance and bid evaluation. Bids shall be unconditionally accepted without alteration or correction, except as authorized in this Code. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which may include criteria to determine acceptability such as inspection, testing, quality, workmanship, delivery, and suitability for a particular purpose. Those criteria that will affect the bid price and be considered in evaluation for award, such as discounts, transportation costs, and total or life cycle costs, shall be objectively measurable. The invitation for bids shall set forth the evaluation criteria to be used.

(f) Correction or withdrawal of bids. Correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids before or after award, or cancellation of awards of contracts based on bid mistakes, shall be permitted in accordance with rules. After bid opening, no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of the State or fair competition shall be permitted. All decisions to permit the correction or withdrawal of bids based on bid mistakes shall be supported by written determination made by a State purchasing officer.

(g) Award. The contract shall be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids, except when a State purchasing officer determines it is not in the best interest of the State and by written explanation determines another bidder shall receive the award. The explanation shall appear in the appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin. The written explanation must include:

(1) a description of the agency's needs;

(2) a determination that the anticipated cost will be fair and reasonable;

(3) a listing of all responsible and responsive bidders; and

(4) the name of the bidder selected, the total contract price, and the reasons for selecting that bidder.

Each chief procurement officer may adopt guidelines to implement the requirements of this subsection (g).

The written explanation shall be filed with the Legislative Audit Commission, and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and the Procurement Policy Board, and be made available for inspection by the public, within 30 days after the agency's decision to award the contract.

(h) Multi-step sealed bidding. When it is considered impracticable to initially prepare a purchase description to support an award based on price, an invitation for bids may be issued requesting the

submission of unpriced offers to be followed by an invitation for bids limited to those bidders whose offers have been qualified under the criteria set forth in the first solicitation.

(i) Alternative procedures. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, the Director of the Illinois Power Agency may create alternative bidding procedures to be used in procuring professional services under subsections (a) and (c) of Section 1-75 and subsection (d) of Section 1-78 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5(c) of the Public Utilities Act and to procure renewable energy resources under Section 1-56 of the Illinois Power Agency Act. These alternative procedures shall be set forth together with the other criteria contained in the invitation for bids, and shall appear in the appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

(j) Reverse auction. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section and in accordance with rules adopted by the chief procurement officer, that chief procurement officer may procure supplies or services through a competitive electronic auction bidding process after the chief procurement officer determines that the use of such a process will be in the best interest of the State. The chief procurement officer shall publish that determination in his or her next volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include (i) a procurement description, (ii) all contractual terms, whenever practical, and (iii) conditions applicable to the procurement, including a notice that bids will be received in an electronic auction manner.

Public notice of the invitation for bids shall be given in the same manner as provided in subsection (c).

Bids shall be accepted electronically at the time and in the manner designated in the invitation for bids. During the auction, a bidder's price shall be disclosed to other bidders. Bidders shall have the opportunity to reduce their bid prices during the auction. At the conclusion of the auction, the record of the bid prices received and the name of each bidder shall be open to public inspection.

After the auction period has terminated, withdrawal of bids shall be permitted as provided in subsection (f).

The contract shall be awarded within 60 calendar days after the auction by written notice to the lowest responsible bidder, or all bids shall be rejected except as otherwise provided in this Code. Extensions of the date for the award may be made by mutual written consent of the State purchasing officer and the lowest responsible bidder.

This subsection does not apply to (i) procurements of professional and artistic services, (ii) telecommunications services, communication services, and information services, and (iii) contracts for construction projects, including design professional services.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/20-25)

Sec. 20-25. Sole source procurements.

(a) In accordance with standards set by rule, contracts may be awarded without use of the specified method of source selection when there is only one economically feasible source for the item. A State contract may be awarded as a sole source contract unless an interested party submits a written request for a public hearing at which the chief procurement officer and purchasing agency present written justification for the procurement method. Any interested party may present testimony. A sole source contract where a hearing was requested by an interested party may be awarded after the hearing is conducted with the approval of the chief procurement officer.

(b) This Section may not be used as a basis for amending a contract for professional or artistic services if the amendment would result in an increase in the amount paid under the contract of more than 5% of the initial award, or would extend the contract term beyond the time reasonably needed for a competitive procurement, not to exceed 2 months.

(c) Notice of intent to enter into a sole source contract shall be provided to the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and published in the online electronic Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the public hearing required in subsection (a). The notice shall include the sole source procurement justification form prescribed by the Board, a description of the item to be procured, the intended sole source contractor, and the date, time, and location of the public hearing. A copy of the notice and all documents provided at the hearing shall be included in the subsequent Procurement Bulletin.

(d) By August 1 each year, each chief procurement officer shall file a report with the General Assembly identifying each contract the officer sought under the sole source procurement method and providing the justification given for seeking sole source as the procurement method for each of those contracts.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/20-30)

Sec. 20-30. Emergency purchases.

(a) Conditions for use. In accordance with standards set by rule, a purchasing agency may make emergency procurements without competitive sealed bidding or prior notice when there exists a threat to

public health or public safety, or when immediate expenditure is necessary for repairs to State property in order to protect against further loss of or damage to State property, to prevent or minimize serious disruption in critical State services that affect health, safety, or collection of substantial State revenues, or to ensure the integrity of State records; provided, however, that the term of the emergency purchase shall be limited to the time reasonably needed for a competitive procurement, not to exceed 90 calendar days. A contract may be extended beyond 90 calendar days if the chief procurement officer determines additional time is necessary and that the contract scope and duration are limited to the emergency. Prior to execution of the extension, the chief procurement officer must hold a public hearing and provide written justification for all emergency contracts. Members of the public may present testimony. Emergency procurements shall be made with as much competition as is practicable under the circumstances, and shall include best efforts to include contractors certified under the Business Enterprise Program. A written description of the basis for the emergency and reasons for the selection of the particular contractor shall be included in the contract file.

(b) Notice. Notice of all emergency procurements shall be provided to the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and published in the online electronic Bulletin no later than 5 calendar days after the contract is awarded. Notice of intent to extend an emergency contract shall be provided to the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and published in the online electronic Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the public hearing. Notice shall include at least a description of the need for the emergency purchase, the contractor, and if applicable, the date, time, and location of the public hearing. A copy of this notice and all documents provided at the hearing shall be included in the subsequent Procurement Bulletin. Before the next appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin, the purchasing agency shall publish in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin a copy of each written description and reasons and the total cost of each emergency procurement made during the previous month. When only an estimate of the total cost is known at the time of publication, the estimate shall be identified as an estimate and published. When the actual total cost is determined, it shall also be published in like manner before the 10th day of the next succeeding month.

(c) Statements. A chief procurement officer making a procurement under this Section shall file statements with the Procurement Policy Board, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and the Auditor General within 10 calendar days after the procurement setting forth the amount expended, the name of the contractor involved, and the conditions and circumstances requiring the emergency procurement. When only an estimate of the cost is available within 10 calendar days after the procurement, the actual cost shall be reported immediately after it is determined. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Auditor General shall file with the Legislative Audit Commission and the Governor a complete listing of all emergency procurements reported during that fiscal quarter. The Legislative Audit Commission shall review the emergency procurements so reported and, in its annual reports, advise the General Assembly of procurements that appear to constitute an abuse of this Section.

(d) Quick purchases. The chief procurement officer may promulgate rules extending the circumstances by which a purchasing agency may make purchases under this Section, including but not limited to the procurement of items available at a discount for a limited period of time. The chief procurement officer shall adopt rules regarding good faith and best efforts from contractors and companies certified under the Business Enterprise Program.

(e) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly apply to procurements executed on or after its effective date.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/20-60)

Sec. 20-60. Duration of contracts.

(a) Maximum duration. A contract may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the State but not exceeding 10 years inclusive, beginning January 1, 2010, of proposed contract renewals. Third parties may lease State-owned dark fiber networks for any period of time deemed to be in the best interest of the State, but not exceeding 20 years. The length of a lease for real property or capital improvements shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 40-25. The length of energy conservation program contracts or energy savings contracts or leases shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 25-45. A contract for bond or mortgage insurance awarded by the Illinois Housing Development Authority, however, may be entered into for any period of time less than or equal to the maximum period of time that the subject bond or mortgage may remain outstanding.

(b) Subject to appropriation. All contracts made or entered into shall recite that they are subject to termination and cancellation in any year for which the General Assembly fails to make an appropriation to make payments under the terms of the contract.

(c) The chief procurement officer shall file a proposed extension or renewal of a contract with the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion prior to entering into any extension or renewal if the cost associated with the extension or renewal exceeds $249,999. The Procurement Policy Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion may object to the proposed extension or renewal within 30 calendar days and require a hearing before the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion prior to entering into the extension or renewal. If the Procurement Policy Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion does not object within 30 calendar days or takes affirmative action to recommend the extension or renewal, the chief procurement officer may enter into the extension or renewal of a contract. This subsection does not apply to any emergency procurement, any procurement under Article 40, or any procurement exempted by Section 1-10(b) of this Code. If any State agency contract is paid for in whole or in part with federal-aid funds, grants, or loans and the provisions of this subsection would result in the loss of those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, then the contract is exempt from the provisions of this subsection in order to remain eligible for those federal-aid funds, grants, or loans, and the State agency shall file notice of this exemption with the Procurement Policy Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion prior to entering into the proposed extension or renewal. Nothing in this subsection permits a chief procurement officer to enter into an extension or renewal in violation of subsection (a). By August 1 each year, the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall each ~~shall~~ file a report with the General Assembly identifying for the previous fiscal year (i) the proposed extensions or renewals that were filed and whether such extensions and renewals were objected to ~~with the Board and whether the Board objected~~ and (ii) the contracts exempt from this subsection.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section, the Department of Innovation and Technology may enter into leases for dark fiber networks for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the State but not exceeding 20 years inclusive. The Department of Innovation and Technology may lease dark fiber networks from third parties only for the primary purpose of providing services (i) to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer and State agencies, as defined under Section 5-15 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois or (ii) for anchor institutions, as defined in Section 7 of the Illinois Century Network Act. Dark fiber network lease contracts shall be subject to all other provisions of this Code and any applicable rules or requirements, including, but not limited to, publication of lease solicitations, use of standard State contracting terms and conditions, and approval of vendor certifications and financial disclosures.

(e) As used in this Section, "dark fiber network" means a network of fiber optic cables laid but currently unused by a third party that the third party is leasing for use as network infrastructure.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-611, eff. 7-20-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/35-15)

Sec. 35-15. Prequalification.

(a) The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction and the higher education chief procurement officer shall each develop appropriate and reasonable prequalification standards and categories of professional and artistic services.

(b) The prequalifications and categorizations shall be submitted to the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and published for public comment prior to their submission to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules for approval.

(c) The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction and the higher education chief procurement officer shall each also assemble and maintain a comprehensive list of prequalified and categorized businesses and persons.

(d) Prequalification shall not be used to bar or prevent any qualified business or person from bidding or responding to invitations for bid or requests for proposal.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/35-30)

Sec. 35-30. Awards.

(a) All State contracts for professional and artistic services, except as provided in this Section, shall be awarded using the competitive request for proposal process outlined in this Section.

(b) For each contract offered, the chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, or his or her designee shall use the appropriate standard solicitation forms available from the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer.

(c) Prepared forms shall be submitted to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, for publication in its Illinois Procurement Bulletin and circulation to the chief procurement officer for matters other than

construction or the higher education chief procurement officer's list of prequalified vendors. Notice of the offer or request for proposal shall appear at least 14 calendar days before the response to the offer is due.

(d) All interested respondents shall return their responses to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, which shall open and record them. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer then shall forward the responses, together with any information it has available about the qualifications and other State work of the respondents.

(e) After evaluation, ranking, and selection, the responsible chief procurement officer, State purchasing officer, or his or her designee shall notify the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate, of the successful respondent and shall forward a copy of the signed contract for the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer's file. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer shall publish the names of the responsible procurement decision-maker, the agency letting the contract, the successful respondent, a contract reference, and value of the let contract in the next appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

(f) For all professional and artistic contracts with annualized value that exceeds $100,000, evaluation and ranking by price are required. Any chief procurement officer or State purchasing officer, but not their designees, may select a respondent other than the lowest respondent by price. In any case, when the contract exceeds the $100,000 threshold and the lowest respondent is not selected, the chief procurement officer or the State purchasing officer shall forward together with the contract notice of who the low respondent by price was and a written decision as to why another was selected to the chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or the higher education chief procurement officer, whichever is appropriate. The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction or higher education chief procurement officer shall publish as provided in subsection (e) of Section 35-30, but shall include notice of the chief procurement officer's or State purchasing officer's written decision.

(g) The chief procurement officer for matters other than construction and higher education chief procurement officer may each refine, but not contradict, this Section by promulgating rules for submission to the Procurement Policy Board <u>and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion,</u> and then to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Any refinement shall be based on the principles and procedures of the federal Architect-Engineer Selection Law, Public Law 92-582 Brooks Act, and the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act; except that pricing shall be an integral part of the selection process.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17.)

(30 ILCS 500/40-20)

Sec. 40-20. Request for information.

(a) Conditions for use. Leases shall be procured by request for information except as otherwise provided in Section 40-15.

(b) Form. A request for information shall be issued and shall include:

(1) the type of property to be leased;

(2) the proposed uses of the property;

(3) the duration of the lease;

(4) the preferred location of the property; and

(5) a general description of the configuration desired.

(c) Public notice. Public notice of the request for information for the availability of real property to lease shall be published in the appropriate volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin at least 14 calendar days before the date set forth in the request for receipt of responses and shall also be published in similar manner in a newspaper of general circulation in the community or communities where the using agency is seeking space.

(d) Response. The request for information response shall consist of written information sufficient to show that the respondent can meet minimum criteria set forth in the request. State purchasing officers may enter into discussions with respondents for the purpose of clarifying State needs and the information supplied by the respondents. On the basis of the information supplied and discussions, if any, a State purchasing officer shall make a written determination identifying the responses that meet the minimum criteria set forth in the request for information. Negotiations shall be entered into with all qualified respondents for the purpose of securing a lease that is in the best interest of the State. A written report of the negotiations shall be retained in the lease files and shall include the reasons for the final selection. All leases shall be reduced to writing; one copy shall be filed with the Comptroller in accordance with the

provisions of Section 20-80, and one copy each shall be filed with the Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion.

When the lowest response by price is not selected, the State purchasing officer shall forward to the chief procurement officer, along with the lease, notice of the identity of the lowest respondent by price and written reasons for the selection of a different response. The chief procurement officer shall publish the written reasons in the next volume of the Illinois Procurement Bulletin.

(e) Board and Commission on Equity and Inclusion review. Upon receipt of (1) any proposed lease of real property of 10,000 or more square feet or (2) any proposed lease of real property with annual rent payments of $100,000 or more, the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall have 30 calendar days to review the proposed lease. If neither the Board nor the Commission on Equity and Inclusion ~~the Board does not~~ object in writing within 30 calendar days, then the proposed lease shall become effective according to its terms as submitted. The leasing agency shall make any and all materials available to the Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion to assist in the review process.

(Source: P.A. 98-1076, eff. 1-1-15.)

(30 ILCS 500/50-20)

Sec. 50-20. Exemptions. The appropriate chief procurement officer may file a request with the Executive Ethics Commission to exempt named individuals from the prohibitions of Section 50-13 when, in his or her judgment, the public interest in having the individual in the service of the State outweighs the public policy evidenced in that Section. The Executive Ethics Commission may grant an exemption after a public hearing at which any person may present testimony. The chief procurement officer shall publish notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing in the online electronic Bulletin at least 14 calendar days prior to the hearing and provide notice to the individual subject to the waiver, ~~and~~ the Procurement Policy Board , and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion. The Executive Ethics Commission shall also provide public notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing on its website. If the Commission grants an exemption, the exemption is effective only if it is filed with the Secretary of State and the Comptroller prior to the execution of any contract and includes a statement setting forth the name of the individual and all the pertinent facts that would make that Section applicable, setting forth the reason for the exemption, and declaring the individual exempted from that Section. Notice of each exemption shall be published in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin. A contract for which a waiver has been issued but has not been filed in accordance with this Section is voidable by the State. The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall apply to exemptions granted on or after its effective date.

(Source: P.A. 98-1076, eff. 1-1-15.)

(30 ILCS 500/50-35)

Sec. 50-35. Financial disclosure and potential conflicts of interest.

(a) All bids and offers from responsive bidders, offerors, vendors, or contractors with an annual value of more than $50,000, and all submissions to a vendor portal, shall be accompanied by disclosure of the financial interests of the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, or contractor and each subcontractor to be used. In addition, all subcontracts identified as provided by Section 20-120 of this Code with an annual value of more than $50,000 shall be accompanied by disclosure of the financial interests of each subcontractor. The financial disclosure of each successful bidder, offeror, potential contractor, or contractor and its subcontractors shall be incorporated as a material term of the contract and shall become part of the publicly available contract or procurement file maintained by the appropriate chief procurement officer. Each disclosure under this Section shall be signed and made under penalty of perjury by an authorized officer or employee on behalf of the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor, and must be filed with the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion.

(b) Disclosure shall include any ownership or distributive income share that is in excess of 5%, or an amount greater than 60% of the annual salary of the Governor, of the disclosing entity or its parent entity, whichever is less, unless the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor (i) is a publicly traded entity subject to Federal 10K reporting, in which case it may submit its 10K disclosure in place of the prescribed disclosure, or (ii) is a privately held entity that is exempt from Federal 10k reporting but has more than 100 shareholders, in which case it may submit the information that Federal 10k reporting companies are required to report under 17 CFR 229.401 and list the names of any person or entity holding any ownership share that is in excess of 5% in place of the prescribed disclosure. The form of disclosure shall be prescribed by the applicable chief procurement officer and must include at least the names, addresses, and dollar or proportionate share of ownership of each person identified in this Section, their instrument of ownership or beneficial relationship, and notice of any potential conflict of interest resulting

from the current ownership or beneficial relationship of each individual identified in this Section having in addition any of the following relationships:

(1) State employment, currently or in the previous 3 years, including contractual employment of services.

(2) State employment of spouse, father, mother, son, or daughter, including contractual employment for services in the previous 2 years.

(3) Elective status; the holding of elective office of the State of Illinois, the government of the United States, any unit of local government authorized by the Constitution of the State of Illinois or the statutes of the State of Illinois currently or in the previous 3 years.

(4) Relationship to anyone holding elective office currently or in the previous 2 years; spouse, father, mother, son, or daughter.

(5) Appointive office; the holding of any appointive government office of the State of Illinois, the United States of America, or any unit of local government authorized by the Constitution of the State of Illinois or the statutes of the State of Illinois, which office entitles the holder to compensation in excess of expenses incurred in the discharge of that office currently or in the previous 3 years.

(6) Relationship to anyone holding appointive office currently or in the previous 2 years; spouse, father, mother, son, or daughter.

(7) Employment, currently or in the previous 3 years, as or by any registered lobbyist of the State government.

(8) Relationship to anyone who is or was a registered lobbyist in the previous 2 years; spouse, father, mother, son, or daughter.

(9) Compensated employment, currently or in the previous 3 years, by any registered election or re-election committee registered with the Secretary of State or any county clerk in the State of Illinois, or any political action committee registered with either the Secretary of State or the Federal Board of Elections.

(10) Relationship to anyone; spouse, father, mother, son, or daughter; who is or was a compensated employee in the last 2 years of any registered election or re-election committee registered with the Secretary of State or any county clerk in the State of Illinois, or any political action committee registered with either the Secretary of State or the Federal Board of Elections.

(b-1) The disclosure required under this Section must also include the name and address of each lobbyist required to register under the Lobbyist Registration Act and other agent of the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor who is not identified under subsections (a) and (b) and who has communicated, is communicating, or may communicate with any State officer or employee concerning the bid or offer. The disclosure under this subsection is a continuing obligation and must be promptly supplemented for accuracy throughout the process and throughout the term of the contract if the bid or offer is successful.

(b-2) The disclosure required under this Section must also include, for each of the persons identified in subsection (b) or (b-1), each of the following that occurred within the previous 10 years: suspension or debarment from contracting with any governmental entity; professional licensure discipline; bankruptcies; adverse civil judgments and administrative findings; and criminal felony convictions. The disclosure under this subsection is a continuing obligation and must be promptly supplemented for accuracy throughout the process and throughout the term of the contract if the bid or offer is successful.

(c) The disclosure in subsection (b) is not intended to prohibit or prevent any contract. The disclosure is meant to fully and publicly disclose any potential conflict to the chief procurement officers, State purchasing officers, their designees, and executive officers so they may adequately discharge their duty to protect the State.

(d) When a potential for a conflict of interest is identified, discovered, or reasonably suspected, the chief procurement officer or State procurement officer shall send the contract to the Procurement Policy Board and the Commission on Equity and Inclusion. In accordance with the objectives of subsection (c), if the Procurement Policy Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion finds evidence of a potential conflict of interest not originally disclosed by the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor, the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall provide written notice to the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor that is identified, discovered, or reasonably suspected of having a potential conflict of interest. The bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor shall have 15 calendar days to respond in writing to the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, and a hearing before the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion will be granted upon request by the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor, at a date and time to be determined by the Board or the Commission on Equity and

Inclusion, but which in no event shall occur later than 15 calendar days after the date of the request. Upon consideration, the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall recommend, in writing, whether to allow or void the contract, bid, offer, or subcontract weighing the best interest of the State of Illinois. All recommendations shall be submitted to the Executive Ethics Commission. The Executive Ethics Commission must hold a public hearing within 30 calendar days after receiving the Board's or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion's recommendation if the Procurement Policy Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion makes a recommendation to (i) void a contract or (ii) void a bid or offer and the chief procurement officer selected or intends to award the contract to the bidder, offeror, or potential contractor. A chief procurement officer is prohibited from awarding a contract before a hearing if the Board or the Commission on Equity and Inclusion recommendation does not support a bid or offer. The recommendation and proceedings of any hearing, if applicable, shall be available to the public.

(e) These thresholds and disclosure do not relieve the chief procurement officer, the State purchasing officer, or their designees from reasonable care and diligence for any contract, bid, offer, or submission to a vendor portal. The chief procurement officer, the State purchasing officer, or their designees shall be responsible for using any reasonably known and publicly available information to discover any undisclosed potential conflict of interest and act to protect the best interest of the State of Illinois.

(f) Inadvertent or accidental failure to fully disclose shall render the contract, bid, offer, proposal, subcontract, or relationship voidable by the chief procurement officer if he or she deems it in the best interest of the State of Illinois and, at his or her discretion, may be cause for barring from future contracts, bids, offers, proposals, subcontracts, or relationships with the State for a period of up to 2 years.

(g) Intentional, willful, or material failure to disclose shall render the contract, bid, offer, proposal, subcontract, or relationship voidable by the chief procurement officer if he or she deems it in the best interest of the State of Illinois and shall result in debarment from future contracts, bids, offers, proposals, subcontracts, or relationships for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 10 years. Reinstatement after 2 years and before 10 years must be reviewed and commented on in writing by the Governor of the State of Illinois, or by an executive ethics board or commission he or she might designate. The comment shall be returned to the responsible chief procurement officer who must rule in writing whether and when to reinstate.

(h) In addition, all disclosures shall note any other current or pending contracts, bids, offers, proposals, subcontracts, leases, or other ongoing procurement relationships the bidder, offeror, potential contractor, contractor, or subcontractor has with any other unit of State government and shall clearly identify the unit and the contract, offer, proposal, lease, or other relationship.

(i) The bidder, offeror, potential contractor, or contractor has a continuing obligation to supplement the disclosure required by this Section throughout the bidding process during the term of any contract, and during the vendor portal registration process.

(Source: P.A. 97-490, eff. 8-22-11; 97-895, eff. 8-3-12; 98-1076, eff. 1-1-15.)

Section 40-130. The Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 4, 4f, 5, 7, and 8 and by adding Section 5.5 as follows:

(30 ILCS 575/2)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 2. Definitions.

(A) For the purpose of this Act, the following terms shall have the following definitions:

(1) "Minority person" shall mean a person who is a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States and who is any of the following:

(a) American Indian or Alaska Native (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America, including Central America, and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment).

(b) Asian (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, but not limited to, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam).

(c) Black or African American (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa).

(d) Hispanic or Latino (a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race).

(e) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands).

(2) "Woman" shall mean a person who is a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States and who is of the female gender.

(2.05) "Person with a disability" means a person who is a citizen or lawful resident of the United States and is a person qualifying as a person with a disability under subdivision (2.1) of this subsection (A).

(2.1) "Person with a disability" means a person with a severe physical or mental disability that:

(a) results from:

amputation,

arthritis,

autism,

blindness,

burn injury,

cancer,

cerebral palsy,

Crohn's disease,

cystic fibrosis,

deafness,

head injury,

heart disease,

hemiplegia,

hemophilia,

respiratory or pulmonary dysfunction,

an intellectual disability,

mental illness,

multiple sclerosis,

muscular dystrophy,

musculoskeletal disorders,

neurological disorders, including stroke and epilepsy,

paraplegia,

quadriplegia and other spinal cord conditions,

sickle cell anemia,

ulcerative colitis,

specific learning disabilities, or

end stage renal failure disease; and

(b) substantially limits one or more of the person's major life activities.

Another disability or combination of disabilities may also be considered as a severe disability for the purposes of item (a) of this subdivision (2.1) if it is determined by an evaluation of rehabilitation potential to cause a comparable degree of substantial functional limitation similar to the specific list of disabilities listed in item (a) of this subdivision (2.1).

(3) "Minority-owned business" means a business which is at least 51% owned by one or more minority persons, or in the case of a corporation, at least 51% of the stock in which is owned by one or more minority persons; and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more of the minority individuals who own it.

(4) "Women-owned business" means a business which is at least 51% owned by one or more women, or, in the case of a corporation, at least 51% of the stock in which is owned by one or more women; and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more of the women who own it.

(4.1) "Business owned by a person with a disability" means a business that is at least 51% owned by one or more persons with a disability and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more of the persons with disabilities who own it. A not-for-profit agency for persons with disabilities that is exempt from taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is also considered a "business owned by a person with a disability".

(4.2) "Council" means the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities created under Section 5 of this Act.

(4.3) "Commission" means, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion created under the Commission on Equity and Inclusion Act.

(5) "State contracts" means all contracts entered into by the State, any agency or department thereof, or any public institution of higher education, including community college districts, regardless of the source of the funds with which the contracts are paid, which are not subject to federal reimbursement. "State contracts" does not include contracts awarded by a retirement system, pension

fund, or investment board subject to Section 1-109.1 of the Illinois Pension Code. This definition shall control over any existing definition under this Act or applicable administrative rule.

"State construction contracts" means all State contracts entered into by a State agency or public institution of higher education for the repair, remodeling, renovation or construction of a building or structure, or for the construction or maintenance of a highway defined in Article 2 of the Illinois Highway Code.

(6) "State agencies" shall mean all departments, officers, boards, commissions, institutions and bodies politic and corporate of the State, but does not include the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Chicago State University, the Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Governors State University, the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University, the Board of Trustees of Northeastern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Western Illinois University, municipalities or other local governmental units, or other State constitutional officers.

(7) "Public institutions of higher education" means the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, the public community colleges of the State, and any other public universities, colleges, and community colleges now or hereafter established or authorized by the General Assembly.

(8) "Certification" means a determination made by the Council or by one delegated authority from the Council to make certifications, or by a State agency with statutory authority to make such a certification, that a business entity is a business owned by a minority, woman, or person with a disability for whatever purpose. A business owned and controlled by women shall be certified as a "woman-owned business". A business owned and controlled by women who are also minorities shall be certified as both a "women-owned business" and a "minority-owned business".

(9) "Control" means the exclusive or ultimate and sole control of the business including, but not limited to, capital investment and all other financial matters, property, acquisitions, contract negotiations, legal matters, officer-director-employee selection and comprehensive hiring, operating responsibilities, cost-control matters, income and dividend matters, financial transactions and rights of other shareholders or joint partners. Control shall be real, substantial and continuing, not pro forma. Control shall include the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the business and to make the day-to-day as well as major decisions in matters of policy, management and operations. Control shall be exemplified by possessing the requisite knowledge and expertise to run the particular business and control shall not include simple majority or absentee ownership.

(10) "Business" means a business that has annual gross sales of less than $75,000,000 as evidenced by the federal income tax return of the business. A firm with gross sales in excess of this cap may apply to the Council for certification for a particular contract if the firm can demonstrate that the contract would have significant impact on businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities as suppliers or subcontractors or in employment of minorities, women, or persons with disabilities.

(11) "Utilization plan" means a form and additional documentations included in all bids or proposals that demonstrates a vendor's proposed utilization of vendors certified by the Business Enterprise Program to meet the targeted goal. The utilization plan shall demonstrate that the Vendor has either: (1) met the entire contract goal or (2) requested a full or partial waiver and made good faith efforts towards meeting the goal.

(12) "Business Enterprise Program" means the Business Enterprise Program of the Department of Central Management Services.

(B) When a business is owned at least 51% by any combination of minority persons, women, or persons with disabilities, even though none of the 3 classes alone holds at least a 51% interest, the ownership requirement for purposes of this Act is considered to be met or in excess of the entire contract goal. The certification category for the business is that of the class holding the largest ownership interest in the business. If 2 or more classes have equal ownership interests, the certification category shall be determined by the business.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/4) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.604)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 4. Award of State contracts.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), not less than 20% of the total dollar amount of State contracts, as defined by the Secretary of the Council and approved by the Council, shall be established as an

aspirational goal to be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities; provided, however, that of the total amount of all State contracts awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities pursuant to this Section, contracts representing at least 11% shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, contracts representing at least 7% shall be awarded to women-owned businesses, and contracts representing at least 2% shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

The above percentage relates to the total dollar amount of State contracts during each State fiscal year, calculated by examining independently each type of contract for each agency or public institutions of higher education which lets such contracts. Only that percentage of arrangements which represents the participation of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities on such contracts shall be included. State contracts subject to the requirements of this Act shall include the requirement that only expenditures to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that perform a commercially useful function may be counted toward the goals set forth by this Act. Contracts shall include a definition of "commercially useful function" that is consistent with 49 CFR 26.55(c).

(b) Not less than 20% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts is established as an aspirational goal to be awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total dollar amount of State construction contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Within one year after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department of Central Management Services shall conduct a social scientific study that measures the impact of discrimination on minority and women business development in Illinois. Within 18 months after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department shall issue a report of its findings and any recommendations on whether to adjust the goals for minority and women participation established in this Act. Copies of this report and the social scientific study shall be filed with the Governor and the General Assembly.

By December 1, 2020, the Department of Central Management Services shall conduct a new social scientific study that measures the impact of discrimination on minority and women business development in Illinois. By June 1, 2022, the Department shall issue a report of its findings and any recommendations on whether to adjust the goals for minority and women participation established in this Act. Copies of this report and the social scientific study shall be filed with the Governor~~, the Advisory Board,~~ and the General Assembly. By December 1, 2022, the Department of Central Management Services Business Enterprise Program shall develop a model for social scientific disparity study sourcing for local governmental units to adapt and implement to address regional disparities in public procurement.

(e) Except as permitted under this Act or as otherwise mandated by federal law or regulation, those who submit bids or proposals for State contracts subject to the provisions of this Act, whose bids or proposals are successful and include a utilization plan but that fail to meet the goals set forth in subsection (b) of this Section, shall be notified of that deficiency and shall be afforded a period not to exceed 10 calendar days from the date of notification to cure that deficiency in the bid or proposal. The deficiency in the bid or proposal may only be cured by contracting with additional subcontractors who are owned by minorities or women. Any increase in cost to a contract for the addition of a subcontractor to cure a bid's deficiency shall not affect the bid price, shall not be used in the request for an exemption in this Act, and in no case shall an identified subcontractor with a certification made pursuant to this Act be terminated from the contract without the written consent of the State agency or public institution of higher education entering into the contract. The Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall be notified of all utilization plan deficiencies on submitted bids or proposals for State contracts under this subsection (e).

(f) Non-construction solicitations that include Business Enterprise Program participation goals shall require bidders and offerors to include utilization plans. Utilization plans are due at the time of bid or offer submission. Failure to complete and include a utilization plan, including documentation demonstrating good faith effort when requesting a waiver, shall render the bid or offer non-responsive. The Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall be notified of all bids and offers that fail to include a utilization plan as required under this subsection (f).

(g) Bids or proposals for State contracts shall be examined to determine if the bid or proposal is responsible, competitive, and whether the services to be provided are likely to be completed based upon the pricing. If the bid or proposal is responsible, competitive, and the services to be provided are likely to be completed based on the prices listed, then the bid is deemed responsive. If the bid or proposal is not

responsible, competitive, and the services to be provided are not likely to be completed based on the prices listed, then the entire bid is deemed non-responsive. The Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall be notified of all non-responsive bids or proposals for State contracts under this subsection (g).

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-170, eff. 1-1-20; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-26-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/4f)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 4f. Award of State contracts.

(1) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Illinois to promote and encourage each State agency and public institution of higher education to use businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the area of goods and services, including, but not limited to, insurance services, investment management services, information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services. Furthermore, each State agency and public institution of higher education shall utilize such firms to the greatest extent feasible within the bounds of financial and fiduciary prudence, and take affirmative steps to remove any barriers to the full participation of such firms in the procurement and contracting opportunities afforded.

(a) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards a contract for insurance services, for each State agency or public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use insurance brokers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total annual premiums or fees; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total annual premiums or fees shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

(b) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards a contract for investment services, for each State agency or public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use emerging investment managers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total funds under management; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total funds under management shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities. Furthermore, it is the aspirational goal that not less than 20% of the direct asset managers of the State funds be minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(c) When a State agency or public institution of higher education, other than a community college, awards contracts for information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services, for each State agency and public institution of higher education, it shall be the aspirational goal to use such firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act and lawyers who are minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined by this Act, for not less than 20% of the total dollar amount of State contracts; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities or minority lawyers; contracts representing at least 7% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to women-owned businesses or women who are lawyers; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total dollar amount of State contracts shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities or persons with disabilities who are lawyers.

(d) When a community college awards a contract for insurance services, investment services, information technology services, accounting services, architectural and engineering services, and legal services, it shall be the aspirational goal of each community college to use businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as defined in this Act for not less than 20% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services collectively; provided that, contracts representing at least 11% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to businesses owned by minorities; contracts representing at least 7% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to women-owned businesses; and contracts representing at least 2% of the total amount spent on contracts for these services shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with disabilities. When a community college awards contracts for investment services, contracts awarded to investment managers who are not emerging investment managers as defined in this Act shall not be considered businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities for the purposes of this Section.

(2) As used in this Section:

"Accounting services" means the measurement, processing and communication of financial

information about economic entities including, but is not limited to, financial accounting, management accounting, auditing, cost containment and auditing services, taxation and accounting information systems.

"Architectural and engineering services" means professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, or incidental services, that members of the architectural and engineering professions, and individuals in their employ, may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveying and mapping, tests, evaluations, consultations, comprehensive planning, program management, conceptual designs, plans and specifications, value engineering, construction phase services, soils engineering, drawing reviews, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services.

"Emerging investment manager" means an investment manager or claims consultant having assets under management below $10 billion or otherwise adjudicating claims.

"Information technology services" means, but is not limited to, specialized technology-oriented solutions by combining the processes and functions of software, hardware, networks, telecommunications, web designers, cloud developing resellers, and electronics.

"Insurance broker" means an insurance brokerage firm, claims administrator, or both, that procures, places all lines of insurance, or administers claims with annual premiums or fees of at least $5,000,000 but not more than $10,000,000.

"Legal services" means work performed by a lawyer including, but not limited to, contracts in anticipation of litigation, enforcement actions, or investigations.

(3) Each State agency and public institution of higher education shall adopt policies that identify its plan and implementation procedures for increasing the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities. All plan and implementation procedures for increasing the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities must be submitted to and approved by the Commission on Equity and Inclusion on an annual basis.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), the Council shall file no later than March 1 of each year an annual report to the Governor, the Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs, and the General Assembly. The report filed with the General Assembly shall be filed as required in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act. This report shall: (i) identify the service firms used by each State agency and public institution of higher education, (ii) identify the actions it has undertaken to increase the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, including encouraging non-minority-owned firms to use other service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as subcontractors when the opportunities arise, (iii) state any recommendations made by the Council to each State agency and public institution of higher education to increase participation by the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, and (iv) include the following:

(A) For insurance services: the names of the insurance brokers or claims consultants used, the total of risk managed by each State agency and public institution of higher education by insurance brokers, the total commissions, fees paid, or both, the lines or insurance policies placed, and the amount of premiums placed; and the percentage of the risk managed by insurance brokers, the percentage of total commission, fees paid, or both, the lines or insurance policies placed, and the amount of premiums placed with each by the insurance brokers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(B) For investment management services: the names of the investment managers used, the total funds under management of investment managers; the total commissions, fees paid, or both; the total and percentage of funds under management of emerging investment managers owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, including the total and percentage of total commissions, fees paid, or both by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(C) The names of service firms, the percentage and total dollar amount paid for professional services by category by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(D) The names of service firms, the percentage and total dollar amount paid for services by category to firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(E) The total number of contracts awarded for services by category and the total number of contracts awarded to firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education.

(5) For community college districts, the Business Enterprise Council shall only report the following information for each community college district: (i) the name of the community colleges in the district, (ii) the name and contact information of a person at each community college appointed to be the single point of contact for vendors owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities, (iii) the policy of

the community college district concerning certified vendors, (iv) the certifications recognized by the community college district for determining whether a business is owned or controlled by a minority, woman, or person with a disability, (v) outreach efforts conducted by the community college district to increase the use of certified vendors, (vi) the total expenditures by the community college district in the prior fiscal year in the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section and the amount paid to certified vendors in those divisions of work, and (vii) the total number of contracts entered into for the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section and the total number of contracts awarded to certified vendors providing these services to the community college district. The Business Enterprise Council shall not make any utilization reports under this Act for community college districts for Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016, but shall make the report required by this subsection for Fiscal Year 2017 and for each fiscal year thereafter. The Business Enterprise Council shall report the information in items (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subsection beginning in September of 2016. The Business Enterprise Council may collect the data needed to make its report from the Illinois Community College Board.

(6) The status of the utilization of services shall be discussed at each of the regularly scheduled Business Enterprise Council meetings. Time shall be allotted for the Council to receive, review, and discuss the progress of the use of service firms owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by each State agency and public institution of higher education; and any evidence regarding past or present racial, ethnic, or gender-based discrimination which directly impacts a State agency or public institution of higher education contracting with such firms. If after reviewing such evidence the Council finds that there is or has been such discrimination against a specific group, race or sex, the Council shall establish sheltered markets or adjust existing sheltered markets tailored to address the Council's specific findings for the divisions of work specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-170, eff. 1-1-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/5) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.605)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 5. Business Enterprise Council.

(1) To help implement, monitor, and enforce the goals of this Act, there is created the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities, hereinafter referred to as the Council, composed of the Chairperson of the Commission on Equity and Inclusion, the Secretary of Human Services and the Directors of the Department of Human Rights, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, the Department of Central Management Services, the Department of Transportation and the Capital Development Board, or their duly appointed representatives, with the Comptroller, or his or her designee, serving as an advisory member of the Council. Ten individuals representing businesses that are minority-owned, ~~or~~ women-owned , or owned by persons with disabilities, 2 individuals representing the business community, and a representative of public institutions of higher education shall be appointed by the Governor. These members shall serve 2-year ~~2 year~~ terms and shall be eligible for reappointment. Any vacancy occurring on the Council shall also be filled by the Governor. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Members of the Council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The Chairperson of the Commission ~~Director of the Department of Central Management Services~~ shall serve as the Council chairperson and shall select, subject to approval of the council, a Secretary responsible for the operation of the program who shall serve as the Division Manager of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Division of the Department of Central Management Services.

The Director of each State agency and the chief executive officer of each public institution ~~institutions~~ of higher education shall appoint a liaison to the Council. The liaison shall be responsible for submitting to the Council any reports and documents necessary under this Act.

(2) The Council's authority and responsibility shall be to:

(a) Devise a certification procedure to assure that businesses taking advantage of this Act are legitimately classified as businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities and a registration procedure to recognize, without additional evidence of Business Enterprise Program eligibility, the certification of businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities certified by the City of Chicago, Cook County, or other jurisdictional programs with requirements and procedures equaling or exceeding those in this Act.

(b) Maintain a list of all businesses legitimately classified as businesses owned by

minorities, women, or persons with disabilities to provide to State agencies and public institutions of higher education.

(c) Review rules and regulations for the implementation of the program for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(d) Review compliance plans submitted by each State agency and public institution ~~institutions~~ of higher education pursuant to this Act.

(e) Make annual reports as provided in Section 8f to the Governor and the General Assembly on the status of the program.

(f) Serve as a central clearinghouse for information on State contracts, including the maintenance of a list of all pending State contracts upon which businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities may bid. At the Council's discretion, maintenance of the list may include 24-hour electronic access to the list along with the bid and application information.

(g) Establish a toll-free ~~toll free~~ telephone number to facilitate information requests concerning the certification process and pending contracts.

(3) No premium bond rate of a surety company for a bond required of a business owned by a minority, woman, or person with a disability bidding for a State contract shall be higher than the lowest rate charged by that surety company for a similar bond in the same classification of work that would be written for a business not owned by a minority, woman, or person with a disability.

(4) Any Council member who has direct financial or personal interest in any measure pending before the Council shall disclose this fact to the Council and refrain from participating in the determination upon such measure.

(5) The Secretary shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) To be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Council.

(b) To serve as a coordinator for all of the State's programs for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities and as the information and referral center for all State initiatives for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(c) To establish an enforcement procedure whereby the Council may recommend to the appropriate State legal officer that the State exercise its legal remedies which shall include (1) termination of the contract involved, (2) prohibition of participation by the respondent in public contracts for a period not to exceed 3 years, (3) imposition of a penalty not to exceed any profit acquired as a result of violation, or (4) any combination thereof. Such procedures shall require prior approval by Council. All funds collected as penalties under this subsection shall be used exclusively for maintenance and further development of the Business Enterprise Program and encouragement of participation in State procurement by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

(d) To devise appropriate policies, regulations, and procedures for including participation by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as prime contractors, including, but not limited to: ~~,~~ (i) encouraging the inclusions of qualified businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities on solicitation lists, (ii) investigating the potential of blanket bonding programs for small construction jobs, and (iii) investigating and making recommendations concerning the use of the sheltered market process.

(e) To devise procedures for the waiver of the participation goals in appropriate circumstances.

(f) To accept donations and, with the approval of the Council or the Chairperson ~~Director of Central Management Services~~, grants related to the purposes of this Act; to conduct seminars related to the purpose of this Act and to charge reasonable registration fees; and to sell directories, vendor lists, and other such information to interested parties, except that forms necessary to become eligible for the program shall be provided free of charge to a business or individual applying for the program.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 100-801, eff. 8-10-18; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-18-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/5.5 new)

Sec. 5.5. Transfer of Council functions.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Commission on Equity and Inclusion shall have jurisdiction over the functions of the Business Enterprise Council.

(b) All powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities of the Department of Central Management Services relating to jurisdiction over the Council are transferred to the Commission.

(c) All books, records, papers, documents, property, contracts, causes of action, and pending business pertaining to the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities of the Department of Central Management Services relating to jurisdiction over the Council are transferred to the Commission.

(30 ILCS 575/7) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.607)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 7. Exemptions; waivers; publication of data.

(1) Individual contract exemptions. The Council, at the written request of the affected agency, public institution of higher education, or recipient of a grant or loan of State funds of $250,000 or more complying with Section 45 of the State Finance Act, may permit an individual contract or contract package, (related contracts being bid or awarded simultaneously for the same project or improvements) be made wholly or partially exempt from State contracting goals for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities prior to the advertisement for bids or solicitation of proposals whenever there has been a determination, reduced to writing and based on the best information available at the time of the determination, that there is an insufficient number of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities to ensure adequate competition and an expectation of reasonable prices on bids or proposals solicited for the individual contract or contract package in question. Any such exemptions shall be given by the Council to the Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs.

(a) Written request for contract exemption. A written request for an individual contract exemption must include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) a list of eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(ii) a clear demonstration that the number of eligible businesses identified in subparagraph (i) above is insufficient to ensure adequate competition;

(iii) the difference in cost between the contract proposals being offered by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities and the agency or public institution of higher education's expectations of reasonable prices on bids or proposals within that class; and

(iv) a list of eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that the contractor has used in the current and prior fiscal years.

(b) Determination. The Council's determination concerning an individual contract exemption must consider, at a minimum, the following:

(i) the justification for the requested exemption, including whether diligent efforts were undertaken to identify and solicit eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(ii) the total number of exemptions granted to the affected agency, public institution of higher education, or recipient of a grant or loan of State funds of $250,000 or more complying with Section 45 of the State Finance Act that have been granted by the Council in the current and prior fiscal years; and

(iii) the percentage of contracts awarded by the agency or public institution of higher education to eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the current and prior fiscal years.

(2) Class exemptions.

(a) Creation. The Council, at the written request of the affected agency or public institution of higher education, may permit an entire class of contracts be made exempt from State contracting goals for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities whenever there has been a determination, reduced to writing and based on the best information available at the time of the determination, that there is an insufficient number of qualified businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities to ensure adequate competition and an expectation of reasonable prices on bids or proposals within that class. Any such exemption shall be given by the Council to the Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs.

(a-1) Written request for class exemption. A written request for a class exemption must include, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) a list of eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(ii) a clear demonstration that the number of eligible businesses identified in subparagraph (i) above is insufficient to ensure adequate competition;

(iii) the difference in cost between the contract proposals being offered by

eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities and the agency or public institution of higher education's expectations of reasonable prices on bids or proposals within that class; and

(iv) the number of class exemptions the affected agency or public institution of higher education requested in the current and prior fiscal years.

(a-2) Determination. The Council's determination concerning class exemptions must consider, at a minimum, the following:

(i) the justification for the requested exemption, including whether diligent efforts were undertaken to identify and solicit eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(ii) the total number of class exemptions granted to the requesting agency or public institution of higher education that have been granted by the Council in the current and prior fiscal years; and

(iii) the percentage of contracts awarded by the agency or public institution of higher education to eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities the current and prior fiscal years.

(b) Limitation. Any such class exemption shall not be permitted for a period of more than one year at a time.

(3) Waivers. Where a particular contract requires a contractor to meet a goal established pursuant to this Act, the contractor shall have the right to request from the Council, in consultation with the Commission, a waiver from such requirements. The Council may grant the waiver only upon a demonstration by the contractor of unreasonable responses to the request for proposals given the class of contract ~~shall grant the waiver where the contractor demonstrates that there has been made a good faith effort to comply with the goals for participation by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities~~. Any such waiver shall also be transmitted in writing to the Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs.

(a) Request for waiver. A contractor's request for a waiver under this subsection (3) must include, but is not limited to, the following, if available:

(i) a list of eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that pertain to the class of contracts in the requested waiver. Eligible businesses are only eligible if the business is certified for the products or work advertised in the solicitation;

(ii) (Blank); ~~a clear demonstration that the number of eligible businesses identified in subparagraph (i) above is insufficient to ensure competition;~~

(iii) the difference in cost between the contract proposals being offered by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities and the agency or the public institution of higher education's expectations of reasonable prices on bids or proposals within that class; and

(iv) a list of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that the contractor has used in the current and prior fiscal years.

(b) Determination. The Council's determination, in consultation with the Commission, concerning waivers must include following:

(i) the justification for the requested waiver, including whether the requesting contractor made a proper demonstration of unreasonable responses to the request for proposals given the class of contract ~~good faith effort to identify and solicit eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities~~;

(ii) the total number of waivers the contractor has been granted by the Council in the current and prior fiscal years;

(iii) the percentage of contracts awarded by the agency or public institution of higher education to eligible businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the current and prior fiscal years; and

(iv) the contractor's use of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the current and prior fiscal years.

(3.5) (Blank).

(4) Conflict with other laws. In the event that any State contract, which otherwise would be subject to the provisions of this Act, is or becomes subject to federal laws or regulations which conflict with the provisions of this Act or actions of the State taken pursuant hereto, the provisions of the federal laws or regulations shall apply and the contract shall be interpreted and enforced accordingly.

(5) Each chief procurement officer, as defined in the Illinois Procurement Code, shall maintain on his or her official Internet website a database of the following: (i) waivers granted under this Section with respect to contracts under his or her jurisdiction; (ii) a State agency or public institution of higher

education's written request for an exemption of an individual contract or an entire class of contracts; and (iii) the Council's written determination granting or denying a request for an exemption of an individual contract or an entire class of contracts. The database, which shall be updated periodically as necessary, shall be searchable by contractor name and by contracting State agency.

(6) Each chief procurement officer, as defined by the Illinois Procurement Code, shall maintain on its website a list of all firms that have been prohibited from bidding, offering, or entering into a contract with the State of Illinois as a result of violations of this Act.

Each public notice required by law of the award of a State contract shall include for each bid or offer submitted for that contract the following: (i) the bidder's or offeror's name, (ii) the bid amount, (iii) the name or names of the certified firms identified in the bidder's or offeror's submitted utilization plan, and (iv) the bid's amount and percentage of the contract awarded to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities identified in the utilization plan.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 101-170, eff. 1-1-20; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20.)

(30 ILCS 575/8) (from Ch. 127, par. 132.608)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2024)

Sec. 8. Enforcement.

(1) The Commission on Equity and Inclusion ~~Council~~ shall make such findings, recommendations and proposals to the Governor as are necessary and appropriate to enforce this Act. If, as a result of its monitoring activities, the Commission ~~Council~~ determines that its goals and policies are not being met by any State agency or public institution of higher education, the Commission ~~Council~~ may recommend any or all of the following actions:

(a) Establish enforcement procedures whereby the Commission ~~Council~~ may recommend to the appropriate State agency, public institutions of higher education, or law enforcement officer that legal or administrative remedies be initiated for violations of contract provisions or rules issued hereunder or by a contracting State agency or public institutions of higher education. State agencies and public institutions of higher education shall be authorized to adopt remedies for such violations which shall include (1) termination of the contract involved, (2) prohibition of participation of the respondents in public contracts for a period not to exceed one year, (3) imposition of a penalty not to exceed any profit acquired as a result of violation, or (4) any combination thereof.

(b) If the Commission ~~Council~~ concludes that a compliance plan submitted under Section 6 is unlikely to produce the participation goals for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities within the then current fiscal year, the Commission ~~Council~~ may recommend that the State agency or public institution of higher education revise its plan to provide additional opportunities for participation by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities. Such recommended revisions may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(i) assurances of stronger and better focused solicitation efforts to obtain more businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities as potential sources of supply;

(ii) division of job or project requirements, when economically feasible, into tasks or quantities to permit participation of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(iii) elimination of extended experience or capitalization requirements, when programmatically feasible, to permit participation of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities;

(iv) identification of specific proposed contracts as particularly attractive or appropriate for participation by businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities, such identification to result from and be coupled with the efforts of subparagraphs (i) through (iii);

(v) implementation of those regulations established for the use of the sheltered market process.

(2) State agencies and public institutions of higher education shall review a vendor's compliance with its utilization plan and the terms of its contract. Without limitation, a vendor's failure to comply with its contractual commitments as contained in the utilization plan; failure to cooperate in providing information regarding its compliance with its utilization plan; or the provision of false or misleading information or statements concerning compliance, certification status, or eligibility of the Business Enterprise Program-certified vendor, good faith efforts, or any other material fact or representation shall constitute a material breach of the contract and entitle the State agency or public institution of higher education to declare a default, terminate the contract, or exercise those remedies provided for in the contract, at law, or in equity.

(3) A vendor shall be in breach of the contract and may be subject to penalties for failure to meet contract goals established under this Act, unless the vendor can show that it made good faith efforts to meet the contract goals.
(Source: P.A. 99-462, eff. 8-25-15; 100-391, eff. 8-25-17.)

Article 45.

Section 45-5. The Technology Development Act is amended by changing Sections 10, 11, and 20 as follows:

(30 ILCS 265/10)

Sec. 10. Technology Development Account.

(a) The State Treasurer may segregate a portion of the Treasurer's investment portfolio, that at no time shall be greater than 1% of the portfolio, in the Technology Development Account, an account that shall be maintained separately and apart from other moneys invested by the Treasurer. The Treasurer may make investments from the Account that help attract, assist, and retain quality technology businesses in Illinois. The earnings on the Account shall be accounted for separately from other investments made by the Treasurer.

(b) Moneys in the Account may be invested by the State Treasurer to provide venture capital to technology businesses seeking to locate, expand, or remain in Illinois by placing money with Illinois venture capital firms for investment by the venture capital firms in technology businesses. "Venture capital", as used in this Act, means equity financing that is provided for starting up, expanding, or relocating a company, or related purposes such as financing for seed capital, research and development, introduction of a product or process into the marketplace, or similar needs requiring risk capital. "Technology business", as used in this Act, means a company that has as its principal function the providing of services including computer, information transfer, communication, distribution, processing, administrative, laboratory, experimental, developmental, technical, testing services, manufacture of goods or materials, the processing of goods or materials by physical or chemical change, computer related activities, robotics, biological or pharmaceutical industrial activity, or technology oriented or emerging industrial activity. "Illinois venture capital firms", as used in this Act, means an entity that has a majority of its employees in Illinois or that has at least one managing partner domiciled in Illinois that has made significant capital investments in Illinois companies and that provides equity financing for starting up or expanding a company, or related purposes such as financing for seed capital, research and development, introduction of a product or process into the marketplace, or similar needs requiring risk capital.

(c) Any fund created by an Illinois venture capital firm in which the State Treasurer places money pursuant to this Act shall be required by the State Treasurer to seek investments in technology businesses seeking to locate, expand, or remain in Illinois.

(d) The investment of the State Treasurer in any fund created by an Illinois venture capital firm in which the State Treasurer places money pursuant to this Section ~~Act~~ shall not exceed 10% of the total investments in the fund.

(e) The State Treasurer shall not invest more than one-third of the Technology Development Account in any given calendar year.

(f) The Treasurer may deposit no more than 15% ~~10%~~ of the earnings of the investments in the Technology Development Account into the Technology Development Fund.
(Source: P.A. 94-395, eff. 8-1-05.)

(30 ILCS 265/11)

Sec. 11. Technology Development Account II.

(a) Including the amount provided in Section 10 of this Act, the State Treasurer shall segregate a portion of the Treasurer's State investment portfolio, that at no time shall be greater than 5% of the portfolio, in the Technology Development Account IIa ("TDA IIa"), an account that shall be maintained separately and apart from other moneys invested by the Treasurer. Distributions from the investments in TDA IIa may be reinvested into TDA IIa without being counted against the 5% cap. The aggregate investment in TDA IIa and the aggregate commitment of investment capital in a TDA II-Recipient Fund shall at no time be greater than 5% of the State's investment portfolio, which shall be calculated as: (1) the balance at the inception of the State's fiscal year; or (2) the average balance in the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years, whichever number is greater. Distributions from a TDA II-Recipient Fund, in an amount not to exceed the commitment amount and total distributions received, may be reinvested into TDA IIa without being counted against the 5% cap. The Treasurer may make investments from TDA IIa that help attract, assist, and retain quality technology businesses in Illinois. The earnings on TDA IIa shall be accounted for separately from other investments made by the Treasurer.

(b) The Treasurer may solicit proposals from entities to manage and be the General Partner of a separate fund ("Technology Development Account IIb" or "TDA IIb") consisting of investments from private sector investors that must invest, at the direction of the general partner, in tandem with TDA IIa in a pro-rata portion. The Treasurer may enter into an agreement with the entity managing TDA IIb to advise on the investment strategy of TDA IIa and TDA IIb (collectively "Technology Development Account II" or "TDA II") and fulfill other mutually agreeable terms. Funds in TDA IIb shall be kept separate and apart from moneys in the State treasury.

(c) All or a portion of the moneys in TDA IIa shall be invested by the State Treasurer to provide venture capital to technology businesses, including co-investments, seeking to locate, expand, or remain in Illinois by placing money with Illinois venture capital firms for investment by the venture capital firms in technology businesses. "Venture capital", as used in this Section, means equity financing that is provided for starting up, expanding, or relocating a company, or related purposes such as financing for seed capital, research and development, introduction of a product or process into the marketplace, or similar needs requiring risk capital. "Technology business", as used in this Section, means a company that has as its principal function the providing of services, including computer, information transfer, communication, distribution, processing, administrative, laboratory, experimental, developmental, technical, or testing services; manufacture of goods or materials; the processing of goods or materials by physical or chemical change; computer related activities; robotics, biological, or pharmaceutical industrial activities; or technology-oriented or emerging industrial activity. "Illinois venture capital firm", as used in this Section, means an entity that: (1) has a majority of its employees in Illinois (more than 50%) or that has at least one general partner or principal domiciled in Illinois, and that (2) provides equity financing for starting up or expanding a company, or related purposes such as financing for seed capital, research and development, introduction of a product or process into the marketplace, or similar needs requiring risk capital. "Illinois venture capital firm" may also mean an entity that has a track record of identifying, evaluating, and investing in Illinois companies and that provides equity financing for starting up or expanding a company, or related purposes such as financing for seed capital, research and development, introduction of a product or process into the marketplace, or similar needs requiring risk capital. For purposes of this Section, "track record" means having made, on average, at least one investment in an Illinois company in each of its funds if the Illinois venture capital firm has multiple funds or at least 2 investments in Illinois companies if the Illinois venture capital firm has only one fund. In no case shall more than 15% of the capital in the TDA IIa be invested in firms based outside of Illinois.

(d) Any fund created by an Illinois venture capital firm in which the State Treasurer places money pursuant to this Section shall be required by the State Treasurer to seek investments in technology businesses seeking to locate, expand, or remain in Illinois. Any fund created by an Illinois venture capital firm in which the State Treasurer places money under this Section ("TDA II-Recipient Fund") shall invest a minimum of twice (2x) the aggregate amount of investable capital that is received from the State Treasurer under this Section in Illinois companies during the life of the fund. "Illinois companies", as used in this Section, are companies that are headquartered or that otherwise have a significant presence in the State at the time of initial or follow-on investment. Investable capital is calculated as committed capital, as defined in the firm's applicable fund's governing documents, less related estimated fees and expenses to be incurred during the life of the fund. For the purposes of this subsection (d), "significant presence" means at least one physical office and one full-time employee within the geographic borders of this State.

Any TDA II-Recipient Fund shall also invest additional capital in Illinois companies during the life of the fund if, as determined by the fund's manager, the investment:

(1) is consistent with the firm's fiduciary responsibility to its limited partners;

(2) is consistent with the fund manager's investment strategy; and

(3) demonstrates the potential to create risk-adjusted financial returns consistent with the fund manager's investment goals.

In addition to any reporting requirements set forth in Section 10 of this Act, any TDA II-Recipient Fund shall report the following additional information to the Treasurer on a quarterly or annual basis, as determined by the Treasurer, for all investments:

(1) the names of portfolio companies invested in during the applicable investment period;

(2) the addresses of reported portfolio companies;

(3) the date of the initial (and follow-on) investment;

(4) the cost of the investment;

(5) the current fair market value of the investment;

(6) for Illinois companies, the number of Illinois employees on the investment date; and

(7) for Illinois companies, the current number of Illinois employees.

If, as of the earlier to occur of (i) the fourth year of the investment period of any TDA II-Recipient Fund or (ii) when that TDA II-Recipient Fund has drawn more than 60% of the investable capital of all limited partners, that TDA II-Recipient Fund has failed to invest the minimum amount required under this subsection (d) in Illinois companies, then the Treasurer shall deliver written notice to the manager of that fund seeking compliance with the minimum amount requirement under this subsection (d). If, after 180 days of delivery of notice, the TDA II-Recipient Fund has still failed to invest the minimum amount required under this subsection (d) in Illinois companies, then the Treasurer may elect, in writing, to terminate any further commitment to make capital contributions to that fund which otherwise would have been made under this Section.

(e) The ~~Notwithstanding the limitation found in subsection (d) of Section 10 of this Act, the~~ investment of the State Treasurer in any fund created by an Illinois venture capital firm in which the State Treasurer places money pursuant to this Section shall not exceed 15% of the total TDA IIa account balance.

(f) (Blank).

(g) The Treasurer may deposit no more than 15% ~~10%~~ of the earnings of the investments in the Technology Development Account IIa into the Technology Development Fund.

(Source: P.A. 100-1081, eff. 8-24-18.)

(30 ILCS 265/20)

Sec. 20. Technology Development Fund. The Technology Development Fund is created as a special fund outside the State treasury with the State Treasurer as custodian. Moneys in the Fund may be used by the State Treasurer to pay expenses related to investments from the Technology Development Account. Moneys in the Fund in excess of those expenses may be provided as grants to: (i) Illinois schools to purchase computers, ~~and to~~ upgrade technology , and support career and technical education; or (ii) incubators, accelerators, innovation research, technology transfer, and educational programs that provide training, support, and other resources to technology businesses to promote the growth of jobs and entrepreneurial and venture capital environments in communities of color or underrepresented or under-resourced communities in the State.

(Source: P.A. 94-395, eff. 8-1-05.)

Article 50.

Section 50-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 9A-11 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/9A-11) (from Ch. 23, par. 9A-11)

Sec. 9A-11. Child care.

(a) The General Assembly recognizes that families with children need child care in order to work. Child care is expensive and families with low incomes, including those who are transitioning from welfare to work, often struggle to pay the costs of day care. The General Assembly understands the importance of helping low-income working families become and remain self-sufficient. The General Assembly also believes that it is the responsibility of families to share in the costs of child care. It is also the preference of the General Assembly that all working poor families should be treated equally, regardless of their welfare status.

(b) To the extent resources permit, the Illinois Department shall provide child care services to parents or other relatives as defined by rule who are working or participating in employment or Department approved education or training programs. At a minimum, the Illinois Department shall cover the following categories of families:

(1) recipients of TANF under Article IV participating in work and training activities as specified in the personal plan for employment and self-sufficiency;

(2) families transitioning from TANF to work;

(3) families at risk of becoming recipients of TANF;

(4) families with special needs as defined by rule;

(5) working families with very low incomes as defined by rule;

(6) families that are not recipients of TANF and that need child care assistance to participate in education and training activities; and

(7) families with children under the age of 5 who have an open intact family services case with the Department of Children and Family Services. Any family that receives child care assistance in accordance with this paragraph shall remain eligible for child care assistance 6 months after the child's intact family services case is closed, regardless of whether the child's parents or other relatives as defined by rule are working or participating in Department approved employment or education or training programs. The Department of Human Services, in consultation with the Department of Children and Family Services, shall adopt rules to protect the privacy of families who

are the subject of an open intact family services case when such families enroll in child care services. Additional rules shall be adopted to offer children who have an open intact family services case the opportunity to receive an Early Intervention screening and other services that their families may be eligible for as provided by the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall specify by rule the conditions of eligibility, the application process, and the types, amounts, and duration of services. Eligibility for child care benefits and the amount of child care provided may vary based on family size, income, and other factors as specified by rule.

The Department shall update the Child Care Assistance Program Eligibility Calculator posted on its website to include a question on whether a family is applying for child care assistance for the first time or is applying for a redetermination of eligibility.

A family's eligibility for child care services shall be redetermined no sooner than 12 months following the initial determination or most recent redetermination. During the 12-month periods, the family shall remain eligible for child care services regardless of (i) a change in family income, unless family income exceeds 85% of State median income, or (ii) a temporary change in the ongoing status of the parents or other relatives, as defined by rule, as working or attending a job training or educational program.

In determining income eligibility for child care benefits, the Department annually, at the beginning of each fiscal year, shall establish, by rule, one income threshold for each family size, in relation to percentage of State median income for a family of that size, that makes families with incomes below the specified threshold eligible for assistance and families with incomes above the specified threshold ineligible for assistance. Through and including fiscal year 2007, the specified threshold must be no less than 50% of the then-current State median income for each family size. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the specified threshold must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2019, the specified threshold for working families with very low incomes as defined by rule must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size.

In determining eligibility for assistance, the Department shall not give preference to any category of recipients or give preference to individuals based on their receipt of benefits under this Code.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as conferring entitlement status to eligible families.

The Illinois Department is authorized to lower income eligibility ceilings, raise parent co-payments, create waiting lists, or take such other actions during a fiscal year as are necessary to ensure that child care benefits paid under this Article do not exceed the amounts appropriated for those child care benefits. These changes may be accomplished by emergency rule under Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, except that the limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24-month period shall not apply.

The Illinois Department may contract with other State agencies or child care organizations for the administration of child care services.

(c) Payment shall be made for child care that otherwise meets the requirements of this Section and applicable standards of State and local law and regulation, including any requirements the Illinois Department promulgates by rule in addition to the licensure requirements promulgated by the Department of Children and Family Services and Fire Prevention and Safety requirements promulgated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and is provided in any of the following:

(1) a child care center which is licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969;

(2) a licensed child care home or home exempt from licensing;

(3) a licensed group child care home;

(4) other types of child care, including child care provided by relatives or persons living in the same home as the child, as determined by the Illinois Department by rule.

(c-5) Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, child and day care home providers, including licensed and license exempt, participating in the Department's child care assistance program shall be considered to be public employees and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be their employer as of January 1, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-320), but not before. The State shall engage in collective bargaining with an exclusive representative of child and day care home providers participating in the child care assistance program concerning their terms and conditions of employment that are within the State's control. Nothing in this subsection shall be understood to limit the right of families receiving services defined in this Section to select child and day care home providers or supervise them within the limits of this Section. The State shall not be considered to be the employer of child and day care home providers for any purposes not specifically provided in Public Act 94-320, including, but not limited to, purposes of vicarious liability in tort and purposes of statutory retirement or

health insurance benefits. Child and day care home providers shall not be covered by the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971.

In according child and day care home providers and their selected representative rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, the State intends that the State action exemption to application of federal and State antitrust laws be fully available to the extent that their activities are authorized by Public Act 94-320.

(d) The Illinois Department shall establish, by rule, a co-payment scale that provides for cost sharing by families that receive child care services, including parents whose only income is from assistance under this Code. The co-payment shall be based on family income and family size and may be based on other factors as appropriate. Co-payments may be waived for families whose incomes are at or below the federal poverty level.

(d-5) The Illinois Department, in consultation with its Child Care and Development Advisory Council, shall develop a plan to revise the child care assistance program's co-payment scale. The plan shall be completed no later than February 1, 2008, and shall include:

(1) findings as to the percentage of income that the average American family spends on child care and the relative amounts that low-income families and the average American family spend on other necessities of life;

(2) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to assure that families receiving child care services from the Department are paying no more than they can reasonably afford;

(3) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to provide at-risk children with complete access to Preschool for All and Head Start; and

(4) recommendations for changes in child care program policies that affect the affordability of child care.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Illinois Department shall, by rule, set rates to be paid for the various types of child care. Child care may be provided through one of the following methods:

(1) arranging the child care through eligible providers by use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers;

(2) arranging with other agencies and community volunteer groups for non-reimbursed child care;

(3) (blank); or

(4) adopting such other arrangements as the Department determines appropriate.

(f-1) Within 30 days after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-587), the Department of Human Services shall establish rates for child care providers that are no less than the rates in effect on January 1, 2018 increased by 4.26%.

(f-5) (Blank).

(g) Families eligible for assistance under this Section shall be given the following options:

(1) receiving a child care certificate issued by the Department or a subcontractor of the Department that may be used by the parents as payment for child care and development services only; or

(2) if space is available, enrolling the child with a child care provider that has a purchase of service contract with the Department or a subcontractor of the Department for the provision of child care and development services. The Department may identify particular priority populations for whom they may request special consideration by a provider with purchase of service contracts, provided that the providers shall be permitted to maintain a balance of clients in terms of household incomes and families and children with special needs, as defined by rule.

(Source: P.A. 100-387, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-860, eff. 2-14-19; 100-909, eff. 10-1-18; 100-916, eff. 8-17-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Article 99.

Section 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law, except that Articles 1 and 40 take effect January 1, 2022.".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1608**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 2170

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2170

Concurred in by the House, January 11, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

Senator Hunter asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Black Caucus followed by a Democrat caucus.

Senator Righter asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

At the hour of 1:23 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 7:26 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Koehler, presiding.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Floor amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 356
Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 356
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 471
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1653
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3393
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3393
Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3393
Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3469
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3469
Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3469
Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3840

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
DON HARMON
STATE OF ILLINOIS

327 STATE CAPITOL
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
217-782-2728

160 N. LASALLE ST., STE. 720
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601
312-814-2075

January 12, 2021

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate

Room 403 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Rule 2-10, I hereby extend the committee and 3rd reading deadline to January 13, 2021, for the following House bills:

HB 377

Sincerely,
s/Don Harmon
Don Harmon
Senate President

cc: Senate Republican Leader-Designate Dan McConchie

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1604

Offered by Senator Bennett and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Timothy Earl "Rock" McCoy of Champaign.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

Senator Koehler offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1605

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that a Committee of three members of the Senate be appointed, two members to be appointed by the President and one member to be appointed by the Minority Leader, to approve the final Journals of the Senate of the One Hundred First General Assembly where such journals have not, prior to the adjournment sine die, been approved by the body as a whole.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:
SENATE BILL NO. 1480
A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.
Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:
House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1480
House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1480
House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1480
Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1480

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1480 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Line of Duty Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 3.5 as follows:
(820 ILCS 315/3.5)
Sec. 3.5. Burial benefit. A burial benefit of up to a maximum of $20,000 shall be payable to the ~~the~~ surviving spouse or estate of a law enforcement officer or fireman who is killed in the line of duty after June 30, 2018.
The Attorney General and the Court of Claims may jointly adopt rules and procedures for the implementation of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 101-28, eff. 1-1-20.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1480

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1480 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-5. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by changing Section 1-103 and by adding Section 2-103.1 as follows:
(775 ILCS 5/1-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 1-103)
Sec. 1-103. General definitions. When used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise, the term:
(A) Age. "Age" means the chronological age of a person who is at least 40 years old, except with regard to any practice described in Section 2-102, insofar as that practice concerns training or apprenticeship programs. In the case of training or apprenticeship programs, for the purposes of Section 2-102, "age" means the chronological age of a person who is 18 but not yet 40 years old.
(B) Aggrieved party. "Aggrieved party" means a person who is alleged or proved to have been injured by a civil rights violation or believes he or she will be injured by a civil rights violation under Article 3 that is about to occur.
(B-5) Arrest record. "Arrest record" means:
(1) an arrest not leading to a conviction;
(2) a juvenile record; or
(3) criminal history record information ordered expunged, sealed, or impounded under Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act.
(C) Charge. "Charge" means an allegation filed with the Department by an aggrieved party or initiated by the Department under its authority.
(D) Civil rights violation. "Civil rights violation" includes and shall be limited to only those specific acts set forth in Sections 2-102, 2-103, 2-105, 3-102, 3-102.1, 3-103, 3-104, 3-104.1, 3-105, 3-105.1, 4-102, 4-103, 5-102, 5A-102, 6-101, and 6-102 of this Act.
(E) Commission. "Commission" means the Human Rights Commission created by this Act.
(F) Complaint. "Complaint" means the formal pleading filed by the Department with the Commission following an investigation and finding of substantial evidence of a civil rights violation.
(G) Complainant. "Complainant" means a person including the Department who files a charge of civil rights violation with the Department or the Commission.
(G-5) Conviction record. "Conviction record" means information indicating that a person has been convicted of a felony, misdemeanor or other criminal offense, placed on probation, fined, imprisoned, or paroled pursuant to any law enforcement or military authority.
(H) Department. "Department" means the Department of Human Rights created by this Act.
(I) Disability. "Disability" means a determinable physical or mental characteristic of a person, including, but not limited to, a determinable physical characteristic which necessitates the person's use of a guide, hearing or support dog, the history of such characteristic, or the perception of such characteristic by the person complained against, which may result from disease, injury, congenital condition of birth or functional disorder and which characteristic:
(1) For purposes of Article 2, is unrelated to the person's ability to perform the duties of a particular job or position and, pursuant to Section 2-104 of this Act, a person's illegal use of drugs or alcohol is not a disability;
(2) For purposes of Article 3, is unrelated to the person's ability to acquire, rent, or maintain a housing accommodation;
(3) For purposes of Article 4, is unrelated to a person's ability to repay;

(4) For purposes of Article 5, is unrelated to a person's ability to utilize and benefit from a place of public accommodation;

(5) For purposes of Article 5, also includes any mental, psychological, or developmental disability, including autism spectrum disorders.

(J) Marital status. "Marital status" means the legal status of being married, single, separated, divorced, or widowed.

(J-1) Military status. "Military status" means a person's status on active duty in or status as a veteran of the armed forces of the United States, status as a current member or veteran of any reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Army Reserve, United States Marine Corps Reserve, United States Navy Reserve, United States Air Force Reserve, and United States Coast Guard Reserve, or status as a current member or veteran of the Illinois Army National Guard or Illinois Air National Guard.

(K) National origin. "National origin" means the place in which a person or one of his or her ancestors was born.

(K-5) "Order of protection status" means a person's status as being a person protected under an order of protection issued pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, the Stalking No Contact Order Act, or the Civil No Contact Order Act, or an order of protection issued by a court of another state.

(L) Person. "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations or organizations, labor organizations, labor unions, joint apprenticeship committees, or union labor associations, corporations, the State of Illinois and its instrumentalities, political subdivisions, units of local government, legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy or receivers.

(L-5) Pregnancy. "Pregnancy" means pregnancy, childbirth, or medical or common conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth.

(M) Public contract. "Public contract" includes every contract to which the State, any of its political subdivisions, or any municipal corporation is a party.

(N) Religion. "Religion" includes all aspects of religious observance and practice, as well as belief, except that with respect to employers, for the purposes of Article 2, "religion" has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (F) of Section 2-101.

(O) Sex. "Sex" means the status of being male or female.

(O-1) Sexual orientation. "Sexual orientation" means actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, or gender-related identity, whether or not traditionally associated with the person's designated sex at birth. "Sexual orientation" does not include a physical or sexual attraction to a minor by an adult.

(P) Unfavorable military discharge. "Unfavorable military discharge" includes discharges from the Armed Forces of the United States, their Reserve components, or any National Guard or Naval Militia which are classified as RE-3 or the equivalent thereof, but does not include those characterized as RE-4 or "Dishonorable".

(Q) Unlawful discrimination. "Unlawful discrimination" means discrimination against a person because of his or her actual or perceived: race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, marital status, order of protection status, disability, military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, or unfavorable discharge from military service as those terms are defined in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-714, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 101-565, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-18-19.)

(775 ILCS 5/2-103.1 new)

Sec. 2-103.1. Conviction record.

(A) Unless otherwise authorized by law, it is a civil rights violation for any employer, employment agency or labor organization to use a conviction record, as defined under subsection (G-5) of Section 1-103, as a basis to refuse to hire, to segregate, or to act with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure or terms, privileges or conditions of employment (whether "disqualification" or "adverse action"), unless:

(1) there is a substantial relationship between one or more of the previous criminal offenses and the employment sought or held; or

(2) the granting or continuation of the employment would involve an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

For the purposes of this subsection (A), "substantial relationship" means a consideration of whether the employment position offers the opportunity for the same or a similar offense to occur and whether the circumstances leading to the conduct for which the person was convicted will recur in the employment position.

(B) Factors considered. In making a determination pursuant to subsection (A), the employer shall consider the following factors:

(1) the length of time since the conviction;

(2) the number of convictions that appear on the conviction record;

(3) the nature and severity of the conviction and its relationship to the safety and security of others;

(4) the facts or circumstances surrounding the conviction;

(5) the age of the employee at the time of the conviction; and

(6) evidence of rehabilitation efforts.

(C) Interactive assessment required for disqualifying conviction. If after considering the mitigating factors in subsection (B), the employer makes a preliminary decision that the employee's conviction record disqualifies the employee, the employer shall notify the employee of this preliminary decision in writing.

(1) Notification. The notification shall contain all of the following:

(a) notice of the disqualifying conviction or convictions that are the basis for the preliminary decision and the employer's reasoning for the disqualification;

(b) a copy of the conviction history report, if any; and

(c) an explanation of the employee's right to respond to the notice of the employer's preliminary decision before that decision becomes final. The explanation shall inform the employee that the response may include, but is not limited to, submission of evidence challenging the accuracy of the conviction record that is the basis for the disqualification, or evidence in mitigation, such as rehabilitation.

(2) Employee response. The employee shall have at least 5 business days to respond to the notification provided to the employee before the employer may make a final decision.

(3) Final decision. The employer shall consider information submitted by the employee before making a final decision. If an employer makes a final decision to disqualify or take an adverse action solely or in part because of the employee's conviction record, the employer shall notify the employee in writing of the following:

(a) notice of the disqualifying conviction or convictions that are the basis for the final decision and the employer's reasoning for the disqualification;

(b) any existing procedure the employer has for the employee to challenge the decision or request reconsideration; and

(c) the right to file a charge with the Department.

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Business Corporation Act of 1983 is amended by changing Section 14.05 as follows:

(805 ILCS 5/14.05) (from Ch. 32, par. 14.05)

Sec. 14.05. Annual report of domestic or foreign corporation. Each domestic corporation organized under any general law or special act of this State authorizing the corporation to issue shares, other than homestead associations, building and loan associations, banks and insurance companies (which includes a syndicate or limited syndicate regulated under Article V 1/2 of the Illinois Insurance Code or member of a group of underwriters regulated under Article V of that Code), and each foreign corporation (except members of a group of underwriters regulated under Article V of the Illinois Insurance Code) authorized to transact business in this State, shall file, within the time prescribed by this Act, an annual report setting forth:

(a) The name of the corporation.

(b) The address, including street and number, or rural route number, of its registered office in this State, and the name of its registered agent at that address.

(c) The address, including street and number, or rural route number, of its principal office.

(d) The names and respective addresses, including street and number, or rural route number, of its directors and officers.

(e) A statement of the aggregate number of shares which the corporation has authority to issue, itemized by classes and series, if any, within a class.

(f) A statement of the aggregate number of issued shares, itemized by classes, and series, if any, within a class.

(g) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of paid-in capital of the corporation as defined in this Act.

(h) Either a statement that (1) all the property of the corporation is located in this State and all of its business is transacted at or from places of business in this State, or the corporation elects to pay the annual franchise tax on the basis of its entire paid-in capital, or (2) a statement,

expressed in dollars, of the value of all the property owned by the corporation, wherever located, and the value of the property located within this State, and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the gross amount of business transacted by the corporation and the gross amount thereof transacted by the corporation at or from places of business in this State as of the close of its fiscal year on or immediately preceding the last day of the third month prior to the anniversary month or in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, as of the close of its fiscal year on or immediately preceding the last day of the third month prior to the extended filing month; however, in the case of a domestic corporation that has not completed its first fiscal year, the statement with respect to property owned shall be as of the last day of the third month preceding the anniversary month and the statement with respect to business transacted shall be furnished for the period between the date of incorporation and the last day of the third month preceding the anniversary month. In the case of a foreign corporation that has not been authorized to transact business in this State for a period of 12 months and has not commenced transacting business prior to obtaining authority, the statement with respect to property owned shall be as of the last day of the third month preceding the anniversary month and the statement with respect to business transacted shall be furnished for the period between the date of its authorization to transact business in this State and the last day of the third month preceding the anniversary month. If the data referenced in item (2) of this subsection is not completed, the franchise tax provided for in this Act shall be computed on the basis of the entire paid-in capital.

(i) A statement, including the basis therefor, of status as a "minority-owned business" or as a "women-owned business" as those terms are defined in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

(j) Additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the Secretary of State to administer this Act and to verify the proper amount of fees and franchise taxes payable by the corporation.

(k) A statement of whether the corporation or foreign corporation has outstanding shares listed on a major United States stock exchange and is thereby subject to the reporting requirements of Section 8.12.

(l) For those corporations subject to Section 8.12, a statement providing the information required under Section 8.12.

(m) For those corporations required to file an Employer Information Report EEO-1 with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, information that is substantially similar to the employment data reported under Section D of the corporation's EEO-1 in a format approved by the Secretary of State. For each corporation that submits data under this paragraph, the Secretary of State shall publish the data on the gender, race, and ethnicity of each corporation's employees on the Secretary of State's official website. The Secretary of State shall publish such information within 90 days of receipt of a properly filed annual report or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The annual report shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the Secretary of State, and the information therein required by paragraphs (a) through (d), both inclusive, of this Section, shall be given as of the date of the execution of the annual report and the information therein required by paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of this Section shall be given as of the last day of the third month preceding the anniversary month, except that the information required by paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) shall, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, be given in its final transition annual report and each subsequent annual report as of the close of its fiscal year on or immediately preceding the last day of the third month prior to its extended filing month. The information required by paragraph (m) shall be included in the corporation's annual report filed on and after January 1, 2023. It shall be executed by the corporation by its president, a vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer or other officer duly authorized by the board of directors of the corporation to execute those reports, and verified by him or her, or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, it shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and verified by the receiver or trustee.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 100-486, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-589, eff. 8-27-19.)

Article 10.

Section 10-1. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 7.5 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/7.5)

Sec. 7.5. Statutory exemptions. To the extent provided for by the statutes referenced below, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:

(a) All information determined to be confidential under Section 4002 of the Technology Advancement and Development Act.

(b) Library circulation and order records identifying library users with specific materials under the Library Records Confidentiality Act.

(c) Applications, related documents, and medical records received by the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Board and any and all documents or other records prepared by the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Board or its staff relating to applications it has received.

(d) Information and records held by the Department of Public Health and its authorized representatives relating to known or suspected cases of sexually transmissible disease or any information the disclosure of which is restricted under the Illinois Sexually Transmissible Disease Control Act.

(e) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under Section 30 of the Radon Industry Licensing Act.

(f) Firm performance evaluations under Section 55 of the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act.

(g) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 50 of the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Act.

(h) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, and records of any lawfully created State or local inspector general's office that would be exempt if created or obtained by an Executive Inspector General's office under that Act.

(i) Information contained in a local emergency energy plan submitted to a municipality in accordance with a local emergency energy plan ordinance that is adopted under Section 11-21.5-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(j) Information and data concerning the distribution of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by carriers under the Emergency Telephone System Act.

(k) Law enforcement officer identification information or driver identification information compiled by a law enforcement agency or the Department of Transportation under Section 11-212 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(l) Records and information provided to a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.

(m) Information provided to the predatory lending database created pursuant to Article 3 of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act, except to the extent authorized under that Article.

(n) Defense budgets and petitions for certification of compensation and expenses for court appointed trial counsel as provided under Sections 10 and 15 of the Capital Crimes Litigation Act. This subsection (n) shall apply until the conclusion of the trial of the case, even if the prosecution chooses not to pursue the death penalty prior to trial or sentencing.

(o) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 4 of the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act.

(p) Security portions of system safety program plans, investigation reports, surveys, schedules, lists, data, or information compiled, collected, or prepared by or for the Regional Transportation Authority under Section 2.11 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act or the St. Clair County Transit District under the Bi-State Transit Safety Act.

(q) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Personnel Record Review Act.

(r) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Illinois School Student Records Act.

(s) Information the disclosure of which is restricted under Section 5-108 of the Public Utilities Act.

(t) All identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data or medical records contained in, stored in, submitted to, transferred by, or released from the Illinois Health Information Exchange, and identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data and medical records of the Illinois Health Information Exchange in the possession of the Illinois Health Information Exchange Office due to its administration of the Illinois Health Information Exchange. The terms "identified" and "deidentified" shall be given the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191, or any subsequent amendments thereto, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under the Developmental Disability and Mental Health Safety Act (also known as Brian's Law).

(v) Names and information of people who have applied for or received Firearm Owner's

Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(w) Personally identifiable information which is exempted from disclosure under subsection (g) of Section 19.1 of the Toll Highway Act.

(x) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 5-1014.3 of the Counties Code or Section 8-11-21 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(y) Confidential information under the Adult Protective Services Act and its predecessor enabling statute, the Elder Abuse and Neglect Act, including information about the identity and administrative finding against any caregiver of a verified and substantiated decision of abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation of an eligible adult maintained in the Registry established under Section 7.5 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(z) Records and information provided to a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council under Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(aa) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2.37 of the Wildlife Code.

(bb) Information which is or was prohibited from disclosure by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(cc) Recordings made under the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.

(dd) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 45 of the Condominium and Common Interest Community Ombudsperson Act.

(ee) Information that is exempted from disclosure under Section 30.1 of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(ff) Information that is exempted from disclosure under the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

(gg) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 7-603.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(hh) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 1A-16.7 of the Election Code.

(ii) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(jj) Information and reports that are required to be submitted to the Department of Labor by registering day and temporary labor service agencies but are exempt from disclosure under subsection (a-1) of Section 45 of the Day and Temporary Labor Services Act.

(kk) Information prohibited from disclosure under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(ll) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(mm) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 4.2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.

(nn) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 70 of the Higher Education Student Assistance Act.

(oo) Communications, notes, records, and reports arising out of a peer support counseling session prohibited from disclosure under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.

(pp) Names and all identifying information relating to an employee of an emergency services provider or law enforcement agency under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.

(qq) Information and records held by the Department of Public Health and its authorized representatives collected under the Reproductive Health Act.

(rr) Information that is exempt from disclosure under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(ss) Data reported by an employer to the Department of Human Rights pursuant to Section 2-108 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

(tt) Recordings made under the Children's Advocacy Center Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.

(uu) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 50 of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act.

(vv) Information that is exempt from disclosure under subsections (f) and (j) of Section

5-36 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(ww) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 16.8 of the State Treasurer Act.

(xx) Information that is exempt from disclosure or information that shall not be made public under the Illinois Insurance Code.

(yy) Information prohibited from being disclosed under the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act.

(zz) Information prohibited from being disclosed under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act.

(aaa) Information prohibited from being disclosed under Section 1-167 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(bbb) Information that is exempt from disclosure under subsection (k) of Section 11 of the Equal Pay Act of 2003.

(Source: P.A. 100-20, eff. 7-1-17; 100-22, eff. 1-1-18; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-373, eff. 1-1-18; 100-464, eff. 8-28-17; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-512, eff. 7-1-18; 100-517, eff. 6-1-18; 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; 100-690, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-887, eff. 8-14-18; 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 101-236, eff. 1-1-20; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-377, eff. 8-16-19; 101-452, eff. 1-1-20; 101-466, eff. 1-1-20; 101-600, eff. 12-6-19; 101-620, eff 12-20-19; 101-649, eff. 7-7-20.)

Section 10-5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.935 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.935 new)

Sec. 5.935. The Equal Pay Registration Fund.

Section 10-10. The Equal Pay Act of 2003 is amended by adding Section 11 as follows:

(820 ILCS 112/11 new)

Sec. 11. Equal pay registration certificate requirements; application.

For the purposes of this Section 11 only, "business" means any private employer who has more than 100 employees in the State of Illinois, and does not include the State of Illinois or any political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other governmental unit or agency.

(a) A business must obtain an equal pay registration certificate from the Department or certify in writing that it is exempt.

(b) Any business subject to the requirements of this Section that is authorized to transact business in this State on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly must obtain an equal pay registration certificate within 3 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly and must recertify every 2 years thereafter. Any business subject to the requirements of this Section that is authorized to transact business in this State after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly must obtain an equal pay registration certificate within 3 years of commencing business operations and must recertify every 2 years thereafter.

(c) Application.

(1) A business shall apply for an equal pay certificate by paying a $150 filing fee and submitting an equal pay compliance statement to the Director. Any business that is required to file an annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission must also submit to the Director a copy of the business's most recently filed Employer Information Report EEO-1. The business shall also compile, from records maintained and available, a list of all employees during the past calendar year, separated by gender and the race and ethnicity categories as reported in the business's most recently filed Employer Information Report EEO-1, and report the total wages as defined by Section 2 of the Illinois Wage Payment and Collection Act paid to each employee during the past calendar year, rounded to the nearest hundred dollar, to the Director. The proceeds from the fees collected under this Section shall be deposited into the Equal Pay Registration Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be appropriated to the Department for the purposes of this Section. The Director shall issue an equal pay registration certificate to a business that submits to the Director a statement signed by a corporate officer, legal counsel, or authorized agent of the business, for each county in which the business has a facility or employees:

(A) that the business is in compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Illinois Human Rights Act, the Equal Wage Act, and the Equal Pay Act of 2003;

(B) that the average compensation for its female and minority employees is not consistently below the average compensation, as determined by rule by the Department of Labor, for its male and non-minority employees within each of the major job categories in the Employer Information Report EEO-1

for which an employee is expected to perform work under the contract, taking into account factors such as length of service, requirements of specific jobs, experience, skill, effort, responsibility, working conditions of the job, or other mitigating factors; as used in this subparagraph, "minority" has the meaning ascribed to that term in paragraph (1) of subsection (A) of Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act;

(C) that the business does not restrict employees of one sex to certain job classifications and makes retention and promotion decisions without regard to sex;

(D) that wage and benefit disparities are corrected when identified to ensure compliance with the Acts cited in subparagraph (A) and with subparagraph (B); and

(E) how often wages and benefits are evaluated to ensure compliance with the Acts cited in subparagraph (A) and with subparagraph (B).

(2) The equal pay compliance statement shall also indicate whether the business, in setting compensation and benefits, utilizes:

(A) a market pricing approach;

(B) State prevailing wage or union contract requirements;

(C) a performance pay system;

(D) an internal analysis; or

(E) an alternative approach to determine what level of wages and benefits to pay its employees. If the business uses an alternative approach, the business must provide a description of its approach.

(3) Receipt of the equal pay compliance statement by the Director does not establish compliance with the Acts set forth in subparagraph (A).

(d) Issuance or rejection of registration certificate. The Director must issue an equal pay registration certificate, or a statement of why the application was rejected, within 45 calendar days of receipt of the application. An application may be rejected only if it does not comply with the requirements of subsection (c). The receipt of an application by the Department, or the issuance of a registration certificate by the Department, shall not establish compliance of the Equal Pay Act of 2003 as to all Sections except Section 11. The issuance of a registration certificate shall not be a defense against any Equal Pay Act violation found by the Department, nor a basis for mitigation of damages.

(e) Revocation of registration certificate. An equal pay registration certificate for a business may be suspended or revoked by the Director when the business fails to make a good faith effort to comply with the Acts identified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c), fails to make a good faith effort to comply with this Section, or has multiple violations of this Section or the Acts identified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c). Prior to suspending or revoking a registration certificate, the Director must first have sought to conciliate with the business regarding wages and benefits due to employees.

The Director of the Department of Labor, or his or her authorized representative may interview workers, administer oaths, take or cause to be taken the depositions of witnesses, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of all books, records, and other evidence relative to the matter under investigation or hearing. Such subpoena shall be signed and issued by the Director or his or her authorized representative.

Upon request by the Director of Labor or his or her deputies or agents, records shall be copied and submitted for evidence at no cost to the Department of Labor. Every employer upon request shall furnish to the Director or his or her authorized representative, on demand, a sworn statement of the accuracy of the records. Any employer who refuses to furnish a sworn statement of the records is in violation of this Act.

In case of failure of any person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued under this Section or on the refusal of any witness to produce evidence or to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, it is the duty of any circuit court, upon application of the Director or his or her authorized representative, to compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued by such court or a refusal to testify therein. The Director may certify to official acts.

The Department and the Director shall not be held liable for good faith errors in issuing, denying, suspending or revoking certificates.

(f) Revocation of contract.

(1) If a contract is awarded to a business that does not have an equal pay registration certificate or that is not in compliance with paragraph (1) of subsection (c), the Director may void the contract on behalf of the State. The contract award entity that is a party to the agreement must be notified by the Director prior to the Director taking action to void the contract.

(2) A contract may be abridged or terminated by the contract award entity upon notice that the Director has suspended or revoked the certificate of the business.

(g) Administrative review.

(1) A business may obtain an administrative hearing in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act before the suspension or revocation of its certificate is effective by filing a written request for hearing within 20 calendar days after service of notice by the Director.

(2) A business may obtain an administrative hearing in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act before the contract award entity's abridgement or termination of a contract is effective by filing a written request for a hearing 20 calendar days after service of notice by the contract award entity.

(h) Technical assistance. The Director must provide technical assistance to any business that requests assistance regarding this Section.

(i) Audit. The Director may audit the business's compliance with this Section. As part of an audit, upon request, a business must provide the Director the following information with respect to employees expected to perform work under the contract in each of the major job categories in the Employer Information Report EEO-1:

(1) number of male employees;

(2) number of female employees;

(3) average annualized salaries paid to male employees and to female employees, in the manner most consistent with the employer's compensation system, within each major job category;

(4) information on performance payments, benefits, or other elements of compensation, in the manner most consistent with the employer's compensation system, if requested by the Director as part of a determination as to whether these elements of compensation are different for male and female employees;

(5) average length of service for male and female employees in each major job category; and

(6) other information identified by the business or by the Director, as needed, to determine compliance with items specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (c).

(j) Access to data. Data submitted to the Director related to equal pay registration certificates or otherwise provided by an employer in its equal pay compliance statement under subsection (c) are private data on individuals or nonpublic data with respect to persons other than Department employees. The Director's decision to issue, not issue, revoke, or suspend an equal pay registration certificate is public data.

(k) Penalty. The Department shall impose on any business that does not obtain an equal pay registration certificate as required under this Section, or whose equal pay registration certificate is suspended or revoked after a Department investigation, a civil penalty in an amount equal to 1% of the business's gross profits.

Falsification or misrepresentation of information on an application submitted to the Department shall constitute a violation of this Act

(l) Whistleblower protection. As used in this subsection, "retaliatory action" means the reprimand, discharge, suspension, demotion, denial of promotion or transfer, or change in the terms and conditions of employment of any employee of a business that is taken in retaliation for the employee's involvement in a protected activity.

(1) A business shall not take any retaliatory action against an employee of the business because the employee does any of the following:

(A) Discloses or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, inaction, policy, or practice implemented by a business that the employee reasonably believes is in violation of a law, rule, or regulation.

(B) Provides information to or testifies before any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry into any violation of a law, rule, or regulation by a nursing home administrator.

(C) Assists or participates in a proceeding to enforce the provisions of this Act.

(2) A violation of this subsection (l) may be established only upon a finding that (i) the employee of the business engaged in conduct described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and (ii) this conduct was a contributing factor in the retaliatory action alleged by the employee. There is no violation of this Section, however, if the business demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that it would have taken the same unfavorable personnel action in the absence of that conduct.

(3) The employee of the business may be awarded all remedies necessary to make the employee whole and to prevent future violations of this Section. Remedies imposed by the court may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Reinstatement of the employee to either the same position held before the retaliatory action or to an equivalent position.

(B) Two times the amount of back pay.

(C) Interest on the back pay.
(D) Reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority rights.
(E) Payment of reasonable costs and attorney's fees.
(4) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of an employee of a business under any other federal or State law, rule, or regulation or under any employment contract.

Article 99.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1480

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1480, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 2 as follows:

on page 23, line 23, after "pay", by inserting "registration"; and

on page 24, line 3, after "EEO-1", by inserting "for each county in which the business has a facility or employees"; and

on page 24, lines 20 and 21, by deleting ", for each county in which the business has a facility or employees"; and

on page 25, line 3, before "Department", by inserting "United States"; and

on page 26, immediately below line 14, by inserting the following:

"A business that has employees in multiple locations or facilities in Illinois shall submit a single application to the Department regarding all of its operations in Illinois."; and

on page 27, line 12, by deleting "of the Department of Labor"; and

on page 27, lines 20 and 22, by deleting "of Labor" each time it appears; and

on page 28, by replacing line 10 with "Neither the Department nor the Director shall be held liable"; and

on page 28, by deleting lines 13 through 23; and

on page 28, line 24, by replacing "(g)" with "(f)"; and

on page 29, line 10, by replacing "(h)" with "(g)"; and

on page 29, line 13, by replacing "(i)" with "(h)"; and

on page 30, line 10, by replacing "(j)" with "(i)"; and

on page 30, line 17, by replacing "(k)" with "(j)"; and

on page 30, line 25, after "Act", by inserting a period; and

on page 30, line 26, by replacing "(l)" with "(k)"; and

on page 31, line 20, by replacing "(l)" with "(k)".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1480**, with House Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1792

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1792

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1792

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 1792

Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1792

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1792 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Section 1-101 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/1-101) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 1-101)

Sec. 1-101. Short title. This Act may be cited as the ~~the~~ Public Utilities Act.

(Source: P.A. 86-1475.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1792

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1792 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-5. The Farmer Equity Act is amended by adding Section 25 as follows:

(505 ILCS 72/25 new)

Sec. 25. Disparity study; report.

(a) The Department shall conduct a study and use the data collected to determine economic and other disparities associated with farm ownership and farm operations in this State. The study shall focus primarily on identifying and comparing economic, land ownership, education, and other related differences between African American farmers and white farmers, but may include data collected in regards to farmers from other socially disadvantaged groups. The study shall collect, compare, and analyze data relating to disparities or differences in farm operations for the following areas:

(1) Farm ownership and the size or acreage of the farmland owned compared to the number of farmers who are farm tenants.

(2) The distribution of farm-related generated income and wealth.

(3) The accessibility and availability to grants, loans, commodity subsidies, and other financial assistance.

(4) Access to technical assistance programs and mechanization.

(5) Participation in continuing education, outreach, or other agriculturally related services or programs.

(6) Interest in farming by young or beginning farmers.

(b) The Department shall submit a report of study to the Governor and General Assembly on or before January 1, 2022. The report shall be made available on the Department's Internet website.

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act is amended by adding Section 10-45 as follows:

(410 ILCS 705/10-45 new)

Sec. 10-45. Cannabis Equity Commission.

(a) The Cannabis Equity Commission is created and shall reflect the diversity of the State of Illinois, including geographic, racial, and ethnic diversity. The Cannabis Equity Commission shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Ensuring that equity goals in the Illinois cannabis industry, as stated in Section 10-40, are met.

(2) Tracking and analyzing minorities in the marketplace.

(3) Ensuring that revenue is being invested properly into R3 areas under Section 10-40.

(4) Recommending changes to make the law more equitable to communities harmed the most by the war on drugs.

(5) Create standards to protect true social equity applicants from predatory businesses.

(b) The Cannabis Equity Commission's ex officio members shall, within 4 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, convene the Commission to appoint a full Cannabis Equity Commission and oversee, provide guidance to, and develop an administrative structure for the Cannabis Equity Commission. The ex officio members are:

(1) The Governor, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chair.

(2) The Attorney General, or his or her designee.

(3) The Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee.

(4) The Director of Public Health, or his or her designee.

(5) The Director of Corrections, or his or her designee.

(6) The Director of Financial and Professional Regulation, or his or her designee.

(7) The Director of Agriculture, or his or her designee.

(8) The Executive Director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, or his or her designee.

(9) The Secretary of Human Services, or his or her designee.

(10) A member of the Senate, designated by the President of the Senate.

(11) A member of the House of Representatives, designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(12) A member of the Senate, designated by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(13) A member of the House of Representatives, designated by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) Within 90 days after the ex officio members convene, the following members shall be appointed to the Commission by the chair:

(1) Four community-based providers or community development organization representatives who provide services to treat violence and address the social determinants of health, or promote community investment, including, but not limited to, services such as job placement and training, educational services, workforce development programming, and wealth building. No more than 2 community-based organization representatives shall work primarily in Cook County. At least one of the community-based providers shall have expertise in providing services to an immigrant population.

(2) Two experts in the field of violence reduction.

(3) One male who has previously been incarcerated and is over the age of 24 at the time of appointment.

(4) One female who has previously been incarcerated and is over the age of 24 at the time of appointment.

(5) Two individuals who have previously been incarcerated and are between the ages of 17 and 24 at the time of appointment.

As used in this subsection (c), "an individual who has been previously incarcerated" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 10-40.

Article 10.

Section 10-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 10-5. Purpose. The purpose of this Act is to: (1) require the owners and operators of community water supplies to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive water service line material inventory and a comprehensive lead service line replacement plan, provide notice to occupants of potentially affected buildings before any construction or repair work on water mains or lead service lines, and request access to potentially affected buildings before replacing lead service lines; (2) prohibit partial lead service line replacements; and (3) establish a revenue source capable of paying for lead service line replacement activities in Illinois.

Section 10-10. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise clearly requires:

"Advisory Board" means the Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board created under Section 10-45 of this Act.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"Community water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act.

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Emergency repair" means any unscheduled water main, water service, or water valve repair or replacement that results from failure or accident.

"Fund" means the Lead Service Line Replacement Fund created under Section 10-15 of this Act.

"Lead service line" means a service line made of lead or service line connected to a lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting.

"Material inventory" means a water service line material inventory developed by a community water supply pursuant to this Act.

"Noncommunity water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act.

"NSF/ANSI Standard" means a water treatment standard developed by NSF International.

"Partial lead service line replacement" means replacement of only a portion of a lead service line.

"Potentially affected building" means any building that is provided water service through a service line that is either a lead service line or a suspected lead service line.

"Public water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.365 of the Environmental Protection Act.

"Service line" means the piping, tubing, and necessary appurtenances acting as a conduit from the water main or source of potable water supply to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.

"Suspected lead service line" means a line that a community water supply finds more likely than not to be made of lead after completing the requirements under paragraphs (2) through (5) of subsection (e) of Section 10-25.

"Small system" means a community water supply that regularly serves water to 3,300 or fewer persons.

Section 10-15. Lead Service Line Replacement Fund.

(a) The Lead Service line Replacement Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury to be used by the Agency and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for the purposes provided under Section 10-5 of this Act. The Fund shall be used exclusively to finance and administer programs and activities specified under this Act and listed under subsection (c).

(b) The objective of the Fund is to finance all activities associated with identifying and replacing lead service lines, build Agency capacity to oversee the provisions of this Act, and provide related assistance for the activities listed under subsection (c).

(c) The Agency shall be responsible for the administration of the Fund and shall allocate moneys on the basis of priorities established by the Agency. Each year, the Agency shall determine the available amount of resources in the Fund that can be allocated to the activities identified under this Section and shall allocate the moneys accordingly. The moneys shall be allocated from the Fund in the following percentages, except as provided under subsection (d):

(1) for costs related to replacing lead service lines as described under Section 10-40, 75% of the available funding;

(2) for assistance to low-income communities in identifying, inventorying, planning for replacement of, and implementing plans for replacement of lead service lines, 5% of the available funding;

(3) for personnel costs within the Agency associated with administering the provisions of this Act, 3% of the available funding;

(4) for transfer to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for the low-income water assistance policy and program described under Section 605-870 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, 7% of the available funding;

(5) for transfer to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for deposit into the Water Workforce Development Fund, 5% of the available funding; and

(6) for the Water Innovation Grants Program described in Section 10-90, 5% of the available funding.

(d) The Agency may, subject to the following provisions, adjust the percentages of available funding allocated to each activity described under subsection (c). The purpose of this subsection is to enable the Agency flexibility in managing distributions from the Fund while ensuring that distributions are apportioned in a manner consistent with the intent of subsection (c):

(1) In the years preceding the completion of all final inventories and plans described under Sections 10-25 and 10-30, the Agency may direct up to 10% of available funds to the low-income technical assistance activities described under paragraph 2 of subsection (c) of this Section. If the Agency chooses to increase funding for these technical assistance activities, it must decrease the share of funding apportioned to lead service line replacement activities by a commensurate amount for those same years.

(2) For all other deviations from the funding percentages described under subsection (c), the Agency shall consult the Advisory Board.

(3) In no case shall the allocation percentages be modified such that the Agency cannot substantially fulfill this Section's primary purpose of funding the identification, inventory, and replacement of all lead service lines in Illinois.

(e) The Agency is granted all powers necessary for the implementation of this Section.

Section 10-20. Lead in drinking water protection fee.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) there is no safe level of exposure to heavy metal lead, as found by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control;

(2) lead-based plumbing, including service lines, can convey this harmful substance to the drinking water supply;

(3) according to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's 2018 Service Line Material Inventory, the State of Illinois is estimated to have over 680,000 lead-based service lines still in operation;

(4) the true number of lead service lines is not fully known because Illinois lacks an adequate inventory of lead service lines;

(5) for the general health, safety and welfare of its residents, all lead service lines in Illinois should be disconnected from the drinking water supply; and

(6) all residents of the State of Illinois should share the costs of lead service line replacement in order to reduce the public health and social costs of lead in the State's drinking water supply.

(b) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, the Agency shall establish procedures for the collection of a lead in drinking water protection fee. The fee shall be collected in a manner determined by the Agency and the Advisory Board.

(1) The annual amount of the fee assessed shall be determined by the Agency in consultation with the Advisory Board. In establishing this fee, the Agency and Advisory Board shall consider at a minimum:

(A) variation in financial ability of different ratepayers;

(B) differences in water usage among residential, commercial, and industrial ratepayers;

(C) the ability of community water supplies to assess and collect the fee; and

(D) total funds required to adequately fund the activities described under subsection (c) of Section 10-15, including, but not limited to, the total statewide cost of replacing all lead service lines.

(2) The lead in drinking water protection fee shall be reviewed by the Agency and the Advisory Board every 5 years.

(3) No later than January 1, 2022, the Agency shall notify each community water supply of the annual fees to be assessed to ratepayers. Beginning January 1, 2022, the fee shall be levied once per billing cycle. The amount of the fee charged per billing cycle shall be equal to the annual fee divided by the number of bills issued per year.

(4) The fee shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue. All proceeds shall be deposited in the Lead Service Line Replacement Fund.

Section 10-25. Material inventories.

(a) The owner or operator of each community water supply shall:

(1) develop an initial material inventory and submit the material inventory electronically to the Agency by April 15, 2021;

(2) update its material inventory and submit the updated material inventory electronically to the Agency by April 15, 2022; and

(3) deliver a complete material inventory to the Agency no later than April 15, 2025;

the complete inventory shall report the composition of all service lines in the community water supply's distribution system.

(b) The Agency shall review each material inventory submitted to it under this Section. If the Agency determines that the community water supply is making substantial progress toward characterizing the materials of all service lines connected to its distribution system, with a priority on identifying all lead service lines connected to its distribution system, then the Agency shall approve the material inventory.

(c) If a community water supply does not deliver a complete inventory to the Agency by April 15, 2025, the community water supply may apply to the Agency for an extension. The Agency shall develop criteria for granting inventory extensions. When considering requests for extension, the Agency shall at a minimum consider:

(1) the number of service connections in a water supply;

(2) the staff capacity and financial condition of the community;

(3) the number of service lines of an unknown material composition; and

(4) other criteria as determined by the Agency in consultation with the Advisory Board.

(d) Each material inventory prepared for a community water supply shall identify:

(1) the total number of service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system;

(2) the materials of construction of each service line connected to the community water supply's distribution system;

(3) the number of suspected lead service lines that were newly identified in the material inventory for the community water supply after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency; and

(4) the number of suspected or known lead service lines that were replaced after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency and the material of the service line that replaced each lead service line.

When identifying the materials of construction under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall identify the type of construction material used on the customer's side of the curb box or meter or other line of demarcation and the community water supply's side of the curb box or meter or other line of demarcation.

(e) In completing its material inventory, the owner or operator of each community water supply shall:

(1) prioritize inspections of high-risk areas identified by the community water supply and inspections of high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, and confirm service line materials in those areas and at those facilities;

(2) review historical documentation, such as construction logs or cards, as-built drawings, purchase orders, and subdivision plans, to determine service line material construction;

(3) when conducting distribution system maintenance, visually inspect service lines and document materials of construction;

(4) identify any time period when the service lines being connected to its distribution system were primarily lead service lines, if such a time period is known or suspected; and

(5) discuss service line repair and installation with its employees, contractors, plumbers, other workers who worked on service lines connected to its distribution system, or all of the above.

(f) The owner or operator of each community water supply shall maintain records of persons who refuse to grant access to the interior of a building for purposes of identifying the materials of construction of a service line. If a community water supply has been denied access to the interior of a building for that reason, then the community water supply may identify the service line as a suspected lead service line.

(g) If a community water supply identifies a lead service line connected to a building, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall notify the owner of the building and all occupants of the building of the existence of the lead service line within 7 days after identifying the lead service line, or as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter. Individual written notice shall be given according to the provisions of subsections (c) through (e) of Section 10-60 of this Act.

(h) An owner or operator of a community water supply has no duty to include in the material inventory required under this Section information about service lines that are physically disconnected from a water main in its distribution system.

(i) When conducting engineering evaluations of community water supplies, the Agency may conduct a separate audit to identify progress that the community water supply has made toward completing the material inventory required under this Act.

(j) The owner or operator of each community water supply shall post on its website a copy of the material inventory most recently approved by the Agency or shall request that the Agency post a copy of that material inventory on the Agency's website.

Section 10-30. Lead service line replacement plans.

(a) Every owner or operator of a community water supply that has known or suspected lead service lines shall:

(1) create a plan to:

(A) replace each lead service line connected to its distribution system;

(B) replace each galvanized service line connected to its distribution system, if the galvanized service line is or was connected downstream to lead piping;

(C) determine the materials of construction of suspected lead service lines and service lines of unknown materials; and

(D) propose a timeline for review and regular revisions of the lead service line replacement plan; and

(2) electronically submit, by April 15, 2023, its initial lead service line replacement plan to the Agency for approval;

(3) electronically submit by April 15 of each subsequent year an updated lead service line replacement plan to the Agency for approval; the updated replacement plan shall account for changes in the number of lead service lines or unknown service lines in the material inventory described in Section 10-25 of this Act;

(4) electronically submit by April 15, 2027 a complete and final replacement plan to the Agency for approval; the complete and final replacement plan shall account for all lead service lines documented in the complete material inventory described under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Section 10-25; and

(5) post on its website a copy of the plan most recently approved by the Agency or request that the Agency post a copy of that plan on the Agency's website.

(b) Each plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) the name and identification number of the community water supply;

(2) the total number of service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(3) the total number of suspected lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(4) the total number of known lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(5) the total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced each year beginning in 2018;

(6) a proposed lead service line replacement schedule that includes one-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, and 25-year goals, as applicable under the timelines described under Section 10-35;

(7) the estimated total number of remaining years until all known lead service lines have been replaced or suspected lead service lines have been determined to be made of materials other than lead and the estimated year in which lead service line replacement will be complete;

(8) an analysis of costs and financing options for replacing the lead service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system, which shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(A) a detailed accounting of costs associated with replacing lead service lines and galvanized lines that are or were connected downstream to lead piping;

(B) measures to address affordability and prevent service shut-offs for customers or ratepayers; and

(C) an explanation of any costs that exceed the funding provisions set forth under Section 10-40; and

(9) a feasibility and affordability plan that includes, but is not limited to, information on how the community water supply intends to fund or finance lead service line replacement costs that exceed the State funding provisions set forth under Section 10-40;

(10) a plan for prioritizing high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, as well as high-risk areas identified by the community water supply;

(11) a map of the areas where lead service lines are expected to be found and the

sequence with which those areas will be inventoried and lead service lines replaced;

(12) measures for how the community water supply will inform the public of the plan and provide opportunity for public comment; and

(13) measures to encourage diversity in hiring in the workforce required to implement the plan.

(c) The Agency shall review each plan submitted to it under this Section. The Agency shall approve a plan if the plan includes all of the elements set forth under subsection (b) and the Agency determines that:

(1) the proposed lead service line replacement schedule set forth in the plan aligns with the timeline requirements set forth under Section 10-35;

(2) the plan prioritizes the replacement of lead service lines that provide water service to high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, and high-risk areas identified by the community water supply;

(3) the plan includes an analysis of cost and financing options; and

(4) the plan provides an opportunity for public review.

(d) An owner or operator of a community water supply has no duty to include in the plans required under this Section information about service lines that are physically disconnected from a water main in its distribution system.

(e) If a community water supply does not deliver a complete plan to the Agency by April 15, 2027, that community water supply may apply for an extension to the Agency. The Agency shall develop criteria for granting plan extensions. When considering requests for extension, the Agency shall at a minimum consider:

(1) the number of service connections in a water supply;

(2) the staff capacity and financial condition of the community;

(3) the number of service lines of an unknown material composition; and

(4) other criteria as determined by the Agency in consultation with the Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board created under Section 10-45.

Section 10-35. Replacement timelines.

(a) Every owner or operator of a community water supply shall replace all lead service lines, subject to the requirements of Section 10-50, according to the following replacement rates and timelines:

(1) Community water supplies reporting 249 or fewer lead service lines in their final inventory and replacement plans shall replace all lead service lines within 5 years after the date of filing the replacement plan, at an annual rate of no less than 20% of the amount described in the final inventory.

(2) Community water supplies reporting more than 249 but fewer than 1,200 lead service lines in their final inventory and replacement plans shall replace all lead service lines within 10 years after the date of filing the replacement plan, at an annual rate of no less than 10% of the amount described in the final inventory.

(3) Community water supplies reporting more than 1,199 but fewer than 10,000 lead service lines in their final inventory and replacement plans shall replace all lead service lines within 15 years after the date of filing the replacement plan, at an annual rate of no less than 6.7% of the amount described in the final inventory.

(4) Community water supplies reporting more than 9,999 but fewer than 50,000 lead service lines in their final inventory and replacement plans shall replace all lead service lines within 20 years after the date of filing the replacement plan, at an annual rate of no less than 5% of the amount described in the final inventory.

(5) Community water supplies reporting more than 49,999 lead service lines in their final inventory and replacement plans shall replace all lead service lines within 25 years after the date of filing the replacement plan, at an annual replacement rate of no less than 4% of the amount described in the final inventory.

(b) A community water supply may apply to the Agency for an extension to the replacement timelines described in paragraphs 1 through 5 of subsection (a). The Agency shall develop criteria for granting replacement timeline extensions. When considering requests for timeline extensions, the Agency shall at a minimum consider:

(1) the number of service connections in a water supply;

(2) the staff capacity and financial condition of the community;

(3) unusual circumstances creating hardship for a community; and

(4) other criteria as determined by the Agency in consultation with the Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board described in Section 10-45.

Replacement rates and timelines shall be calculated from the date of submission of the final plan to the Agency.

Section 10-40. Lead service line replacement funding amounts.

(a) Through financial resources provided by the Fund, the Agency shall make available grants to community water supplies for the purpose of the replacement of lead service lines. The annual amount of grant funding available for this purpose shall be determined by the Agency in consultation with the Advisory Board.

(b) Within 120 days of the effective date of this Act, the Agency shall design a program for the purpose of administration of lead service line replacement grant funds. In designing the grant program, the Agency shall consider at a minimum:

(1) the process by which community water supplies may apply for grant funding; and

(2) eligible expenses for grant funding.

(c) Community water supplies shall be eligible for grant funding for the replacement of lead service lines. Grants shall be available at an amount described in subsection (f) of this Section. Grant funding shall be available for the following activities as they relate to lead service line replacement, subject to Agency approval:

(1) costs associated with planning and inventory;

(2) material costs, including the cost of pipes and fittings;

(3) labor and construction costs incidental to lead service line replacement; and

(4) costs borne by the community water supply related to administration of lead service line replacement.

(d) Grant funding shall not be used for the general operating expenses of a municipality or community water supply. Grant funding is intended only for costs directly associated with lead service line replacement.

(e) Any lead service line replacement expense incurred by a community water supply in excess of grant funding under this Section or any other any foundation, State, or federal grant funding shall be borne no more than 50% by the property owner of that lead service line. The remaining costs shall be assumed exclusively by the community water supply.

(f) Beginning January 1, 2022, the amount of grant funding available shall not exceed $8,000 per lead service line and increased on January 1 of each subsequent year by an amount equal to the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12 months ending in March of each year. The rate shall be rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one cent.

Section 10-45. Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board.

(a) The Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board is created within the Agency. The Advisory Board shall convene within 120 days after the effective date of this Act.

(b) The Advisory Board shall consist of at least 19 voting members, as follows:

(1) the Director of the Agency, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chairperson;

(2) the Director of Revenue, or his or her designee;

(3) the Director of Public Health, or his or her designee;

(4) one member appointed by the Governor;

(5) fifteen members appointed by the Agency as follows:

(A) one member of a representative of a statewide organization representing municipalities;

(B) one member representing a municipality with a population of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, nominated by the mayor of the municipality;

(C) one member representing a municipality with a population of less than 2,000,000 inhabitants located in northern Illinois, nominated by the mayor of the municipality;

(D) one member representing a municipality with a population of less than 2,000,000 inhabitants located in southern Illinois, nominated by the mayor of the municipality

(E) two members who are representatives from public health advocacy groups;

(F) two members who are representatives from publicly-owned water utilities;

(G) one member who is a representative from an investor-owned utility;

(H) one member who is a research professional employed at an academic institution and specializing in water infrastructure research;

(I) two members who are representatives from nonprofit civic organizations;

(J) one member who is a representative from a statewide organization representing environmental organizations; and

(K) two members who are representatives from organized labor.

No less than 10 of the 19 voting members shall be persons of color, and no less than 3 shall represent communities defined or self-identified as environmental justice communities.

(c) Advisory Board members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties from funds appropriated for that purpose. The Agency shall provide administrative support to the Advisory Board.

(d) The Advisory Board shall meet no less than once every 6 months.

(e) The Advisory Board shall have, at minimum, the following duties:

(1) determining the structure and amount of the lead in drinking water protection fee;

(2) determining variations in program funding percentage allocation as described under subsection (c) of Section 10-15;

(3) establishing criteria for granting extensions for completion of the material inventory and final lead service line replacement plan, as described under Sections 10-25 and 10-30;

(4) advising the Agency on best practices in lead service line replacement;

(5) reviewing the performance of the Agency and community water supplies in their progress toward lead service line replacement goals;

(6) determining the amount of funding per service line required under Section 10-40;

(7) advising the Agency on other matters related to the administration of the provisions of this Act;

(8) within 10 years after the effective date of this Act, and each year thereafter, preparing reports to the Governor and General Assembly concerning the status of all lead service line remediation sites within the State;

(9) proposing rules prescribing procedures and standards for the administration of the provisions of this Act;

(10) advising the Agency on the integration of existing lead service line remediation or replacement plans with any statewide plan; and

(11) providing technical support and practical expertise in general.

Section 10-50. Lead service line replacement requirements.

(a) When replacing a lead service line, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall replace the service line in its entirety, including, but not limited to, any portion of the service line (i) running on private property and (ii) within the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve. Partial lead service line replacements are expressly prohibited. Exceptions shall be made for the following circumstances:

(1) In the event of an emergency repair that affects a lead service line or a suspected lead service line, a community water supply must contact the building owner to begin the process of replacing the entire service line. If the building owner is not able to be contacted or the building owner or occupant refuses to grant access and permission to replace the entire service line at the time of the emergency repair, then the community water supply may perform a partial lead service line replacement. Where an emergency repair on a service line constructed of lead or galvanized steel pipe results in a partial service line replacement, the water supply responsible for commencing the repair shall perform the following:

(A) Inform the building's owner or operator and the resident or residents served by the lead service line that the community water supply will, at the community water supply's expense, collect a sample from each partially replaced lead service line that is representative of the water in the lead service line for analysis of lead content within 72 hours after the completion of the partial replacement of the lead service line. The community water supply shall collect the sample and report the results of the analysis to the owner or operator and the resident or residents served by the lead service line within 3 business days of receiving the results. Individual written notification shall be delivered in the method and according to the provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of Section 10-60. Mailed notices postmarked within 3 business days of receiving the results are satisfactory.

(B) Notify the building's owner or operator and the resident or residents served by the lead service line in writing that a repair has been completed. Such notification shall include, at a minimum:

(i) a warning that the work may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in the buildings water supply system;

(ii) information concerning practices for preventing the consumption of any lead in drinking water, including a recommendation to flush water distribution pipe during and after the completion of the repair or replacement work and to clean faucet aerator screens; and

(iii) information regarding the dangers of lead in young children and for pregnant women.

(C) Provide filters for at least one fixture supplying potable water for consumption. The filter must be compliant with NSF/ANSI Standards 53 and 42. The filter must be provided until such time that the remaining portions of the service line have been replaced with a material approved by the Department or a waiver has been issued under subsection (b) of Section 10-55.

(D) Replace the remaining portion of the lead service line within 30 days of the repair. If a complete lead service line replacement cannot be made within the required 30 day period, the person responsible for commencing the repair shall notify the Department in writing of, at a minimum, the following within 24 hours of the repair:

(i) an explanation of why it is not feasible to replace the remaining portion of the lead service line within the allotted time; and

(ii) a timeline for when the remaining portion of the lead service line will be replaced.

(E) If complete repair of a lead service line cannot be completed within 30 days due to denial by the property owner, the person commencing the repair shall request the affected property owner to sign a waiver developed by the Department. If a property owner of a nonresidential building or residence operating as rental properties denies a complete lead service line replacement, the property owner shall be responsible for installing and maintaining point-of-use filters compliant with NSF/ANSI Standards 53 and 42 at all fixtures intended to supply water for the purposes of drinking, food preparation, or making baby formula. The filters shall continue to be supplied until such time that the property owner has affected the remaining portions of the lead service line to be replaced.

(F) Document any remaining lead service line, including a portion on the private side of the property, in the community water supplys distribution system materials inventory required under this Act.

For the purposes of this paragraph, written notice shall be provided in the method and according to the provisions of subsection (a) through (e) of Section 10-60.

(2) Lead service lines that are physically disconnected from the distribution system are exempt from this subsection.

(b) On and after January 1, 2022, when the owner or operator of a community water supply replaces a water main, the community water supply shall identify all lead service lines connected to the water main and shall replace, in accordance with its lead service line replacement plan, the lead service lines by:

(1) identifying the material or materials of each lead service line connected to the water main, including, but not limited to, any portion of the service line (i) running on private property and (ii) within the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter; and

(2) in conjunction with replacement of the water main, replacing any and all portions of each lead service line connected to that water main that are composed of lead.

(c) If an owner of a potentially affected building intends to replace a portion of a lead service line or a galvanized service line and the galvanized service line is or was connected downstream to lead piping, then the owner of the potentially affected building shall provide the owner or operator of the community water supply with notice at least 45 days before commencing the work. In the case of an emergency repair, if the owner of the potentially affected building notifies the owner or operator of the community water supply of the replacement of a portion of the lead service line after the emergency repair is completed, then the owner or operator of the community water supply must provide filters for each kitchen area that are certified to meet the requirements of NSF/ANSI Standards 42 and 53 and replace the remainder of the lead service line within 30 days after completion of the emergency repair. A community water supply may take up to 120 days if necessary due to weather conditions. If a replacement takes longer than 30 days, provided filters must be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Partial lead service line replacements by the owners of potentially affected buildings are otherwise prohibited.

Section 10-55. Request for private property access.

(a) At least one month before conducting planned lead service line replacement, the owner or operator of a community water supply shall, by certified mail, attempt to contact the owner of the potentially affected building serviced by the lead service line to request access to the building and permission to

replace the lead service line in accordance with the lead service line replacement plan. If the owner of the potentially affected building does not respond to that request within 2 weeks after the request is sent, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall attempt to post the request on the entrance of the potentially affected building.

(b) If the owner or operator of a community water supply is unable to obtain approval to access and replace the lead service line, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall request that the owner of the potentially affected building sign a waiver. The waiver shall be developed by the Department and should be made available in the owner's language. If the owner of the potentially affected building refuses to sign the waiver, or fails to respond to the community water supply after the community water supply has complied with subsection (a), the community water supply shall notify the Department in writing within 15 working days.

Section 10-60. Construction notice.

(a) When replacing a lead service line or repairing or replacing water mains with lead service lines or partial lead service lines attached to them, the owner or operator of a community water supply shall provide the owner of each potentially affected building that is serviced by the affected lead service lines or partial lead service lines, as well as the occupants of those buildings, with an individual written notice. The notice shall be delivered by mail or posted at the primary entranceway of the building. The notice may, in addition, be electronically mailed. Written notice shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a warning that the work may result in sediment, possibly containing lead from the service line, in the building's water;

(2) information concerning the best practices for preventing exposure to or risk of consumption of lead in drinking water, including a recommendation to flush water lines during and after the completion of the repair or replacement work and to clean faucet aerator screens; and

(3) information regarding the dangers of lead exposure to young children and pregnant women.

(b) When the individual written notice described in subsection (a) is required as a result of planned work other than the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice not less than 14 days before work begins. When the individual written notice described in subsection (a) is required as a result of emergency repairs other than the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice at the time the work is initiated. When the individual written notice described in subsection (a) is required as a result of the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice at the time the work is initiated.

(c) If a community water supply serves a significant proportion of non-English speaking consumers, the notifications required under this Section must contain information in the appropriate language regarding the importance of the notice and a telephone number or address where a person may contact the owner or operator of the community water supply to obtain a translated copy of the notification or request assistance in the appropriate language.

(d) An owner or operator of a community water supply that is required under this Section to provide an individual written notice to the owner and occupants of a potentially affected building that is a multi-dwelling building may satisfy that requirement and the requirements of subsection (c) by posting the required notice on the primary entranceway of the building and at the location where the occupant's mail is delivered as reasonably as possible.

(e) When this Section would require the owner or operator of a community water supply to provide an individual written notice to the entire community served by the community water supply or would require the owner or operator of a community water supply to provide individual written notices as a result of emergency repairs or when the community water supply that is required to comply with this Section is a small system, the owner or operator of the community water supply may provide the required notice through local media outlets, social media, or other similar means in lieu of providing the individual written notices otherwise required under this Section.

(f) No notifications are required under this Section for work performed on water mains that are used to transmit treated water between community water supplies and that have no service connections.

Section 10-65. Replacement program progress reports. The owner or operator of each community water supply shall include the following information in the annual consumer confidence report required under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations:

(1) an estimate of the number of known or suspected lead service lines connected to its distribution system; and

(2) a statement describing progress that has been made toward replacing lead service lines connected to its distribution system.

Section 10-70. Sale to wholesale or retail consecutive community water supply. No community water supply that sells water to any wholesale or retail consecutive community water supply may pass on any costs associated with compliance with this Act to consecutive systems.

Section 10-75. Board review. Authority is hereby vested in the Illinois Pollution Control Board to conduct hearings to review final actions of the Agency under this Act.

Section 10-80. Community water supply liability. To the extent allowed by law, when a community water supply enters into an agreement with a private contractor for replacement or installation of water service lines, the community water supply shall be held harmless for damage to property when replacing or installing water service lines. If dangers are encountered that prevent the replacement of the lead service line, the community water supply shall notify the Department within 15 working days of why the replacement of the lead service line could not be accomplished.

Section 10-85. Rules.

(a) The Agency may propose to the Board, and the Board may adopt, any rules necessary to implement and administer this Act.

(b) The Department may adopt rules necessary to address lead service lines attached to noncommunity water supplies.

Section 10-90. Water Innovation Grants Program.

(a) The purpose of this Section is to create a statewide program for making grants to local units of government for the purposes of drinking water infrastructure improvement.

(b) No later than December 1, 2021, the Agency shall, in coordination with the Advisory Board, create a Water Innovation Grants Program.

(c) In creating and administering the Water Innovation Grants Program, the Agency shall prioritize making grants for infrastructure improvement that are not sufficiently funded through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Municipal programs that address lead pipes and lead plumbing attached to private wells shall be eligible for prioritization under this subsection.

(d) Revenue for this program shall be provided under the terms contained under Section 10-15.

Section 10-95. Federal law. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, no requirement in this Act shall be construed as being less stringent than existing applicable federal requirements.

Section 10-100. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-870 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-870 new)

Sec. 605-870. Low-income water assistance policy and program.

(a) The Department shall by rule establish a comprehensive low-income water assistance policy and program that incorporates financial assistance and includes, but is not limited to, water efficiency or water quality projects, such as lead service line replacement, or other measures to ensure that residents have access to affordable and clean water. The policy and program shall not jeopardize the ability of public utilities, community water supplies, or other entities to receive just compensation for providing services. The resources applied in achieving the policy and program shall be coordinated and efficiently used through the integration of public programs and through the targeting of assistance. The Department shall use all appropriate and available means to fund this program and, to the extent possible, identify and use sources of funding that complement State tax revenues. The rule or rules shall be finalized within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, or within 60 days after receiving an appropriation for the program.

(b) Any person who is a resident of the State and whose household income is not greater than an amount determined annually by the Department may apply for assistance under this Section in accordance with rules adopted by the Department. In setting the annual eligibility level, the Department shall consider the amount of available funding and may not set a limit higher than 150% of the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).

(c) Applicants who qualify for assistance under subsection (b) shall, subject to appropriation from the General Assembly and availability of funds by the Department, receive assistance as provided under this Section. The Department, upon receipt of moneys authorized under this Section for assistance, shall commit funds for each qualified applicant in an amount determined by the Department. In determining the amounts of assistance to be provided to or on behalf of a qualified applicant the Department shall ensure that the highest amounts of assistance go to households with the greatest water costs in relation to household income. The Department may consider factors such as water costs, household size, household income, and region of the State when determining individual household benefits. In adopting rules for the administration of this Section, the Department shall ensure that a minimum of one-third of the funds for the program are available for benefits to eligible households with the lowest incomes and that elderly households, households with persons with disabilities, and households with children under 6 years of age are offered a priority application period.

(d) Application materials for the program shall be made available in multiple languages.

(e) The Department may adopt any rules necessary to implement this Section.

Section 10-105. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.935 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.935 new)

Sec. 5.935. The Lead Service Line Replacement Fund.

Section 10-110. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Section 8-306 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/8-306)

Sec. 8-306. Special provisions relating to water and sewer utilities.

(a) No later than 120 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, the Commission shall prepare, make available to customers upon request, and post on its Internet web site information concerning the service obligations of water and sewer utilities and remedies that a customer may pursue for a violation of the customer's rights. The information shall specifically address the rights of a customer of a water or sewer utility in the following situations:

(1) The customer's water meter is replaced.

(2) The customer's bill increases by more than 50% within one billing period.

(3) The customer's water service is terminated.

(4) The customer wishes to complain after receiving a termination of service notice.

(5) The customer is unable to make payment on a billing statement.

(6) A rate is filed, including without limitation a surcharge or annual reconciliation filing, that will increase the amount billed to the customer.

(7) The customer is billed for services provided prior to the date covered by the billing statement.

(8) The customer is due to receive a credit.

Each billing statement issued by a water or sewer utility shall include an Internet web site address where the customer can view the information required under this subsection (a) and a telephone number that the customer may call to request a copy of the information.

(b) A water or sewer utility may discontinue service only after it has mailed or delivered by other means a written notice of discontinuance substantially in the form of Appendix A of 83 Ill. Adm. Code 280. The notice must include the Internet web site address where the customer can view the information required under subsection (a) and a telephone number that the customer may call to request a copy of the information. Any notice required to be delivered or mailed to a customer prior to discontinuance of service shall be delivered or mailed separately from any bill. Service shall not be discontinued until at least 5 days after delivery or 8 days after the mailing of this notice. Service shall not be discontinued and shall be restored if discontinued for the reason which is the subject of a dispute or complaint during the pendency of informal or formal complaint procedures of the Illinois Commerce Commission under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 280.160 or 280.170, where the customer has complied with those rules. Service shall not be discontinued and shall be restored if discontinued where a customer has established a deferred payment agreement pursuant to 83 Ill. Adm. Code 280.110 and has not defaulted on such agreement. Residential customers who are indebted to a utility for past due utility service shall have the opportunity to make arrangements with the utility to retire the debt by periodic payments, referred to as a deferred payment agreement, unless this customer has failed to make payment under such a plan during the past 12 months. The terms and conditions of a reasonable deferred payment agreement shall be determined by the utility after consideration of the following factors, based upon information available from current utility records or provided by the customer or applicant:

(1) size of the past due account;

(2) customer or applicant's ability to pay;

(3) customer or applicant's payment history;

(4) reason for the outstanding indebtedness; and

(5) any other relevant factors relating to the circumstances of the customer or applicant's service.

A residential customer shall pay a maximum of one-fourth of the amount past due and owing at the time of entering into the deferred payment agreement, and the water or sewer utility shall allow a minimum of 2 months from the date of the agreement and a maximum of 12 months for payment to be made under a deferred payment agreement. Late payment charges may be assessed against the amount owing that is the subject of a deferred payment agreement.

(c) A water or sewer utility shall provide notice as required by subsection (a) of Section 9-201 after the filing of each information sheet under a purchased water surcharge, purchased sewage treatment surcharge, or qualifying infrastructure plant surcharge. The utility also shall post notice of the filing in accordance with the requirements of 83 Ill. Adm. Code 255. Unless filed as part of a general rate increase, notice of the filing of a purchased water surcharge rider, purchased sewage treatment surcharge rider, or qualifying infrastructure plant surcharge rider also shall be given in the manner required by this subsection (c) for the filing of information sheets.

(d) Commission rules pertaining to formal and informal complaints against public utilities shall apply with full and equal force to water and sewer utilities and their customers, including provisions of 83 Ill. Adm. Code 280.170, and the Commission shall respond to each complaint by providing the consumer with a copy of the utility's response to the complaint and a copy of the Commission's review of the complaint and its findings. The Commission shall also provide the consumer with all available options for recourse.

(e) Any refund shown on the billing statement of a customer of a water or sewer utility must be itemized and must state if the refund is an adjustment or credit.

(f) Water service for building construction purposes. At the request of any municipality or township within the service area of a public utility that provides water service to customers within the municipality or township, a public utility must (1) require all water service used for building construction purposes to be measured by meter and subject to approved rates and charges for metered water service and (2) prohibit the unauthorized use of water taken from hydrants or service lines installed at construction sites.

(g) Water meters.

(1) Periodic testing. Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, each service water meter shall be periodically inspected and tested in accordance with the schedule specified in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 600.340, or more frequently as the results may warrant, to insure that the meter accuracy is maintained within the limits set out in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 600.310.

(2) Meter tests requested by customer.

(A) Each utility furnishing metered water service shall, without charge, test the accuracy of any meter upon request by the customer served by such meter, provided that the meter in question has not been tested by the utility or by the Commission within 2 years previous to such request. The customer or his or her representatives shall have the privilege of witnessing the test at the option of the customer. A written report, giving the results of the test, shall be made to the customer.

(B) When a meter that has been in service less than 2 years since its last test is found to be accurate within the limits specified in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 600.310, the customer shall pay a fee to the utility not to exceed the amounts specified in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 600.350(b). Fees for testing meters not included in this Section or so located that the cost will be out of proportion to the fee specified will be determined by the Commission upon receipt of a complete description of the case.

(3) Commission referee tests. Upon written application to the Commission by any customer, a test will be made of the customer's meter by a representative of the Commission. For such a test, a fee as provided for in subsection (g)(2) shall accompany the application. If the meter is found to be registering more than 1.5% fast on the average when tested as prescribed in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 600.310, the utility shall refund to the customer the amount of the fee. The utility shall in no way disturb the meter after a customer has made an application for a referee test until authority to do so is given by the Commission or the customer in writing.

(h) Water and sewer utilities; low usage. Each public utility that provides water and sewer service must establish a unit sewer rate, subject to review by the Commission, that applies only to those customers who use less than 1,000 gallons of water in any billing period.

(i) Water and sewer utilities; separate meters. Each public utility that provides water and sewer service must offer separate rates for water and sewer service to any commercial or residential customer who uses

separate meters to measure each of those services. In order for the separate rate to apply, a combination of meters must be used to measure the amount of water that reaches the sewer system and the amount of water that does not reach the sewer system.

(j) Each water or sewer public utility must disclose on each billing statement any amount billed that is for service provided prior to the date covered by the billing statement. The disclosure must include the dates for which the prior service is being billed. Each billing statement that includes an amount billed for service provided prior to the date covered by the billing statement must disclose the dates for which that amount is billed and must include a copy of the document created under subsection (a) and a statement of current Commission rules concerning unbilled or misbilled service.

(k) When the customer is due a refund resulting from payment of an overcharge, the utility shall credit the customer in the amount of overpayment with interest from the date of overpayment by the customer. The rate for interest shall be at the appropriate rate determined by the Commission under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 280.70.

(l) Water and sewer public utilities; subcontractors. The Commission shall adopt rules for water and sewer public utilities to provide notice to the customers of the proper kind of identification that a subcontractor must present to the customer, to prohibit a subcontractor from soliciting or receiving payment of any kind for any service provided by the water or sewer public utility or the subcontractor, and to establish sanctions for violations.

(m) Water and sewer public utilities; nonrevenue ~~unaccounted-for~~ water. Each ~~By December 31, 2006, each~~ water public utility shall file tariffs with the Commission to establish the maximum percentage of nonrevenue ~~unaccounted-for~~ water that would be considered in the determination of any rates or surcharges. The rates or surcharges approved for a water public utility shall not include charges for nonrevenue ~~unaccounted-for~~ water in excess of this maximum percentage without well-documented support and justification for the Commission to consider in any request to recover charges in excess of the tariffed maximum percentage.

(n) Rate increases; public forums. When any public utility providing water or sewer service proposes a general rate increase, in addition to other notice requirements, the water or sewer public utility must notify its customers of their right to request a public forum. A customer or group of customers must make written request to the Commission for a public forum and must also provide written notification of the request to the customer's municipal or, for unincorporated areas, township government. The Commission, at its discretion, may schedule the public forum. If it is determined that public forums are required for multiple municipalities or townships, the Commission shall schedule these public forums, in locations within approximately 45 minutes drive time of the municipalities or townships for which the public forums have been scheduled. The public utility must provide advance notice of 30 days for each public forum to the governing bodies of those units of local government affected by the increase. The day of each public forum shall be selected so as to encourage the greatest public participation. Each public forum will begin at 7:00 p.m. Reports and comments made during or as a result of each public forum must be made available to the hearing officials and reviewed when drafting a recommended or tentative decision, finding or order pursuant to Section 10-111 of this Act.

(o) The Commission may allow or direct a water utility to establish a customer assistance program that provides financial relief to residential customers who qualify for income-related assistance. A customer assistance program established under this subsection that affects rates and charges for service is not discriminatory for purposes of this Act or any other law regulating rates and charges for service. In considering whether to approve a water utility's proposed customer assistance program, the Commission must determine that a customer assistance program established under this subsection is in the public interest. The Commission shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. The rules shall require customer assistance programs under this subsection to coordinate with utility energy efficiency programs and the Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program for the purpose of informing eligible customers of additional resources that may help the customer conserve water.

(Source: P.A. 94-950, eff. 6-27-06.)

Section 10-115. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by adding Section 17.12 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/17.12 new)

Sec. 17.12. Water cost information.

(a) An entity subject to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act that has over 3,500 meter connections shall provide to the Agency by December 31, 2023, and again by December 31, 2025, the following information as it relates to the cost of providing water service:

(1) All revenue recovered from water bills or any other revenue used for water service from the preceding year.

(2) Total operating expenses, including both principal and interest debt service payments.

(3) The percentage of the revenue recovered from water bills used or allocated for water capital infrastructure investment.

(4) A narrative description of the capital infrastructure investment made based on the information provided under paragraph (3).

(b) The Agency shall publish the information provided under subsection (a) on the Agency's website.

(c) The Agency may adopt rules setting forth the general requirements for submittal of the information provided under subsection (a).

(d) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2026.

(415 ILCS 5/17.11 rep.)

Section 10-200. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by repealing Section 17.11.

Article 15.

Division 1. General Provisions

Section 15-1-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Predatory Loan Prevention Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 15-1-5. Purpose and construction. Illinois families pay over $500,000,000 per year in consumer installment, payday, and title loan fees. As reported by the Department in 2020, nearly half of Illinois payday loan borrowers earn less than $30,000 per year, and the average annual percentage rate of a payday loan is 297%. The purpose of this Act is to protect consumers from predatory loans consistent with federal law and the Military Lending Act which protects active duty members of the military. This Act shall be construed as a consumer protection law for all purposes. This Act shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.

Section 15-1-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Consumer" means any natural person, including consumers acting jointly.

"Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Lender" means any person or entity, including any affiliate or subsidiary of a lender, that offers or makes a loan, buys a whole or partial interest in a loan, arranges a loan for a third party, or acts as an agent for a third party in making a loan, regardless of whether approval, acceptance, or ratification by the third party is necessary to create a legal obligation for the third party, and includes any other person or entity if the Department determines that the person or entity is engaged in a transaction that is in substance a disguised loan or a subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding this Act.

"Person" means any natural person.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation or a person authorized by the Secretary.

"Loan" means money or credit provided to a consumer in exchange for the consumer's agreement to a certain set of terms, including, but not limited to, any finance charges, interest, or other conditions. "Loan" includes closed-end and open-end credit, retail installment sales contracts, motor vehicle retail installment sales contracts, and any transaction conducted via any medium whatsoever, including, but not limited to, paper, facsimile, Internet, or telephone. "Loan" does not include a commercial loan.

Section 15-1-15. Applicability.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, this Act applies to any person or entity that offers or makes a loan to a consumer in Illinois.

(b) The provisions of this Act apply to any person or entity that seeks to evade its applicability by any device, subterfuge, or pretense whatsoever.

(c) Banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and insurance companies organized, chartered, or holding a certificate of authority to do business under the laws of this State or any other state or under the laws of the United States are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

Division 5. Predatory Loan Prevention

Section 15-5-5. Rate cap. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for loans made or renewed on and after the effective date of this Act, a lender shall not contract for or receive charges exceeding a 36% annual percentage rate on the unpaid balance of the amount financed for a loan. For purposes of this

Section, the annual percentage rate shall be calculated as such rate is calculated using the system for calculating a military annual percentage rate under Section 232.4 of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on the effective date of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to permit a person or entity to contract for or receive a charge exceeding that permitted by the Interest Act or other law.

Section 15-5-10. Violation. Any loan made in violation of this Act is null and void and no person or entity shall have any right to collect, attempt to collect, receive, or retain any principal, fee, interest, or charges related to the loan.

Section 15-5-15. No evasion.

(a) No person or entity may engage in any device, subterfuge, or pretense to evade the requirements of this Act, including, but not limited to, making loans disguised as a personal property sale and leaseback transaction; disguising loan proceeds as a cash rebate for the pretextual installment sale of goods or services; or making, offering, assisting, or arranging a debtor to obtain a loan with a greater rate or interest, consideration, or charge than is permitted by this Act through any method including mail, telephone, internet, or any electronic means regardless of whether the person or entity has a physical location in the State.

(b) A person or entity is a lender subject to the requirements of this Act notwithstanding the fact that the person or entity purports to act as an agent, service provider, or in another capacity for another entity that is exempt from this Act, if, among other things:

(1) the person or entity holds, acquires, or maintains, directly or indirectly, the predominant economic interest in the loan; or

(2) the person or entity markets, brokers, arranges, or facilitates the loan and holds the right, requirement, or first right of refusal to purchase loans, receivables, or interests in the loans; or

(3) the totality of the circumstances indicate that the person or entity is the lender and the transaction is structured to evade the requirements of this Act. Circumstances that weigh in favor of a person or entity being a lender include, without limitation, where the person or entity:

(i) indemnifies, insures, or protects an exempt person or entity for any costs or risks related to the loan;

(ii) predominantly designs, controls, or operates the loan program; or

(iii) purports to act as an agent, service provider, or in another capacity for an exempt entity while acting directly as a lender in other states.

Section 15-5-20. Rules. The Secretary may adopt rules consistent with this Act and rescind or amend rules that are inconsistent. The adoption, amendment, or rescission of rules shall be in conformity with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Division 10. Administrative Provisions

Section 15-10-5. Enforcement and remedies.

(a) The remedies provided in this Act are cumulative and apply to persons or entities subject to this Act.

(b) Any violation of this Act, including the commission of an act prohibited under Article 5, constitutes a violation of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

(c) Subject to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the Secretary may hold hearings, make findings of fact, conclusions of law, issue cease and desist orders, have the power to issue fines of up to $10,000 per violation, and refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency for prosecution under this Act. All proceedings shall be open to the public.

(d) The Secretary may issue a cease and desist order to any person or entity, when in the opinion of the Secretary the person or entity is violating or is about to violate any provision of this Act. The cease and desist order permitted by this subsection (d) may be issued prior to a hearing.

The Secretary shall serve notice of the action, including, but not limited to, a statement of the reasons for the action, either personally or by certified mail. Service by certified mail shall be deemed completed when the notice is deposited in the U.S. Mail.

Within 10 days of service of the cease and desist order, the person or entity may request a hearing in writing.

If it is determined that the Secretary had the authority to issue the cease and desist order, the Secretary may issue such orders as may be reasonably necessary to correct, eliminate, or remedy the conduct.

The powers vested in the Secretary by this subsection (d) are additional to any and all other powers and remedies vested in the Secretary by law, and nothing in this subsection (d) shall be construed as requiring that the Secretary shall employ the power conferred in this subsection instead of or as a condition precedent to the exercise of any other power or remedy vested in the Secretary.

(e) After 10 days' notice by certified mail to the person or entity stating the contemplated action and in general the grounds therefor, the Secretary may fine the person or entity an amount not exceeding $10,000 per violation if the person or entity has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or any order, decision, finding, rule, regulation, or direction of the Secretary lawfully made in accordance with the authority of this Act. Service by certified mail shall be deemed completed when the notice is deposited in the U.S. Mail.

(f) A violation of this Act by a person or entity licensed under another Act including, but not limited to, the Consumer Installment Loan Act, the Payday Loan Reform Act, and the Sales Finance Agency Act shall subject the person or entity to discipline in accordance with the Act or Acts under which the person or entity is licensed.

Section 15-10-10. Preemption of administrative rules. Any administrative rule regarding loans that is adopted by the Department prior to the effective date of this Act and that is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby preempted to the extent of the inconsistency.

Section 15-10-15. Reporting of violations. The Department shall report to the Attorney General all material violations of this Act of which it becomes aware.

Section 15-10-20. Judicial review. All final administrative decisions of the Department under this Act are subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law and any rules adopted under the Administrative Review Law.

Section 15-10-25. No waivers. There shall be no waiver of any provision of this Act.

Section 15-10-30. Superiority of Act. To the extent this Act conflicts with any other State laws, this Act is superior and supersedes those laws, except that nothing in this Act applies to any lender that is a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union chartered under laws of the United States.

Section 15-10-35. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Division 90. Amendatory Provisions

Section 15-90-5. The Financial Institutions Code is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1205/6) (from Ch. 17, par. 106)

Sec. 6. In addition to the duties imposed elsewhere in this Act, the Department has the following powers:

(1) To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested by law in the Auditor of Public Accounts under "An Act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of pawners' societies and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid for advances, storage and insurance on pawns and pledges and to allow the loaning of money upon personal property", approved March 29, 1899, as amended.

(2) To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested by law in the Auditor of Public Accounts under "An Act in relation to the definition, licensing and regulation of community currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges, and the operators and employees thereof, and to make an appropriation therefor, and to provide penalties and remedies for the violation thereof", approved June 30, 1943, as amended.

(3) To exercise the rights, powers, and duties vested by law in the Auditor of Public Accounts under "An Act in relation to the buying and selling of foreign exchange and the transmission or transfer of money to foreign countries", approved June 28, 1923, as amended.

(4) To exercise the rights, powers, and duties vested by law in the Auditor of Public Accounts under "An Act to provide for and regulate the business of guaranteeing titles to real estate by corporations", approved May 13, 1901, as amended.

(5) To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested by law in the Department of Insurance under "An Act to define, license, and regulate the business of making loans of eight hundred dollars or less, permitting an interest charge thereon greater than otherwise allowed by law, authorizing and regulating the assignment of wages or salary when taken as security for any such loan or as consideration for a payment

of eight hundred dollars or less, providing penalties, and to repeal Acts therein named", approved July 11, 1935, as amended.

(6) To administer and enforce "An Act to license and regulate the keeping and letting of safety deposit boxes, safes, and vaults, and the opening thereof, and to repeal a certain Act therein named", approved June 13, 1945, as amended.

(7) Whenever the Department is authorized or required by law to consider some aspect of criminal history record information for the purpose of carrying out its statutory powers and responsibilities, then, upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-400), the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, such information contained in State files as is necessary to fulfill the request.

(8) To administer the Payday Loan Reform Act, the Consumer Installment Loan Act, the Predatory Loan Prevention Act, the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act, and the Retail Installment Sales Act. (Source: P.A. 94-13, eff. 12-6-05.)

Section 15-90-10. The Consumer Installment Loan Act is amended by changing Sections 1, 15, 15d, and 17.5 as follows:

(205 ILCS 670/1) (from Ch. 17, par. 5401)

Sec. 1. License required to engage in business. No person, partnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation shall engage in the business of making loans of money ~~in a principal amount not exceeding $40,000,~~ and charge, contract for, or receive on any such loan a greater annual percentage rate than 9% ~~rate of interest, discount, or consideration therefor than the lender would be permitted by law to charge if he were not a licensee hereunder,~~ except as authorized by this Act after first obtaining a license from the Director of Financial Institutions (hereinafter called the Director). No licensee, or employee or affiliate thereof, that is licensed under the Payday Loan Reform Act shall obtain a license under this Act except that a licensee under the Payday Loan Reform Act may obtain a license under this Act for the exclusive purpose and use of making title-secured loans, as defined in subsection (a) of Section 15 of this Act and governed by Title 38, Section 110.300 of the Illinois Administrative Code. For the purpose of this Section, "affiliate" means any person or entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or shares control with another person or entity. A person or entity has control over another if the person or entity has an ownership interest of 25% or more in the other.

In this Act, "Director" means the Director of Financial Institutions of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11; 97-420, eff. 1-1-12.)

(205 ILCS 670/15) (from Ch. 17, par. 5415)

Sec. 15. Charges permitted.

(a) Every licensee may lend a principal amount not exceeding $40,000 and~~, except as to small consumer loans as defined in this Section,~~ may charge, contract for and receive thereon interest at an annual percentage rate of no more than 36%, subject to the provisions of this Act~~; provided, however, that the limitation on the annual percentage rate contained in this subsection (a) does not apply to title-secured loans, which are loans upon which interest is charged at an annual percentage rate exceeding 36%, in which, at commencement, an obligor provides to the licensee, as security for the loan, physical possession of the obligor's title to a motor vehicle, and upon which a licensee may charge, contract for, and receive thereon interest at the rate agreed upon by the licensee and borrower~~. For purposes of this Section, the annual percentage rate shall be calculated as such rate is calculated using the system for calculating a military annual percentage rate under Section 232.4 of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly ~~in accordance with the federal Truth in Lending Act~~.

(b) For purpose of this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed herein.

"Applicable interest" for a precomputed loan contract means the amount of interest attributable to each monthly installment period. It is computed as if each installment period were one month and any interest charged for extending the first installment period beyond one month is ignored. The applicable interest for any monthly installment period is~~, for loans other than small consumer loans as defined in this Section,~~ that portion of the precomputed interest that bears the same ratio to the total precomputed interest as the balances scheduled to be outstanding during that month bear to the sum of all scheduled monthly outstanding balances in the original contract. ~~With respect to a small consumer loan, the applicable interest for any installment period is that portion of the precomputed monthly installment account handling charge attributable to the installment period calculated based on a method at least as favorable to the consumer as the actuarial method, as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act.~~

"Interest-bearing loan" means a loan in which the debt is expressed as a principal amount plus interest charged on actual unpaid principal balances for the time actually outstanding.

"Precomputed loan" means a loan in which the debt is expressed as the sum of the original principal amount plus interest computed actuarially in advance, assuming all payments will be made when scheduled.

~~"Small consumer loan" means a loan upon which interest is charged at an annual percentage rate exceeding 36% and with an amount financed of $4,000 or less. "Small consumer loan" does not include a title-secured loan as defined by subsection (a) of this Section or a payday loan as defined by the Payday Loan Reform Act.~~

"Substantially equal installment" includes a last regularly scheduled payment that may be less than, but not more than 5% larger than, the previous scheduled payment according to a disclosed payment schedule agreed to by the parties.

(c) Loans may be interest-bearing or precomputed.

(d) To compute time for either interest-bearing or precomputed loans for the calculation of interest and other purposes, a month shall be a calendar month and a day shall be considered 1/30th of a month when calculation is made for a fraction of a month. A month shall be 1/12th of a year. A calendar month is that period from a given date in one month to the same numbered date in the following month, and if there is no same numbered date, to the last day of the following month. When a period of time includes a month and a fraction of a month, the fraction of the month is considered to follow the whole month. In the alternative, for interest-bearing loans, the licensee may charge interest at the rate of 1/365th of the agreed annual rate for each day actually elapsed.

(d-5) No licensee or other person may condition an extension of credit to a consumer on the consumer's repayment by preauthorized electronic fund transfers. Payment options, including, but not limited to, electronic fund transfers and Automatic Clearing House (ACH) transactions may be offered to consumers as a choice and method of payment chosen by the consumer.

(e) With respect to interest-bearing loans:

(1) Interest shall be computed on unpaid principal balances outstanding from time to time, for the time outstanding, until fully paid. Each payment shall be applied first to the accumulated interest and the remainder of the payment applied to the unpaid principal balance; provided however, that if the amount of the payment is insufficient to pay the accumulated interest, the unpaid interest continues to accumulate to be paid from the proceeds of subsequent payments and is not added to the principal balance.

(2) Interest shall not be payable in advance or compounded. However, if part or all of the consideration for a new loan contract is the unpaid principal balance of a prior loan, then the principal amount payable under the new loan contract may include any unpaid interest which has accrued. The unpaid principal balance of a precomputed loan is the balance due after refund or credit of unearned interest as provided in paragraph (f), clause (3). The resulting loan contract shall be deemed a new and separate loan transaction for all purposes.

(3) Loans must be fully amortizing and be repayable in substantially equal and consecutive weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, or monthly installments. Notwithstanding this requirement, rates may vary according to an index that is independently verifiable and beyond the control of the licensee.

(4) The lender or creditor may, if the contract provides, collect a delinquency or collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than 10 days in an amount not exceeding 5% of the installment on installments in excess of $200, or $10 on installments of $200 or less, but only one delinquency and collection charge may be collected on any installment regardless of the period during which it remains in default.

(f) With respect to precomputed loans:

(1) Loans shall be repayable in substantially equal and consecutive weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, or monthly installments of principal and interest combined, except that the first installment period may be longer than one month by not more than 15 days, and the first installment payment amount may be larger than the remaining payments by the amount of interest charged for the extra days; and provided further that monthly installment payment dates may be omitted to accommodate borrowers with seasonal income.

(2) Payments may be applied to the combined total of principal and precomputed interest until the loan is fully paid. Payments shall be applied in the order in which they become due, except that any insurance proceeds received as a result of any claim made on any insurance, unless sufficient to prepay the contract in full, may be applied to the unpaid installments of the total of payments in inverse order.

(3) When any loan contract is paid in full by cash, renewal or refinancing, or a new loan, one month or more before the final installment due date, a licensee shall refund or credit the obligor with the total of the applicable interest for all fully unexpired installment periods, as originally scheduled or as deferred, which follow the day of prepayment; provided, if the prepayment occurs prior to the first installment due date, the licensee may retain 1/30 of the applicable interest for a first installment period of one month for each day from the date of the loan to the date of prepayment, and shall refund or credit the obligor with the balance of the total interest contracted for. If the maturity of the loan is accelerated for any reason and judgment is entered, the licensee shall credit the borrower with the same refund as if prepayment in full had been made on the date the judgement is entered.

(4) The lender or creditor may, if the contract provides, collect a delinquency or collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than 10 days in an amount not exceeding 5% of the installment on installments in excess of $200, or $10 on installments of $200 or less, but only one delinquency or collection charge may be collected on any installment regardless of the period during which it remains in default.

(5) If the parties agree in writing, either in the loan contract or in a subsequent agreement, to a deferment of wholly unpaid installments, a licensee may grant a deferment and may collect a deferment charge as provided in this Section. A deferment postpones the scheduled due date of the earliest unpaid installment and all subsequent installments as originally scheduled, or as previously deferred, for a period equal to the deferment period. The deferment period is that period during which no installment is scheduled to be paid by reason of the deferment. The deferment charge for a one month period may not exceed the applicable interest for the installment period immediately following the due date of the last undeferred payment. A proportionate charge may be made for deferment for periods of more or less than one month. A deferment charge is earned pro rata during the deferment period and is fully earned on the last day of the deferment period. Should a loan be prepaid in full during a deferment period, the licensee shall credit to the obligor a refund of the unearned deferment charge in addition to any other refund or credit made for prepayment of the loan in full.

(6) If two or more installments are delinquent one full month or more on any due date, and if the contract so provides, the licensee may reduce the unpaid balance by the refund credit which would be required for prepayment in full on the due date of the most recent maturing installment in default. Thereafter, and in lieu of any other default or deferment charges, the agreed rate of interest ~~or, in the case of small consumer loans, interest at the rate of 18% per annum,~~ may be charged on the unpaid balance until fully paid.

(7) Fifteen days after the final installment as originally scheduled or deferred, the licensee, for any loan contract which has not previously been converted to interest-bearing under paragraph (f), clause (6), may compute and charge interest on any balance remaining unpaid, including unpaid default or deferment charges, at the agreed rate of interest ~~or, in the case of small consumer loans, interest at the rate of 18% per annum,~~ until fully paid. At the time of payment of said final installment, the licensee shall give notice to the obligor stating any amounts unpaid.

(Source: P.A. 101-563, eff. 8-23-19.)

(205 ILCS 670/15d) (from Ch. 17, par. 5419)

Sec. 15d. Extra charges prohibited; exceptions. No amount in addition to the charges authorized by this Act shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received, except (1) lawful fees paid to any public officer or agency to record, file or release security; (2) (i) costs and disbursements actually incurred in connection with a real estate loan, for any title insurance, title examination, abstract of title, survey, or appraisal, or paid to a trustee in connection with a trust deed, and (ii) in connection with a real estate loan those charges authorized by Section 4.1a of the Interest Act, whether called "points" or otherwise, which charges are imposed as a condition for making the loan and are not refundable in the event of prepayment of the loan; (3) costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred in legal proceedings to collect a loan or to realize on a security after default; and (4) an amount not exceeding $25, plus any actual expenses incurred in connection with a check or draft that is not honored because of insufficient or uncollected funds or because no such account exists ~~; and (5) a document preparation fee not to exceed $25 for obtaining and reviewing credit reports and preparation of other documents~~. This Section does not prohibit the receipt of a commission, dividend, charge, or other benefit by the licensee or by an employee, affiliate, or associate of the licensee from the insurance permitted by Sections 15a and 15b of this Act or from insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest provided that the premiums for such insurance do not exceed the fees that otherwise could be contracted for by the licensee under this Section. Obtaining any of the items referred to in clause (i) of item (2) of this Section through the licensee or from any person specified by the licensee shall not be a condition precedent to the granting of the loan.

(Source: P.A. 89-400, eff. 8-20-95; 90-437, eff. 1-1-98.)

(205 ILCS 670/17.5)

Sec. 17.5. Consumer reporting service.

(a) For the purpose of this Section, "certified database" means the consumer reporting service database established pursuant to the Payday Loan Reform Act. "Title-secured loan" means a loan in which, at commencement, a consumer provides to the licensee, as security for the loan, physical possession of the consumer's title to a motor vehicle.

(b) Licensees shall enter information regarding each loan into the certified database and shall follow the Department's related rules. ~~Within 90 days after making a small consumer loan, a licensee shall enter information about the loan into the certified database.~~

(c) For every title-secured loan ~~small consumer loan~~ made, the licensee shall input information as provided in 38 Ill. Adm. Code 110.420. ~~the following information into the certified database within 90 days after the loan is made:~~

~~(i) the consumer's name and official identification number (for purposes of this Act, "official identification number" includes a Social Security Number, an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, a Federal Employer Identification Number, an Alien Registration Number, or an identification number imprinted on a passport or consular identification document issued by a foreign government);~~

~~(ii) the consumer's gross monthly income;~~

~~(iii) the date of the loan;~~

~~(iv) the amount financed;~~

~~(v) the term of the loan;~~

~~(vi) the acquisition charge;~~

~~(vii) the monthly installment account handling charge;~~

~~(viii) the verification fee;~~

~~(ix) the number and amount of payments; and~~

~~(x) whether the loan is a first or subsequent refinancing of a prior small consumer loan.~~

~~(d) Once a loan is entered with the certified database, the certified database shall provide to the licensee a dated, time-stamped statement acknowledging the certified database's receipt of the information and assigning each loan a unique loan number.~~

~~(e) The licensee shall update the certified database within 90 days if any of the following events occur:~~

~~(i) the loan is paid in full by cash;~~

~~(ii) the loan is refinanced;~~

~~(iii) the loan is renewed;~~

~~(iv) the loan is satisfied in full or in part by collateral being sold after default;~~

~~(v) the loan is cancelled or rescinded; or~~

~~(vi) the consumer's obligation on the loan is otherwise discharged by the licensee.~~

~~(f) To the extent a licensee sells a product or service to a consumer, other than a small consumer loan, and finances any portion of the cost of the product or service, the licensee shall, in addition to and at the same time as the information inputted under subsection (d) of this Section, enter into the certified database:~~

~~(i) a description of the product or service sold;~~

~~(ii) the charge for the product or service; and~~

~~(iii) the portion of the charge for the product or service, if any, that is included in the amount financed by a small consumer loan.~~

~~(g) The certified database provider shall indemnify the licensee against all claims and actions arising from illegal or willful or wanton acts on the part of the certified database provider. The certified database provider may charge a fee not to exceed $1 for each loan entered into the certified database under subsection (d) of this Section. The database provider shall not charge any additional fees or charges to the licensee.~~

~~(h) All personally identifiable information regarding any consumer obtained by way of the certified database and maintained by the Department is strictly confidential and shall be exempt from disclosure under subsection (c) of Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.~~

~~(i) A licensee who submits information to a certified database provider in accordance with this Section shall not be liable to any person for any subsequent release or disclosure of that information by the certified database provider, the Department, or any other person acquiring possession of the information, regardless of whether such subsequent release or disclosure was lawful, authorized, or intentional.~~

~~(j) To the extent the certified database becomes unavailable to a licensee as a result of some event or events outside the control of the licensee or the certified database is decertified, the requirements of this Section and Section 17.4 of this Act are suspended until such time as the certified database becomes available.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(205 ILCS 670/17.1 rep.) (205 ILCS 670/17.2 rep.) (205 ILCS 670/17.3 rep.) (205 ILCS 670/17.4 rep.)

Section 15-90-15. The Consumer Installment Loan Act is amended by repealing Sections 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, and 17.4.

Section 15-90-20. The Payday Loan Reform Act is amended by changing Sections 1-10, 2-5, 2-10, 2-15, 2-20, 2-30, 2-40, 2-45, and 4-5 as follows:

(815 ILCS 122/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Check" means a "negotiable instrument", as defined in Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code, that is drawn on a financial institution.

"Commercially reasonable method of verification" or "certified database" means a consumer reporting service database certified by the Department as effective in verifying that a proposed loan agreement is permissible under this Act, or, in the absence of the Department's certification, any reasonably reliable written verification by the consumer concerning (i) whether the consumer has any outstanding payday loans, (ii) the principal amount of those outstanding payday loans, and (iii) whether any payday loans have been paid in full by the consumer in the preceding 7 days.

"Consumer" means any natural person who, singly or jointly with another consumer, enters into a loan.

"Consumer reporting service" means an entity that provides a database certified by the Department.

"Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Gross monthly income" means monthly income as demonstrated by official documentation of the income, including, but not limited to, a pay stub or a receipt reflecting payment of government benefits, for the period 30 days prior to the date on which the loan is made.

"Lender" and "licensee" mean any person or entity, including any affiliate or subsidiary of a lender or licensee, that offers or makes a payday loan, buys a whole or partial interest in a payday loan, arranges a payday loan for a third party, or acts as an agent for a third party in making a payday loan, regardless of whether approval, acceptance, or ratification by the third party is necessary to create a legal obligation for the third party, and includes any other person or entity if the Department determines that the person or entity is engaged in a transaction that is in substance a disguised payday loan or a subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding this Act.

"Loan agreement" means a written agreement between a lender and consumer to make a loan to the consumer, regardless of whether any loan proceeds are actually paid to the consumer on the date on which the loan agreement is made.

"Member of the military" means a person serving in the armed forces of the United States, the Illinois National Guard, or any reserve component of the armed forces of the United States. "Member of the military" includes those persons engaged in (i) active duty, (ii) training or education under the supervision of the United States preliminary to induction into military service, or (iii) a period of active duty with the State of Illinois under Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code pursuant to order of the President or the Governor of the State of Illinois.

"Outstanding balance" means the total amount owed by the consumer on a loan to a lender, including all principal, finance charges, fees, and charges of every kind.

"Payday loan" or "loan" means a loan ~~with a finance charge exceeding an annual percentage rate of 36% and~~ with a term that does not exceed 120 days, including any transaction conducted via any medium whatsoever, including, but not limited to, paper, facsimile, Internet, or telephone, in which:

(1) A lender accepts one or more checks dated on the date written and agrees to hold them for a period of days before deposit or presentment, or accepts one or more checks dated subsequent to the date written and agrees to hold them for deposit; or

(2) A lender accepts one or more authorizations to debit a consumer's bank account; or

(3) A lender accepts an interest in a consumer's wages, including, but not limited to, a wage assignment.

~~The term "payday loan" includes "installment payday loan", unless otherwise specified in this Act.~~

"Principal amount" means the amount received by the consumer from the lender due and owing on a loan, excluding any finance charges, interest, fees, or other loan-related charges.

"Rollover" means to refinance, renew, amend, or extend a loan beyond its original term.

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-5)

Sec. 2-5. Loan terms.

(a) Without affecting the right of a consumer to prepay at any time without cost or penalty, no payday loan may have a minimum term of less than 13 days.

(b) No ~~Except for an installment payday loan as defined in this Section, no~~ payday loan may be made to a consumer if the loan would result in the consumer being indebted to one or more payday lenders for a period in excess of 45 consecutive days. Except as provided under subsection (c) of this Section and Section 2-40, if a consumer has or has had loans outstanding for a period in excess of 45 consecutive days, no payday lender may offer or make a loan to the consumer for at least 7 calendar days after the date on which the outstanding balance of all payday loans made during the 45 consecutive day period is paid in full. For purposes of this subsection, the term "consecutive days" means a series of continuous calendar days in which the consumer has an outstanding balance on one or more payday loans; however, if a payday loan is made to a consumer within 6 days or less after the outstanding balance of all loans is paid in full, those days are counted as "consecutive days" for purposes of this subsection.

(c) (Blank). ~~Notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, a payday loan shall also include any installment loan otherwise meeting the definition of payday loan contained in Section 1-10, but that has a term agreed by the parties of not less than 112 days and not exceeding 180 days; hereinafter an "installment payday loan". The following provisions shall apply:~~

~~(i) Any installment payday loan must be fully amortizing, with a finance charge calculated on the principal balances scheduled to be outstanding and be repayable in substantially equal and consecutive installments, according to a payment schedule agreed by the parties with not less than 13 days and not more than one month between payments; except that the first installment period may be longer than the remaining installment periods by not more than 15 days, and the first installment payment may be larger than the remaining installment payments by the amount of finance charges applicable to the extra days. In calculating finance charges under this subsection, when the first installment period is longer than the remaining installment periods, the amount of the finance charges applicable to the extra days shall not be greater than $15.50 per $100 of the original principal balance divided by the number of days in a regularly scheduled installment period and multiplied by the number of extra days determined by subtracting the number of days in a regularly scheduled installment period from the number of days in the first installment period.~~

~~(ii) An installment payday loan may be refinanced by a new installment payday loan one time during the term of the initial loan; provided that the total duration of indebtedness on the initial installment payday loan combined with the total term of indebtedness of the new loan refinancing that initial loan, shall not exceed 180 days. For purposes of this Act, a refinancing occurs when an existing installment payday loan is paid from the proceeds of a new installment payday loan.~~

~~(iii) In the event an installment payday loan is paid in full prior to the date on which the last scheduled installment payment before maturity is due, other than through a refinancing, no licensee may offer or make a payday loan to the consumer for at least 2 calendar days thereafter.~~

~~(iv) No installment payday loan may be made to a consumer if the loan would result in the consumer being indebted to one or more payday lenders for a period in excess of 180 consecutive days. The term "consecutive days" does not include the date on which a consumer makes the final installment payment.~~

(d) (Blank).

(e) No lender may make a payday loan to a consumer if the total of all payday loan payments coming due within the first calendar month of the loan, when combined with the payment amount of all of the consumer's other outstanding payday loans coming due within the same month, exceeds the lesser of:

(1) $1,000; or

(2) in the case of one or more payday loans, 25% of the consumer's gross monthly income. ~~; or~~

~~(3) in the case of one or more installment payday loans, 22.5% of the consumer's gross monthly income; or~~

~~(4) in the case of a payday loan and an installment payday loan, 22.5% of the consumer's gross monthly income.~~

No loan shall be made to a consumer who has an outstanding balance on 2 payday loans, except that, for a period of 12 months after March 21, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-936), consumers with an existing CILA loan may be issued an installment loan issued under this Act from the company from which their CILA loan was issued.

(e-5) A lender shall not contract for or receive a charge exceeding a 36% annual percentage rate on the unpaid balance of the amount financed for a payday loan. For purposes of this Section, the annual percentage rate shall be calculated as such rate is calculated using the system for calculating a military annual percentage rate under 32 CFR 232.4 as in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. ~~Except as provided in subsection (c)(i), no lender may charge more than $15.50 per $100 loaned on any payday loan, or more than $15.50 per $100 on the initial principal balance and on~~

~~the principal balances scheduled to be outstanding during any installment period on any installment payday loan. Except for installment payday loans and except as provided in Section 2-25, this charge is considered fully earned as of the date on which the loan is made. For purposes of determining the finance charge earned on an installment payday loan, the disclosed annual percentage rate shall be applied to the principal balances outstanding from time to time until the loan is paid in full, or until the maturity date, whichever occurs first. No finance charge may be imposed after the final scheduled maturity date.~~

When any loan contract is paid in full, the licensee shall refund any unearned finance charge. The unearned finance charge that is refunded shall be calculated based on a method that is at least as favorable to the consumer as the actuarial method, as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act. The sum of the digits or rule of 78ths method of calculating prepaid interest refunds is prohibited.

(f) A lender may not take or attempt to take an interest in any of the consumer's personal property to secure a payday loan.

(g) A consumer has the right to redeem a check or any other item described in the definition of payday loan under Section 1-10 issued in connection with a payday loan from the lender holding the check or other item at any time before the payday loan becomes payable by paying the full amount of the check or other item.

(h) (Blank). ~~For the purpose of this Section, "substantially equal installment" includes a last regularly scheduled payment that may be less than, but no more than 5% larger than, the previous scheduled payment according to a disclosed payment schedule agreed to by the parties.~~

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-563, eff. 8-23-19.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-10)

Sec. 2-10. Permitted fees.

(a) If there are insufficient funds to pay a check, Automatic Clearing House (ACH) debit, or any other item described in the definition of payday loan under Section 1-10 on the day of presentment and only after the lender has incurred an expense, a lender may charge a fee not to exceed $25. Only one such fee may be collected by the lender with respect to a particular check, ACH debit, or item even if it has been deposited and returned more than once. A lender shall present the check, ACH debit, or other item described in the definition of payday loan under Section 1-10 for payment not more than twice. A fee charged under this subsection (a) is a lender's exclusive charge for late payment.

(a-5) A lender may charge a borrower a fee not to exceed $1 for the verification required under Section 2-15 of this Act in connection with a payday loan. ~~and, until July 1, 2020, in connection with an installment payday loan. Beginning July 1, 2020, a lender may charge a borrower a fee not to exceed $3 for the verification required under Section 2-15 of this Act in connection with an installment payday loan.~~ In no event may a fee be greater than the amount charged by the certified consumer reporting service. Only one such fee may be collected by the lender with respect to a particular loan.

(b) Except for the finance charges described in Section 2-5 and as specifically allowed by this Section, a lender may not impose on a consumer any additional finance charges, interest, fees, or charges of any sort for any purpose.

(Source: P.A. 100-1168, eff. 6-1-19.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-15)

Sec. 2-15. Verification.

(a) Before entering into a loan agreement with a consumer, a lender must use a commercially reasonable method of verification to verify that the proposed loan agreement is permissible under this Act.

(b) Within 6 months after the effective date of this Act, the Department shall certify that one or more consumer reporting service databases are commercially reasonable methods of verification. Upon certifying that a consumer reporting service database is a commercially reasonable method of verification, the Department shall:

(1) provide reasonable notice to all licensees identifying the commercially reasonable methods of verification that are available; and

(2) immediately upon certification, require each licensee to use a commercially reasonable method of verification as a means of complying with subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all personally identifiable information regarding any consumer obtained by way of the certified database and maintained by the Department is strictly confidential and shall be exempt from disclosure under Section 7(1)(b)(i) of the Freedom of Information Act.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a consumer seeking a payday loan may make a direct inquiry to the consumer reporting service to request a more detailed explanation of the basis for a consumer reporting service's determination that the consumer is ineligible for a new payday loan.

(e) In certifying a commercially reasonable method of verification, the Department shall ensure that the certified database:

(1) provides real-time access through an Internet connection or, if real-time access through an Internet connection becomes unavailable to lenders due to a consumer reporting service's technical problems incurred by the consumer reporting service, through alternative verification mechanisms, including, but not limited to, verification by telephone;

(2) is accessible to the Department and to licensees in order to ensure compliance with this Act and in order to provide any other information that the Department deems necessary;

(3) requires licensees to input whatever information is required by the Department;

(4) maintains a real-time copy of the required reporting information that is available to the Department at all times and is the property of the Department;

(5) provides licensees only with a statement that a consumer is eligible or ineligible for a new payday loan and a description of the reason for the determination; and

(6) contains safeguards to ensure that all information contained in the database regarding consumers is kept strictly confidential.

(f) The licensee shall update the certified database by inputting all information required under item (3) of subsection (e):

(1) on the same day that a payday loan is made;

(2) on the same day that a consumer elects a repayment plan, as provided in Section 2-40; and

(3) on the same day that a consumer's payday loan is paid in full. ~~, including the refinancing of an installment payday loan as permitted under subsection (c) of Section 2-5.~~

(g) A licensee may rely on the information contained in the certified database as accurate and is not subject to any administrative penalty or liability as a result of relying on inaccurate information contained in the database.

(h) The certified consumer reporting service shall indemnify the licensee against all claims and actions arising from illegal or willful or wanton acts on the part of the certified consumer reporting service.

(i) The certified consumer reporting service may charge a verification fee not to exceed $1 upon a loan being made or entered into ~~in~~ the database. ~~Beginning July 1, 2020, the certified consumer reporting service may charge a verification fee not to exceed $3 for an installment payday loan being made or entered into the data base.~~ The certified consumer reporting service shall not charge any additional fees or charges. (Source: P.A. 100-1168, eff. 6-1-19.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-20)

Sec. 2-20. Required disclosures.

(a) Before a payday loan is made, a lender shall deliver to the consumer a pamphlet prepared by the Secretary that:

(1) explains, in simple English and Spanish, all of the consumer's rights and responsibilities in a payday loan transaction;

(2) includes a toll-free number to the Secretary's office to handle concerns or provide information about whether a lender is licensed, whether complaints have been filed with the Secretary, and the resolution of those complaints; and

(3) provides information regarding the availability of debt management services.

(b) Lenders shall provide consumers with a written agreement that may be kept by the consumer. The written agreement must include the following information in English and in the language in which the loan was negotiated:

(1) the name and address of the lender making the payday loan, and the name and title of the individual employee who signs the agreement on behalf of the lender;

(2) disclosures required by the federal Truth in Lending Act;

(3) a clear description of the consumer's payment obligations under the loan;

(4) the following statement, in at least 14-point bold type face: "You cannot be prosecuted in criminal court to collect this loan." The information required to be disclosed under this subdivision (4) must be conspicuously disclosed in the loan document and shall be located immediately preceding the signature of the consumer; and

(5) the following statement, in at least 14-point bold type face:

"WARNING: This loan is not intended to meet long-term financial needs. This loan should be used only to meet short-term cash needs. The cost of your loan may be higher than loans offered by other lending institutions. This loan is regulated by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation."

(c) The following notices in English and Spanish must be conspicuously posted by a lender in each location of a business providing payday loans:

(1) A notice that informs consumers that the lender cannot use the criminal process against a consumer to collect any payday loan.

(2) The schedule of all finance charges to be charged on loans with an example of the amounts that would be charged on a $100 loan payable in 13 days and , a $400 loan payable in 30 days~~, and an installment payday loan of $400 payable on a monthly basis over 180 days~~, giving the corresponding annual percentage rate.

(3) In one-inch bold type, a notice to the public in the lending area of each business location containing the following statement:

"WARNING: This loan is not intended to meet long-term financial needs. This loan should be used only to meet short-term cash needs. The cost of your loan may be higher than loans offered by other lending institutions. This loan is regulated by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation."

(4) In one-inch bold type, a notice to the public in the lending area of each business location containing the following statement:

"INTEREST-FREE REPAYMENT PLAN: If you still owe on one or more payday loans~~, other than an installment payday loan,~~ after 35 days, you are entitled to enter into a repayment plan. The repayment plan will give you at least 55 days to repay your loan in installments with no additional finance charges, interest, fees, or other charges of any kind."

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-30)

Sec. 2-30. Rollovers prohibited. Rollover of a payday loan by any lender is prohibited. ~~, except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 2-5.~~ This Section does not prohibit entering into a repayment plan, as provided under Section 2-40.

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-40)

Sec. 2-40. Repayment plan.

(a) At the time a payday loan is made, the lender must provide the consumer with a separate written notice signed by the consumer of the consumer's right to request a repayment plan. The written notice must comply with the requirements of subsection (c).

(b) The loan agreement must include the following language in at least 14-point bold type: IF YOU STILL OWE ON ONE OR MORE PAYDAY LOANS AFTER 35 DAYS, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ENTER INTO A REPAYMENT PLAN. THE REPAYMENT PLAN WILL GIVE YOU AT LEAST 55 DAYS TO REPAY YOUR LOAN IN INSTALLMENTS WITH NO ADDITIONAL FINANCE CHARGES, INTEREST, FEES, OR OTHER CHARGES OF ANY KIND.

(c) At the time a payday loan is made, on the first page of the loan agreement and in a separate document signed by the consumer, the following shall be inserted in at least 14-point bold type: I UNDERSTAND THAT IF I STILL OWE ON ONE OR MORE PAYDAY LOANS AFTER 35 DAYS, I AM ENTITLED TO ENTER INTO A REPAYMENT PLAN THAT WILL GIVE ME AT LEAST 55 DAYS TO REPAY THE LOAN IN INSTALLMENTS WITH NO ADDITIONAL FINANCE CHARGES, INTEREST, FEES, OR OTHER CHARGES OF ANY KIND.

(d) If the consumer has or has had one or more payday loans outstanding for 35 consecutive days, any payday loan outstanding on the 35th consecutive day shall be payable under the terms of a repayment plan as provided for in this Section, if the consumer requests the repayment plan. As to any loan that becomes eligible for a repayment plan under this subsection, the consumer has until 28 days after the default date of the loan to request a repayment plan. Within 48 hours after the request for a repayment plan is made, the lender must prepare the repayment plan agreement and both parties must execute the agreement. Execution of the repayment plan agreement shall be made in the same manner in which the loan was made and shall be evidenced in writing.

(e) The terms of the repayment plan for a payday loan must include the following:

(1) The lender may not impose any charge on the consumer for requesting or using a repayment plan. Performance of the terms of the repayment plan extinguishes the consumer's obligation on the loan.

(2) No lender shall charge the consumer any finance charges, interest, fees, or other charges of any kind, except a fee for insufficient funds, as provided under Section 2-10.

(3) The consumer shall be allowed to repay the loan in at least 4 equal installments

with at least 13 days between installments, provided that the term of the repayment plan does not exceed 90 days. The first payment under the repayment plan shall not be due before at least 13 days after the repayment plan is signed by both parties. The consumer may prepay the amount due under the repayment plan at any time, without charge or penalty.

(4) The length of time between installments may be extended by the parties so long as the total period of repayment does not exceed 90 days. Any such modification must be in writing and signed by both parties.

(f) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a lender is prohibited from making a payday loan to a consumer who has a payday loan outstanding under a repayment plan and for at least 14 days after the outstanding balance of the loan under the repayment plan and the outstanding balance of all other payday loans outstanding during the term of the repayment plan are paid in full.

(g) A lender may not accept postdated checks for payments under a repayment plan.

(h) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a lender may voluntarily agree to enter into a repayment plan with a consumer at any time. If a consumer is eligible for a repayment plan under subsection (d), any repayment agreement constitutes a repayment plan under this Section and all provisions of this Section apply to that agreement.

(i) (Blank). ~~The provisions of this Section 2-40 do not apply to an installment payday loan, except for subsection (f) of this Section.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

(815 ILCS 122/2-45)

Sec. 2-45. Default.

(a) No legal proceeding of any kind, including, but not limited to, a lawsuit or arbitration, may be filed or initiated against a consumer to collect on a payday loan until 28 days after the default date of the loan, or, in the case of a payday loan under a repayment plan, for 28 days after the default date under the terms of the repayment plan. ~~, or in the case of an installment payday loan, for 28 days after default in making a scheduled payment.~~

(b) Upon and after default, a lender shall not charge the consumer any finance charges, interest, fees, or charges of any kind, other than the insufficient fund fee described in Section 2-10.

(c) Notwithstanding whether a loan is or has been in default, once the loan becomes subject to a repayment plan, the loan shall not be construed to be in default until the default date provided under the terms of the repayment plan.

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

(815 ILCS 122/4-5)

Sec. 4-5. Prohibited acts. A licensee or unlicensed person or entity making payday loans may not commit, or have committed on behalf of the licensee or unlicensed person or entity, any of the following acts:

(1) Threatening to use or using the criminal process in this or any other state to collect on the loan.

(2) Using any device or agreement that would have the effect of charging or collecting more fees or charges than allowed by this Act, including, but not limited to, entering into a different type of transaction with the consumer.

(3) Engaging in unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices in the making or collecting of a payday loan.

(4) Using or attempting to use the check provided by the consumer in a payday loan as collateral for a transaction not related to a payday loan.

(5) Knowingly accepting payment in whole or in part of a payday loan through the proceeds of another payday loan provided by any licensee, except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 2.5.

(6) Knowingly accepting any security, other than that specified in the definition of payday loan in Section 1-10, for a payday loan.

(7) Charging any fees or charges other than those specifically authorized by this Act.

(8) Threatening to take any action against a consumer that is prohibited by this Act or making any misleading or deceptive statements regarding the payday loan or any consequences thereof.

(9) Making a misrepresentation of a material fact by an applicant for licensure in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license.

(10) Including any of the following provisions in loan documents required by subsection (b) of Section 2-20:

(A) a confession of judgment clause;

(B) a waiver of the right to a jury trial, if applicable, in any action brought by

or against a consumer, unless the waiver is included in an arbitration clause allowed under subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (11);

(C) a mandatory arbitration clause that is oppressive, unfair, unconscionable, or substantially in derogation of the rights of consumers; or

(D) a provision in which the consumer agrees not to assert any claim or defense arising out of the contract.

(11) Selling any insurance of any kind whether or not sold in connection with the making or collecting of a payday loan.

(12) Taking any power of attorney.

(13) Taking any security interest in real estate.

(14) Collecting a delinquency or collection charge on any installment regardless of the period in which it remains in default.

(15) Collecting treble damages on an amount owing from a payday loan.

(16) Refusing, or intentionally delaying or inhibiting, the consumer's right to enter into a repayment plan pursuant to this Act.

(17) Charging for, or attempting to collect, attorney's fees, court costs, or arbitration costs incurred in connection with the collection of a payday loan.

(18) Making a loan in violation of this Act.

(19) Garnishing the wages or salaries of a consumer who is a member of the military.

(20) Failing to suspend or defer collection activity against a consumer who is a member of the military and who has been deployed to a combat or combat-support posting.

(21) Contacting the military chain of command of a consumer who is a member of the military in an effort to collect on a payday loan.

(22) Making or offering to make any loan other than a payday loan or a title-secured loan, provided however, that to make or offer to make a title-secured loan, a licensee must obtain a license under the Consumer Installment Loan Act.

(23) Making or offering a loan in violation of the Predatory Loan Prevention Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-936, eff. 3-21-11.)

Section 15-90-25. The Interest Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 4a as follows:

(815 ILCS 205/4) (from Ch. 17, par. 6404)

Sec. 4. General interest rate.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in Section 4.05, in all written contracts it shall be lawful for the parties to stipulate or agree that an annual percentage rate of 9% ~~per annum~~, or any less sum ~~of interest~~, shall be taken and paid upon every $100 of money loaned or in any manner due and owing from any person to any other person or corporation in this state, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, except as herein provided.

The maximum rate of interest that may lawfully be contracted for is determined by the law applicable thereto at the time the contract is made. Any provision in any contract, whether made before or after July 1, 1969, which provides for or purports to authorize, contingent upon a change in the Illinois law after the contract is made, any rate of interest greater than the maximum lawful rate at the time the contract is made, is void.

It is lawful for a state bank or a branch of an out-of-state bank, as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Illinois Banking Act, to receive or to contract to receive and collect interest and charges at any rate or rates agreed upon by the bank or branch and the borrower. It is lawful for a savings bank chartered under the Savings Bank Act or a savings association chartered under the Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985 to receive or contract to receive and collect interest and charges at any rate agreed upon by the savings bank or savings association and the borrower.

It is lawful to receive or to contract to receive and collect interest and charges as authorized by this Act and as authorized by the Consumer Installment Loan Act, ~~and by the "Consumer Finance Act", approved July 10, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, or by~~ the Payday Loan Reform Act , the Retail Installment Sales Act, the Illinois Financial Services Development Act, or the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act. It is lawful to charge, contract for, and receive any rate or amount of interest or compensation, except as otherwise provided in the Predatory Loan Prevention Act, with respect to the following transactions:

(a) Any loan made to a corporation;

(b) Advances of money, repayable on demand, to an amount not less than $5,000, which are made upon warehouse receipts, bills of lading, certificates of stock, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange, bonds or other negotiable instruments pledged as collateral security for such repayment, if evidenced by a writing;

(c) Any credit transaction between a merchandise wholesaler and retailer; any business loan to a business association or copartnership or to a person owning and operating a business as sole proprietor or to any persons owning and operating a business as joint venturers, joint tenants or tenants in common, or to any limited partnership, or to any trustee owning and operating a business or whose beneficiaries own and operate a business, except that any loan which is secured (1) by an assignment of an individual obligor's salary, wages, commissions or other compensation for services, or (2) by his household furniture or other goods used for his personal, family or household purposes shall be deemed not to be a loan within the meaning of this subsection; and provided further that a loan which otherwise qualifies as a business loan within the meaning of this subsection shall not be deemed as not so qualifying because of the inclusion, with other security consisting of business assets of any such obligor, of real estate occupied by an individual obligor solely as his residence. The term "business" shall be deemed to mean a commercial, agricultural or industrial enterprise which is carried on for the purpose of investment or profit, but shall not be deemed to mean the ownership or maintenance of real estate occupied by an individual obligor solely as his residence;

(d) Any loan made in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter I of Chapter 13 of Title 12 of the United States Code, which is designated as "Housing Renovation and Modernization";

(e) Any mortgage loan insured or upon which a commitment to insure has been issued under the provisions of the National Housing Act, Chapter 13 of Title 12 of the United States Code;

(f) Any mortgage loan guaranteed or upon which a commitment to guaranty has been issued under the provisions of the Veterans' Benefits Act, Subchapter II of Chapter 37 of Title 38 of the United States Code;

(g) Interest charged by a broker or dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or registered under the Illinois Securities Law of 1953, approved July 13, 1953, as now or hereafter amended, on a debit balance in an account for a customer if such debit balance is payable at will without penalty and is secured by securities as defined in Uniform Commercial Code-Investment Securities;

(h) Any loan made by a participating bank as part of any loan guarantee program which provides for loans and for the refinancing of such loans to medical students, interns and residents and which are guaranteed by the American Medical Association Education and Research Foundation;

(i) Any loan made, guaranteed, or insured in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act of 1949, Subchapter III of Chapter 8A of Title 42 of the United States Code and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Subchapters I, II, and III of Chapter 50 of Title 7 of the United States Code;

(j) Any loan by an employee pension benefit plan, as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1002), to an individual participating in such plan, provided that such loan satisfies the prohibited transaction exemption requirements of Section 408 (b) (1) (29 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1108 (b) (1)) or Section 2003 (a) (26 U.S.C.A. Sec. 4975 (d) (1)) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974;

(k) Written contracts, agreements or bonds for deed providing for installment purchase of real estate, including a manufactured home as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code that is real property as defined in the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act;

(l) Loans secured by a mortgage on real estate, including a manufactured home as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code that is real property as defined in the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act;

(m) Loans made by a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation to an employee or to a person who has been offered employment by such sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation made for the sole purpose of transferring an employee or person who has been offered employment to another office maintained and operated by the same sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation;

(n) Loans to or for the benefit of students made by an institution of higher education.

(2) Except for loans described in subparagraph (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (i) of subsection (1) of this Section, and except to the extent permitted by the applicable statute for loans made pursuant to Section 4a or pursuant to the Consumer Installment Loan Act:

(a) Whenever the rate of interest exceeds an annual percentage rate of 8% ~~per annum~~ on any written contract, agreement or bond for deed providing for the installment purchase of residential real estate, or on any loan secured by a mortgage on residential real estate, it shall be unlawful to provide for a prepayment penalty or other charge for prepayment.

(b) No agreement, note or other instrument evidencing a loan secured by a mortgage on

residential real estate, or written contract, agreement or bond for deed providing for the installment purchase of residential real estate, may provide for any change in the contract rate of interest during the term thereof. However, if the Congress of the United States or any federal agency authorizes any class of lender to enter, within limitations, into mortgage contracts or written contracts, agreements or bonds for deed in which the rate of interest may be changed during the term of the contract, any person, firm, corporation or other entity not otherwise prohibited from entering into mortgage contracts or written contracts, agreements or bonds for deed in Illinois may enter into mortgage contracts or written contracts, agreements or bonds for deed in which the rate of interest may be changed during the term of the contract, within the same limitations.

(3) In any contract or loan which is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or conveyance in the nature of a mortgage, on residential real estate, the interest which is computed, calculated, charged, or collected pursuant to such contract or loan, or pursuant to any regulation or rule promulgated pursuant to this Act, may not be computed, calculated, charged or collected for any period of time occurring after the date on which the total indebtedness, with the exception of late payment penalties, is paid in full.

(4) For purposes of this Section, a prepayment shall mean the payment of the total indebtedness, with the exception of late payment penalties if incurred or charged, on any date before the date specified in the contract or loan agreement on which the total indebtedness shall be paid in full, or before the date on which all payments, if timely made, shall have been made. In the event of a prepayment of the indebtedness which is made on a date after the date on which interest on the indebtedness was last computed, calculated, charged, or collected but before the next date on which interest on the indebtedness was to be calculated, computed, charged, or collected, the lender may calculate, charge and collect interest on the indebtedness for the period which elapsed between the date on which the prepayment is made and the date on which interest on the indebtedness was last computed, calculated, charged or collected at a rate equal to 1/360 of the annual rate for each day which so elapsed, which rate shall be applied to the indebtedness outstanding as of the date of prepayment. The lender shall refund to the borrower any interest charged or collected which exceeds that which the lender may charge or collect pursuant to the preceding sentence. The provisions of this amendatory Act of 1985 shall apply only to contracts or loans entered into on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act, but shall not apply to contracts or loans entered into on or after that date that are subject to Section 4a of this Act, the Consumer Installment Loan Act, the Payday Loan Reform Act, the Predatory Loan Prevention Act, or the Retail Installment Sales Act, or that provide for the refund of precomputed interest on prepayment in the manner provided by such Act.

(5) For purposes of items (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of this Section, a rate or amount of interest may be lawfully computed when applying the ratio of the annual interest rate over a year based on 360 days. The provisions of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly are declarative of existing law.

(6) For purposes of this Section, "real estate" and "real property" include a manufactured home, as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code that is real property as defined in the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-749, eff. 7-16-14.)

(815 ILCS 205/4a) (from Ch. 17, par. 6410)

Sec. 4a. Installment loan rate.

(a) On money loaned to or in any manner owing from any person, whether secured or unsecured, except where the money loaned or in any manner owing is directly or indirectly for the purchase price of real estate or an interest therein and is secured by a lien on or retention of title to that real estate or interest therein, to an amount not more than $25,000 (excluding interest) which is evidenced by a written instrument providing for the payment thereof in 2 or more periodic installments over a period of not more than 181 months from the date of the execution of the written instrument, it is lawful to receive or to contract to receive and collect either of the following:

(i) Interest ~~interest~~ in an amount equivalent to interest computed at a rate not exceeding an annual percentage rate of 9% per year

on the entire principal amount of the money loaned or in any manner owing for the period from the date of the making of the loan or the incurring of the obligation for the amount owing evidenced by the written instrument until the date of the maturity of the last installment thereof, and to add that amount to the principal, except that there shall be no limit on the rate of interest which may be received or contracted to be received and collected by (1) any bank that has its main office or, after May 31, 1997, a branch in this State; or (2) a savings and loan association chartered under the Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985, or a savings bank chartered under the Savings Bank Act, or a federal savings and loan association established under the laws of the United States and having its main office in this State.

It is lawful to receive or to contract to receive and collect interest and charges as authorized by the Interest Act, the Consumer Installment Loan Act, the Retail Installment Sales Act, the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act, the Payday Loan Reform Act, and the Illinois Financial Services Development Act.

In any case in which interest is received, contracted for, or collected on the basis of paragraph (i) of subsection (a) of Section 4a, the debtor may satisfy in full at any time before maturity the debt evidenced by the written instrument, and in so satisfying must receive a refund credit against the total amount of interest added to the principal computed in the manner provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (f) of Section 15 of the Consumer Installment Loan Act for refunds or credits of applicable interest on payment in full of precomputed loans before the final installment due date. ~~; or (3) any lender licensed under either the Consumer Finance Act or the Consumer Installment Loan Act, but in any case in which interest is received, contracted for or collected on the basis of this clause (i), the debtor may satisfy in full at any time before maturity the debt evidenced by the written instrument, and in so satisfying must receive a refund credit against the total amount of interest added to the principal computed in the manner provided under Section 15(f)(3) of the Consumer Installment Loan Act for refunds or credits of applicable interest on payment in full of precomputed loans before the final installment due date; or~~

(ii) Interest ~~interest~~ accrued on the principal balance from time to time remaining unpaid, from the date

of making of the loan or the incurring of the obligation to the date of the payment of the debt in full, at a rate not exceeding the annual percentage rate equivalent of the rate permitted to be charged under clause (i) above, but in any such case the debtor may, provided that the debtor shall have paid in full all interest and other charges accrued to the date of such prepayment, prepay the principal balance in full or in part at any time, and interest shall, upon any such prepayment, cease to accrue on the principal amount which has been prepaid.

(b) Whenever the principal amount of an installment loan is $300 or more and the repayment period is 6 months or more, a minimum charge of $15 may be collected instead of interest, but only one minimum charge may be collected from the same person during one year. When the principal amount of the loan (excluding interest) is $800 or less, the lender or creditor may contract for and receive a service charge not to exceed $5 in addition to interest; and that service charge may be collected when the loan is made, but only one service charge may be contracted for, received, or collected from the same person during one year.

(c) Credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance, and any charge therefor which is deducted from the loan or paid by the obligor, must comply with Article IX 1/2 of the Illinois Insurance Code and all lawful requirements of the Director of Insurance related thereto. When there are 2 or more obligors on the loan contract, only one charge for credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance may be made and only one of the obligors may be required to be insured. Insurance obtained from, by or through the lender or creditor must be in effect when the loan is transacted. The purchase of that insurance from an agent, broker or insurer specified by the lender or creditor may not be a condition precedent to the granting of the loan.

(d) The lender or creditor may require the obligor to provide property insurance on security other than household goods, furniture and personal effects. The amount and term of the insurance must be reasonable in relation to the amount and term of the loan contract and the type and value of the security, and the insurance must be procured in accordance with the insurance laws of this State. The purchase of that insurance from an agent, broker or insurer specified by the lender or creditor may not be a condition precedent to the granting of the loan.

(e) The lender or creditor may, if the contract provides, collect a delinquency and collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than 10 days in an amount not exceeding 5% of the installment on installments in excess of $200 or $10 on installments of $200 or less, but only one delinquency and collection charge may be collected on any installment regardless of the period during which it remains in default. In addition, the contract may provide for the payment by the borrower or debtor of attorney's fees incurred by the lender or creditor. The lender or creditor may enforce such a provision to the extent of the reasonable attorney's fees incurred by him in the collection or enforcement of the contract or obligation. Whenever interest is contracted for or received under this Section, no amount in addition to the charges authorized by this Section may be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for or received, except lawful fees paid to a public officer or agency to record, file or release security, and except costs and disbursements including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred in legal proceedings to collect a loan or to realize on a security after default. This Section does not prohibit the receipt of any commission, dividend or other benefit by the creditor or an employee, affiliate or associate of the creditor from the insurance authorized by this Section.

(f) When interest is contracted for or received under this Section, the lender must disclose the following items to the obligor in a written statement before the loan is consummated:

(1) the amount and date of the loan contract;

(2) the amount of loan credit using the term "amount financed";

(3) every deduction from the amount financed or payment made by the obligor for insurance and the type of insurance for which each deduction or payment was made;

(4) every other deduction from the loan or payment made by the obligor in connection with obtaining the loan;

(5) the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue if different from the date of the transaction;

(6) the total amount of the loan charge for the scheduled term of the loan contract with a description of each amount included using the term "finance charge";

(7) the finance charge expressed as an annual percentage rate using the term "annual percentage rate". "Annual percentage rate" means the nominal annual percentage rate of finance charge determined in accordance with the actuarial method of computation with an accuracy at least to the nearest 1/4 of 1%; or at the option of the lender by application of the United States rule so that it may be disclosed with an accuracy at least to the nearest 1/4 of 1%;

(8) the number, amount and due dates or periods of payments scheduled to repay the loan and the sum of such payments using the term "total of payments";

(9) the amount, or method of computing the amount of any default, delinquency or similar charges payable in the event of late payments;

(10) the right of the obligor to prepay the loan and the fact that such prepayment will reduce the charge for the loan;

(11) a description or identification of the type of any security interest held or to be retained or acquired by the lender in connection with the loan and a clear identification of the property to which the security interest relates. If after-acquired property will be subject to the security interest, or if other or future indebtedness is or may be secured by any such property, this fact shall be clearly set forth in conjunction with the description or identification of the type of security interest held, retained or acquired;

(12) a description of any penalty charge that may be imposed by the lender for prepayment of the principal of the obligation with an explanation of the method of computation of such penalty and the conditions under which it may be imposed;

(13) unless the contract provides for the accrual and payment of the finance charge on the balance of the amount financed from time to time remaining unpaid, an identification of the method of computing any unearned portion of the finance charge in the event of prepayment of the loan.

The terms "finance charge" and "annual percentage rate" shall be printed more conspicuously than other terminology required by this Section.

(g) At the time disclosures are made, the lender shall deliver to the obligor a duplicate of the instrument or statement by which the required disclosures are made and on which the lender and obligor are identified and their addresses stated. All of the disclosures shall be made clearly, conspicuously and in meaningful sequence and made together on either:

(i) the note or other instrument evidencing the obligation on the same side of the page and above or adjacent to the place for the obligor's signature; however, where a creditor elects to combine disclosures with the contract, security agreement, and evidence of a transaction in a single document, the disclosures required under this Section shall be made on the face of the document, on the reverse side, or on both sides, provided that the amount of the finance charge and the annual percentage rate shall appear on the face of the document, and, if the reverse side is used, the printing on both sides of the document shall be equally clear and conspicuous, both sides shall contain the statement, "NOTICE: See other side for important information", and the place for the customer's signature shall be provided following the full content of the document; or

(ii) one side of a separate statement which identifies the transaction.

The amount of the finance charge shall be determined as the sum of all charges, payable directly or indirectly by the obligor and imposed directly or indirectly by the lender as an incident to or as a condition to the extension of credit, whether paid or payable by the obligor, any other person on behalf of the obligor, to the lender or to a third party, including any of the following types of charges:

(1) Interest, time price differential, and any amount payable under a discount or other system of additional charges.

(2) Service, transaction, activity, or carrying charge.

(3) Loan fee, points, finder's fee, or similar charge.

(4) Fee for an appraisal, investigation, or credit report.

(5) Charges or premiums for credit life, accident, health, or loss of income insurance, written in connection with any credit transaction unless (a) the insurance coverage is not required by the lender and this fact is clearly and conspicuously disclosed in writing to the obligor; and (b) any obligor desiring such insurance coverage gives specific dated and separately signed affirmative written indication of such desire after receiving written disclosure to him of the cost of such insurance.

(6) Charges or premiums for insurance, written in connection with any credit transaction, against loss of or damage to property or against liability arising out of the ownership or use of property, unless a clear, conspicuous, and specific statement in writing is furnished by the lender to the obligor setting forth the cost of the insurance if obtained from or through the lender and stating that the obligor may choose the person through which the insurance is to be obtained.

(7) Premium or other charges for any other guarantee or insurance protecting the lender against the obligor's default or other credit loss.

(8) Any charge imposed by a lender upon another lender for purchasing or accepting an obligation of an obligor if the obligor is required to pay any part of that charge in cash, as an addition to the obligation, or as a deduction from the proceeds of the obligation.

A late payment, delinquency, default, reinstatement or other such charge is not a finance charge if imposed for actual unanticipated late payment, delinquency, default or other occurrence.

(h) Advertising for loans transacted under this Section may not be false, misleading, or deceptive. That advertising, if it states a rate or amount of interest, must state that rate as an annual percentage rate of interest charged. In addition, if charges other than for interest are made in connection with those loans, those charges must be separately stated. No advertising may indicate or imply that the rates or charges for loans are in any way "recommended", "approved", "set" or "established" by the State government or by this Act.

(i) A lender or creditor who complies with the federal Truth in Lending Act, amendments thereto, and any regulations issued or which may be issued thereunder, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of subsections (f), (g) and (h) of this Section.

(j) For purposes of this Section, "real estate" and "real property" include a manufactured home as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code that is real property as defined in the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act.
(Source: P.A. 98-749, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 15-90-30. The Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act is amended by changing Section 21 and by adding Section 26.1 as follows:

(815 ILCS 375/21) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 581)

Sec. 21. The finance charge on any motor vehicle retail installment contract shall be no more than the maximum rate permissible under the Predatory Loan Prevention Act. ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, for motor vehicle retail installment contracts executed after September 25, 1981, there shall be no limit on the finance charges which may be charged, collected, and received.~~
(Source: P.A. 90-437, eff. 1-1-98; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(815 ILCS 375/26.1 new)

Sec. 26.1. Rulemaking authority. The Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation and his or her designees shall have authority to adopt and enforce reasonable rules, directions, orders, decisions, and findings necessary to execute and enforce this Act and protect consumers in this State. The Secretary's authority to adopt rules shall include, but not be limited to: licensing, examination, supervision, and enforcement.

Section 15-90-35. The Retail Installment Sales Act is amended by changing Sections 27 and 28 and by adding Section 33.1 as follows:

(815 ILCS 405/27) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 527)

Sec. 27. The finance charge on any retail installment contract shall be no more than the maximum rate permissible under the Predatory Loan Prevention Act. ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, retail installment contracts executed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1981, there shall be no limit on the finance charges which may be charged, collected and received.~~
(Source: P.A. 90-437, eff. 1-1-98.)

(815 ILCS 405/28) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 528)

Sec. 28. The finance charge on any retail charge agreement shall be no more than the maximum rate permissible under the Predatory Loan Prevention Act. ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, a retail charge agreement may provide for the charging, collection and receipt of finance charges at any~~

~~specified rate on the unpaid balances incurred after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1981. If a seller or holder under a retail charge agreement entered into on, prior to or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1981 notifies the retail buyer at least 15 days in advance of any lawful increase in the finance charges to be charged under the agreement, and the retail buyer, after the effective date of such notice, makes a new or additional purchase or incurs additional debt pursuant to the agreement, the increased finance charges may be applied only to any such new or additional purchase or additional debt incurred regardless of any other terms of the agreement. For purposes of determining the balances to which the increased interest rate applies, all payments and other credits may be deemed to be applied to the balance existing prior to the change in rate until that balance is paid in full.~~

(Source: P.A. 90-437, eff. 1-1-98.)

(815 ILCS 405/33.1 new)

Sec. 33.1. Rulemaking authority. The Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation and his or her designees shall have authority to adopt and enforce reasonable rules, directions, orders, decisions, and findings necessary to execute and enforce this Act and protect consumers in this State. The Secretary's authority to adopt rules shall include, but not be limited to: licensing, examination, supervision, and enforcement.

Section 15-90-40. The Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act is amended by changing Section 2Z as follows:

(815 ILCS 505/2Z) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 262Z)

Sec. 2Z. Violations of other Acts. Any person who knowingly violates the Automotive Repair Act, the Automotive Collision Repair Act, the Home Repair and Remodeling Act, the Dance Studio Act, the Physical Fitness Services Act, the Hearing Instrument Consumer Protection Act, the Illinois Union Label Act, the Installment Sales Contract Act, the Job Referral and Job Listing Services Consumer Protection Act, the Travel Promotion Consumer Protection Act, the Credit Services Organizations Act, the Automatic Telephone Dialers Act, the Pay-Per-Call Services Consumer Protection Act, the Telephone Solicitations Act, the Illinois Funeral or Burial Funds Act, the Cemetery Oversight Act, the Cemetery Care Act, the Safe and Hygienic Bed Act, the Illinois Pre-Need Cemetery Sales Act, the High Risk Home Loan Act, the Payday Loan Reform Act, the Predatory Loan Prevention Act, the Mortgage Rescue Fraud Act, subsection (a) or (b) of Section 3-10 of the Cigarette Tax Act, subsection (a) or (b) of Section 3-10 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act, the Electronic Mail Act, the Internet Caller Identification Act, paragraph (6) of subsection (k) of Section 6-305 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 11-1431, 18d-115, 18d-120, 18d-125, 18d-135, 18d-150, or 18d-153 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Article 3 of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act, the Automatic Contract Renewal Act, the Reverse Mortgage Act, Section 25 of the Youth Mental Health Protection Act, the Personal Information Protection Act, or the Student Online Personal Protection Act commits an unlawful practice within the meaning of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-331, eff. 1-1-16; 99-411, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-315, eff. 8-24-17; 100-416, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

Article 20.

Section 20-5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-1055 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-1055 new)

Sec. 605-1055. Beauty supply industry disparity study.

(a) The Department shall compile and publish a disparity study by December 31, 2022 that: (1) evaluates whether there exists discrimination in the State's beauty supply industry; and (2) if so, evaluates the impact of such discrimination on the State and includes recommendations for reducing or eliminating any identified barriers to entry in the beauty supply industry and discriminatory behavior. The Department shall forward a copy of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor.

(b) The Department may compile, collect, or otherwise gather data necessary for the administration of this Section and to carry out the Department's duty relating to the recommendation of policy changes. The Department shall compile all of the data into a single report, submit the report to the Governor and the General Assembly, and publish the report on its website.

(c) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 1792

[January 12, 2021]

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 1792, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 3 as follows:

by deleting line 23 on page 5 through line 13 on page 53; and

on page 57, line 8, by replacing "A" with "If a loan exceeds the rate permitted by Section 15-5-5, a"; and

on page 76, by replacing lines 18 through 25 with the following:

"(d) ~~(g)~~ The certified database provider shall indemnify the licensee against all claims and actions arising from illegal or willful or wanton acts on the part of the certified database provider. The certified database provider may charge a fee not to exceed $1 for each loan entered into the certified database ~~under subsection (d) of this Section~~. The database provider shall not charge any additional fees or charges to the licensee."; and

on page 124, by replacing lines 1 through 24 with the following:

"Section 20-5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-1055 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-1055 new)

Sec. 605-1055. Personal care products industry supplier disparity study.

(a) The Department shall compile and publish a disparity study by December 31, 2022 that: (1) evaluates whether there exists intentional discrimination at the supplier or distribution level for retailers of beauty products, cosmetics, hair care supplies, and personal care products in the State of Illinois; and (2) if so, evaluates the impact of such discrimination on the State and includes recommendations for reducing or eliminating any barriers to entry to those wishing to establish businesses at the retail level involving such products. The Department shall forward a copy of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and Governor.

(b) The Department may compile, collect, or otherwise gather data necessary for the administration of this Section and to carry out the Department's duty relating to the recommendation of policy changes. The Department shall compile all of the data into a single report, submit the report to the Governor and the General Assembly, and publish the report on its website.

(c) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024.

Article 99.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1792**, with House Amendments numbered 2, 3 and 4, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1980

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1980
House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1980
Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1980

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1980 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(70 ILCS 405/1) (from Ch. 5, par. 106)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act shall be known and ~~and~~ may be cited as the "Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act".

(Source: P.A. 80-159.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1980

AMENDMENT NO. 2 . Amend Senate Bill 1980 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 21-295, 21-310, 21-355 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/21-295)

Sec. 21-295. Creation of indemnity fund.

(a) In counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, each person purchasing any property at a sale under this Code shall pay to the County Collector, prior to the issuance of any certificate of purchase, an indemnity fee set by the county collector of not more than $20 for each item purchased. A like sum shall be paid for each year that all or a portion of subsequent taxes are paid by the tax purchaser and posted to the tax judgment, sale, redemption and forfeiture record where the underlying certificate of purchase is recorded.

(a-5) In counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, each person purchasing property at a sale under this Code shall pay to the County Collector a nonrefundable fee of $80 for each item purchased plus an additional sum equal to 5% of ~~taxes, interest, and penalties paid by the purchaser, including~~ the taxes, interest, and penalties paid under Section 21-240. In these counties, the certificate holder shall also pay to the County Collector a fee of $80 for each year that all or a portion of subsequent taxes are paid by the tax purchaser and posted to the tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record~~, plus an additional sum equal to 5% of all subsequent taxes, interest, and penalties. The additional 5% fees are not required after December 31, 2006~~. The changes to this subsection made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly are not a new enactment, but declaratory of existing law.

(b) The amount paid prior to issuance of the certificate of purchase pursuant to subsection (a) or (a-5) shall be included in the purchase price of the property in the certificate of purchase and all amounts paid under this Section shall be included in the amount required to redeem under Section 21-355, except for the nonrefundable $80 fee for each item purchased at the tax sale as provided in this Section. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of Section 21-300, all money received under subsection (a) or (a-5) shall be paid by the Collector to the County Treasurer of the County in which the land is situated, for the purpose of an indemnity fund. The County Treasurer, as trustee of that fund, shall invest all of that fund, principal and income, in his or her hands from time to time, if not immediately required for payments of indemnities under subsection (a) of Section 21-305, in investments permitted by the Illinois State Board of Investment under Article 22A of the Illinois Pension Code. The county collector shall report annually to the county clerk on the condition and income of the fund. The indemnity fund shall be held to satisfy judgments obtained against the County Treasurer, as trustee of the fund. No payment shall be made from the fund, except upon a judgment of the court which ordered the issuance of a tax deed.

(Source: P.A. 100-1070, eff. 1-1-19.)

(35 ILCS 200/21-310)

Sec. 21-310. Sales in error.

(a) When, upon application of the county collector, the owner of the certificate of purchase, or a municipality which owns or has owned the property ordered sold, it appears to the satisfaction of the court which ordered the property sold that any of the following subsections are applicable, the court shall declare the sale to be a sale in error:

(1) the property was not subject to taxation, or all or any part of the lien of taxes sold has become null and void pursuant to Section 21-95 or unenforceable pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 18-250 or subsection (b) of Section 22-40,

(2) the taxes or special assessments had been paid prior to the sale of the property,

(3) there is a double assessment,

(4) the description is void for uncertainty,

(5) the assessor, chief county assessment officer, board of review, board of appeals, or other county official has made an error (other than an error of judgment as to the value of any property),

(5.5) the owner of the homestead property had tendered timely and full payment to the county collector that the owner reasonably believed was due and owing on the homestead property, and the county collector did not apply the payment to the homestead property; provided that this provision applies only to homeowners, not their agents or third-party payors,

(6) prior to the tax sale a voluntary or involuntary petition has been filed by or against the legal or beneficial owner of the property requesting relief under the provisions of 11 U.S.C. Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13,

(7) the property is owned by the United States, the State of Illinois, a municipality, or a taxing district, or

(8) the owner of the property is a reservist or guardsperson who is granted an extension of his or her due date under Sections 21-15, 21-20, and 21-25 of this Act.

(b) When, upon application of the owner of the certificate of purchase only, it appears to the satisfaction of the court which ordered the property sold that any of the following subsections are applicable, the court shall declare the sale to be a sale in error:

(1) A voluntary or involuntary petition under the provisions of 11 U.S.C. Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 has been filed subsequent to the tax sale and prior to the issuance of the tax deed.

(2) The improvements upon the property sold have been substantially destroyed or rendered uninhabitable or otherwise unfit for occupancy subsequent to the tax sale and prior to the issuance of the tax deed; however, if the court declares a sale in error under this paragraph (2), the court may order the holder of the certificate of purchase to assign the certificate to the county collector if requested by the county collector. The county collector may, upon request of the county, as trustee, or upon request of a taxing district having an interest in the taxes sold, further assign any certificate of purchase received pursuant to this paragraph (2) to the county acting as trustee for taxing districts pursuant to Section 21-90 of this Code or to the taxing district having an interest in the taxes sold.

(3) There is an interest held by the United States in the property sold which could not be extinguished by the tax deed.

(4) The real property contains a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or underground storage tank that would require cleanup or other removal under any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, or regulation, only if the tax purchaser purchased the property without actual knowledge of the hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or underground storage tank. This paragraph (4) applies only if the owner of the certificate of purchase has made application for a sale in error at any time before the issuance of a tax deed. If the court declares a sale in error under this paragraph (4), the court may order the holder of the certificate of purchase to assign the certificate to the county collector if requested by the county collector. The county collector may, upon request of the county, as trustee, or upon request of a taxing district having an interest in the taxes sold, further assign any certificate of purchase received pursuant to this paragraph (4) to the county acting as trustee for taxing districts pursuant to Section 21-90 of this Code or to the taxing district having an interest in the taxes sold.

Whenever a court declares a sale in error under this subsection (b), the court shall promptly notify the county collector in writing. Every such declaration pursuant to any provision of this subsection (b) shall be made within the proceeding in which the tax sale was authorized.

(c) When the county collector discovers, prior to the expiration of the period of redemption, that a tax sale should not have occurred for one or more of the reasons set forth in subdivision (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(6), or (a)(7) of this Section, the county collector shall notify the last known owner of the certificate of purchase by certified and regular mail, or other means reasonably calculated to provide actual notice, that the county collector intends to declare an administrative sale in error and of the reasons therefor, including documentation sufficient to establish the reason why the sale should not have occurred. The owner of the certificate of purchase may object in writing within 28 days after the date of the mailing by the county collector. If an objection is filed, the county collector shall not administratively declare a sale in error, but may apply to the circuit court for a sale in error as provided in subsection (a) of this Section. Thirty days following the receipt of notice by the last known owner of the certificate of purchase, or within a reasonable time thereafter, the county collector shall make a written declaration, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that the taxes were sold in error and shall deliver a copy thereof to the county clerk within 30 days after the date the declaration is made for entry in the tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section. The county collector shall promptly notify the last known owner of the certificate of purchase of the declaration by regular mail and shall promptly pay the amount of the tax sale, together with interest and costs as provided in Section 21-315, upon surrender of the original certificate of purchase.

(d) If a sale is declared to be a sale in error, the county clerk shall make entry in the tax judgment, sale, redemption and forfeiture record, that the property was erroneously sold, and the county collector shall,

on demand of the owner of the certificate of purchase, refund the amount paid, except for the nonrefundable $80 fee paid, pursuant to Section 21-295, for each item purchased at the tax sale, pay any interest and costs as may be ordered under Sections 21-315 through 21-335, and cancel the certificate so far as it relates to the property. The county collector shall deduct from the accounts of the appropriate taxing bodies their pro rata amounts paid. Alternatively, for sales in error declared under subsection (b)(2) or (b)(4), the county collector may request the circuit court to direct the county clerk to record any assignment of the tax certificate to or from the county collector without charging a fee for the assignment. The owner of the certificate of purchase shall receive all statutory refunds and payments. The county collector shall deduct costs and payments in the same manner as if a sale in error had occurred.

(Source: P.A. 100-890, eff. 1-1-19; 101-379, eff. 1-1-20.)

(35 ILCS 200/21-355)

Sec. 21-355. Amount of redemption. Any person desiring to redeem shall deposit an amount specified in this Section with the county clerk of the county in which the property is situated, in legal money of the United States, or by cashier's check, certified check, post office money order or money order issued by a financial institution insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, payable to the county clerk of the proper county. The deposit shall be deemed timely only if actually received in person at the county clerk's office prior to the close of business as defined in Section 3-2007 of the Counties Code on or before the expiration of the period of redemption or by United States mail with a post office cancellation mark dated not less than one day prior to the expiration of the period of redemption. The deposit shall be in an amount equal to the total of the following:

(a) the certificate amount, which shall include all tax principal, special assessments, interest and penalties paid by the tax purchaser together with costs and fees of sale and fees paid under Sections 21-295 and 21-315 through 21-335, except for the nonrefundable $80 fee paid, pursuant to Section 21-295, for each item purchased at the tax sale;

(b) the accrued penalty, computed through the date of redemption as a percentage of the certificate amount, as follows:

(1) if the redemption occurs on or before the expiration of 6 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times the penalty bid at sale;

(2) if the redemption occurs after 6 months from the date of sale, and on or before the expiration of 12 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times 2 times the penalty bid at sale;

(3) if the redemption occurs after 12 months from the date of sale and on or before the expiration of 18 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times 3 times the penalty bid at sale;

(4) if the redemption occurs after 18 months from the date of sale and on or before the expiration of 24 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times 4 times the penalty bid at sale;

(5) if the redemption occurs after 24 months from the date of sale and on or before the expiration of 30 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times 5 times the penalty bid at sale;

(6) if the redemption occurs after 30 months from the date of sale and on or before the expiration of 36 months from the date of sale, the certificate amount times 6 times the penalty bid at sale.

In the event that the property to be redeemed has been purchased under Section 21-405, the penalty bid shall be 12% per penalty period as set forth in subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection (b). The changes to this subdivision (b)(6) made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly are not a new enactment, but declaratory of existing law.

(c) The total of all taxes, special assessments, accrued interest on those taxes and special assessments and costs charged in connection with the payment of those taxes or special assessments, except for the nonrefundable $80 fee paid, pursuant to Section 21-295, for each item purchased at the tax sale, which have been paid by the tax certificate holder on or after the date those taxes or special assessments became delinquent together with 12% penalty on each amount so paid for each year or portion thereof intervening between the date of that payment and the date of redemption. In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, however, a tax certificate holder may not pay all or part of an installment of a subsequent tax or special assessment for any year, nor shall any tender of such a payment be accepted, until after the second or final installment of the subsequent tax or special assessment has become delinquent or until after the holder of the certificate of purchase has filed a petition for a tax deed under Section 22.30. The person redeeming shall also pay the amount of interest charged on the subsequent tax or special assessment and paid as a penalty by the tax certificate holder.

This amendatory Act of 1995 applies to tax years beginning with the 1995 taxes, payable in 1996, and thereafter.

(d) Any amount paid to redeem a forfeiture occurring subsequent to the tax sale together with 12% penalty thereon for each year or portion thereof intervening between the date of the forfeiture redemption and the date of redemption from the sale.

(e) Any amount paid by the certificate holder for redemption of a subsequently occurring tax sale.

(f) All fees paid to the county clerk under Section 22-5.

(g) All fees paid to the registrar of titles incident to registering the tax certificate in compliance with the Registered Titles (Torrens) Act.

(h) All fees paid to the circuit clerk and the sheriff, a licensed or registered private detective, or the coroner in connection with the filing of the petition for tax deed and service of notices under Sections 22-15 through 22-30 and 22-40 in addition to (1) a fee of $35 if a petition for tax deed has been filed, which fee shall be posted to the tax judgement, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record, to be paid to the purchaser or his or her assignee; (2) a fee of $4 if a notice under Section 22-5 has been filed, which fee shall be posted to the tax judgment, sale, redemption, and forfeiture record, to be paid to the purchaser or his or her assignee; (3) all costs paid to record a lis pendens notice in connection with filing a petition under this Code; and (4) if a petition for tax deed has been filed, all fees up to $150 per redemption paid to a registered or licensed title insurance company or title insurance agent for a title search to identify all owners, parties interested, and occupants of the property, to be paid to the purchaser or his or her assignee. The fees in (1) and (2) of this paragraph (h) shall be exempt from the posting requirements of Section 21-360. The costs incurred in causing notices to be served by a licensed or registered private detective under Section 22-15, may not exceed the amount that the sheriff would be authorized by law to charge if those notices had been served by the sheriff.

(i) All fees paid for publication of notice of the tax sale in accordance with Section 22-20.

(j) All sums paid to any county, city, village or incorporated town for reimbursement under Section 22-35.

(k) All costs and expenses of receivership under Section 21-410, to the extent that these costs and expenses exceed any income from the property in question, if the costs and expenditures have been approved by the court appointing the receiver and a certified copy of the order or approval is filed and posted by the certificate holder with the county clerk. Only actual costs expended may be posted on the tax judgment, sale, redemption and forfeiture record.

(Source: P.A. 98-1162, eff. 6-1-15.)

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Housing Authorities Act is amended by changing Sections 8.23, 17, and 25 and by adding Sections 8.10a, 25.01, and 25.02 as follows:

(310 ILCS 10/8.10a new)

Sec. 8.10a. Criminal history record data.

(a) Every Authority organized under the provisions of this Act shall collect the following:

(1) the number of applications submitted for admission to federally assisted housing;

(2) the number of applications submitted for admission to federally assisted housing by individuals with a criminal history record, if the Authority is conducting criminal history records checks of applicants or other household members;

(3) the number of applications for admission to federally assisted housing that were denied on the basis of a criminal history record, if the Authority is conducting criminal history records checks of applicants or other household members;

(4) the number of criminal records assessment hearings requested by applicants for housing who were denied federally assisted housing on the basis of a criminal history records check; and

(5) the number of denials for federally assisted housing that were overturned after a criminal records assessment hearing.

(b) The information required in this Section shall be disaggregated by the race, ethnicity, and sex of applicants for housing. This information shall be reported to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and shall be compiled and reported to the General Assembly annually by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall also make this report publicly available, including on its website, without fee.

(310 ILCS 10/8.23)

Sec. 8.23. Notification to leaseholders of the prospective presence of individuals with a felony conviction ~~felons~~ in housing authority facilities; eviction.

(a) Immediately upon the receipt of the written notification, from the Department of Corrections under subsection (c) of Section 3-14-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections, that an individual with a felony conviction ~~a felon~~ intends to reside, upon release from custody, at an address that is a housing facility owned, managed, operated, or leased by the Authority, the Authority must provide written notification to the leaseholder residing at that address.

(b) The Authority may not evict the leaseholder described in subsection (a) of this Section unless (i) federal law prohibits the individual with a felony conviction from residing at a housing facility owned, managed, operated, or leased by the Authority and (ii) the Authority proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the leaseholder had knowledge of and consents to the individual's ~~felon's~~ intent to reside at the leaseholder's address.

(Source: P.A. 91-506, eff. 8-13-99.)

(310 ILCS 10/17) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 17)

Sec. 17. Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this Act shall have the following respective meanings, unless in any case a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(a) "Authority" or "housing authority" shall mean a municipal corporation organized in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the purposes, with the powers and subject to the restrictions herein set forth.

(b) "Area" or "area of operation" shall mean: (1) in the case of an authority which is created hereunder for a city, village, or incorporated town, the area within the territorial boundaries of said city, village, or incorporated town, and so long as no county housing authority has jurisdiction therein, the area within three miles from such territorial boundaries, except any part of such area located within the territorial boundaries of any other city, village, or incorporated town; and (2) in the case of a county shall include all of the county except the area of any city, village or incorporated town located therein in which there is an Authority. When an authority is created for a county subsequent to the creation of an authority for a city, village or incorporated town within the same county, the area of operation of the authority for such city, village or incorporated town shall thereafter be limited to the territory of such city, village or incorporated town, but the authority for such city, village or incorporated town may continue to operate any project developed in whole or in part in an area previously a part of its area of operation, or may contract with the county housing authority with respect to the sale, lease, development or administration of such project. When an authority is created for a city, village or incorporated town subsequent to the creation of a county housing authority which previously included such city, village or incorporated town within its area of operation, such county housing authority shall have no power to create any additional project within the city, village or incorporated town, but any existing project in the city, village or incorporated town currently owned and operated by the county housing authority shall remain in the ownership, operation, custody and control of the county housing authority.

(b-5) "Criminal history record" means a record of arrest, complaint, indictment, or any disposition arising therefrom.

(b-6) "Criminal history report" means any written, oral, or other communication of information that includes criminal history record information about a natural person that is produced by a law enforcement agency, a court, a consumer reporting agency, or a housing screening agency or business.

(c) "Presiding officer" shall mean the presiding officer of the board of a county, or the mayor or president of a city, village or incorporated town, as the case may be, for which an Authority is created hereunder.

(d) "Commissioner" shall mean one of the members of an Authority appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Government" shall include the State and Federal governments and the governments of any subdivisions, agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of either of them.

(f) "Department" shall mean the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(g) "Project" shall include all lands, buildings, and improvements, acquired, owned, leased, managed or operated by a housing authority, and all buildings and improvements constructed, reconstructed or repaired by a housing authority, designed to provide housing accommodations and facilities appurtenant thereto (including community facilities and stores) which are planned as a unit, whether or not acquired or constructed at one time even though all or a portion of the buildings are not contiguous or adjacent to one another; and the planning of buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the clearing of land, the construction, reconstruction, and repair of buildings or improvements and all other work in connection therewith. As provided in Sections 8.14 to 8.18, inclusive, "project" also means, for Housing Authorities for municipalities of less than 500,000 population and for counties, the conservation of urban areas in accordance with an approved conservation plan. "Project" shall also include (1) acquisition of (i) a slum or blighted area or a deteriorated or deteriorating area which

is predominantly residential in character, or (ii) any other deteriorated or deteriorating area which is to be developed or redeveloped for predominantly residential uses, or (iii) platted urban or suburban land which is predominantly open and which because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership, deterioration of structures or of site improvements, or otherwise substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community and which is to be developed for predominantly residential uses, or (iv) open unplatted urban or suburban land necessary for sound community growth which is to be developed for predominantly residential uses, or (v) any other area where parcels of land remain undeveloped because of improper platting, delinquent taxes or special assessments, scattered or uncertain ownerships, clouds on title, artificial values due to excessive utility costs, or any other impediments to the use of such area for predominantly residential uses; (2) installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, and other site improvements essential to the preparation of sites for uses in accordance with the development or redevelopment plan; and (3) making the land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies (including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the local public agency itself). If in any city, village or incorporated town there exists a land clearance commission created under the "Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947" having the same area of operation as a housing authority created in and for any such municipality such housing authority shall have no power to acquire land of the character described in subparagraph (iii), (iv) or (v) of paragraph 1 of the definition of "project" for the purpose of development or redevelopment by private enterprise.

(h) "Community facilities" shall include lands, buildings, and equipment for recreation or social assembly, for education, health or welfare activities and other necessary utilities primarily for use and benefit of the occupants of housing accommodations to be constructed, reconstructed, repaired or operated hereunder.

(i) "Real property" shall include lands, lands under water, structures, and any and all easements, franchises and incorporeal hereditaments and estates, and rights, legal and equitable, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise.

(j) The term "governing body" shall include the city council of any city, the president and board of trustees of any village or incorporated town, the council of any city or village, and the county board of any county.

(k) The phrase "individual, association, corporation or organization" shall include any individual, private corporation, limited or general partnership, limited liability company, insurance company, housing corporation, neighborhood redevelopment corporation, non-profit corporation, incorporated or unincorporated group or association, educational institution, hospital, or charitable organization, and any mutual ownership or cooperative organization.

(l) "Conservation area", for the purpose of the exercise of the powers granted in Sections 8.14 to 8.18, inclusive, for housing authorities for municipalities of less than 500,000 population and for counties, means an area of not less than 2 acres in which the structures in 50% or more of the area are residential having an average age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a slum or blighted area as defined in the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947, but such an area by reason of dilapidation, obsolescence, deterioration or illegal use of individual structures, overcrowding of structures and community facilities, conversion of residential units into non-residential use, deleterious land use or layout, decline of physical maintenance, lack of community planning, or any combination of these factors may become a slum and blighted area.

(m) "Conservation plan" means the comprehensive program for the physical development and replanning of a "Conservation Area" as defined in paragraph (l) embodying the steps required to prevent such Conservation Area from becoming a slum and blighted area.

(n) "Fair use value" means the fair cash market value of real property when employed for the use contemplated by a "Conservation Plan" in municipalities of less than 500,000 population and in counties.

(o) "Community facilities" means, in relation to a "Conservation Plan", those physical plants which implement, support and facilitate the activities, services and interests of education, recreation, shopping, health, welfare, religion and general culture.

(p) "Loan agreement" means any agreement pursuant to which an Authority agrees to loan the proceeds of its revenue bonds issued with respect to a multifamily rental housing project or other funds of the Authority to any person upon terms providing for loan repayment installments at least sufficient to pay when due all principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the revenue bonds of the Authority issued with respect to the multifamily rental housing project, and providing for maintenance, insurance, and other matters as may be deemed desirable by the Authority.

(q) "Multifamily rental housing" means any rental project designed for mixed-income or low-income occupancy.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06; 95-887, eff. 8-22-08.)

(310 ILCS 10/25) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 25)

Sec. 25. Rentals and tenant selection. In the operation or management of housing projects an Authority shall at all times observe the following duties with respect to rentals and tenant selection:

(a) It shall not accept any person as a tenant in any dwelling in a housing project if the persons who would occupy the dwelling have an aggregate annual income which equals or exceeds the amount which the Authority determines (which determination shall be conclusive) to be necessary in order to enable such persons to secure safe, sanitary and uncongested dwelling accommodations within the area of operation of the Authority and to provide an adequate standard of living for themselves.

(b) It may rent or lease the dwelling accommodations therein only at rentals within the financial reach of persons who lack the amount of income which it determines (pursuant to (a) of this Section) to be necessary in order to obtain safe, sanitary and uncongested dwelling accommodations within the area of operation of the Authority and to provide an adequate standard of living.

(c) It may rent or lease to a tenant a dwelling consisting of the number of rooms (but no greater number) which it deems necessary to provide safe and sanitary accommodations to the proposed occupants thereof, without overcrowding.

(d) It shall not change the residency preference of any prospective tenant once the application has been accepted by the authority.

(e) ~~It may refuse to certify or recertify applicants, current tenants, or other household members if, after due notice and an impartial hearing, that person or any of the proposed occupants of the dwelling has, prior to or during a term of tenancy or occupancy in any housing project operated by an Authority, been convicted of a criminal offense relating to the sale or distribution of controlled substances under the laws of this State, the United States or any other state.~~ If an Authority desires a criminal history records check of all 50 states or a 50-state confirmation of a conviction record, the Authority shall submit the fingerprints of the relevant applicant, tenant, or other household member to the Department of State Police in a manner prescribed by the Department of State Police. These fingerprints shall be checked against the fingerprint records now and hereafter filed in the Department of State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records databases. The Department of State Police shall charge a fee for conducting the criminal history records check, which shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund and shall not exceed the actual cost of the records check. The Department of State Police shall furnish pursuant to positive identification, records of conviction to the Authority. An Authority that requests a criminal history report of an applicant or other household member shall inform the applicant at the time of the request that the applicant or other household member may provide additional mitigating information for consideration with the application for housing.

(e-5) Criminal history record assessment. The Authority shall use the following process when evaluating the criminal history report of an applicant or other household member to determine whether to rent or lease to the applicant:

(1) Unless required by federal law, the Authority shall not consider the following information when determining whether to rent or lease to an applicant for housing:

(A) an arrest or detention;

(B) criminal charges or indictments, and the nature of any disposition arising therefrom, that do not result in a conviction;

(C) a conviction that has been vacated, ordered, expunged, sealed, or impounded by a court;

(D) matters under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Juvenile Court;

(E) the amount of time since the applicant or other household member completed his or her sentence in prison or jail or was released from prison or jail; or

(F) convictions occurring more than 180 days prior to the date the applicant submitted his or her application for housing.

(2) The Authority shall create a system for the independent review of criminal history reports:

(A) the reviewer shall examine the applicant's or other household member's criminal history report and report only those records not prohibited under paragraph (1) to the person or persons making the decision about whether to offer housing to the applicant; and

(B) the reviewer shall not participate in any final decisions on an applicant's application for housing.

(3) The Authority may deny an applicant's application for housing because of the applicant's or another household member's criminal history record, only if the Authority:

(A) determines that the denial is required under federal law; or

(B) determines that there is a direct relationship between the applicant or the other household member's criminal history record and a risk to the health, safety, and peaceful enjoyment of fellow tenants. The mere existence of a criminal history record does not demonstrate such a risk.

(f) It may, if a tenant has created or maintained a threat constituting a serious and clear danger to the health or safety of other tenants or Authority employees, after 3 days' written notice of termination and without a hearing, file suit against any such tenant for recovery of possession of the premises. The tenant shall be given the opportunity to contest the termination in the court proceedings. A serious and clear danger to the health or safety of other tenants or Authority employees shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following activities of the tenant or of any other person on the premises with the consent of the tenant:

(1) Physical assault or the threat of physical assault.

(2) Illegal use of a firearm or other weapon or the threat to use in an illegal manner a firearm or other weapon.

(3) Possession of a controlled substance by the tenant or any other person on the premises with the consent of the tenant if the tenant knew or should have known of the possession by the other person of a controlled substance, unless the controlled substance was obtained directly from or pursuant to a valid prescription.

(4) Streetgang membership as defined in the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

The management of low-rent public housing projects financed and developed under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 shall be in accordance with that Act.

Nothing contained in this Section or any other Section of this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of an Authority to vest in a bondholder or trustee the right, in the event of a default by the Authority, to take possession and operate a housing project or cause the appointment of a receiver thereof, free from all restrictions imposed by this Section or any other Section of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-418, eff. 1-1-04; 93-749, eff. 7-15-04.)

(310 ILCS 10/25.01 new)

Sec. 25.01. Notification. Before denying an applicant's housing application based, in whole or in part, on a criminal history record permitted under this Act, the Authority shall provide the opportunity for an individual assessment. The applicant for housing shall be provided with a clear, written notice that:

(1) explains why the Authority has determined that the criminal history report it obtained requires further review, including detailed information on whether the need for further review is based on federal law or on the Authority's determination that the criminal history record of the applicant or other household member indicates a risk to the health, safety, or peaceful enjoyment of housing for other residents;

(2) identifies the specific conviction or convictions upon which the Authority relied upon when making its decision to deny the applicant's housing application;

(3) explains that the applicant has a right to an individualized criminal records assessment hearing regarding the Authority's decision to deny the applicant's housing application, as set forth in Section 25.02;

(4) provides clear instructions on what to expect during an individualized criminal records assessment hearing, as set forth in Section 25.02;

(5) explains that if the applicant chooses not to participate in an individualized criminal records assessment hearing, the applicant's application will be denied; and

(6) provides a copy of the criminal history report the Authority used to make its determination.

(310 ILCS 10/25.02 new)

Sec. 25.02. Criminal records assessment hearing.

(a) An applicant has the right to an individualized criminal records assessment hearing if the applicant's application for housing requires further review because of the applicant's or another household member's criminal history record. The individualized criminal records assessment hearing shall allow the applicant or other household member to:

(1) contest the accuracy of the criminal history record;

(2) contest the relevance of the criminal history record to the Authority's decision to deny the applicant's application for housing; and

(3) provide mitigating evidence concerning the applicant's or other household member's criminal conviction or evidence of rehabilitation.

(b) The Authority shall not rent or lease to any other person the available housing unit that is the subject of the applicant's individualized criminal records assessment hearing until after the Authority has issued a final ruling.

(c) The Authority shall adopt rules for criminal records assessment hearings in accordance with Article 10 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Article 99.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1980**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1606

Offered by Senator Villivalam and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Demetrios Zemenides of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1607

Offered by Senator Villivalam and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Marsha Wetzel of Greenview.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1608

Offered by Senator Villivalam and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Harav Hagaon Rabbi Gedalia Dov Schwartz of Chicago.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measure has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **House Bill No. 377**

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Senate Resolution 1605

The foregoing resolution was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 356
Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1653
Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3469
Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3469
Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3469

The foregoing floor amendments were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported that **House Bill No. 377** has been re-referred from the Committee on Executive to the Committee on Assignments and has been approved for consideration by the Committee on Assignments.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator E. Jones III, **House Bill No. 156** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator E. Jones III offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 156

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 156 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Transportation Network Providers Act is amended by adding Section 33 as follows:

(625 ILCS 57/33 new)

Sec. 33. Continuation of Act; validation.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Public Act 101-639, which took effect on June 12, 2020, changed the repeal date set for the Transportation Network Providers Act from June 1, 2020 to June 1, 2021.

(2) The Statute on Statutes sets forth general rules on the repeal of statutes and the construction of multiple amendments, but Section 1 of that Act also states that these rules will not be observed when the result would be "inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly or repugnant to the context of the statute".

(3) This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly manifests the intention of the General Assembly to extend the repeal of the Transportation Network Providers Act and have the Transportation Network Providers Act continue in effect until June 1, 2021.

(4) The Transportation Network Providers Act was originally enacted to protect, promote, and preserve the general welfare. Any construction of this Act that results in the repeal of this Act on June 1, 2020 would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly and repugnant to the context of the Transportation Network Providers Act.

(b) It is hereby declared to have been the intent of the General Assembly that the Transportation Network Providers Act not be subject to repeal on June 1, 2020.

(c) The Transportation Network Providers Act shall be deemed to have been in continuous effect since June 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1173), and it shall continue to be in effect until it is otherwise lawfully repealed. All previously enacted amendments to the Act taking effect on or after June 1, 2020, are hereby validated.

(d) All actions taken in reliance on or pursuant to the Transportation Network Providers Act by any person or entity are hereby validated.

(e) In order to ensure the continuing effectiveness of the Transportation Network Providers Act, it is set forth in full and reenacted by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. Striking and underscoring are used only to show changes being made to the base text. This reenactment is intended as a continuation of the Act. It is not intended to supersede any amendment to the Act that is enacted by the 101st General Assembly.

(f) The Transportation Network Providers Act applies to all claims, civil actions, and proceedings pending on or filed on or before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

Section 15. The Transportation Network Providers Act is reenacted as follows:

(625 ILCS 57/Act title)

An Act concerning regulation.

(625 ILCS 57/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Transportation Network Providers Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions.

"Transportation network company" or "TNC" means an entity operating in this State that uses a digital network or software application service to connect passengers to transportation network company services provided by transportation network company drivers. A TNC is not deemed to own, control, operate, or manage the vehicles used by TNC drivers, and is not a taxicab association or a for-hire vehicle owner.

"Transportation network company driver" or "TNC driver" means an individual who operates a motor vehicle that is:

(1) owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by the individual;

(2) not a taxicab or for-hire public passenger vehicle; and

(3) used to provide transportation network company services.

"Transportation network company services" or "TNC services" means transportation of a passenger between points chosen by the passenger and prearranged with a TNC driver through the use of a TNC digital network or software application. TNC services shall begin when a TNC driver accepts a request for transportation received through the TNC's digital network or software application service, continue while the TNC driver transports the passenger in the TNC driver's vehicle, and end when the passenger exits the TNC driver's vehicle. TNC service is not a taxicab, for-hire vehicle, or street hail service.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/10)

Sec. 10. Insurance.

(a) Transportation network companies and participating TNC drivers shall comply with the automobile liability insurance requirements of this Section as required.

(b) The following automobile liability insurance requirements shall apply from the moment a participating TNC driver logs on to the transportation network company's digital network or software application until the TNC driver accepts a request to transport a passenger, and from the moment the TNC driver completes the transaction on the digital network or software application or the ride is complete, whichever is later, until the TNC driver either accepts another ride request on the digital network or software application or logs off the digital network or software application:

(1) Automobile liability insurance shall be in the amount of at least $50,000 for death and personal injury per person, $100,000 for death and personal injury per incident, and $25,000 for property damage.

(2) Contingent automobile liability insurance in the amounts required in paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) shall be maintained by a transportation network company and provide coverage in the event a participating TNC driver's own automobile liability policy excludes coverage according to its policy terms or does not provide at least the limits of coverage required in paragraph (1) of this subsection (b).

(c) The following automobile liability insurance requirements shall apply from the moment a TNC driver accepts a ride request on the transportation network company's digital network or software application until the TNC driver completes the transaction on the digital network or software application or until the ride is complete, whichever is later:

(1) Automobile liability insurance shall be primary and in the amount of $1,000,000 for death, personal injury, and property damage. The requirements for the coverage required by this paragraph (1) may be satisfied by any of the following:

(A) automobile liability insurance maintained by a participating TNC driver;

(B) automobile liability company insurance maintained by a transportation network company; or

(C) any combination of subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) Insurance coverage provided under this subsection (c) shall also provide for uninsured motorist coverage and underinsured motorist coverage in the amount of $50,000 from the moment a passenger enters the vehicle of a participating TNC driver until the passenger exits the vehicle.

(3) The insurer, in the case of insurance coverage provided under this subsection (c), shall have the duty to defend and indemnify the insured.

(4) Coverage under an automobile liability insurance policy required under this subsection (c) shall not be dependent on a personal automobile insurance policy first denying a claim nor shall a personal automobile insurance policy be required to first deny a claim.

(d) In every instance when automobile liability insurance maintained by a participating TNC driver to fulfill the insurance obligations of this Section has lapsed or ceased to exist, the transportation network company shall provide the coverage required by this Section beginning with the first dollar of a claim.

(e) This Section shall not limit the liability of a transportation network company arising out of an automobile accident involving a participating TNC driver in any action for damages against a transportation network company for an amount above the required insurance coverage.

(f) The transportation network company shall disclose in writing to TNC drivers, as part of its agreement with those TNC drivers, the following:

(1) the insurance coverage and limits of liability that the transportation network company provides while the TNC driver uses a vehicle in connection with a transportation network company's digital network or software application; and

(2) that the TNC driver's own insurance policy may not provide coverage while the TNC driver uses a vehicle in connection with a transportation network company digital network depending on its terms.

(g) An insurance policy required by this Section may be placed with an admitted Illinois insurer, or with an authorized surplus line insurer under Section 445 of the Illinois Insurance Code; and is not subject to any restriction or limitation on the issuance of a policy contained in Section 445a of the Illinois Insurance Code.

(h) Any insurance policy required by this Section shall satisfy the financial responsibility requirement for a motor vehicle under Sections 7-203 and 7-601 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(i) If a transportation network company's insurer makes a payment for a claim covered under comprehensive coverage or collision coverage, the transportation network company shall cause its insurer to issue the payment directly to the business repairing the vehicle, or jointly to the owner of the vehicle and the primary lienholder on the covered vehicle.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15; 99-56, eff. 7-16-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/15)

Sec. 15. Driver requirements.

(a) Prior to permitting an individual to act as a TNC driver on its digital platform, the TNC shall:

(1) require the individual to submit an application to the TNC or a third party on behalf of the TNC, which includes information regarding his or her full legal name, social security number, address, age, date of birth, driver's license, driving history, motor vehicle registration, automobile liability insurance, and other information required by the TNC;

(2) conduct, or have a third party conduct, a local and national criminal history background check for each individual applicant that shall include:

(A) Multi-State or Multi-Jurisdictional Criminal Records Locator or other similar commercial nationwide database with validation (primary source search); and

(B) National Sex Offenders Registry database; and

(3) obtain and review a driving history research report for the individual.

(b) The TNC shall not permit an individual to act as a TNC driver on its digital platform who:

(1) has had more than 3 moving violations in the prior three-year period, or one major violation in the prior three-year period including, but not limited to, attempting to evade the police, reckless driving, or driving on a suspended or revoked license;

(2) has been convicted, within the past 7 years, of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, fraud, sexual offenses, use of a motor vehicle to commit a felony, a crime involving property damage, or theft, acts of violence, or acts of terror;

(3) is a match in the National Sex Offenders Registry database;

(4) does not possess a valid driver's license;

(5) does not possess proof of registration for the motor vehicle used to provide TNC services;

(6) does not possess proof of automobile liability insurance for the motor vehicle used to provide TNC services; or

(7) is under 19 years of age.

(c) An individual who submits an application under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) that contains false or incomplete information shall be guilty of a petty offense.

(Source: P.A. 100-738, eff. 8-7-18.)

(625 ILCS 57/20)

Sec. 20. Non-discrimination.

(a) The TNC shall adopt and notify TNC drivers of a policy of non-discrimination on the basis of destination, race, color, national origin, religious belief or affiliation, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, or gender identity with respect to passengers and potential passengers.

(b) TNC drivers shall comply with all applicable laws regarding non-discrimination against passengers or potential passengers on the basis of destination, race, color, national origin, religious belief or affiliation, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

(c) TNC drivers shall comply with all applicable laws relating to accommodation of service animals.

(d) A TNC shall not impose additional charges for providing services to persons with physical disabilities because of those disabilities.

(e) A TNC shall provide passengers an opportunity to indicate whether they require a wheelchair accessible vehicle. If a TNC cannot arrange wheelchair-accessible TNC service in any instance, it shall direct the passenger to an alternate provider of wheelchair-accessible service, if available.

(f) If a unit of local government has requirements for licensed chauffeurs not to discriminate in providing service in under-served areas, TNC drivers participating in TNC services within that unit of local government shall be subject to the same non-discrimination requirements for providing service in under-served areas.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/25)

Sec. 25. Safety.

(a) The TNC shall implement a zero tolerance policy on the use of drugs or alcohol while a TNC driver is providing TNC services or is logged into the TNC's digital network but is not providing TNC services.

(b) The TNC shall provide notice of the zero tolerance policy on its website, as well as procedures to report a complaint about a driver with whom a passenger was matched and whom the passenger reasonably suspects was under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the course of the trip.

(c) Upon receipt of a passenger's complaint alleging a violation of the zero tolerance policy, the TNC shall immediately suspend the TNC driver's access to the TNC's digital platform, and shall conduct an investigation into the reported incident. The suspension shall last the duration of the investigation.

(d) The TNC shall require that any motor vehicle that a TNC driver will use to provide TNC services meets vehicle safety and emissions requirements for a private motor vehicle in this State.

(e) TNCs or TNC drivers are not common carriers, contract carriers or motor carriers, as defined by applicable State law, nor do they provide taxicab or for-hire vehicle service.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/30)

Sec. 30. Operational.

(a) A TNC may charge a fare for the services provided to passengers; provided that, if a fare is charged, the TNC shall disclose to passengers the fare calculation method on its website or within the software application service.

(b) The TNC shall provide passengers with the applicable rates being charged and the option to receive an estimated fare before the passenger enters the TNC driver's vehicle.

(c) The TNC's software application or website shall display a picture of the TNC driver, and the license plate number of the motor vehicle utilized for providing the TNC service before the passenger enters the TNC driver's vehicle.

(d) Within a reasonable period of time following the completion of a trip, a TNC shall transmit an electronic receipt to the passenger that lists:

(1) the origin and destination of the trip;

(2) the total time and distance of the trip; and

(3) an itemization of the total fare paid, if any.

(e) Dispatches for TNC services shall be made only to eligible TNC drivers under Section 15 of this Act who are properly licensed under State law and local ordinances addressing these drivers if applicable.

(f) A taxicab may accept a request for transportation received through a TNC's digital network or software application service, and may charge a fare for those services that is similar to those charged by a TNC.

(Source: P.A. 98-1173, eff. 6-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/32)

Sec. 32. Preemption. A unit of local government, whether or not it is a home rule unit, may not regulate transportation network companies, transportation network company drivers, or transportation network company services in a manner that is less restrictive than the regulation by the State under this Act. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

(Source: P.A. 99-56, eff. 7-16-15.)

(625 ILCS 57/34)

Sec. 34. Repeal. This Act is repealed on June 1, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 101-639, eff. 6-12-20.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator E. Jones III, **House Bill No. 156** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Schimpf
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Sims
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stewart
Castro	Hastings	Morrison	Stoller
Collins	Holmes	Muñoz	Syverson
Crowe	Hunter	Murphy	Tracy
Cullerton, T.	Johnson	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Curran	Joyce	Plummer	Villivalam
DeWitte	Koehler	Rezin	Wilcox
Ellman	Landek	Righter	
Feigenholtz	Lightford	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

MOTION

Senator Murphy moved that pursuant to Senate Rule 4-1(e), Senator McGuire and Senator Oberweis be allowed to remotely participate and vote in today's session.

The motion prevailed.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Steans, **House Bill No. 356** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Steans offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 356

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 356 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5A-2.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2.1 new)

Sec. 5A-2.1. Continuation of Section 5A-2 of this Code; validation.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Public Act 101-650, which took effect on July 7, 2020, contained provisions that would have changed the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Act from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022.

(2) The Statute on Statutes sets forth general rules on the repeal of statutes and the construction of multiple amendments, but Section 1 of that Act also states that these rules will not be observed when the

result would be "inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly or repugnant to the context of the statute".

(3) This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly manifests the intention of the General Assembly to extend the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Code and have Section 5A-2 of this Code, as amended by Public Act 101-650, continue in effect until December 31, 2022.

(b) Any construction of this Code that results in the repeal of Section 5A-2 of this Code on July 1, 2020 would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly and repugnant to the context of this Code.

(c) It is hereby declared to have been the intent of the General Assembly that Section 5A-2 of this Code shall not be subject to repeal on July 1, 2020.

(d) Section 5A-2 of this Code shall be deemed to have been in continuous effect since July 8, 1992 (the effective date of Public Act 87-861), and it shall continue to be in effect, as amended by Public Act 101-650, until it is otherwise lawfully amended or repealed. All previously enacted amendments to the Section taking effect on or after July 8, 1992, are hereby validated.

(e) In order to ensure the continuing effectiveness of Section 5A-2 of this Code, that Section is set forth in full and reenacted by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. In this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the base text of the reenacted Section is set forth as amended by Public Act 101-650.

(f) All actions of the Illinois Department or any other person or entity taken in reliance on or pursuant to Section 5A-2 of this Code are hereby validated.

Section 10. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by reenacting Section 5A-2 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2) (from Ch. 23, par. 5A-2)

Sec. 5A-2. Assessment.

(a)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as long as continued under Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $218.38 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided, however, that the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of $218.38 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $20,250,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on December 31, 2006, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $197.19 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during

business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $221.50 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided however: for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, (i) the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of $221.50 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology for fiscal years 2021 through December 31, 2022 not be approved on or before June 30, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the assessment methodology for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved on or after July 1, 2020, it shall be retroactive to July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b) (Blank).

(b-5)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and for State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .008766 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided, however, that the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, the annual assessment on outpatient services shall be prorated by multiplying the assessment amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is 21 days and the denominator of which is 365 days. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of .008766 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $6,750,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on June 30, 2011, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01358

multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01525 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided however: (i) for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of .01525 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient revenue data from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology above for fiscal years 2021 through calendar year 2022 not be approved prior to July 1, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the change in the assessment methodology above for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved after June 30, 2020, it shall have a retroactive effective date of July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 12A-7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b-6)(1) As used in this Section, "ACA Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6.

(B) For the period of January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (B) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (A).

(C) For the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (C) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (B).

(D) For the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, the product of .19125

multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6, except that:

(i) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (C); and

(ii) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted to include the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments, if any, estimated to be paid to hospitals under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(2) The Department shall complete and apply a final reconciliation of the ACA Assessment Adjustment prior to June 30, 2018 to account for:

(A) any differences between the actual payments issued or scheduled to be issued prior to June 30, 2018 as authorized in Section 5A-12.5 for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (D); and

(B) any difference between the estimated fee-for-service payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 and the amount of such payments that are actually scheduled to be paid.

The Department shall notify hospitals of any additional amounts owed or reduction credits to be applied to the June 2018 ACA Assessment Adjustment. This is to be considered the final reconciliation for the ACA Assessment Adjustment.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, if for any reason the scheduled payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 are not issued in full by the final day of the period authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, funds collected from each hospital pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) and pursuant to paragraph (2), attributable to the scheduled payments authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 that are not issued in full by the final day of the period attributable to each payment authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, shall be refunded.

(4) The increases authorized under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and paragraph (2) of subsection (b-5) shall be limited to the federally required State share of the total payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5 if the sum of such payments yields an annualized amount equal to or less than $450,000,000, or if the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 are found not to be actuarially sound; however, this limitation shall not apply to the fee-for-service payments described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(b-7)(1) As used in this Section, "Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the product of .3853 multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(B) For each calendar quarter beginning on and after January 1, 2021, the product of .3853 multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(2) The Department shall calculate and notify each hospital of the total Assessment Adjustment and any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital on either a semi-annual or annual basis. Such notice shall be issued at least 30 days prior to any period in which the assessment will be adjusted. Any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital shall be uniformly applied to the assessment owed by the hospital in monthly installments for the subsequent semi-annual period or calendar year. If no assessment is owed in the subsequent year, any amount owed by the hospital or refund due to the hospital, shall be paid in a lump sum.

(3) The Department shall publish all details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation performed each year on its website within 30 days of completing the calculation, and also submit the details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation as part of the Department's annual report to the General Assembly.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section, as authorized by Section 5-46.2 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any plan providing for an assessment on a hospital provider as a permissible tax under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and Medicaid-

eligible payments to hospital providers from the revenues derived from that assessment shall be reviewed by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, as the Single State Medicaid Agency required by federal law, to determine whether those assessments and hospital provider payments meet federal Medicaid standards. If the Department determines that the elements of the plan may meet federal Medicaid standards and a related State Medicaid Plan Amendment is prepared in a manner and form suitable for submission, that State Plan Amendment shall be submitted in a timely manner for review by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and subject to approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. No such plan shall become effective without approval by the Illinois General Assembly by the enactment into law of related legislation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section. Any such rules may be adopted by the Department under Section 5-50 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

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

The motion prevailed.
And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.
Floor Amendment No. 2 was held in the Committee on Assignments.
Senator Steans offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 356

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 356 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 3-206 as follows:
(210 ILCS 45/3-206) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4153-206)
Sec. 3-206. The Department shall prescribe a curriculum for training nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides.
(a) No person, except a volunteer who receives no compensation from a facility and is not included for the purpose of meeting any staffing requirements set forth by the Department, shall act as a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide in a facility, nor shall any person, under any other title, not licensed, certified, or registered to render medical care by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, assist with the personal, medical, or nursing care of residents in a facility, unless such person meets the following requirements:
(1) Be at least 16 years of age, of temperate habits and good moral character, honest, reliable and trustworthy.
(2) Be able to speak and understand the English language or a language understood by a substantial percentage of the facility's residents.
(3) Provide evidence of employment or occupation, if any, and residence for 2 years prior to his present employment.
(4) Have completed at least 8 years of grade school or provide proof of equivalent knowledge.
(5) Begin a current course of training for nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides, approved by the Department, within 45 days of initial employment in the capacity of a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide at any facility. Such courses of training shall be successfully completed within 120 days of initial employment in the capacity of nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide at a facility. Nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides who are enrolled in approved courses in community colleges or other educational institutions on a term, semester or trimester basis, shall be exempt from the 120-day completion time limit. The Department shall adopt rules for such courses of training. These rules shall include procedures for facilities to carry on an approved course of training within the facility. The Department shall allow an individual to satisfy the supervised clinical experience requirement for placement on the Health Care Worker Registry under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 300.663 through supervised clinical experience at an assisted living establishment licensed under the Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act. The Department shall adopt rules requiring that the Health Care Worker Registry include information identifying where an individual on the Health Care Worker Registry received his or her clinical training.
The Department may accept comparable training in lieu of the 120-hour course for student

nurses, foreign nurses, military personnel, or employees of the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall accept on-the-job experience in lieu of clinical training from any individual who participated in the temporary nursing assistant program during the COVID-19 pandemic before the end date of the temporary nursing assistant program and left the program in good standing, and the Department shall notify all approved certified nurse assistant training programs in the State of this requirement. The individual shall receive one hour of credit for every hour employed as a temporary nursing assistant, up to 40 total hours, and shall be permitted 90 days after the end date of the temporary nursing assistant program to enroll in an approved certified nursing assistant training program and 240 days to successfully complete the certified nursing assistant training program. Temporary nursing assistants who enroll in a certified nursing assistant training program within 90 days of the end of the temporary nursing assistant program may continue to work as a nursing assistant for up to 240 days after enrollment in the certified nursing assistant training program. As used in this Section, "temporary nursing assistant program" means the program implemented by the Department of Public Health by emergency rule, as listed in 44 Ill. Reg. 7936, effective April 21, 2020.

The facility shall develop and implement procedures, which shall be approved by the Department, for an ongoing review process, which shall take place within the facility, for nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides.

At the time of each regularly scheduled licensure survey, or at the time of a complaint investigation, the Department may require any nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide to demonstrate, either through written examination or action, or both, sufficient knowledge in all areas of required training. If such knowledge is inadequate the Department shall require the nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide to complete inservice training and review in the facility until the nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide demonstrates to the Department, either through written examination or action, or both, sufficient knowledge in all areas of required training.

(6) Be familiar with and have general skills related to resident care.

(a-0.5) An educational entity, other than a secondary school, conducting a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide training program shall initiate a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act prior to entry of an individual into the training program. A secondary school may initiate a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act at any time during or after a training program.

(a-1) Nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides seeking to be included on the Health Care Worker Registry under the Health Care Worker Background Check Act on or after January 1, 1996 must authorize the Department of Public Health or its designee to request a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act and submit all necessary information. An individual may not newly be included on the Health Care Worker Registry unless a criminal history record check has been conducted with respect to the individual.

(b) Persons subject to this Section shall perform their duties under the supervision of a licensed nurse.

(c) It is unlawful for any facility to employ any person in the capacity of nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide, or under any other title, not licensed by the State of Illinois to assist in the personal, medical, or nursing care of residents in such facility unless such person has complied with this Section.

(d) Proof of compliance by each employee with the requirements set out in this Section shall be maintained for each such employee by each facility in the individual personnel folder of the employee. Proof of training shall be obtained only from the Health Care Worker Registry.

(e) Each facility shall obtain access to the Health Care Worker Registry's web application, maintain the employment and demographic information relating to each employee, and verify by the category and type of employment that each employee subject to this Section meets all the requirements of this Section.

(f) Any facility that is operated under Section 3-803 shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section.

(g) Each skilled nursing and intermediate care facility that admits persons who are diagnosed as having Alzheimer's disease or related dementias shall require all nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides, who did not receive 12 hours of training in the care and treatment of such residents during the training required under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), to obtain 12 hours of in-house training in the care and treatment of such residents. If the facility does not provide the training in-house, the training shall be obtained from other facilities, community colleges or other educational institutions that have a recognized course for such training. The Department shall, by rule, establish a recognized course for such training. The Department's rules shall provide that such training may be conducted in-house at each facility subject to the requirements of this subsection, in which case such training shall be monitored by the Department.

The Department's rules shall also provide for circumstances and procedures whereby any person who has received training that meets the requirements of this subsection shall not be required to undergo

additional training if he or she is transferred to or obtains employment at a different facility or a facility other than a long-term care facility but remains continuously employed for pay as a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide. Individuals who have performed no nursing or nursing-related services for a period of 24 consecutive months shall be listed as "inactive" and as such do not meet the requirements of this Section. Licensed sheltered care facilities shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section.

An individual employed during the COVID-19 pandemic as a nursing assistant in accordance with any Executive Orders, emergency rules, or policy memoranda related to COVID-19 shall be assumed to meet competency standards and may continue to be employed as a certified nurse assistant when the pandemic ends and the Executive Orders or emergency rules lapse. Such individuals shall be listed on the Department's Health Care Worker Registry website as "active".

(Source: P.A. 100-297, eff. 8-24-17; 100-432, eff. 8-25-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

Section 10. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5A-2.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2.1 new)

Sec. 5A-2.1. Continuation of Section 5A-2 of this Code; validation.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Public Act 101-650, which took effect on July 7, 2020, contained provisions that would have changed the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Act from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022.

(2) The Statute on Statutes sets forth general rules on the repeal of statutes and the construction of multiple amendments, but Section 1 of that Act also states that these rules will not be observed when the result would be "inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly or repugnant to the context of the statute".

(3) This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly manifests the intention of the General Assembly to extend the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Code and have Section 5A-2 of this Code, as amended by Public Act 101-650, continue in effect until December 31, 2022.

(b) Any construction of this Code that results in the repeal of Section 5A-2 of this Code on July 1, 2020 would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly and repugnant to the context of this Code.

(c) It is hereby declared to have been the intent of the General Assembly that Section 5A-2 of this Code shall not be subject to repeal on July 1, 2020.

(d) Section 5A-2 of this Code shall be deemed to have been in continuous effect since July 8, 1992 (the effective date of Public Act 87-861), and it shall continue to be in effect, as amended by Public Act 101-650, until it is otherwise lawfully amended or repealed. All previously enacted amendments to the Section taking effect on or after July 8, 1992, are hereby validated.

(e) In order to ensure the continuing effectiveness of Section 5A-2 of this Code, that Section is set forth in full and reenacted by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. In this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the base text of the reenacted Section is set forth as amended by Public Act 101-650.

(f) All actions of the Illinois Department or any other person or entity taken in reliance on or pursuant to Section 5A-2 of this Code are hereby validated.

Section 15. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by reenacting Section 5A-2 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2) (from Ch. 23, par. 5A-2)

Sec. 5A-2. Assessment.

(a)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as long as continued under Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $218.38 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided, however, that the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of $218.38 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $20,250,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a

uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on December 31, 2006, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $197.19 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $221.50 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided however: for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, (i) the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of $221.50 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology for fiscal years 2021 through December 31, 2022 not be approved on or before June 30, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the assessment methodology for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved on or after July 1, 2020, it shall be retroactive to July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b) (Blank).

(b-5)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and for State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .008766 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided, however, that the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period beginning June 10,

2012 through June 30, 2012, the annual assessment on outpatient services shall be prorated by multiplying the assessment amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is 21 days and the denominator of which is 365 days. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of .008766 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $6,750,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on June 30, 2011, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01358 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01525 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided however: (i) for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of .01525 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient revenue data from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology above for fiscal years 2021 through calendar year 2022 not be approved prior to July 1, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the change in the assessment methodology above for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved after June 30, 2020, it shall have a retroactive effective date of July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 12A-7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b-6)(1) As used in this Section, "ACA Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6.

(B) For the period of January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (B) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (A).

(C) For the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (C) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (B).

(D) For the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6, except that:

(i) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (C); and

(ii) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted to include the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments, if any, estimated to be paid to hospitals under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(2) The Department shall complete and apply a final reconciliation of the ACA Assessment Adjustment prior to June 30, 2018 to account for:

(A) any differences between the actual payments issued or scheduled to be issued prior to June 30, 2018 as authorized in Section 5A-12.5 for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (D); and

(B) any difference between the estimated fee-for-service payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 and the amount of such payments that are actually scheduled to be paid.

The Department shall notify hospitals of any additional amounts owed or reduction credits to be applied to the June 2018 ACA Assessment Adjustment. This is to be considered the final reconciliation for the ACA Assessment Adjustment.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, if for any reason the scheduled payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 are not issued in full by the final day of the period authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, funds collected from each hospital pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) and pursuant to paragraph (2), attributable to the scheduled payments authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 that are not issued in full by the final day of the period attributable to each payment authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, shall be refunded.

(4) The increases authorized under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and paragraph (2) of subsection (b-5) shall be limited to the federally required State share of the total payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5 if the sum of such payments yields an annualized amount equal to or less than $450,000,000, or if the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 are found not to be actuarially sound; however, this limitation shall not apply to the fee-for-service payments described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(b-7)(1) As used in this Section, "Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the product of .3853

multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(B) For each calendar quarter beginning on and after January 1, 2021, the product of .3853 multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(2) The Department shall calculate and notify each hospital of the total Assessment Adjustment and any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital on either a semi-annual or annual basis. Such notice shall be issued at least 30 days prior to any period in which the assessment will be adjusted. Any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital shall be uniformly applied to the assessment owed by the hospital in monthly installments for the subsequent semi-annual period or calendar year. If no assessment is owed in the subsequent year, any amount owed by the hospital or refund due to the hospital, shall be paid in a lump sum.

(3) The Department shall publish all details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation performed each year on its website within 30 days of completing the calculation, and also submit the details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation as part of the Department's annual report to the General Assembly.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section, as authorized by Section 5-46.2 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any plan providing for an assessment on a hospital provider as a permissible tax under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and Medicaid-eligible payments to hospital providers from the revenues derived from that assessment shall be reviewed by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, as the Single State Medicaid Agency required by federal law, to determine whether those assessments and hospital provider payments meet federal Medicaid standards. If the Department determines that the elements of the plan may meet federal Medicaid standards and a related State Medicaid Plan Amendment is prepared in a manner and form suitable for submission, that State Plan Amendment shall be submitted in a timely manner for review by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and subject to approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. No such plan shall become effective without approval by the Illinois General Assembly by the enactment into law of related legislation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section. Any such rules may be adopted by the Department under Section 5-50 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Steans, **House Bill No. 356** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Rose
Aquino	Fowler	Manar	Schimpf

Barickman	Gillespie	Martwick	Sims
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McClure	Stadelman
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Steans
Bush	Hastings	McGuire	Stewart
Collins	Holmes	Morrison	Stoller
Crowe	Hunter	Murphy	Syverson
Cullerton, T.	Johnson	Oberweis	Tracy
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Curran	Joyce	Peters	Villivalam
DeWitte	Koehler	Plummer	Wilcox
Ellman	Landek	Rezin	Mr. President
Feigenholtz	Lightford	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Aquino, **House Bill No. 1653** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Steans offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 1653

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 1653 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 14-12 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/14-12)

Sec. 14-12. Hospital rate reform payment system. The hospital payment system pursuant to Section 14-11 of this Article shall be as follows:

(a) Inpatient hospital services. Effective for discharges on and after July 1, 2014, reimbursement for inpatient general acute care services shall utilize the All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Grouping (APR-DRG) software, version 30, distributed by 3M^{TM} Health Information System.

(1) The Department shall establish Medicaid weighting factors to be used in the reimbursement system established under this subsection. Initial weighting factors shall be the weighting factors as published by 3M Health Information System, associated with Version 30.0 adjusted for the Illinois experience.

(2) The Department shall establish a statewide-standardized amount to be used in the inpatient reimbursement system. The Department shall publish these amounts on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(3) In addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop adjusters to adjust the rate of reimbursement for critical Medicaid providers or services for trauma, transplantation services, perinatal care, and Graduate Medical Education (GME).

(4) The Department shall develop add-on payments to account for exceptionally costly inpatient stays, consistent with Medicare outlier principles. Outlier fixed loss thresholds may be updated to control for excessive growth in outlier payments no more frequently than on an annual basis, but at least triennially. Upon updating the fixed loss thresholds, the Department shall be required to update base rates within 12 months.

(5) The Department shall define those hospitals or distinct parts of hospitals that shall be exempt from the APR-DRG reimbursement system established under this Section. The Department shall publish these hospitals' inpatient rates on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(6) Beginning July 1, 2014 and ending on June 30, 2024, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop an adjustor to adjust the rate of reimbursement for safety-net hospitals defined in Section 5-5e.1 of this Code excluding pediatric hospitals.

(7) Beginning July 1, 2014, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop an adjustor to adjust the rate of reimbursement for Illinois freestanding inpatient psychiatric hospitals that are not designated as children's hospitals by the Department but are primarily treating patients under the age of 21.

(7.5) (Blank).

(8) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall adjust the rate of reimbursement for hospitals designated by the Department of Public Health as a Perinatal Level II or II+ center by applying the same adjustor that is applied to Perinatal and Obstetrical care cases for Perinatal Level III centers, as of December 31, 2017.

(9) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall apply the same adjustor that is applied to trauma cases as of December 31, 2017 to inpatient claims to treat patients with burns, including, but not limited to, APR-DRGs 841, 842, 843, and 844.

(10) Beginning July 1, 2018, the statewide-standardized amount for inpatient general acute care services shall be uniformly increased so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of this subsection and paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b) multiplied by 40%.

(11) Beginning July 1, 2018, the reimbursement for inpatient rehabilitation services shall be increased by the addition of a $96 per day add-on.

(b) Outpatient hospital services. Effective for dates of service on and after July 1, 2014, reimbursement for outpatient services shall utilize the Enhanced Ambulatory Procedure Grouping (EAPG) software, version 3.7 distributed by 3M^{TM} Health Information System.

(1) The Department shall establish Medicaid weighting factors to be used in the reimbursement system established under this subsection. The initial weighting factors shall be the weighting factors as published by 3M Health Information System, associated with Version 3.7.

(2) The Department shall establish service specific statewide-standardized amounts to be used in the reimbursement system.

(A) The initial statewide standardized amounts, with the labor portion adjusted by the Calendar Year 2013 Medicare Outpatient Prospective Payment System wage index with reclassifications, shall be published by the Department on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(B) The Department shall establish adjustments to the statewide-standardized amounts for each Critical Access Hospital, as designated by the Department of Public Health in accordance with 42 CFR 485, Subpart F. For outpatient services provided on or before June 30, 2018, the EAPG standardized amounts are determined separately for each critical access hospital such that simulated EAPG payments using outpatient base period paid claim data plus payments under Section 5A-12.4 of this Code net of the associated tax costs are equal to the estimated costs of outpatient base period claims data with a rate year cost inflation factor applied.

(3) In addition to the statewide-standardized amounts, the Department shall develop adjusters to adjust the rate of reimbursement for critical Medicaid hospital outpatient providers or services, including outpatient high volume or safety-net hospitals. Beginning July 1, 2018, the outpatient high volume adjustor shall be increased to increase annual expenditures associated with this adjustor by $79,200,000, based on the State Fiscal Year 2015 base year data and this adjustor shall apply to public hospitals, except for large public hospitals, as defined under 89 Ill. Adm. Code 148.25(a).

(4) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide standardized amounts, the Department shall make an add-on payment for outpatient expensive devices and drugs. This add-on payment shall at least apply to claim lines that: (i) are assigned with one of the following EAPGs: 490, 1001 to 1020, and coded with one of the following revenue codes: 0274 to 0276, 0278; or (ii) are assigned with one of the following EAPGs: 430 to 441, 443, 444, 460 to 465, 495, 496, 1090. The add-on payment shall be calculated as follows: the claim line's covered charges multiplied by the hospital's total acute cost to charge ratio, less the claim line's EAPG payment plus $1,000, multiplied by 0.8.

(5) Beginning July 1, 2018, the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services shall be increased by a uniform percentage so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to no less than the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (a) and paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection multiplied by 46%.

(6) Effective for dates of service on or after July 1, 2018, the Department shall

establish adjustments to the statewide-standardized amounts for each Critical Access Hospital, as designated by the Department of Public Health in accordance with 42 CFR 485, Subpart F, such that each Critical Access Hospital's standardized amount for outpatient services shall be increased by the applicable uniform percentage determined pursuant to paragraph (5) of this subsection. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the adjustments required under this paragraph (6) by Public Act 100-1181 shall be applied retroactively to claims for dates of service provided on or after July 1, 2018.

(7) Effective for dates of service on or after March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181), the Department shall recalculate and implement an updated statewide-standardized amount for outpatient services provided by hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals to reflect the applicable uniform percentage determined pursuant to paragraph (5).

(1) Any recalculation to the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services provided by hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals shall be the amount necessary to achieve the increase in the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services increased by a uniform percentage, so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to no less than the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (a) and paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection, for all hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals, multiplied by 46%.

(2) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the recalculations required under this paragraph (7) by Public Act 100-1181 shall be applied prospectively to claims for dates of service provided on or after March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181) and that no recoupment or repayment by the Department or an MCO of payments attributable to recalculation under this paragraph (7), issued to the hospital for dates of service on or after July 1, 2018 and before March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181), shall be permitted.

(8) The Department shall ensure that all necessary adjustments to the managed care organization capitation base rates necessitated by the adjustments under subparagraph (6) or (7) of this subsection are completed and applied retroactively in accordance with Section 5-30.8 of this Code within 90 days of March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181).

(9) Within 60 days after federal approval of the change made to the assessment in Section 5A-2 by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Department shall incorporate into the EAPG system for outpatient services those services performed by hospitals currently billed through the Non-Institutional Provider billing system.

(c) In consultation with the hospital community, the Department is authorized to replace 89 Ill. Admin. Code 152.150 as published in 38 Ill. Reg. 4980 through 4986 within 12 months of June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651). If the Department does not replace these rules within 12 months of June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651), the rules in effect for 152.150 as published in 38 Ill. Reg. 4980 through 4986 shall remain in effect until modified by rule by the Department. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to mandate that the Department file a replacement rule.

(d) Transition period. There shall be a transition period to the reimbursement systems authorized under this Section that shall begin on the effective date of these systems and continue until June 30, 2018, unless extended by rule by the Department. To help provide an orderly and predictable transition to the new reimbursement systems and to preserve and enhance access to the hospital services during this transition, the Department shall allocate a transitional hospital access pool of at least $290,000,000 annually so that transitional hospital access payments are made to hospitals.

(1) After the transition period, the Department may begin incorporating the transitional hospital access pool into the base rate structure; however, the transitional hospital access payments in effect on June 30, 2018 shall continue to be paid, if continued under Section 5A-16.

(2) After the transition period, if the Department reduces payments from the transitional hospital access pool, it shall increase base rates, develop new adjustors, adjust current adjustors, develop new hospital access payments based on updated information, or any combination thereof by an amount equal to the decreases proposed in the transitional hospital access pool payments, ensuring that the entire transitional hospital access pool amount shall continue to be used for hospital payments.

(d-5) Hospital and health care transformation program. The Department shall develop a hospital and health care transformation program to provide financial assistance to hospitals in transforming their services and care models to better align with the needs of the communities they serve. The payments authorized in this Section shall be subject to approval by the federal government.

(1) Phase 1. In State fiscal years 2019 through 2020, the Department shall allocate funds from the transitional access hospital pool to create a hospital transformation pool of at least $262,906,870 annually and make hospital transformation payments to hospitals. Subject to Section 5A-

16, in State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an Illinois hospital that received either a transitional hospital access payment under subsection (d) or a supplemental payment under subsection (f) of this Section in State fiscal year 2018, shall receive a hospital transformation payment as follows:

(A) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is equal to or greater than 45%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 100% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(B) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is equal to or greater than 25% but less than 45%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 75% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(C) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is less than 25%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 50% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(2) Phase 2.

(A) The funding amount from phase one shall be incorporated into directed payment and pass-through payment methodologies described in Section 5A-12.7.

(B) Because there are communities in Illinois that experience significant health care disparities due to systemic racism, as recently emphasized by the COVID-19 pandemic, aggravated by social determinants of health and a lack of sufficiently allocated healthcare resources, particularly community-based services, preventive care, obstetric care, chronic disease management, and specialty care, the Department shall establish a health care transformation program that shall be supported by the transformation funding pool. It is the intention of the General Assembly that innovative partnerships funded by the pool must be designed to establish or improve integrated health care delivery systems that will provide significant access to the Medicaid and uninsured populations in their communities, as well as improve health care equity. It is also the intention of the General Assembly that partnerships recognize and address the disparities revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the need for post-COVID care. During State fiscal years 2021 through 2027, the hospital and health care transformation program shall be supported by an annual transformation funding pool of up to $150,000,000, pending federal matching funds, to be allocated during the specified fiscal years for the purpose of facilitating hospital and health care transformation. No disbursement of moneys for transformation projects from the transformation funding pool described under this Section shall be considered an award, a grant, or an expenditure of grant funds. Funding agreements made in accordance with the transformation program shall be considered purchases of care under the Illinois Procurement Code, and funds shall be expended by the Department in a manner that maximizes federal funding to expend the entire allocated amount.

The Department shall convene, within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, a workgroup that includes subject matter experts on healthcare disparities and stakeholders from distressed communities, which could be a subcommittee of the Medicaid Advisory Committee, to review and provide recommendations on how Department policy, including health care transformation, can improve health disparities and the impact on communities disproportionately affected by COVID-19. The workgroup shall consider and make recommendations on the following issues: a community safety-net designation of certain hospitals, racial equity, and a regional partnership to bring additional specialty services to communities. ~~Whereas there are communities in Illinois that suffer from significant health care disparities aggravated by social determinants of health and a lack of sufficiently allocated healthcare resources, particularly community-based services and preventive care, there is established a new hospital and health care transformation program, which shall be supported by a transformation funding pool. An application for funding from the hospital and health care transformation program may incorporate the campus of a hospital closed after January 1, 2018 or a hospital that has provided notice of its intent to close pursuant to Section 8.7 of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act. During State Fiscal Years 2021 through 2023, the hospital and health care transformation program shall be supported by an annual transformation funding pool of at least $150,000,000 to be allocated during the specified fiscal years for the purpose of facilitating hospital and health care transformation. The Department shall not allocate funds associated with the hospital and health care transformation pool as established in this subparagraph until the General Assembly has established in law or resolution, further criteria for dispersal or allocation of those funds after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 101st General Assembly.~~

(C) As provided in paragraph (9) of Section 3 of the Illinois Health Facilities

Planning Act, any hospital participating in the transformation program may be excluded from the requirements of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act for those projects related to the hospital's transformation. To be eligible, the hospital must submit to the Health Facilities and Services Review Board approval from the Department that the project is a part of the hospital's transformation.

(D) As provided in subsection (a-20) of Section 32.5 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, a hospital that received hospital transformation payments under this Section may convert to a freestanding emergency center. To be eligible for such a conversion, the hospital must submit to the Department of Public Health approval from the Department that the project is a part of the hospital's transformation.

(E) Criteria for proposals. To be eligible for funding under this Section, a transformation proposal shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) the proposal shall be designed based on community needs assessment completed by either a University partner or other qualified entity with significant community input;

(ii) the proposal shall be a collaboration among providers across the care and community spectrum, including preventative care, primary care specialty care, hospital services, mental health and substance abuse services, as well as community-based entities that address the social determinants of health;

(iii) the proposal shall be specifically designed to improve healthcare outcomes and reduce healthcare disparities, and improve the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of care delivery;

(iv) the proposal shall have specific measurable metrics related to disparities that will be tracked by the Department and made public by the Department;

(v) the proposal shall include a commitment to include Business Enterprise Program certified vendors or other entities controlled and managed by minorities or women; and

(vi) the proposal shall specifically increase access to primary, preventive, or specialty care.

(F) Entities eligible to be funded.

(i) Proposals for funding should come from collaborations operating in one of the most distressed communities in Illinois as determined by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index for Illinois and areas disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 or from rural areas of Illinois.

(ii) The Department shall prioritize partnerships from distressed communities, which include Business Enterprise Program certified vendors or other entities controlled and managed by minorities or women and also include one or more of the following: safety-net hospitals, critical access hospitals, the campuses of hospitals that have closed since January 1, 2018, or other healthcare providers designed to address specific healthcare disparities, including the impact of COVID-19 on individuals and the community and the need for post-COVID care. All funded proposals must include specific measurable goals and metrics related to improved outcomes and reduced disparities which shall be tracked by the Department.

(iii) The Department should target the funding in the following ways: $30,000,000 of transformation funds to projects that are a collaboration between a safety-net hospital, particularly community safety-net hospitals, and other providers and designed to address specific healthcare disparities, $20,000,000 of transformation funds to collaborations between safety-net hospitals and a larger hospital partner that increases specialty care in distressed communities, $30,000,000 of transformation funds to projects that are a collaboration between hospitals and other providers in distressed areas of the State designed to address specific healthcare disparities, $15,000,000 to collaborations between critical access hospitals and other providers designed to address specific healthcare disparities, and $15,000,000 to cross-provider collaborations designed to address specific healthcare disparities, and $5,000,000 to collaborations that focus on workforce development.

(iv) The Department may allocate up to $5,000,000 for planning, racial equity analysis, or consulting resources for the Department or entities without the resources to develop a plan to meet the criteria of this Section. Any contract for consulting services issued by the Department under this subparagraph shall comply with the provisions of Section 5-45 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act. Based on availability of federal funding, the Department may directly procure consulting services or provide funding to the collaboration. The provision of resources under this subparagraph is not a guarantee that a project will be approved.

(v) The Department shall take steps to ensure that safety-net hospitals operating in under-resourced communities receive priority access to hospital and healthcare transformation funds, including consulting funds, as provided under this Section.

(G) Process for submitting and approving projects for distressed communities. The Department shall issue a template for application. The Department shall post any proposal received on the Department's

website for at least 2 weeks for public comment, and any such public comment shall also be considered in the review process. Applicants may request that proprietary financial information be redacted from publicly posted proposals and the Department in its discretion may agree. Proposals for each distressed community must include all of the following:

(i) A detailed description of how the project intends to affect the goals outlined in this subsection, describing new interventions, new technology, new structures, and other changes to the healthcare delivery system planned.

(ii) A detailed description of the racial and ethnic makeup of the entities' board and leadership positions and the salaries of the executive staff of entities in the partnership that is seeking to obtain funding under this Section.

(iii) A complete budget, including an overall timeline and a detailed pathway to sustainability within a 5-year period, specifying other sources of funding, such as in-kind, cost-sharing, or private donations, particularly for capital needs. There is an expectation that parties to the transformation project dedicate resources to the extent they are able and that these expectations are delineated separately for each entity in the proposal.

(iv) A description of any new entities formed or other legal relationships between collaborating entities and how funds will be allocated among participants.

(v) A timeline showing the evolution of sites and specific services of the project over a 5-year period, including services available to the community by site.

(vi) Clear milestones indicating progress toward the proposed goals of the proposal as checkpoints along the way to continue receiving funding. The Department is authorized to refine these milestones in agreements, and is authorized to impose reasonable penalties, including repayment of funds, for substantial lack of progress.

(vii) A clear statement of the level of commitment the project will include for minorities and women in contracting opportunities, including as equity partners where applicable, or as subcontractors and suppliers in all phases of the project.

(viii) If the community study utilized is not the study commissioned and published by the Department, the applicant must define the methodology used, including documentation of clear community participation.

(ix) A description of the process used in collaborating with all levels of government in the community served in the development of the project, including, but not limited to, legislators and officials of other units of local government.

(x) Documentation of a community input process in the community served, including links to proposal materials on public websites.

(xi) Verifiable project milestones and quality metrics that will be impacted by transformation. These project milestones and quality metrics must be identified with improvement targets that must be met.

(xii) Data on the number of existing employees by various job categories and wage levels by the zip code of the employees' residence and benchmarks for the continued maintenance and improvement of these levels. The proposal must also describe any retraining or other workforce development planned for the new project.

(xiii) If a new entity is created by the project, a description of how the board will be reflective of the community served by the proposal.

(xiv) An explanation of how the proposal will address the existing disparities that exacerbated the impact of COVID-19 and the need for post-COVID care in the community, if applicable.

(xv) An explanation of how the proposal is designed to increase access to care, including specialty care based upon the community's needs.

(H) The Department shall evaluate proposals for compliance with the criteria listed under subparagraph (G). Proposals meeting all of the criteria may be eligible for funding with the areas of focus prioritized as described in item (ii) of subparagraph (F). Based on the funds available, the Department may negotiate funding agreements with approved applicants to maximize federal funding. Nothing in this subsection requires that an approved project be funded to the level requested. Agreements shall specify the amount of funding anticipated annually, the methodology of payments, the limit on the number of years such funding may be provided, and the milestones and quality metrics that must be met by the projects in order to continue to receive funding during each year of the program. Agreements shall specify the terms and conditions under which a health care facility that receives funds under a purchase of care agreement and closes in violation of the terms of the agreement must pay an early closure fee no greater than 50% of the funds it received under the agreement, prior to the Health Facilities and Services Review Board considering an application for closure of the facility. Any project that is funded shall be required to

provide quarterly written progress reports, in a form prescribed by the Department, and at a minimum shall include the progress made in achieving any milestones or metrics or Business Enterprise Program commitments in its plan. The Department may reduce or end payments, as set forth in transformation plans, if milestones or metrics or Business Enterprise Program commitments are not achieved. The Department shall seek to make payments from the transformation fund in a manner that is eligible for federal matching funds.

In reviewing the proposals, the Department shall take into account the needs of the community, data from the study commissioned by the Department from the University of Illinois-Chicago if applicable, feedback from public comment on the Department's website, as well as how the proposal meets the criteria listed under subparagraph (G). Alignment with the Department's overall strategic initiatives shall be an important factor. To the extent that fiscal year funding is not adequate to fund all eligible projects that apply, the Department shall prioritize applications that most comprehensively and effectively address the criteria listed under subparagraph (G).

(3) (Blank).

(4) Hospital Transformation Review Committee. There is created the Hospital Transformation Review Committee. The Committee shall consist of 14 members. No later than 30 days after March 12, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-581), the 4 legislative leaders shall each appoint 3 members; the Governor shall appoint the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or his or her designee, as a member; and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services shall appoint one member. Any vacancy shall be filled by the applicable appointing authority within 15 calendar days. The members of the Committee shall select a Chair and a Vice-Chair from among its members, provided that the Chair and Vice-Chair cannot be appointed by the same appointing authority and must be from different political parties. The Chair shall have the authority to establish a meeting schedule and convene meetings of the Committee, and the Vice-Chair shall have the authority to convene meetings in the absence of the Chair. The Committee may establish its own rules with respect to meeting schedule, notice of meetings, and the disclosure of documents; however, the Committee shall not have the power to subpoena individuals or documents and any rules must be approved by 9 of the 14 members. The Committee shall perform the functions described in this Section and advise and consult with the Director in the administration of this Section. In addition to reviewing and approving the policies, procedures, and rules for the hospital and health care transformation program, the Committee shall consider and make recommendations related to qualifying criteria and payment methodologies related to safety-net hospitals and children's hospitals. Members of the Committee appointed by the legislative leaders shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission, not the Executive Ethics Commission, and all requests under the Freedom of Information Act shall be directed to the applicable Freedom of Information officer for the General Assembly. The Department shall provide operational support to the Committee as necessary. The Committee is dissolved on April 1, 2019.

(e) Beginning 36 months after initial implementation, the Department shall update the reimbursement components in subsections (a) and (b), including standardized amounts and weighting factors, and at least triennially and no more frequently than annually thereafter. The Department shall publish these updates on its website no later than 30 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(f) Continuation of supplemental payments. Any supplemental payments authorized under Illinois Administrative Code 148 effective January 1, 2014 and that continue during the period of July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 shall remain in effect as long as the assessment imposed by Section 5A-2 that is in effect on December 31, 2017 remains in effect.

(g) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (f) of this Section and notwithstanding the changes authorized under Section 5-5b.1, any updates to the system shall not result in any diminishment of the overall effective rates of reimbursement as of the implementation date of the new system (July 1, 2014). These updates shall not preclude variations in any individual component of the system or hospital rate variations. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the Department from increasing the rates of reimbursement or developing payments to ensure access to hospital services. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to guarantee a minimum amount of spending in the aggregate or per hospital as spending may be impacted by factors, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals in the medical assistance program and the severity of illness of the individuals.

(h) The Department shall have the authority to modify by rulemaking any changes to the rates or methodologies in this Section as required by the federal government to obtain federal financial participation for expenditures made under this Section.

(i) Except for subsections (g) and (h) of this Section, the Department shall, pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, provide for presentation at the June 2014 hearing of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) additional written notice to JCAR of the

following rules in order to commence the second notice period for the following rules: rules published in the Illinois Register, rule dated February 21, 2014 at 38 Ill. Reg. 4559 (Medical Payment), 4628 (Specialized Health Care Delivery Systems), 4640 (Hospital Services), 4932 (Diagnostic Related Grouping (DRG) Prospective Payment System (PPS)), and 4977 (Hospital Reimbursement Changes), and published in the Illinois Register dated March 21, 2014 at 38 Ill. Reg. 6499 (Specialized Health Care Delivery Systems) and 6505 (Hospital Services).

(j) Out-of-state hospitals. Beginning July 1, 2018, for purposes of determining for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020 and subsequent fiscal years the hospitals eligible for the payments authorized under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, the Department shall include out-of-state hospitals that are designated a Level I pediatric trauma center or a Level I trauma center by the Department of Public Health as of December 1, 2017.

(k) The Department shall notify each hospital and managed care organization, in writing, of the impact of the updates under this Section at least 30 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 100-1181, eff. 3-8-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Aquino, **House Bill No. 1653** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 57; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Sims
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Stadelman
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Steans
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Stewart
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stoller
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Syverson
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Tracy
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Van Pelt
Crowe	Johnson	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Villivalam
Cunningham	Joyce	Plummer	Wilcox
Curran	Koehler	Rezin	Mr. President
DeWitte	Landek	Righter	
Ellman	Lightford	Rose	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Schimpf	

The following voted in the negative:

Oberweis

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Gillespie, **House Bill No. 2263** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Gillespie offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 2263

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 2263 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 2-3.130, 10-20.33, and 34-18.20 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.130)

Sec. 2-3.130. Isolated time out, time ~~Time~~ out , and physical restraint rules; grant program; third-party assistance; goals and plans.

(a) For purposes of this Section, "isolated time out", "physical restraint", and "time out" have the meanings given to those terms under Section 10-20.33.

(b) The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules governing the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint in the public schools. The rules shall include provisions governing the documentation and reporting ~~recordkeeping~~ that is required each time these interventions ~~when physical restraint or more restrictive forms of time out~~ are used.

The rules adopted by the State Board shall include a procedure by which a person who believes a violation of Section 10-20.33 or 34-18.20 has occurred may file a complaint. The rules adopted by the State Board shall include training requirements that must be included in training programs used to train and certify school personnel.

The State Board shall establish procedures for progressive enforcement actions to ensure that schools fully comply with the documentation and reporting requirements for isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint established by rule, which shall include meaningful and appropriate sanctions for the failure to comply, including the failure to report to the parent or guardian and to the State Board, the failure to timely report, and the failure to provide detailed documentation.

(c) Subject to appropriation, the State Board must create a grant program for school districts and special education cooperatives and charter schools approved by the State Board to implement school-wide, culturally sensitive, and trauma-informed practices, positive behavioral interventions and supports, and restorative practices within a multi-tiered system of support aimed at reducing the need for interventions, such as isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint.

(d) Subject to the Illinois Procurement Code, the Illinois School Student Records Act, the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the State Board may contract with a third party to provide assistance with the oversight and monitoring of the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint by school districts.

(e) The State Board shall establish goals within 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, with specific benchmarks, for schools to accomplish the systemic reduction of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint within 3 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The State Board shall engage in meaningful consultation with stakeholders to establish the goals, including in the review and evaluation of the data submitted. Each school board shall create a time out and physical restraint oversight team that includes, but is not limited to, teachers, paraprofessionals, school service personnel, and administrators to develop (i) a school-specific plan for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint in accordance with the goals and benchmarks established by the State Board and (ii) procedures to implement the plan developed by the team.

The progress toward the reduction and eventual elimination of the use of isolated time out and physical restraint shall be measured by the reduction in the overall number of incidents of those interventions and the total number of students subjected to those interventions. In limited cases, upon written application made by a school district and approved by the State Board based on criteria developed by the State Board to show good cause, the reduction in the use of those interventions may be measured by the frequency of the use of those interventions on individual students and the student population as a whole. The State Board shall specify a date for submission of the plans. School districts shall submit a report once each year for 3 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly to the State Board on the progress made toward achieving the goals and benchmarks established by the State Board and

modify their plans as necessary to satisfy those goals and benchmarks. School districts shall notify parents and guardians that the plans and reports are available for review. On or before June 30, 2023, the State Board shall issue a report to the General Assembly on the progress made by schools to achieve those goals and benchmarks. The required plans shall include, but not be limited to, the specific actions that are to be taken to:

(1) reduce and eventually eliminate a reliance on isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint for behavioral interventions and develop noncoercive environments;

(2) develop individualized student plans that are oriented toward prevention of the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint with the intent that a plan be separate and apart from a student's individualized education program or a student's plan for services under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

(3) ensure that appropriate school personnel are fully informed of the student's history, including any history of physical or sexual abuse, and other relevant medical and mental health information, except that any disclosure of student information must be consistent with federal and State laws and rules governing student confidentiality and privacy rights; and

(4) support a vision for cultural change that reinforces the following:

(A) positive behavioral interventions and support rather than isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint;

(B) effective ways to de-escalate situations to avoid isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint;

(C) crisis intervention techniques that utilize alternatives to isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint; and

(D) use of debriefing meetings to reassess what occurred and why it occurred and to think through ways to prevent use of the intervention the next time.

(f) A school is exempt from the requirement to submit a plan and the annual reports under subsection (e) if the school is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State Board that (i) within the previous 3 years, the school district has never engaged in the use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and (ii) the school has adopted a written policy that prohibits the use isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint on a student and is able to demonstrate the enforcement of that policy.

(g) The State Board shall establish a system of ongoing review, auditing, and monitoring to ensure that schools comply with the documentation and reporting requirements and meet the State Board's established goals and benchmarks for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint.

(Source: P.A. 91-600, eff. 8-14-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.33)

Sec. 10-20.33. Time out, isolated time out, ~~and physical~~ restraint , and necessities; limitations and prohibitions.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint on children and youth carries risks to the health and safety of students and staff; therefore, the ultimate goal is to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of those interventions. The General Assembly also finds and declares that the State Board of Education must take affirmative action to lead and support schools in transforming the school culture to reduce and eliminate the use of all such interventions over time.

(b) In this Section:

"Chemical restraint" means the use of medication to control a student's behavior or to restrict a student's freedom of movement. "Chemical restraint" does not include medication that is legally prescribed and administered as part of a student's regular medical regimen to manage behavioral symptoms and treat medical symptoms.

"Isolated time out" means the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a time out room or other enclosure outside of the classroom without a supervising adult in the time out room or enclosure.

"Isolated time out" or "time out" does not include a student-initiated or student-requested break, a student-initiated sensory break or a teacher-initiated sensory break that may include a sensory room containing sensory tools to assist a student to calm and de-escalate, an in-school suspension or detention, or any other appropriate disciplinary measure, including the student's brief removal to the hallway or similar environment.

"Mechanical restraint" means the use of any device or equipment to limit a student's movement or to hold a student immobile. "Mechanical restraint" does not include any restraint used to (i) treat a student's medical needs; (ii) protect a student who is known to be at risk of injury resulting from a lack of coordination or frequent loss of consciousness; (iii) position a student with physical disabilities in a manner

specified in the student's individualized education program, federal Section 504 plan, or other plan of care; (iv) provide a supplementary aid, service, or accommodation, including, but not limited to, assistive technology that provides proprioceptive input or aids in self-regulation; or (v) promote student safety in vehicles used to transport students.

"Physical restraint" or "restraint" means holding a student or otherwise restricting a student's movements. "Physical restraint" or "restraint" does not include momentary periods of physical restriction by direct person to person contact, without the aid of material or mechanical devices, that are accomplished with limited force and that are designed to prevent a student from completing an act that would result in potential physical harm to himself, herself, or another or damage to property.

"Prone physical restraint" means a physical restraint in which a student is held face down on the floor or other surface and physical pressure is applied to the student's body to keep the student in the prone position.

"Time out" means a behavior management technique for the purpose of calming or de-escalation that involves the involuntary monitored separation of a student from classmates with a trained adult for part of the school day, only for a brief time, in a non-locked setting.

(c) Isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint, other than prone physical restraint, may be used only if (i) the student's behavior presents an imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or to others; (ii) other less restrictive and intrusive measures have been tried and have proven to be ineffective in stopping the imminent danger of serious physical harm; (iii) there is no known medical contraindication to its use on the student; and (iv) the school staff member or members applying the use of time out, isolated time out, or physical restraint on a student have been trained in its safe application, as established by rule by the State Board of Education. Isolated time out is allowed only under limited circumstances as set forth in this Section. If all other requirements under this Section are met, isolated time out may be used only if the adult in the time out room or enclosure is in imminent danger of serious physical harm because the student is unable to cease actively engaging in extreme physical aggression.

Prone restraint, mechanical restraint, and chemical restraint are prohibited.

(d) The ~~Until rules are adopted under Section 2-3.130 of this Code, the~~ use of any of the following rooms or enclosures for an isolated time out or time out purposes is prohibited:

(1) a locked room or a room in which the door is obstructed, prohibiting it from opening ~~other than one with a locking mechanism that engages only when a key or handle is being held by a person~~;

(2) a confining space such as a closet or box;

(3) a room where the student cannot be continually observed; or

(4) any other room or enclosure or time out procedure that is contrary to current rules adopted by ~~guidelines of~~ the

State Board of Education.

(e) The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a person, including, without limitation, the denial or unreasonable delay in the provision of the following, is prohibited:

(1) food or liquid at a time when it is customarily served;

(2) medication; or

(3) the use of a restroom.

(f) (Blank). ~~The use of physical restraints is prohibited except when (i) the student poses a physical risk to himself, herself, or others, (ii) there is no medical contraindication to its use, and (iii) the staff applying the restraint have been trained in its safe application. For the purposes of this Section, "restraint" does not include momentary periods of physical restriction by direct person-to-person contact, without the aid of material or mechanical devices, accomplished with limited force and that are designed (i) to prevent a student from completing an act that would result in potential physical harm to himself, herself, or another or damage to property or (ii) to remove a disruptive student who is unwilling to voluntarily leave the area. The use of physical restraints that meet the requirements of this Section may be included in a student's individualized education plan where deemed appropriate by the student's individualized education plan team.~~

(g) Following each incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, but no later than 2 school days after the incident, the principal or another designated administrator shall notify the student's parent or guardian that he or she may request a meeting with appropriate school personnel to discuss the incident. This meeting shall be held separate and apart from meetings held in accordance with the student's individualized education program or from meetings held in accordance with the student's plan for services under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. If a parent or guardian requests a meeting, the meeting shall be convened within 2 school days after the request, provided that the 2-school day limitation shall be extended if requested by the parent or guardian. The parent or guardian may also request that the meeting be convened via telephone or video conference.

The meeting shall include the student, if appropriate, at least one school staff member involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, the student's parent or guardian, and at least one appropriate school staff member not involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, such as a social worker, psychologist, nurse, or behavioral specialist. During the meeting, the school staff member or members involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, the student, and the student's parent or guardian, if applicable, shall be provided an opportunity to describe (i) the events that occurred prior to the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and any actions that were taken by school personnel or the student leading up to the incident; (ii) the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint; and (iii) the events that occurred or the actions that were taken following the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and whether the student returned to regular school activities and, if not, how the student spent the remainder of the school day. All parties present at the meeting shall have the opportunity to discuss what school personnel could have done differently to avoid the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and what alternative courses of action, if any, the school can take to support the student and to avoid the future use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint. At no point may a student be excluded from school solely because a meeting has not occurred.

A summary of the meeting and any agreements or conclusions reached during the meeting shall be documented in writing and shall become part of the student's school record. A copy of the documents shall be provided to the student's parent or guardian. If a parent or guardian does not request a meeting within 10 school days after the school has provided the documents to the parent or guardian or if a parent or guardian fails to attend a requested meeting, that fact shall be documented as part of the student's school record.

(h) Whenever isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is used ~~physical restraints are used~~, school personnel shall fully document and report to the State Board of Education the incident, including the events leading up to the incident, what alternative measures that are less restrictive and intrusive were used prior to the use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, why those measures were ineffective or deemed inappropriate, the type of restraint, isolated time out, or time out that was used, the length of time the student was in isolated time out or time out or was ~~is~~ restrained, and the staff involved. The parents or guardian of a student and the State Superintendent of Education shall be informed whenever isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is ~~restraints are~~ used.

Schools shall provide parents and guardians with the following information, to be developed by the State Board and which may be incorporated into the State Board's prescribed physical restraint and time out form at the discretion of the State Board, after each incident in which isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is used during the school year, in printed form or, upon the written request of the parent or guardian, by email:

(1) a copy of the standards for when isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint can be used;

(2) information about the rights of parents, guardians, and students; and

(3) information about the parent's or guardian's right to file a complaint with the State Superintendent of Education, the complaint process, and other information to assist the parent or guardian in navigating the complaint process.

(i) Any use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint that is permitted by a school board's policy shall be implemented in accordance with written procedures.

(Source: P.A. 91-600, eff. 8-14-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.20)

Sec. 34-18.20. Time out, isolated time out, ~~and physical~~ restraint , and necessities; limitations and prohibitions.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that the use of isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint on children and youth carries risks to the health and safety of students and staff; therefore, the ultimate goal is to reduce and eventually eliminate the use of those interventions. The General Assembly also finds and declares that the State Board of Education must take affirmative action to lead and support schools in transforming the school culture to reduce and eliminate the use of all such interventions over time.

(b) In this Section:

"Chemical restraint" means the use of medication to control a student's behavior or to restrict a student's freedom of movement. "Chemical restraint" does not include medication that is legally prescribed and administered as part of a student's regular medical regimen to manage behavioral symptoms and treat medical symptoms.

"Isolated time out" means the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a time out room or other enclosure outside of the classroom without a supervising adult in the time out room or enclosure.

"Isolated time out" or "time out" does not include a student-initiated or student-requested break, a student-initiated sensory break or a teacher-initiated sensory break that may include a sensory room containing sensory tools to assist a student to calm and de-escalate, an in-school suspension or detention, or any other appropriate disciplinary measure, including the student's brief removal to the hallway or similar environment.

"Mechanical restraint" means the use of any device or equipment to limit a student's movement or to hold a student immobile. "Mechanical restraint" does not include any restraint used to (i) treat a student's medical needs; (ii) protect a student who is known to be at risk of injury resulting from a lack of coordination or frequent loss of consciousness; (iii) position a student with physical disabilities in a manner specified in the student's individualized education program, federal Section 504 plan, or other plan of care; (iv) provide a supplementary aid, service, or accommodation, including, but not limited to, assistive technology that provides proprioceptive input or aids in self-regulation; or (v) promote student safety in vehicles used to transport students.

"Physical restraint" or "restraint" means holding a student or otherwise restricting a student's movements. "Physical restraint" or "restraint" does not include momentary periods of physical restriction by direct person to person contact, without the aid of material or mechanical devices, that are accomplished with limited force and that are designed to prevent a student from completing an act that would result in potential physical harm to himself, herself, or another or damage to property.

"Prone physical restraint" means a physical restraint in which a student is held face down on the floor or other surface and physical pressure is applied to the student's body to keep the student in the prone position.

"Time out" means a behavior management technique for the purpose of calming or de-escalation that involves the involuntary monitored separation of a student from classmates with a trained adult for part of the school day, only for a brief time, in a non-locked setting.

(c) Isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint, other than prone physical restraint, may be used only if (i) the student's behavior presents an imminent danger of serious physical harm to the student or to others; (ii) other less restrictive and intrusive measures have been tried and have proven to be ineffective in stopping the imminent danger of serious physical harm; (iii) there is no known medical contraindication to its use on the student; and (iv) the school staff member or members applying the use of time out, isolated time out, or physical restraint on a student have been trained in its safe application, as established by rule by the State Board of Education. Isolated time out is allowed only under limited circumstances as set forth in this Section. If all other requirements under this Section are met, isolated time out may be used only if the adult in the time out room or enclosure is in imminent danger of serious physical harm because the student is unable to cease actively engaging in extreme physical aggression.

Prone restraint, mechanical restraint, and chemical restraint are prohibited.

(d) The ~~Until rules are adopted under Section 2-3.130 of this Code, the~~ use of any of the following rooms or enclosures for an isolated time out or time out purposes is prohibited:

(1) a locked room or a room in which the door is obstructed, prohibiting it from opening ~~other than one with a locking mechanism that engages only when a key or handle is being held by a person~~;

(2) a confining space such as a closet or box;

(3) a room where the student cannot be continually observed; or

(4) any other room or enclosure or time out procedure that is contrary to current rules adopted by ~~guidelines of~~ the

State Board of Education.

(e) The deprivation of necessities needed to sustain the health of a person, including, without limitation, the denial or unreasonable delay in the provision of the following, is prohibited:

(1) food or liquid at a time when it is customarily served;

(2) medication; or

(3) the use of a restroom.

(f) (Blank). ~~The use of physical restraints is prohibited except when (i) the student poses a physical risk to himself, herself, or others, (ii) there is no medical contraindication to its use, and (iii) the staff applying the restraint have been trained in its safe application. For the purposes of this Section, "restraint" does not include momentary periods of physical restriction by direct person-to-person contact, without the aid of material or mechanical devices, accomplished with limited force and that are designed (i) to prevent a student from completing an act that would result in potential physical harm to himself, herself, or another or damage to property or (ii) to remove a disruptive student who is unwilling to voluntarily leave the area. The use of physical restraints that meet the requirements of this Section may be included in a student's individualized education plan where deemed appropriate by the student's individualized education plan team.~~

(g) Following each incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, but no later than 2 school days after the incident, the principal or another designated administrator shall notify the student's parent or guardian that he or she may request a meeting with appropriate school personnel to discuss the incident. This meeting shall be held separate and apart from meetings held in accordance with the student's individualized education program or from meetings held in accordance with the student's plan for services under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. If a parent or guardian requests a meeting, the meeting shall be convened within 2 school days after the request, provided that the 2-school day limitation shall be extended if requested by the parent or guardian. The parent or guardian may also request that the meeting be convened via telephone or video conference.

The meeting shall include the student, if appropriate, at least one school staff member involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, the student's parent or guardian, and at least one appropriate school staff member not involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, such as a social worker, psychologist, nurse, or behavioral specialist. During the meeting, the school staff member or members involved in the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, the student, and the student's parent or guardian, if applicable, shall be provided an opportunity to describe (i) the events that occurred prior to the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and any actions that were taken by school personnel or the student leading up to the incident; (ii) the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint; and (iii) the events that occurred or the actions that were taken following the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and whether the student returned to regular school activities and, if not, how the student spent the remainder of the school day. All parties present at the meeting shall have the opportunity to discuss what school personnel could have done differently to avoid the incident of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint and what alternative courses of action, if any, the school can take to support the student and to avoid the future use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint. At no point may a student be excluded from school solely because a meeting has not occurred.

A summary of the meeting and any agreements or conclusions reached during the meeting shall be documented in writing and shall become part of the student's school record. A copy of the documents shall be provided to the student's parent or guardian. If a parent or guardian does not request a meeting within 10 school days after the school has provided the documents to the parent or guardian or if a parent or guardian fails to attend a requested meeting, that fact shall be documented as part of the student's school record.

(h) Whenever isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is used ~~physical restraints are used~~, school personnel shall fully document and report to the State Board of Education the incident, including the events leading up to the incident, what alternative measures that are less restrictive and intrusive were used prior to the use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint, why those measures were ineffective or deemed inappropriate, the type of restraint, isolated time out, or time out that was used, the length of time the student was in isolated time out or time out or was ~~is~~ restrained, and the staff involved. The parents or guardian of a student and the State Superintendent of Education shall be informed whenever isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is ~~restraints are~~ used.

Schools shall provide parents and guardians with the following information, to be developed by the State Board and which may be incorporated into the State Board's prescribed physical restraint and time out form at the discretion of the State Board, after each incident in which isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint is used during the school year, in printed form or, upon the written request of the parent or guardian, by email:

(1) a copy of the standards for when isolated time out, time out, and physical restraint can be used;

(2) information about the rights of parents, guardians, and students; and

(3) information about the parent's or guardian's right to file a complaint with the State Superintendent of Education, the complaint process, and other information to assist the parent or guardian in navigating the complaint process.

(i) Any use of isolated time out, time out, or physical restraint that is permitted by the board's policy shall be implemented in accordance with written procedures.

(Source: P.A. 91-600, eff. 8-14-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Gillespie, **House Bill No. 2263** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 58; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Schimpf
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Sims
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stewart
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Stoller
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Syverson
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Tracy
Crowe	Johnson	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cunningham	Joyce	Peters	Villivalam
Curran	Koehler	Plummer	Wilcox
DeWitte	Landek	Rezin	Mr. President
Ellman	Lightford	Righter	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Morrison, **House Bill No. 3994** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Morrison offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 3994

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 3994 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-55, 17-13, and 19-6 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1A-55)

(Text of Section from P.A. 100-587)

Sec. 1A-55. Cyber security efforts. The State Board of Elections shall provide by rule, after at least 2 public hearings of the Board and in consultation with the election authorities, a Cyber Navigator Program to support the efforts of election authorities to defend against cyber breaches and detect and recover from cyber attacks. The rules shall include the Board's plan to allocate any resources received in accordance with the Help America Vote Act and provide that no less than half of any such funds received shall be allocated to the Cyber Navigator Program. The Cyber Navigator Program should be designed to provide equal support to all election authorities, with allowable modifications based on need. The remaining half of the Help America Vote Act funds shall be distributed as the State Board of Elections may determine, but no grants may be made to election authorities that do not participate in the Cyber Navigator Program.

In distribution of the remaining funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act, the Board may make such funds available to election authorities for the maintenance of secure collection sites for the return of vote by mail ballots.
(Source: P.A. 100-587, eff. 6-4-18.)

(Text of Section from P.A. 100-623)

Sec. 1A-55. Cyber security efforts. The Board shall adopt rules, after at least 2 public hearings of the Board and in consultation with election authorities, establishing a cyber navigator program to support election authorities' efforts to defend against cyber breaches and detect and recover from cyber attacks. The rules shall include the Board's plan to allocate any resources received in accordance with the federal Help America Vote Act and provide that no less than half of any funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act shall be allocated to the cyber navigator program. The cyber navigator program shall be designed to provide equal support to all elections authorities with some modifications allowable based on need. The remaining half of the federal Help America Vote Act funds shall be distributed as the Board sees fit, but no grants may be made to election authorities that do not participate in the cyber navigator program managed by the Board.

In distribution of the remaining funds received under the federal Help America Vote Act, the Board may make such funds available to election authorities for the maintenance of secure collection sites for the return of vote by mail ballots.
(Source: P.A. 100-623, eff. 7-20-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/17-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-13)

Sec. 17-13. (a) In the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections, or if the Board determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed by the election authority and that no accessible polling place, as defined by rule of the State Board of Elections, is available within a precinct nor is the election authority able to make a polling place within the precinct temporarily accessible, the Board, upon written application by the election authority, is authorized to grant an exemption from the accessibility requirements of the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (Public Law 98-435). Such exemption shall be valid for a period of 2 years.

(b) Any voter with a temporary or permanent disability who, because of structural features of the building in which the polling place is located, is unable to access or enter the polling place, may request that 2 judges of election of opposite party affiliation deliver a ballot to him or her at the point where he or she is unable to continue forward motion toward the polling place; but, in no case, shall a ballot be delivered to the voter beyond 50 feet of the entrance to the building in which the polling place is located. Such request shall be made to the election authority not later than the close of business at the election authority's office on the day before the election and on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The election authority shall notify the judges of election for the appropriate precinct polling places of such requests.

Weather permitting, 2 judges of election shall deliver to the voter with a disability the ballot which he or she is entitled to vote, a portable voting booth or other enclosure that will allow such voter to mark his or her ballot in secrecy, and a marking device.

(c) The voter must complete the entire voting process, including the application for ballot from which the judges of election shall compare the voter's signature with the signature on his or her registration record card in the precinct binder.

(d) Election authorities may establish curb-side voting for individuals to cast a ballot during early voting or on election day. An election authority's curb-side voting program shall designate at least 2 election judges from opposite parties per vehicle and the individual must have the option to mark the ballot without interference from the election judges.

After the voter has marked his or her ballot and placed it in the ballot envelope (or folded it in the manner prescribed for paper ballots), the 2 judges of election shall return the ballot to the polling place and give it to the judge in charge of the ballot box who shall deposit it therein.

Pollwatchers as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code shall be permitted to accompany the judges and observe the above procedure.

No assistance may be given to such voter in marking his or her ballot, unless the voter requests assistance and completes the affidavit required by Section 17-14 of this Code.
(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-6)

Sec. 19-6. Such vote by mail voter shall make and subscribe to the certifications provided for in the application and on the return envelope for the ballot, and such ballot or ballots shall be folded by such voter in the manner required to be folded before depositing the same in the ballot box, and be deposited in

such envelope and the envelope securely sealed. The voter shall then endorse his certificate upon the back of the envelope and the envelope shall be mailed in person by such voter, postage prepaid, to the election authority issuing the ballot or, if more convenient, it may be delivered in person, by either the voter or by any person authorized by the voter, or by a company licensed as a motor carrier of property by the Illinois Commerce Commission under the Illinois Commercial Transportation Law, which is engaged in the business of making deliveries.

Election authorities shall accept any vote by mail ballot returned, including ballots returned with insufficient or no postage. Election authorities may maintain one or more secure collection sites for the postage-free return of vote by mail ballots. Any election authority with collection sites shall collect all ballots returned each day at close of business and process them as required by this Code, including noting the day on which the ballot was returned. Ballots returned to such collection sites after close of business shall be dated as delivered the next day, with the exception of ballots delivered on election day, which shall be dated as received on election day. Election authorities shall permit electors to return vote by mail ballots at any collection site it has established through the close of polls on election day. All collection sites shall be secured by locks that may be opened only by election authority personnel. The State Board of Elections shall establish additional guidelines for the security of collection sites.

It shall be unlawful for any person not the voter or a person authorized by the voter to take the ballot and ballot envelope of a voter for deposit into the mail unless the ballot has been issued pursuant to application by a physically incapacitated elector under Section 3-3 or a hospitalized voter under Section 19-13, in which case any employee or person under the direction of the facility in which the elector or voter is located may deposit the ballot and ballot envelope into the mail. If the voter authorized a person to deliver the ballot to the election authority, the voter and the person authorized to deliver the ballot shall complete the authorization printed on the exterior envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot. The exterior of the envelope supplied by an election authority for the return of the vote by mail ballot shall include an authorization in substantially the following form:

I ..... (voter) authorize ..... to take the necessary steps to have this ballot delivered promptly to the office of the election authority.

....
Date Signature of voter

.....
Printed Name of Authorized Delivery Agent

.....
Signature of Authorized Delivery Agency

.....
Date Delivered to the Election Authority
(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)

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

The motion prevailed.
And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.
There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Morrison, **House Bill No. 3994** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 40; NAYS 18.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fine	Landek	Sims
Belt	Gillespie	Lightford	Stadelman
Bennett	Glowiak Hilton	Loughran Cappel	Steans
Bush	Harris	Manar	Van Pelt
Castro	Hastings	Martwick	Villanueva
Collins	Holmes	McGuire	Villivalam
Crowe	Hunter	Morrison	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Johnson	Muñoz	
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Murphy	
Ellman	Joyce	Pacione-Zayas	
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Peters	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	McClure	Righter	Syverson
Barickman	McConchie	Rose	Tracy
Curran	Oberweis	Schimpf	Wilcox
DeWitte	Plummer	Stewart	
Fowler	Rezin	Stoller	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Bush, **House Bill No. 377** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

Senators Fine - Feigenholtz – Morrison - Villivalam - Belt offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1609

WHEREAS, The first amendment to the Constitution established the United States as a country committed to the principles of tolerance and religious freedom, and the 14th amendment to the Constitution established equal protection of the laws as the heart of justice in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Adherence to these principles is vital to the progress of the American people and the diverse communities and religious groups of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Whether from the political right, center, or left, bigotry, discrimination, oppression, and anti-Semitism threaten American democracy;

WHEREAS, Anti-Semitism is the centuries-old bigotry and form of racism faced by Jewish people simply because they are Jews; and

WHEREAS, The appalling rise of hate speech and anti-Semitism across the country calls on all who value diversity, respect, and civility as the heart of a functioning democracy to stand united against bigotry and hate of all kinds; and

WHEREAS, There was a 37% increase in anti-Semitic incidents reported to the FBI between 2016-2017; and

WHEREAS, There were 1,564 religious-based incidents reported to the FBI in 2017, the second-highest level since statistics have been gathered; and

WHEREAS, On January 6, 2021, a gathering at the U.S. Capitol building inflicted atrocious vandalism and destruction at one of our nation's most sacred symbols of democracy, as well as caused the tragic death of a U.S. Capitol Police officer and the assault and injury of countless others; and

WHEREAS, This gathering drew hate groups from across the nation, many of whom brandished symbols of anti-Semitism as they invaded the building and threatened violence against lawmakers, staff, security guards, and other federal employees and against our very democracy; and

WHEREAS, The gathering has since spurred threats on state capitols, resulting in additional security measures here in the Illinois Capitol Complex; and

WHEREAS, The day before this horrific event, U.S. Congresswoman Mary Miller invoked Adolf Hitler's obscene methods for indoctrinating children by stating "whoever has youth has the future," with racism and fascism as a guidepost to ignite hate and violence; and

WHEREAS, An elected official, whether a member of congress or a state assembly, should be held to a higher standard; and

WHEREAS, Mary Miller should realize the pain her remarks caused for members of the Jewish community for whom the horrors of 6 million murdered Jews, of which 1.5 million were children, experienced at the hands of Nazi Germany strike at the core of the holocaust and elicit one of the darkest moments of history; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Jewish Legislative Caucus responded to this insensitive and disturbing remark by calling for Mary Miller's resignation in an online petition that has currently over 25,000 signatures; and

WHEREAS, Our legislative body must rise together against bigotry and refuse to accept hatred as our nation’s new normal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we condemn the hateful remarks of U.S. Congresswoman Mary Miller; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn anti-Semitic statements and acts as hateful expressions of intolerance; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we reject attempts to justify hate speech or violent attacks as an acceptable expression; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we encourage all State, local, and federal officials to confront the reality of anti-Semitism, hate-speech, and other forms of bigotry; and be it further

RESOLVED, That words matter, more so when they are spoken by a public official and when those words incite hate groups to action; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call on the U.S. House of Representatives to formally censure Congresswoman Miller for her remarks and insensitive, reprehensible, anti-Semitic rhetoric; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we stand in solidarity against hate, bigotry, and anti-Semitic rhetoric of all kinds; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to the U.S. Congress, the President of the United States, and the Vice-President of the United States on January 21, 2021.

[January 12, 2021]

At the hour of 9:08 o'clock p.m., Senator Holmes, presiding.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Koehler moved that **Senate Resolution No. 1605**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Koehler moved that Senate Resolution No. 1605 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

At the hour of 9:10 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the House Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 3469

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Senate Resolution 1609

The foregoing resolution was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 12, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 471
Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 3393
Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3393
Floor Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 3469

The foregoing floor amendments were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

HOUSE BILLS RECALLED

On motion of Senator Murphy, **House Bill No. 3469** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Murphy offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 3469

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 3469 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Illinois Future of Work Act.

Section 1-5. Findings and declaration of policy. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares the following:

(1) The future of work is a critically important conversation for those currently in the workforce as well as those looking to reenter or enter it as Illinois contemplates an equitable economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

(2) Policymakers at every level of government will be required to deal with the concurrent crises of the pandemic recovery, systemic inequities, and creating good-paying jobs. Policymakers must be able to anticipate the workforce policies and programs needed in the future to combat poverty, inequality, and climate change.

(3) Rapid advancements in technology, specifically the automation of jobs and expanded artificial intelligence capability, have had and will continue to have a profound impact on the type, quality, and number of jobs available in our 21st century economy.

(4) Automation and the rise of artificial intelligence and predictive analytics will have major impacts on industries and their jobs; from the service sector to white collar positions, the impacts will be felt by millions of workers in the United States.

(5) Despite the opportunities and challenges presented by rapid advancements in technology, Illinois is a leader in the innovation and development of technology. Illinois has been an engine of progress, and it drives new products that connect people across the globe, sparking economic growth and building prosperity.

(6) Illinois has a large, diverse, and well-educated labor force ready to meet the challenges it faces.

(7) Innovative partnerships across the private and public sectors need to be created.

Section 1-10. Illinois Future of Work Task Force; duties and responsibilities.

(a) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force is created. The Task Force shall be proactive and plan for the future of work while simultaneously addressing the state of work today.

(b) The duties and responsibilities of the Task Force include the following:

(1) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall identify and assess the new and emerging technologies that have the potential to significantly affect employment, wages, and skill requirements.

(2) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall develop a set of job standards and working conditions that will ensure that future work in Illinois builds a vibrant middle class.

(3) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall identify the potential jobs of the future and opportunities to shape those jobs for the improvement of life for all of Illinois.

(4) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall compile research and best practices from other states and countries on how to deploy technology to benefit workers and the public good.

(5) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall develop tools to assess the impact of proposed technologies and evaluate their costs and benefits on workers, employers, the public and the State.

(6) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall identify policies and practices that will help businesses, workers, and communities thrive economically throughout the State of Illinois.

(7) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall propose workforce development, training, education, and apprenticeship programs for the jobs of the future.

Section 1-15. Membership; meetings.

(a) The members of the Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall include and represent the diversity of the people of Illinois, and shall be composed of the following:

(1) four members appointed by the Senate President, one of whom shall serve as a co-chair;

(2) four members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one of whom shall serve as a co-chair;

(3) four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall serve as co-chair;

(4) four members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall serve as a co-chair;

(5) three members appointed by the Governor who each represent either the business community, labor community, or education community that advocate for job growth;

(6) three members appointed by the Governor whose professional expertise is at the juncture of work and workers' rights;

(7) the Director of Labor, or his or her designee;

(8) the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee;

(9) the Director of Employment Security, or his or her designee; and

(10) the Superintendent of the State Board of Education, or his or her designee.

(b) Appointments for the Illinois Future of Work Task Force must be finalized by January 31, 2021. The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall hold one meeting per month for a total of 9 meetings, and the first meeting must be held within 30 days after appointments are finalized.

(c) Members of the Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall serve without compensation.

(d) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall provide administrative support to the Task Force.

Section 1-20. Report; dissolution.

(a) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall issue a report based upon its findings in the course of performing its duties and responsibilities specified under Section 1-10. The report shall be written by an independent authority with subject matter expertise on the future of work.

(b) The Illinois Future of Work Task Force shall submit its final report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than November 1, 2021, and is dissolved upon the filing of its report.

Section 1-25. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 5.

Section 5-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Landscape Architecture Registration Act.

Section 5-5. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Act to provide for the registration of landscape architects. This Act shall be liberally construed to carry out these objectives and purposes.

Section 5-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Address of record" means the designated address recorded by the Department in the applicant's application file or registrant's registration file as maintained by the Department.

"Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

"Email address of record" means the designated email address of record by the Department in the applicant's application file or registrant's registration file as maintained by the Department.

"Landscape architecture" means the art and science of arranging land, together with the spaces and objects upon it, for the purpose of creating a safe, efficient, healthful, and aesthetically pleasing physical environment for human use and enjoyment, as performed by landscape architects.

"Landscape architectural practice" means the offering or furnishing of professional services in connection with a landscape architecture project that do not require the seal of an architect, land surveyor, professional engineer, or structural engineer. These services may include, but are not limited to, providing preliminary studies; developing design concepts; planning for the relationships of physical improvements and intended uses of the site; establishing form and aesthetic elements; developing those technical details on the site that are exclusive of any building or structure; preparing and coordinating technical submissions; and conducting site observation of a landscape architecture project.

"Registered landscape architect" means a person who, based on education, experience, and examination in the field of landscape architecture, is registered under this Act.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation. The Secretary may designate his or her duties under this Act to a designee of his or her choice, including, but not limited to, the Director of Professional Regulation.

Section 5-15. Title.

(a) No person shall use the title "registered landscape architect" or "landscape architect" without being so registered by the Department.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing or restricting the offering, advertising, or providing of services defined as landscape architecture practice under this Act by an individual not registered under this Act.

Section 5-20. Seal.

(a) Every registered landscape architect shall have a reproducible seal, which may be computer generated, the impression of which shall contain the name of the registered landscape architect, the registered landscape architect's registration number, and the words "Registered Landscape Architect, State of Illinois". The registered landscape architect shall be responsible for his or her seal and signature as defined by rule.

(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of this Section, an architect, land surveyor, professional engineer, or structural engineer licensed by the Department shall be permitted to affix his or her seal to any plans, specifications, and reports prepared by or under his or her supervision in connection with the incidental practice of landscape architecture.

Section 5-23. Technical submissions.

(a) As used in this Section, "technical submissions" includes the designs, drawings, and specifications that establish the scope of a landscape architecture project; the standard of quality for materials, workmanship, equipment, and systems; and the studies and other technical reports and calculations prepared in the course of the practice of landscape architecture.

(b) A registered landscape architect shall not exercise authority in preparing technical submissions that require the involvement of an architect, professional engineer, structural engineer, or professional land surveyor licensed in Illinois.

(c) The registered landscape architect who has contract responsibility shall seal a cover sheet of the technical submissions and those individual portions of the technical submissions for which the registered landscape architect is legally and professionally responsible.

Section 5-25. Display of registration. Every holder of a registered landscape architect registration shall display his or her certificate of registration in a conspicuous place in his or her principal office, place of business, or place of employment.

Section 5-30. Address of record; email address of record. All applicants and registrants shall:

(1) provide a valid address and email address to the Department, which shall serve as the address of record and email address of record, respectively, at the time of application for registration or renewal of registration; and

(2) inform the Department of any change of address of record or email address of record within 14 days after such change either through the Department's website or by contacting the Department.

Section 5-33. Registered Landscape Architecture Registration Board.

(a) The Secretary shall appoint a Registered Landscape Architecture Registration Board. The Board shall consist of 5 persons who shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary. All members of the Board shall be residents of Illinois. Four members shall be registered under this Act and have not been disciplined within the last 10-year period under this Act or the Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989. In addition to the 4 registered landscape architects, there shall be one public member. The public member shall be a voting member and shall not be registered under this Act or licensed under any other design profession licensing Act that the Department administers.

(b) Board members shall serve 5-year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

(c) In appointing members to the Board, the Secretary shall give due consideration to recommendations by members and organizations of the landscape architecture profession.

(d) The membership of the Board should reasonably reflect representation from the geographic areas in this State.

(e) No member shall be reappointed to the Board for a term that would cause his or her continuous service on the Board to be longer than 2 consecutive 5-year terms.

(f) An appointment to fill a vacancy for the unexpired portion of the vacated term shall be made in the same manner as an initial appointment.

(g) Three members shall constitute a quorum. A quorum is required for Board decisions.

(h) The Secretary may terminate the appointment of any member for cause that, in the opinion of the Secretary, reasonably justified such termination, which may include, but is not limited to, a Board member who does not attend 2 consecutive meetings.

(i) Members of the Board may be reimbursed for all legitimate, necessary, and authorized expenses.

(j) The Department may at any time seek the expert advice and knowledge of the Board on any matter relating to the enforcement of this Act.

Section 5-34. Powers and duties of the Board.

(a) The Board shall hold at least one meeting each year, conducted in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.

(b) The Board shall annually elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson who shall be registered landscape architects.

(c) The Department may, at any time, seek the expert advice and knowledge of the Board on any matter relating to the enforcement of this Act, including qualifications of applicants for registration.

Section 5-35. Powers and duties of the Department. The Department shall exercise, subject to the provisions of this Act, the following functions, powers, and duties:

(1) Authorize examinations to ascertain the fitness and qualifications of applicants for registration and pass upon the qualifications and fitness of applicants for registration by endorsement.

(2) Adopt rules and regulations required for the administration of this Act.

(3) Conduct hearings on proceedings to refuse to issue, renew, or restore registrations, revoke, suspend, place on probation, or reprimand persons registered under provisions of this Act.

(4) Adopt rules to establish what constitutes an approved landscape architecture program.

(5) Adopt rules to establish what constitutes landscape architecture experience.

(6) Issue certificates of registration to those who meet the requirements of this Act.

(7) Conduct investigations related to possible violations of this Act.

Section 5-40. Application for registration.

(a) Applications for registration shall be made to the Department in writing on forms or electronically as prescribed by the Department and shall be accompanied by the required fee, which shall not be refundable. All applications shall contain information that, in the judgment of the Department, enables the Department to pass on the qualifications of the applicant for registration as a registered landscape architect. The Department may require an applicant, at the applicant's expense, to have an evaluation of the applicant's education in a foreign country by a nationally recognized evaluation service approved by the Department in accordance with rules adopted by the Department.

(b) Applicants have 3 years from the date of application to complete the application process. If the process has not been completed in 3 years, the application shall be denied, the fee shall be forfeited, and the applicant must reapply and meet the requirements in effect at the time of reapplication.

Section 5-45. Qualifications for registration.

(a) To qualify for registration as a registered landscape architect, each applicant shall:

(1) provide proof of graduation from an approved landscape architecture program as approved by rule;

(2) provide proof of experience for registration as approved by rule; and

(3) provide proof of successful passage of an examination as approved by rule.

(b) Upon payment of the required fee and meeting other requirements as determined by rule, an applicant who is actively registered or licensed as a landscape architect under the laws of another jurisdiction of the United States may, without examination, be granted registration as a registered landscape architect by the Department.

Section 5-50. Registration, renewal, and restoration.

(a) The expiration date and renewal period for each certificate of registration issued under this Act shall be established by rule. A registrant may renew a certificate of registration during the month preceding its expiration date by paying the required fee.

(b) A registered landscape architect who has permitted his or her registration to expire or has had his or her registration placed on inactive status may have his or her registration restored by making application to the Department and filing proof acceptable to the Department of his or her fitness to have his or her registration restored, including, but not limited to, sworn evidence certifying active lawful practice in another jurisdiction satisfactory to the Department and by paying the required fee as determined by rule.

(c) A registered landscape architect whose registration expired while engaged (1) in federal service on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States or the State Militia called into service or training or (2) in training or education under the supervision of the United States preliminary to induction into the military service, may have a registration restored or reinstated without paying any lapsed reinstatement, renewal, or restoration fees if within 2 years after termination other than by dishonorable discharge of such service, training, or education and the Department is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the registrant

has been so engaged in the practice of landscape architecture and that such service, training, or education has been so terminated.

Section 5-55. Prior registrations under the Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989. A person who was actively registered under the Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989 and had renewed his or her registration before January 1, 2020, may have his or her registration restored without fee upon the effective date of the rules adopted under this Act.

Section 5-60. Inactive status.

(a) A person registered under this Act who notifies the Department in writing on forms or electronically as prescribed by the Department may elect to place his or her registration on inactive status and shall, subject to rules of the Department, be excused from payment of renewal fees until he or she notifies the Department in writing on forms or electronically as prescribed by the Department of his or her desire to resume active status.

(b) Any registrant whose registration is on inactive status shall not use the title "registered landscape architect" or "landscape architect" in the State of Illinois.

(c) Any registrant who uses the title "registered landscape architect" or "landscape architect" while his or her registration is inactive shall be considered to be using the title without a registration that shall be grounds for discipline under this Act.

Section 5-65. Fees. The Department shall establish by rule a schedule of fees for the administration and maintenance of this Act. These fees are not refundable.

Section 5-70. Disposition of funds. All of the fees collected as authorized under this Act shall be deposited into the General Professions Dedicated Fund. The moneys deposited into the General Professions Dedicated Fund may be used for the expenses of the Department in the administration of this Act. Moneys from the Fund may also be used for direct and allocable indirect costs related to the public purposes of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. Moneys in the Fund may be transferred to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund as authorized by Section 2105-300 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law.

Section 5-75. Advertising. Any person registered under this Act may advertise the availability of professional services in the public media or on the premises where such professional services are rendered provided that such advertising is truthful and not misleading.

Section 5-80. Violation; injunction; cease and desist order.

(a) If any person violates the provisions of this Act, the Secretary may, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, through the Attorney General of the State of Illinois or the State's Attorney of any county in which the action is brought, petition for an order enjoining such violation and for an order enforcing compliance with this Act. Upon the filing of a verified petition in court, the court may issue a temporary restraining order, without notice or bond, and may preliminarily and permanently enjoin such violation. If it is established that such person has violated or is violating the injunction, the Court may punish the offender for contempt of court. Proceedings under this Section shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, all other remedies and penalties provided by this Act.

(b) Whoever holds himself or herself out as a "registered landscape architect", "landscape architect", or any other name or designation that would in any way imply that he or she is able to use the title "registered landscape architect" or "landscape architect" without being registered under this Act shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, and for each subsequent conviction shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

Section 5-85. Grounds for discipline.

(a) The Department may refuse to issue or to renew a certificate of registration, or may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, or take other disciplinary or nondisciplinary action the Department may deem proper, including fines not to exceed $10,000 for each violation, with regard to any certificate of registration issued under this Act, for any one or combination of the following reasons:

(1) Material misstatement in furnishing information.

(2) Negligent or intentional disregard of this Act or rules adopted under this Act.

(3) Conviction of or plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or sentencing, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation under the laws of any jurisdiction of the

United States that is (i) a felony, (ii) a misdemeanor, an essential element of which is dishonesty, or (iii) any crime that is directly related to the practice of landscape architecture.

(4) Making any misrepresentations for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registration.

(5) Professional incompetence or gross negligence in the rendering of landscape architectural services.

(6) Aiding or assisting another person in violating any provision of this Act or any rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Act.

(7) Failing to provide information within 60 days in response to a written request made by the Department.

(8) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public.

(9) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined by law as controlled substances, alcohol, narcotics, stimulants, or any other substances that results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(10) Discipline by another jurisdiction, if at least one of the grounds for the discipline is the same or substantially equivalent to those set forth in this Section.

(11) Directly or indirectly giving to or receiving from any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association any fee, commission, rebate, or other form of compensation for any professional service not actually rendered.

(12) A finding by the Department that the registrant, after having the registration placed on probationary status, has violated or failed to comply with the terms of probation.

(13) A finding by the Department that the registrant has failed to pay a fine imposed by the Department.

(14) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the registrant has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(15) Solicitation of professional services by using false or misleading advertising.

(16) Inability to practice the profession with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety as a result of physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, loss of motor skill, mental illness, or disability.

(17) Using or attempting to use an expired, inactive, suspended, or revoked registration, or the seal of another registrant, or impersonating another registrant.

(18) Signing, affixing, or allowing the registered landscape architect's seal to be affixed to any plans not prepared by the registered landscape architect or under the registered landscape architect's supervision.

(b) The Department may refuse to issue or may suspend the registration of any person who fails to file a return, fails to pay the tax, penalty, or interest showing in a filed return, or fails to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest, as required by any tax Act administered by the Department of Revenue, until any such tax Act are satisfied.

(c) The entry of a decree by any circuit court establishing that any person holding a certificate of registration under this Act is a person subject to involuntary admission under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code shall operate as a suspension of that registration. That person may resume using the title "registered landscape architect" or "landscape architect" only upon a finding by the Department that he or she has been determined to be no longer subject to involuntary admission by the court and meeting the requirements for restoration as required by this Act and its rules.

Section 5-90. Investigation; notice and hearing.

(a) The Department may investigate the actions of any applicant or of any person holding or claiming to hold a certificate of registration under this Act.

(b) The Department shall, before disciplining an applicant or registrant, at least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing, (i) notify in writing the applicant or registrant of the charges made and the time and place for the hearing on the charges, (ii) direct the applicant or registrant to file a written answer to the charges under oath within 20 days after the service of the notice, and (iii) inform the applicant or registrant that failure to file a written answer to the charges will result in a default judgment being entered against the applicant or registrant.

(c) Written or electronic notice, and any notice in the subsequent proceeding, may be served by personal delivery, by email, or by mail to the applicant or registrant at their address of record or email address of record.

(d) At the time and place fixed in the notice, the hearing officer appointed by the Secretary shall proceed to hear the charges and the parties or their counsel shall be accorded ample opportunity to present any statement, testimony, evidence, and argument as may be pertinent to the charges or to their defense. The hearing officer may continue the hearing from time to time.

(e) In case the registrant or applicant, after receiving the notice, fails to file an answer, their registration may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be suspended, revoked, placed on probationary status, or be subject to whatever disciplinary action the Secretary considers proper, including limiting the scope, nature, or extent of the person's practice or imposition of a fine, without hearing, if the act or acts charged constitute sufficient grounds for such action under this Act.

Section 5-95. Record of proceedings.

(a) The Department, at its expense, shall provide a certified shorthand reporter to take down the testimony and preserve a record of all proceedings in which a registrant may have their registration revoked or suspended or in which the registrant may be placed on probationary status, reprimanded, fined, or subjected to other disciplinary action with reference to the registration when a disciplinary action is authorized under this Act and rules issued pursuant to this Act. The notice of hearing, complaint, and all other documents in the nature of pleadings and written motions filed in the proceedings, the transcript of the testimony, and the orders of the Department shall be the record of the proceedings. The record may be made available to any person interested in the hearing upon payment of the fee required by Section 2105-115 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law.

(b) The Department may contract for court reporting services, and, if it does so, the Department shall provide the name and contact information for the certified shorthand reporter who transcribed the testimony at a hearing to any person interested, who may obtain a copy of the transcript of any proceedings at a hearing upon payment of the fee specified by the certified shorthand reporter.

Section 5-100. Subpoenas; depositions; oaths.

(a) The Department has the power to subpoena and bring before it any person and to take testimony either orally, by deposition, or both, with the same fees and mileage and in the same manner as prescribed in civil cases in circuit courts of this State.

(b) The Secretary and the designated hearing officer have the power to administer oaths to witnesses at any hearing which the Department is authorized to conduct, and any other oaths authorized in any Act administered by the Department.

Section 5-105. Compelling testimony. Any court, upon the application of the Department, designated hearing officer, or the applicant or registrant against whom proceedings under Section 5-85 of this Act are pending, may, enter an order requiring the attendance of witnesses and their testimony and the production of documents, papers, files, books, and records in connection with any hearing or investigation. The court may compel obedience to its order by proceedings for contempt.

Section 5-110. Hearing; motion for rehearing.

(a) The hearing officer appointed by the Secretary shall hear evidence in support of the formal charges and evidence produced by the registrant. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall present to the Secretary a written report of his or her findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations.

(b) At the conclusion of the hearing, a copy of the hearing officer's report shall be served upon the applicant or registrant, either personally or as provided in this Act for the service of the notice of hearing. Within 20 days after such service, the applicant or registrant may present to the Department a motion, in writing, for a rehearing which shall specify the particular grounds for rehearing. The Department may respond to the motion for rehearing within 20 days after its service on the Department. If no motion for rehearing is filed, then upon the expiration of the time specified for filing such a motion, or upon denial of a motion for rehearing, the Secretary may enter an order in accordance with the recommendations of the hearing officer. If the applicant or registrant orders from the reporting service and pays for a transcript of the record within the time for filing a motion for rehearing, the 20-day period within which a motion may be filed shall commence upon delivery of the transcript to the applicant or registrant.

(c) If the Secretary disagrees in any regard with the report of the hearing officer, the Secretary may issue an order contrary to the hearing officer's report.

(d) If the Secretary is not satisfied that substantial justice has been done, the Secretary may order a hearing by the same or another hearing officer.

(e) At any point in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding provided for in this Act, both parties may agree to a negotiated consent order. The consent order shall be final upon signature of the Secretary.

Section 5-115. Appointment of a hearing officer. The Secretary has the authority to appoint an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois to serve as the hearing officer in any action for refusal to issue, restore, or renew a registration or to discipline an applicant or registrant. The hearing officer shall have full authority to conduct the hearing.

Section 5-120. Order or certified copy; prima facie proof. An order or a certified copy thereof, over the seal of the Department and purporting to be signed by the Secretary, shall be prima facie proof that:

(1) the signature is the genuine signature of the Secretary; and

(2) the Secretary is appointed and qualified.

Section 5-125. Restoration of suspended or revoked registration.

(a) At any time after the successful completion of a term of probation, suspension, or revocation of a registration under this Act, the Department may restore it to the registrant unless after an investigation and hearing the Department determines that restoration is not in the public interest.

(b) Where circumstances of suspension or revocation so indicate, the Department may require an examination of the registrant prior to restoring his or her registration.

(c) No person whose registration has been revoked as authorized in this Act may apply for restoration of that registration until such time as provided for in the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(d) A registration that has been suspended or revoked shall be considered nonrenewed for purposes of restoration and a registration restoring their registration from suspension or revocation must comply with the requirements for restoration as set forth in Section 5-50 of this Act and any rules adopted pursuant to this Act.

Section 5-130. Surrender of registration. Upon the revocation or suspension of any registration, the registrant shall immediately surrender his or her certificate of registration to the Department. If the registrant fails to do so, the Department has the right to seize the certificate of registration.

Section 5-135. Administrative Review Law; venue.

(a) All final administrative decisions of the Department are subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law and its rules. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) Proceedings for judicial review shall be commenced in the circuit court of the county in which the party applying for review resides, but if the party is not a resident of this State, the venue shall be in Sangamon County.

(c) The Department shall not be required to certify any record to the court, file any answer in court, or to otherwise appear in any court in a judicial review proceeding, unless and until the Department has received from the plaintiff payment of the costs of furnishing and certifying the record, which costs shall be determined by the Department.

(d) Failure on the part of the plaintiff to file a receipt of the plaintiff's payment to the Department as specified in subsection (c) of this Section in court shall be grounds for dismissal of the action.

(e) During the pendency and hearing of any and all judicial proceedings incident to a disciplinary action, the sanctions imposed upon the accused by the Department shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5-140. Confidentiality. All information collected by the Department in the course of an examination or investigation of a registrant or applicant, including, but not limited to, any complaint against a registrant filed with the Department and information collected to investigate any such complaint, shall be maintained for the confidential use of the Department and shall not be disclosed. The Department may not disclose the information to anyone other than law enforcement officials, other regulatory agencies that have an appropriate regulatory interest as determined by the Secretary, or a party presenting a lawful subpoena to the Department. Information and documents disclosed to a federal, State, county, or local law enforcement agency shall not be disclosed by the agency for any purpose to any other agency or person. A formal complaint filed against a registrant by the Department or any order issued by the Department against a registrant or applicant shall be a public record, except as otherwise prohibited by law.

Section 5-145. Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is hereby expressly adopted and incorporated herein as if all of the provisions of that Act were included in this Act, except that the provision of subsection (d) of Section 10-65 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act that provides that at hearings the registrant has the right to show compliance with all lawful requirements for retention, continuation, or renewal of the registration is specifically excluded. The Department shall not be required to annually verify email addresses as specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of Section 10-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For the purposes of this Act the notice required under Section 10-25 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is deemed sufficient when mailed to the address of record or emailed to the email address of record.

Article 90. Amendatory Provisions.

Section 90-5. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by adding Section 4.41 as follows:

(5 ILCS 80/4.41 new)

Sec. 4.41. Act repealed on January 1, 2022. The following Act is repealed on January 1, 2022:

Landscape Architecture Registration Act.

Section 90-10. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is amended by adding Sections 5-45.8 and 5-45.9 as follows:

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.8 new)

Sec. 5-45.8. Emergency rulemaking; Secretary of State emergency powers. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the extension provisions of Section 30 of the Secretary of State Act, emergency rules implementing the extension provisions of Section 30 of the Secretary of State Act may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the Secretary of State. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022.

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.9 new)

Sec. 5-45.9. Emergency Rulemaking; Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of subsection (c) of Section 5 of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Act and subsection (c) of Section 50 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, emergency rules implementing subsection (c) of Section 5 of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Act and subsection (c) of Section 50 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the Illinois State Police. Any rule shall not add any additional requirements, qualifications or disqualifications to Section 4 of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Act or Section 25 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act. Emergency rules adopted under this Section are not subject to the limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24 month period under subsection (c) of Section 5-45. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety and welfare.

Section 90-15. The Secretary of State Act is amended by changing Section 30 as follows:

(15 ILCS 305/30)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 30, 2021)

Sec. 30. Emergency powers.

(a) In response to the ongoing public health disaster caused by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), a novel severe acute respiratory illness that spreads rapidly through respiratory transmissions, and the need to regulate the number of individuals entering a Secretary of State facility at any one time in order to prevent the spread of the disease, the Secretary of State is hereby given the authority to adopt emergency rulemakings, as provided under subsection (b), and to adopt permanent administrative rules extending until no later than June 30, 2021, the expiration dates of driver's licenses, driving permits, monitoring device driving permits, restricted driving permits, identification cards, disabled parking placards and decals, and vehicle registrations that were issued with expiration dates on or after January 1, 2020. If as of May 1, 2021, there remains in effect a proclamation issued by the Governor of the State of Illinois declaring a statewide disaster in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Secretary may further extend such expiration dates until no later than December 31, 2021. ~~Upon the Governor of the State of Illinois issuing a statewide disaster proclamation based on a health pandemic or similar emergency, the Secretary may extend for the duration of the proclaimed disaster and for up to a period of 120 days beyond the expiration of the disaster proclamation:~~

~~(1) the expiration dates of driver's licenses, driving permits, identification cards, disabled parking placards and decals, and vehicle registrations; and~~

~~(2) the expiration dates of professional licenses, registrations, certifications and commissions issued by the Secretary, including but not limited to, vehicle dealership licenses, commercial driver training school licenses, and securities, broker and investment adviser registrations.~~

~~After the initial 120-day extension, the Secretary may adopt subsequent 30-day extensions only upon a determination that circumstances necessitate additional extensions. The Secretary must adopt any subsequent 30-day extension prior to the previous lapsing.~~

(a-5) During the period of any extensions implemented pursuant to this Section, all driver's licenses, driving permits, monitoring device driving permits, restricted driving permits, identification cards, disabled parking placards and decals, and vehicle registrations shall be subject to any terms and conditions under which the original document was issued.

(b) To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, any emergency rules to implement the extension provisions of this Section must be adopted by the Secretary of State, subject to the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Any such rule shall:

(1) (blank); ~~identify the disaster proclamation authorizing the rulemaking;~~

(2) set forth the expirations being extended (for example, "this extension shall apply to all driver's licenses, driving permits, monitoring device driving permits, restricted driving permits, identification cards, disabled parking placards and decals, and vehicle registrations expiring on [date] through [date]"); and

(3) set forth the date on which the extension period becomes effective, and the date on which the extension will terminate if not extended by subsequent emergency rulemaking.

(c) Where the renewal of any driver's license, driving permit, monitoring device driving permit, restricted driving permit, identification card, disabled parking placard or decal, or vehicle registration ~~, or professional license, registration, certification or commission~~ has been extended pursuant to this Section, it shall be renewed during the period of an extension. Any such renewal shall be from the original expiration date and shall be subject to the full fee which would have been due had the renewal been issued based on the original expiration date, except that no late filing fees or penalties shall be imposed.

(d) All law enforcement agencies in the State of Illinois and all State and local governmental entities shall recognize the validity of, and give full legal force to, extensions granted pursuant to this Section.

(e) Upon the request of any person or entity whose driver's license, driving permit, monitoring device driving permit, restricted driving permit, identification card, disabled parking placard or decal, or vehicle registration ~~, or professional license, registration, certification or commission~~ has been subject to an extension under this Section, the Secretary shall issue a statement verifying the extension was issued pursuant to Illinois law, and requesting any foreign jurisdiction to honor the extension.

(f) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~June 30, 2021~~.

(Source: P.A. 101-640, eff. 6-12-20.)

Section 90-20. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 605-1047 and by adding Section 605-1045.1 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-1045.1 new)

Sec. 605-1045.1. Restore Illinois Collaborative Commission. The General Assembly finds and declares that this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly manifests the intention of the General Assembly to extend the repeal of Section 605-1045. Section 605-1045 as enacted and reenacted in this Section shall be deemed to have been in continuous effect since June 12, 2020 and it shall continue to be in effect henceforward until it is otherwise lawfully repealed. All previously enacted amendments to this Section taking effect on or after June 12, 2020, are hereby validated. All actions taken in reliance on the continuing effect of Section 605-1045 by any person or entity are hereby validated. In order to ensure the continuing effectiveness of this Section, it is set forth in full and reenacted by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. This reenactment is intended as a continuation of this Section. It is not intended to supersede any amendment to this Section that is enacted by the 101st General Assembly.

(a) The General Assembly hereby finds and declares that the State is confronted with a public health crisis that has created unprecedented challenges for the State's diverse economic base. In light of this crisis, and the heightened need for collaboration between the legislative and executive branches, the General Assembly hereby establishes the Restore Illinois Collaborative Commission. The members of the Commission will participate in and provide input on plans to revive the various sectors of the State's economy in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) The Department may request meetings be convened to address revitalization efforts for the various sectors of the State's economy. Such meetings may include public participation as determined by the Commission.

(c) The Department shall provide a written report to the commission and the General Assembly not less than every 30 days regarding the status of current and proposed revitalization efforts. The written report shall include applicable metrics that demonstrate progress on recovery efforts, as well as any additional information as requested by the Commission. The first report shall be delivered by July 1, 2020. The report to the General Assembly shall be delivered to all members, in addition to complying with the requirements of Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act.

(d) The Restore Illinois Collaborative Commission shall consist of 14 members, appointed as follows:

(1) four members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) four members of the Senate appointed by the Senate President;

(3) three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and

(4) three members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Minority Leader.

(e) The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate President shall each appoint one member of the Commission to serve as a Co-Chair. The Co-Chairs may convene meetings of the Commission. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(f) This Section is repealed January 1, 2023.

(20 ILCS 605/605-1047)

Sec. 605-1047 ~~605-1045~~. Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program.

(a) Purpose. The Department may receive, directly or indirectly, federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund provided to the State pursuant to Section 5001 of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to provide financial support to units of local government for purposes authorized by Section 5001 of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and related federal guidance. Upon receipt of such funds, and appropriations for their use, the Department shall administer a Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program to provide financial support to units of local government that have incurred necessary expenditures due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Department shall provide by rule the administrative framework for the Local CURE Support Program.

(b) Allocations. A portion of the funds appropriated for the Local CURE Support Program may be allotted to municipalities and counties based on proportionate population. Units of local government, or portions thereof, located within the five Illinois counties that received direct allotments from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund will not be included in the support program allotments. The Department may establish other administrative procedures for providing financial support to units of local government. Appropriated funds may be used for administration of the support program, including the hiring of a service provider to assist with coordination and administration.

(c) Administrative Procedures. The Department may establish administrative procedures for the support program, including any application procedures, grant agreements, certifications, payment methodologies, and other accountability measures that may be imposed upon recipients of funds under the grant program. Financial support may be provided in the form of grants or in the form of expense reimbursements for disaster-related expenditures. The emergency rulemaking process may be used to promulgate the ~~initial~~ rules of the grant program.

(d) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "COVID-19" means the novel coronavirus virus disease deemed COVID-19 by the World Health Organization on February 11, 2020.

(2) "Local government" or "unit of local government" means any unit of local government as defined in Article VII, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution.

(3) "Third party administrator" means a service provider selected by the Department to provide operational assistance with the administration of the support program.

(e) Powers of the Department. The Department has the power to:

(1) Provide financial support to eligible units of local government with funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund to cover necessary costs incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency that are eligible to be paid using federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

(2) Enter into agreements, accept funds, issue grants or expense reimbursements, and

engage in cooperation with agencies of the federal government and units of local governments to carry out the purposes of this support program, and to use funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund fund upon such terms and conditions as may be established by the federal government and the Department.

(3) Enter into agreements with third-party administrators to assist the state with operational assistance and administrative functions related to review of documentation and processing of financial support payments to units of local government.

(4) Establish applications, notifications, contracts, and procedures and adopt rules deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this Section. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of this Act, emergency rules to implement any provision of this Section may be adopted by the Department subject to the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(5) Provide staff, administration, and related support required to manage the support program and pay for the staffing, administration, and related support with funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund.

(6) Exercise such other powers as are necessary or incidental to the foregoing.

(f) Local CURE Financial Support to Local Governments. The Department is authorized to provide financial support to eligible units of local government including, but not limited to, certified local health departments for necessary costs incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency that are eligible to be paid using federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

(1) Financial support funds may be used by a unit of local government only for payment of costs permitted to be covered with monies from the Coronavirus Relief Fund pursuant to Section 601(d)(3) of the Social Security Act, as amended, or any other federal law ~~that: (i) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency of COVID-19; (ii) were not accounted for in the most recent budget approved as of March 27, 2020 for the unit of local government; and (iii) were incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020~~.

(2) A unit of local government receiving financial support funds under this program shall certify to the Department that it shall use the funds in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (1) and that any funds received but not used for such purposes shall be repaid to the Department.

(3) The Department shall make the determination to provide financial support funds to a unit of local government on the basis of criteria established by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-3-20.)

Section 90-25. The General Assembly Organization Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(25 ILCS 5/1) (from Ch. 63, par. 1)

Sec. 1. (a) The ~~That the~~ sessions of the General Assembly shall be held at the seat of government: Provided, that the Governor may convene the General Assembly at some other place when it is necessary, in case of pestilence or public danger.

(b) In times of pestilence or an emergency resulting from the effects of enemy attack or threatened enemy attack, members may participate remotely and cast votes in sessions, by joint proclamation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, and committees of either the House of Representatives or Senate may participate remotely pursuant to the rules of the chamber. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall adopt rules for remote participation. The rules of the chamber may require that a quorum of the members is physically present at the location of the session or the committee meeting. As used in this Section, "participate remotely" means simultaneous, interactive participation in session or committee meeting by members not physically present, through means of communication technologies designed to accommodate and facilitate such simultaneous, interactive participation and where members of the public may view such meetings or sessions. This subsection (b) is inoperative on and after June 1, 2022.

(Source: R.S. 1874, p. 555.)

Section 90-30. The Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984 is amended by changing Section 1-5 as follows:

(25 ILCS 130/1-5) (from Ch. 63, par. 1001-5)

Sec. 1-5. Composition of agencies; directors.

(a) The Boards of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, and the Legislative Audit Commission ~~Committee~~ shall each consist of 12 members of the General Assembly, of whom 3 shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, 3 shall

be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, 3 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 3 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. All appointments shall be in writing and filed with the Secretary of State as a public record.

Members shall serve a 2-year term, and must be appointed by the Joint Committee during the month of January in each odd-numbered year for terms beginning February 1. Any vacancy in an Agency shall be filled by appointment for the balance of the term in the same manner as the original appointment. A vacancy shall exist when a member no longer holds the elected legislative office held at the time of the appointment or at the termination of the member's legislative service.

During the month of February of each odd-numbered year, the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services shall select from the members of the Board of each Agency 2 co-chairpersons and such other officers as the Joint Committee deems necessary. The co-chairpersons of each Board shall serve for a 2-year term, beginning February 1 of the odd-numbered year, and the 2 co-chairpersons shall not be members of or identified with the same house or the same political party.

Each Board shall meet twice annually or more often upon the call of the chair or any 9 members. A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the appointed members.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in times of pestilence or an emergency resulting from the effects of enemy attack or threatened enemy attack, by agreement of the co-chairs of the respective Board, members of a Board under this subsection may participate remotely and cast votes in a hearing. Each Board shall adopt rules for remote participation. As used in this Section, "participate remotely" means simultaneous, interactive participation in Board meetings by members not physically present, through means of communication technologies designed to accommodate and facilitate such simultaneous, interactive participation and where members of the public may view such meetings.

(b) The Board of each of the following legislative support agencies shall consist of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives: the Legislative Information System, the Legislative Printing Unit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. The co-chairpersons of the Board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol shall be the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, each ex officio.

The Chairperson of each of the other Boards shall be the member who is affiliated with the same caucus as the then serving Chairperson of the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services. Each Board shall meet twice annually or more often upon the call of the chair or any 3 members. A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the appointed members.

When the Board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol has cast a tied vote concerning the design, implementation, or construction of a project within the legislative complex, as defined in Section 8A-15, the Architect of the Capitol may cast the tie-breaking vote.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Members of each Agency shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Agency pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

(e) Beginning February 1, 1985, and every 2 years thereafter, the Joint Committee shall select an Executive Director who shall be the chief executive officer and staff director of each Agency. The Executive Director shall receive a salary as fixed by the Joint Committee and shall be authorized to employ and fix the compensation of necessary professional, technical and secretarial staff and prescribe their duties, sign contracts, and issue vouchers for the payment of obligations pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services. The Executive Director and other employees of the Agency shall not be subject to the Personnel Code.

The executive director of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol shall be known as the Architect of the Capitol.

(Source: P.A. 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18.)

Section 90-35. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 15-168, 15-169, and 15-172 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/15-168)

Sec. 15-168. Homestead exemption for persons with disabilities.

(a) Beginning with taxable year 2007, an annual homestead exemption is granted to persons with disabilities in the amount of $2,000, except as provided in subsection (c), to be deducted from the property's value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue. The person with a disability shall receive the homestead exemption upon meeting the following requirements:

(1) The property must be occupied as the primary residence by the person with a

disability.

(2) The person with a disability must be liable for paying the real estate taxes on the property.

(3) The person with a disability must be an owner of record of the property or have a legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument. In the case of a leasehold interest in property, the lease must be for a single family residence.

A person who has a disability during the taxable year is eligible to apply for this homestead exemption during that taxable year. Application must be made during the application period in effect for the county of residence. If a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section and the person awarded the exemption subsequently becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, then the exemption shall continue (i) so long as the residence continues to be occupied by the qualifying person's spouse or (ii) if the residence remains unoccupied but is still owned by the person qualified for the homestead exemption.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, "person with a disability" means a person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. Persons with disabilities filing claims under this Act shall submit proof of disability in such form and manner as the Department shall by rule and regulation prescribe. Proof that a claimant is eligible to receive disability benefits under the Federal Social Security Act shall constitute proof of disability for purposes of this Act. Issuance of an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card stating that the claimant is under a Class 2 disability, as defined in Section 4A of the Illinois Identification Card Act, shall constitute proof that the person named thereon is a person with a disability for purposes of this Act. A person with a disability not covered under the Federal Social Security Act and not presenting an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card stating that the claimant is under a Class 2 disability shall be examined by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant designated by the Department, and his status as a person with a disability determined using the same standards as used by the Social Security Administration. The costs of any required examination shall be borne by the claimant.

(c) For land improved with (i) an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative or (ii) a life care facility as defined under Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities Act that is considered to be a cooperative, the maximum reduction from the value of the property, as equalized or assessed by the Department, shall be multiplied by the number of apartments or units occupied by a person with a disability. The person with a disability shall receive the homestead exemption upon meeting the following requirements:

(1) The property must be occupied as the primary residence by the person with a disability.

(2) The person with a disability must be liable by contract with the owner or owners of record for paying the apportioned property taxes on the property of the cooperative or life care facility. In the case of a life care facility, the person with a disability must be liable for paying the apportioned property taxes under a life care contract as defined in Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities Act.

(3) The person with a disability must be an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the cooperative apartment building. A leasehold interest does not meet this requirement.

If a homestead exemption is granted under this subsection, the cooperative association or management firm shall credit the savings resulting from the exemption to the apportioned tax liability of the qualifying person with a disability. The chief county assessment officer may request reasonable proof that the association or firm has properly credited the exemption. A person who willfully refuses to credit an exemption to the qualified person with a disability is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(d) The chief county assessment officer shall determine the eligibility of property to receive the homestead exemption according to guidelines established by the Department. After a person has received an exemption under this Section, an annual verification of eligibility for the exemption shall be mailed to the taxpayer.

In counties with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the chief county assessment officer shall provide to each person granted a homestead exemption under this Section a form to designate any other person to receive a duplicate of any notice of delinquency in the payment of taxes assessed and levied under this Code on the person's qualifying property. The duplicate notice shall be in addition to the notice required to be provided to the person receiving the exemption and shall be given in the manner required by this Code. The person filing the request for the duplicate notice shall pay an administrative fee of $5 to the chief county assessment officer. The assessment officer shall then file the executed designation with the

county collector, who shall issue the duplicate notices as indicated by the designation. A designation may be rescinded by the person with a disability in the manner required by the chief county assessment officer.

(d-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each chief county assessment officer may approve this exemption for the 2020 and 2021 taxable years ~~year~~, without application, for any property that was approved for this exemption for the 2019 taxable year, provided that:

(1) the county board has declared a local disaster as provided in the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act related to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(2) the owner of record of the property as of January 1 of the taxable year ~~January 1, 2020~~ is the same as the owner of record of the property as of January 1, 2019;

(3) the exemption for the 2019 taxable year has not been determined to be an erroneous exemption as defined by this Code; and

(4) the applicant for the 2019 taxable year has not asked for the exemption to be removed for the 2019, ~~or~~ 2020 , or 2021 taxable years.

(e) A taxpayer who claims an exemption under Section 15-165 or 15-169 may not claim an exemption under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 101-635, eff. 6-5-20.)

(35 ILCS 200/15-169)

Sec. 15-169. Homestead exemption for veterans with disabilities.

(a) Beginning with taxable year 2007, an annual homestead exemption, limited to the amounts set forth in subsections (b) and (b-3), is granted for property that is used as a qualified residence by a veteran with a disability.

(b) For taxable years prior to 2015, the amount of the exemption under this Section is as follows:

(1) for veterans with a service-connected disability of at least (i) 75% for exemptions granted in taxable years 2007 through 2009 and (ii) 70% for exemptions granted in taxable year 2010 and each taxable year thereafter, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the annual exemption is $5,000; and

(2) for veterans with a service-connected disability of at least 50%, but less than (i) 75% for exemptions granted in taxable years 2007 through 2009 and (ii) 70% for exemptions granted in taxable year 2010 and each taxable year thereafter, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the annual exemption is $2,500.

(b-3) For taxable years 2015 and thereafter:

(1) if the veteran has a service connected disability of 30% or more but less than 50%, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, then the annual exemption is $2,500;

(2) if the veteran has a service connected disability of 50% or more but less than 70%, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, then the annual exemption is $5,000; and

(3) if the veteran has a service connected disability of 70% or more, as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, then the property is exempt from taxation under this Code.

(b-5) If a homestead exemption is granted under this Section and the person awarded the exemption subsequently becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act or a facility operated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, then the exemption shall continue (i) so long as the residence continues to be occupied by the qualifying person's spouse or (ii) if the residence remains unoccupied but is still owned by the person who qualified for the homestead exemption.

(c) The tax exemption under this Section carries over to the benefit of the veteran's surviving spouse as long as the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead, permanently resides thereon, and does not remarry. If the surviving spouse sells the property, an exemption not to exceed the amount granted from the most recent ad valorem tax roll may be transferred to his or her new residence as long as it is used as his or her primary residence and he or she does not remarry.

(c-1) Beginning with taxable year 2015, nothing in this Section shall require the veteran to have qualified for or obtained the exemption before death if the veteran was killed in the line of duty.

(d) The exemption under this Section applies for taxable year 2007 and thereafter. A taxpayer who claims an exemption under Section 15-165 or 15-168 may not claim an exemption under this Section.

(e) Each taxpayer who has been granted an exemption under this Section must reapply on an annual basis. Application must be made during the application period in effect for the county of his or her residence. The assessor or chief county assessment officer may determine the eligibility of residential property to receive the homestead exemption provided by this Section by application, visual inspection,

questionnaire, or other reasonable methods. The determination must be made in accordance with guidelines established by the Department.

(e-1) If the person qualifying for the exemption does not occupy the qualified residence as of January 1 of the taxable year, the exemption granted under this Section shall be prorated on a monthly basis. The prorated exemption shall apply beginning with the first complete month in which the person occupies the qualified residence.

(e-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each chief county assessment officer may approve this exemption for the 2020 and 2021 taxable years ~~year~~, without application, for any property that was approved for this exemption for the 2019 taxable year, provided that:

(1) the county board has declared a local disaster as provided in the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act related to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(2) the owner of record of the property as of January 1 of the taxable year ~~January 1, 2020~~ is the same as the owner of record of the property as of January 1, 2019;

(3) the exemption for the 2019 taxable year has not been determined to be an erroneous exemption as defined by this Code; and

(4) the applicant for the 2019 taxable year has not asked for the exemption to be removed for the 2019, ~~or~~ 2020 , or 2021 taxable years.

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a veteran whose service connected disability rating has changed since the 2019 exemption was granted from applying for the exemption based on the subsequent service connected disability rating.

(f) For the purposes of this Section:

"Qualified residence" means real property, but less any portion of that property that is used for commercial purposes, with an equalized assessed value of less than $250,000 that is the primary residence of a veteran with a disability. Property rented for more than 6 months is presumed to be used for commercial purposes.

"Veteran" means an Illinois resident who has served as a member of the United States Armed Forces on active duty or State active duty, a member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the United States Reserve Forces and who has received an honorable discharge.

(Source: P.A. 100-869, eff. 8-14-18; 101-635, eff. 6-5-20.)

(35 ILCS 200/15-172)

Sec. 15-172. Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption.

(a) This Section may be cited as the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption.

(b) As used in this Section:

"Applicant" means an individual who has filed an application under this Section.

"Base amount" means the base year equalized assessed value of the residence plus the first year's equalized assessed value of any added improvements which increased the assessed value of the residence after the base year.

"Base year" means the taxable year prior to the taxable year for which the applicant first qualifies and applies for the exemption provided that in the prior taxable year the property was improved with a permanent structure that was occupied as a residence by the applicant who was liable for paying real property taxes on the property and who was either (i) an owner of record of the property or had legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument or (ii) had a legal or equitable interest as a lessee in the parcel of property that was single family residence. If in any subsequent taxable year for which the applicant applies and qualifies for the exemption the equalized assessed value of the residence is less than the equalized assessed value in the existing base year (provided that such equalized assessed value is not based on an assessed value that results from a temporary irregularity in the property that reduces the assessed value for one or more taxable years), then that subsequent taxable year shall become the base year until a new base year is established under the terms of this paragraph. For taxable year 1999 only, the Chief County Assessment Officer shall review (i) all taxable years for which the applicant applied and qualified for the exemption and (ii) the existing base year. The assessment officer shall select as the new base year the year with the lowest equalized assessed value. An equalized assessed value that is based on an assessed value that results from a temporary irregularity in the property that reduces the assessed value for one or more taxable years shall not be considered the lowest equalized assessed value. The selected year shall be the base year for taxable year 1999 and thereafter until a new base year is established under the terms of this paragraph.

"Chief County Assessment Officer" means the County Assessor or Supervisor of Assessments of the county in which the property is located.

"Equalized assessed value" means the assessed value as equalized by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

"Household" means the applicant, the spouse of the applicant, and all persons using the residence of the applicant as their principal place of residence.

"Household income" means the combined income of the members of a household for the calendar year preceding the taxable year.

"Income" has the same meaning as provided in Section 3.07 of the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act, except that, beginning in assessment year 2001, "income" does not include veteran's benefits.

"Internal Revenue Code of 1986" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any successor law or laws relating to federal income taxes in effect for the year preceding the taxable year.

"Life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative" means a facility as defined in Section 2 of the Life Care Facilities Act.

"Maximum income limitation" means:

(1) $35,000 prior to taxable year 1999;

(2) $40,000 in taxable years 1999 through 2003;

(3) $45,000 in taxable years 2004 through 2005;

(4) $50,000 in taxable years 2006 and 2007;

(5) $55,000 in taxable years 2008 through 2016;

(6) for taxable year 2017, (i) $65,000 for qualified property located in a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and (ii) $55,000 for qualified property located in a county with fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants; and

(7) for taxable years 2018 and thereafter, $65,000 for all qualified property.

"Residence" means the principal dwelling place and appurtenant structures used for residential purposes in this State occupied on January 1 of the taxable year by a household and so much of the surrounding land, constituting the parcel upon which the dwelling place is situated, as is used for residential purposes. If the Chief County Assessment Officer has established a specific legal description for a portion of property constituting the residence, then that portion of property shall be deemed the residence for the purposes of this Section.

"Taxable year" means the calendar year during which ad valorem property taxes payable in the next succeeding year are levied.

(c) Beginning in taxable year 1994, a senior citizens assessment freeze homestead exemption is granted for real property that is improved with a permanent structure that is occupied as a residence by an applicant who (i) is 65 years of age or older during the taxable year, (ii) has a household income that does not exceed the maximum income limitation, (iii) is liable for paying real property taxes on the property, and (iv) is an owner of record of the property or has a legal or equitable interest in the property as evidenced by a written instrument. This homestead exemption shall also apply to a leasehold interest in a parcel of property improved with a permanent structure that is a single family residence that is occupied as a residence by a person who (i) is 65 years of age or older during the taxable year, (ii) has a household income that does not exceed the maximum income limitation, (iii) has a legal or equitable ownership interest in the property as lessee, and (iv) is liable for the payment of real property taxes on that property.

In counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the amount of the exemption for all taxable years is the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount. In all other counties, the amount of the exemption is as follows: (i) through taxable year 2005 and for taxable year 2007 and thereafter, the amount of this exemption shall be the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount; and (ii) for taxable year 2006, the amount of the exemption is as follows:

(1) For an applicant who has a household income of $45,000 or less, the amount of the exemption is the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount.

(2) For an applicant who has a household income exceeding $45,000 but not exceeding $46,250, the amount of the exemption is (i) the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount (ii) multiplied by 0.8.

(3) For an applicant who has a household income exceeding $46,250 but not exceeding $47,500, the amount of the exemption is (i) the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount (ii) multiplied by 0.6.

(4) For an applicant who has a household income exceeding $47,500 but not exceeding $48,750, the amount of the exemption is (i) the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount (ii) multiplied by 0.4.

(5) For an applicant who has a household income exceeding $48,750 but not exceeding $50,000, the amount of the exemption is (i) the equalized assessed value of the residence in the taxable year for which application is made minus the base amount (ii) multiplied by 0.2.

When the applicant is a surviving spouse of an applicant for a prior year for the same residence for which an exemption under this Section has been granted, the base year and base amount for that residence are the same as for the applicant for the prior year.

Each year at the time the assessment books are certified to the County Clerk, the Board of Review or Board of Appeals shall give to the County Clerk a list of the assessed values of improvements on each parcel qualifying for this exemption that were added after the base year for this parcel and that increased the assessed value of the property.

In the case of land improved with an apartment building owned and operated as a cooperative or a building that is a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative, the maximum reduction from the equalized assessed value of the property is limited to the sum of the reductions calculated for each unit occupied as a residence by a person or persons (i) 65 years of age or older, (ii) with a household income that does not exceed the maximum income limitation, (iii) who is liable, by contract with the owner or owners of record, for paying real property taxes on the property, and (iv) who is an owner of record of a legal or equitable interest in the cooperative apartment building, other than a leasehold interest. In the instance of a cooperative where a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section, the cooperative association or its management firm shall credit the savings resulting from that exemption only to the apportioned tax liability of the owner who qualified for the exemption. Any person who willfully refuses to credit that savings to an owner who qualifies for the exemption is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

When a homestead exemption has been granted under this Section and an applicant then becomes a resident of a facility licensed under the Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act, the exemption shall be granted in subsequent years so long as the residence (i) continues to be occupied by the qualified applicant's spouse or (ii) if remaining unoccupied, is still owned by the qualified applicant for the homestead exemption.

Beginning January 1, 1997, when an individual dies who would have qualified for an exemption under this Section, and the surviving spouse does not independently qualify for this exemption because of age, the exemption under this Section shall be granted to the surviving spouse for the taxable year preceding and the taxable year of the death, provided that, except for age, the surviving spouse meets all other qualifications for the granting of this exemption for those years.

When married persons maintain separate residences, the exemption provided for in this Section may be claimed by only one of such persons and for only one residence.

For taxable year 1994 only, in counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, to receive the exemption, a person shall submit an application by February 15, 1995 to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. In counties having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, for taxable year 1994 and all subsequent taxable years, to receive the exemption, a person may submit an application to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located during such period as may be specified by the Chief County Assessment Officer. The Chief County Assessment Officer in counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants shall annually give notice of the application period by mail or by publication. In counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, beginning with taxable year 1995 and thereafter, to receive the exemption, a person shall submit an application by July 1 of each taxable year to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. A county may, by ordinance, establish a date for submission of applications that is different than July 1. The applicant shall submit with the application an affidavit of the applicant's total household income, age, marital status (and if married the name and address of the applicant's spouse, if known), and principal dwelling place of members of the household on January 1 of the taxable year. The Department shall establish, by rule, a method for verifying the accuracy of affidavits filed by applicants under this Section, and the Chief County Assessment Officer may conduct audits of any taxpayer claiming an exemption under this Section to verify that the taxpayer is eligible to receive the exemption. Each application shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury. A taxpayer's signing a fraudulent application under this Act is perjury, as defined in Section 32-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012. The applications shall be clearly marked as applications for the Senior Citizens Assessment Freeze Homestead Exemption and must contain a notice that any taxpayer who receives the exemption is subject to an audit by the Chief County Assessment Officer.

Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, in counties having fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant fails to file the application required by this Section in a timely manner and this

failure to file is due to a mental or physical condition sufficiently severe so as to render the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, the Chief County Assessment Officer may extend the filing deadline for a period of 30 days after the applicant regains the capability to file the application, but in no case may the filing deadline be extended beyond 3 months of the original filing deadline. In order to receive the extension provided in this paragraph, the applicant shall provide the Chief County Assessment Officer with a signed statement from the applicant's physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant stating the nature and extent of the condition, that, in the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's opinion, the condition was so severe that it rendered the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, and the date on which the applicant regained the capability to file the application.

Beginning January 1, 1998, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, in counties having fewer than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant fails to file the application required by this Section in a timely manner and this failure to file is due to a mental or physical condition sufficiently severe so as to render the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner, the Chief County Assessment Officer may extend the filing deadline for a period of 3 months. In order to receive the extension provided in this paragraph, the applicant shall provide the Chief County Assessment Officer with a signed statement from the applicant's physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant stating the nature and extent of the condition, and that, in the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's opinion, the condition was so severe that it rendered the applicant incapable of filing the application in a timely manner.

In counties having less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, if an applicant was denied an exemption in taxable year 1994 and the denial occurred due to an error on the part of an assessment official, or his or her agent or employee, then beginning in taxable year 1997 the applicant's base year, for purposes of determining the amount of the exemption, shall be 1993 rather than 1994. In addition, in taxable year 1997, the applicant's exemption shall also include an amount equal to (i) the amount of any exemption denied to the applicant in taxable year 1995 as a result of using 1994, rather than 1993, as the base year, (ii) the amount of any exemption denied to the applicant in taxable year 1996 as a result of using 1994, rather than 1993, as the base year, and (iii) the amount of the exemption erroneously denied for taxable year 1994.

For purposes of this Section, a person who will be 65 years of age during the current taxable year shall be eligible to apply for the homestead exemption during that taxable year. Application shall be made during the application period in effect for the county of his or her residence.

The Chief County Assessment Officer may determine the eligibility of a life care facility that qualifies as a cooperative to receive the benefits provided by this Section by use of an affidavit, application, visual inspection, questionnaire, or other reasonable method in order to insure that the tax savings resulting from the exemption are credited by the management firm to the apportioned tax liability of each qualifying resident. The Chief County Assessment Officer may request reasonable proof that the management firm has so credited that exemption.

Except as provided in this Section, all information received by the chief county assessment officer or the Department from applications filed under this Section, or from any investigation conducted under the provisions of this Section, shall be confidential, except for official purposes or pursuant to official procedures for collection of any State or local tax or enforcement of any civil or criminal penalty or sanction imposed by this Act or by any statute or ordinance imposing a State or local tax. Any person who divulges any such information in any manner, except in accordance with a proper judicial order, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prevent the Director or chief county assessment officer from publishing or making available reasonable statistics concerning the operation of the exemption contained in this Section in which the contents of claims are grouped into aggregates in such a way that information contained in any individual claim shall not be disclosed.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable year 2017 and thereafter, in counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the amount of the exemption shall be the greater of (i) the amount of the exemption otherwise calculated under this Section or (ii) $2,000.

(c-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each chief county assessment officer may approve this exemption for the 2020 and 2021 taxable years ~~year~~, without application, for any property that was approved for this exemption for the 2019 taxable year, provided that:

(1) the county board has declared a local disaster as provided in the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act related to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(2) the owner of record of the property as of January 1 of the taxable year ~~January 1, 2020~~ is the same as the owner of record of the property as of January 1, 2019;

(3) the exemption for the 2019 taxable year has not been determined to be an erroneous exemption as defined by this Code; and

(4) the applicant for the 2019 taxable year has not asked for the exemption to be removed for the 2019, ~~or~~ 2020 , or 2021 taxable years.

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude or impair the authority of a chief county assessment officer to conduct audits of any taxpayer claiming an exemption under this Section to verify that the taxpayer is eligible to receive the exemption as provided elsewhere in this Section.

(d) Each Chief County Assessment Officer shall annually publish a notice of availability of the exemption provided under this Section. The notice shall be published at least 60 days but no more than 75 days prior to the date on which the application must be submitted to the Chief County Assessment Officer of the county in which the property is located. The notice shall appear in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of the State Mandates Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-401, eff. 8-25-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-635, eff. 6-5-20.)

Section 90-40. The Park District Code is amended by changing Section 8-50 as follows:

(70 ILCS 1205/8-50)

Sec. 8-50. Definitions. For the purposes of Sections 8-50 through 8-57, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Delivery system" means the design and construction approach used to develop and construct a project.

"Design-bid-build" means the traditional delivery system used on public projects that incorporates the Local Government Professional Services Selection Act and the principles of competitive selection.

"Design-build" means a delivery system that provides responsibility within a single contract for the furnishing of architecture, engineering, land surveying, and related services as required, and the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

"Design-build contract" means a contract for a public project under this Act between any park district and a design-build entity to furnish architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, and related services as required, and to furnish the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project. The design-build contract may be conditioned upon subsequent refinements in scope and price and may allow the park district to make modifications in the project scope without invalidating the design-build contract.

"Design-build entity" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that proposes to design and construct any public project under this Act. A design-build entity and associated design-build professionals shall conduct themselves in accordance with the laws of this State and the related provisions of the Illinois Administrative Code, as referenced by the licensed design professionals Acts of this State.

"Design professional" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that offers services under the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989, the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989, the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989, or the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989.

"Evaluation criteria" means the requirements for the separate phases of the selection process for design-build proposals as defined in this Act and may include the specialized experience, technical qualifications and competence, capacity to perform, past performance, experience with similar projects, assignment of personnel to the project, and other appropriate factors. Price may not be used as a factor in the evaluation of Phase I proposals.

"Landscape architect design professional" means any person, sole proprietorship, or entity including, but not limited to, a partnership, professional service corporation, or corporation that offers services under the Landscape Architecture Registration Act ~~Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989~~.

"Proposal" means the offer to enter into a design-build contract as submitted by a design-build entity in accordance with this Act.

"Request for proposal" means the document used by the park district to solicit proposals for a design-build contract.

"Scope and performance criteria" means the requirements for the public project, including, but not limited to: the intended usage, capacity, size, scope, quality, and performance standards; life-cycle costs; and other programmatic criteria that are expressed in performance oriented and quantifiable specifications and drawings that can be reasonably inferred and are suited to allow a design-build entity to develop a proposal.

(Source: P.A. 97-349, eff. 8-12-11.)

Section 90-45. The Chicago Park District Act is amended by changing Section 26.10-4 as follows:
(70 ILCS 1505/26.10-4)

Sec. 26.10-4. Definitions. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this Act, have the following meaning unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Delivery system" means the design and construction approach used to develop and construct a project.

"Design-bid-build" means the traditional delivery system used on public projects that incorporates the Local Government Professional Services Selection Act (50 ILCS 510/) and the principles of competitive selection.

"Design-build" means a delivery system that provides responsibility within a single contract for the furnishing of architecture, engineering, land surveying and related services as required, and the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

"Design-build contract" means a contract for a public project under this Act between the Chicago Park District and a design-build entity to furnish architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, and related services as required, and to furnish the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project. The design-build contract may be conditioned upon subsequent refinements in scope and price and may allow the Chicago Park District to make modifications in the project scope without invalidating the design-build contract.

"Design-build entity" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that proposes to design and construct any public project under this Act. A design-build entity and associated design-build professionals shall conduct themselves in accordance with the laws of this State and the related provisions of the Illinois Administrative Code, as referenced by the licensed design professionals Acts of this State.

"Design professional" means any individual, sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, professional corporation, or other entity that offers services under the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 305/), the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 325/), the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 340/), or the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 330/).

"Landscape architect design professional" means any person, sole proprietorship, or entity such as a partnership, professional service corporation, or corporation that offers services under the Landscape Architecture Registration Act ~~Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989~~.

"Evaluation criteria" means the requirements for the separate phases of the selection process for design-build proposals as defined in this Act and may include the specialized experience, technical qualifications and competence, capacity to perform, past performance, experience with similar projects, assignment of personnel to the project, and other appropriate factors. Price may not be used as a factor in the evaluation of Phase I proposals.

"Proposal" means the offer to enter into a design-build contract as submitted by a design-build entity in accordance with this Act.

"Request for proposal" means the document used by the Chicago Park District to solicit proposals for a design-build contract.

"Scope and performance criteria" means the requirements for the public project, including but not limited to, the intended usage, capacity, size, scope, quality and performance standards, life-cycle costs, and other programmatic criteria that are expressed in performance-oriented and quantifiable specifications and drawings that can be reasonably inferred and are suited to allow a design-build entity to develop a proposal.

"Guaranteed maximum price" means a form of contract in which compensation may vary according to the scope of work involved but in any case may not exceed an agreed total amount.
(Source: P.A. 96-777, eff. 8-28-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)

Section 90-50. The Illinois Library System Act is amended by changing Sections 8.1 and 8.4 as follows:
(75 ILCS 10/8.1) (from Ch. 81, par. 118.1)

Sec. 8.1. The State Librarian shall make grants annually under this Section to all qualified public libraries in the State from funds appropriated by the General Assembly. Such grants shall be in the amount of up to $1.475 ~~$1.25~~ per capita for the population of the area served by the respective public library and, in addition, the amount of up to $0.19 per capita to libraries serving populations over 500,000 under the Illinois Major Urban Library Program. If the moneys appropriated for grants under this Section fail to meet the $1.475 ~~$1.25~~ and the $0.19 per capita amounts above, the funding shall be decreased pro rata so that qualifying public libraries receive the same amount per capita. If the moneys appropriated for grants

under this Section exceed the $1.475 ~~$1.25~~ and the $0.19 per capita amounts above, the funding shall be increased pro rata so that qualifying public libraries receive the same amount per capita.

To be eligible for grants under this Section, a public library must:

(1) Provide, as determined by the State Librarian, library services which either meet or show progress toward meeting the Illinois library standards, as most recently adopted by the Illinois Library Association.

(2) Be a public library for which is levied a tax for library purposes at a rate not less than .13% or a county library for which is levied a tax for library purposes at a rate not less than .07%. If a library is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law in the Property Tax Code and its tax levy for library purposes has been lowered to a rate of less than .13%, this requirement will be waived if the library qualified for this grant in the previous year and if the tax levied for library purposes in the current year produces tax revenue for library purposes that is an increase over the previous year's extension of 5% or the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less. Beginning in State Fiscal Year 2012, the eligibility requirement in this subsection shall be waived if a library's tax levy for library purposes has been lowered to a rate of less than 0.13%, and the State Librarian determines that the library (i) continues to meet the requirements of item (1) of this Section and (ii) received a grant under this Section in the previous fiscal year.

Any other language in this Section to the contrary notwithstanding, grants under this Section 8.1 shall be made only upon application of the public library concerned, which applications shall be entirely voluntary and within the sole discretion of the public library concerned.

In order to be eligible for a grant under this Section, the corporate authorities, in lieu of a tax levy at a particular rate, may provide funds from other sources, an amount equivalent to the amount to be produced by that levy.

(Source: P.A. 99-186, eff. 7-29-15; 99-619, eff. 7-22-16.)

(75 ILCS 10/8.4) (from Ch. 81, par. 118.4)

Sec. 8.4. School library grants. Beginning July 1, 1989, the State Librarian shall make grants annually under this Section to all school districts in the State for the establishment and operation of qualified school libraries, or the additional support of existing qualified school libraries, from funds appropriated by the General Assembly. Such grants shall be in the amount of $0.885 ~~$0.75~~ per student as determined by the official enrollment as of the previous September 30 of the respective school having a qualified school library. If the moneys appropriated for grants under this Section are not sufficient, the State Librarian shall reduce the amount of the grants as necessary; in making these reductions, the State Librarian shall endeavor to provide each school district that has a qualifying school library (i) at least the same amount per student as the district received under this Section in the preceding fiscal year, and (ii) a total grant of at least $850 ~~$750~~, which, in the event of an insufficient appropriation, shall not be reduced to a total grant of less than $100.

To qualify for grants under this Section, a school library must:

(1) Be an entity which serves the basic information and library needs of the school's employees and students through a bibliographically organized collection of library materials, has at least one employee whose primary duty is to serve as a librarian, and has a collection permanently supported financially, accessible centrally, and occupying identifiable quarters in one principal location.

(2) Meet the requirements for membership in a library system under the provisions of this Act.

(3) Have applied for membership in the library system of jurisdiction if the system is a multitype library system under this Act.

(4) Provide, as mutually determined by the Illinois State Librarian and the Illinois State Board of Education, library services which either meet or show progress toward meeting the Illinois school library standards as most recently adopted by the Illinois School Library Media Association.

(5) Submit a statement certifying that the financial support for the school library or libraries of the applying school district has been maintained undiminished, or if diminished, the percentage of diminution of financial support is no more than the percentage of diminution of the applying school's total financial support for educational and operations purposes since the submission of the last previous application of the school district for the school library per student grant that was funded.

Grants under this Section shall be made only upon application of the school district for its qualified school library or school libraries.

(Source: P.A. 95-976, eff. 9-22-08.)

Section 90-55. The Professional Geologist Licensing Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:
(225 ILCS 745/20)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)
Sec. 20. Exemptions. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to restrict the use of the title "geologist" or similar words by any person engaged in a practice of geology exempted under this Act, provided the person does not hold himself or herself out as being a Licensed Professional Geologist or does not practice professional geology in a manner requiring licensure under this Act. Performance of the following activities does not require licensure as a licensed professional geologist under this Act:

(a) The practice of professional geology by an employee or a subordinate of a licensee under this Act, provided the work does not include responsible charge of geological work and is performed under the direct supervision of a Licensed Professional Geologist who is responsible for the work.

(b) The practice of professional geology by officers and employees of the United States government within the scope of their employment.

(c) The practice of professional geology as geologic research to advance basic knowledge for the purpose of offering scientific papers, publications, or other presentations (i) before meetings of scientific societies, (ii) internal to a partnership, corporation, proprietorship, or government agency, or (iii) for publication in scientific journals, or in books.

(d) The teaching of geology in schools, colleges, or universities, as defined by rule.

(e) The practice of professional geology exclusively in the exploration for or development of energy resources or base, precious and nonprecious minerals, including sand, gravel, and aggregate, that does not require, by law, rule, or ordinance, the submission of reports, documents, or oral or written testimony to public agencies. Public agencies may, by law or by rule, allow required oral or written testimony, reports, permit applications, or other documents based on the science of geology to be submitted to them by persons not licensed under this Act. Unless otherwise required by State or federal law, public agencies may not require that the geology-based aspects of testimony, reports, permits, or other documents so exempted be reviewed by, approved, or otherwise certified by any person who is not a Licensed Professional Geologist. Licensure is not required for the submission and review of reports or documents or the provision of oral or written testimony made under the Well Abandonment Act, the Illinois Oil and Gas Act, the Surface Coal Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act, or the Surface-Mined Land Conservation and Reclamation Act.

(f) The practice of professional engineering as defined in the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

(g) The practice of structural engineering as defined in the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

(h) The practice of architecture as defined in the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989.

(i) The practice of land surveying as defined in the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989.

(j) The practice of landscape architecture as defined in the Landscape Architecture Registration Act ~~Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989~~.

(k) The practice of professional geology for a period not to exceed 9 months by any person pursuing a course of study leading to a degree in geology from an accredited college or university, as set forth in this Act and as established by rule, provided that (i) such practice constitutes a part of a supervised course of study, (ii) the person is under the supervision of a geologist licensed under this Act or a teacher of geology at an accredited college or university, and (iii) the person is designated by a title that clearly indicates his or her status as a student or trainee.

(Source: P.A. 96-666, eff. 8-25-09; 96-1327, eff. 7-27-10.)

Section 90-60. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-5e.1 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-5e.1)
Sec. 5-5e.1. Safety-Net Hospitals.
(a) A Safety-Net Hospital is an Illinois hospital that:

(1) is licensed by the Department of Public Health as a general acute care or pediatric hospital; and

(2) is a disproportionate share hospital, as described in Section 1923 of the federal Social Security Act, as determined by the Department; and

(3) meets one of the following:

(A) has a MIUR of at least 40% and a charity percent of at least 4%; or

(B) has a MIUR of at least 50%.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "Charity percent" means the ratio of (i) the hospital's charity charges for services provided to individuals without health insurance or another source of third party coverage to (ii) the Illinois total hospital charges, each as reported on the hospital's OBRA form.

(2) "MIUR" means Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate and is defined as a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of a hospital's inpatient days provided in the hospital's fiscal year ending 3 years prior to the rate year, to patients who, for such days, were eligible for Medicaid under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396a et seq., excluding those persons eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) as set forth in paragraph 18 of Section 5-2 of this Article, and the denominator of which is the total number of the hospital's inpatient days in that same period, excluding those persons eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) as set forth in paragraph 18 of Section 5-2 of this Article.

(3) "OBRA form" means form HFS-3834, OBRA '93 data collection form, for the rate year.

(4) "Rate year" means the 12-month period beginning on October 1.

(c) Beginning July 1, 2012 and ending on December 31, 2022, a hospital that would have qualified for the rate year beginning October 1, 2011 or October 1, 2012, shall be a Safety-Net Hospital.

(d) No later than August 15 preceding the rate year, each hospital shall submit the OBRA form to the Department. Prior to October 1, the Department shall notify each hospital whether it has qualified as a Safety-Net Hospital.

(e) The Department may promulgate rules in order to implement this Section.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as limiting the ability of the Department to include the Safety-Net Hospitals in the hospital rate reform mandated by Section 14-11 of this Code and implemented under Section 14-12 of this Code and by administrative rulemaking.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Section 90-65. The Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 5, 6, and 7 as follows:

(430 ILCS 65/3) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-3)

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in Section 3a, no person may knowingly transfer, or cause to be transferred, any firearm, firearm ammunition, stun gun, or taser to any person within this State unless the transferee with whom he deals displays either: (1) a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card which has previously been issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act; or (2) a currently valid license to carry a concealed firearm which has previously been issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act. In addition, all firearm, stun gun, and taser transfers by federally licensed firearm dealers are subject to Section 3.1.

(a-5) Any person who is not a federally licensed firearm dealer and who desires to transfer or sell a firearm while that person is on the grounds of a gun show must, before selling or transferring the firearm, request the Department of State Police to conduct a background check on the prospective recipient of the firearm in accordance with Section 3.1.

(a-10) Notwithstanding item (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, any person who is not a federally licensed firearm dealer and who desires to transfer or sell a firearm or firearms to any person who is not a federally licensed firearm dealer shall, before selling or transferring the firearms, contact the Department of State Police with the transferee's or purchaser's Firearm Owner's Identification Card number to determine the validity of the transferee's or purchaser's Firearm Owner's Identification Card. This subsection shall not be effective until January 1, 2014. The Department of State Police may adopt rules concerning the implementation of this subsection. The Department of State Police shall provide the seller or transferor an approval number if the purchaser's Firearm Owner's Identification Card is valid. Approvals issued by the Department for the purchase of a firearm pursuant to this subsection are valid for 30 days from the date of issue.

(a-15) The provisions of subsection (a-10) of this Section do not apply to:

(1) transfers that occur at the place of business of a federally licensed firearm dealer, if the federally licensed firearm dealer conducts a background check on the prospective recipient of the firearm in accordance with Section 3.1 of this Act and follows all other applicable federal, State, and local laws as if he or she were the seller or transferor of the firearm, although the dealer is not required to accept the firearm into his or her inventory. The purchaser or transferee may be required by the federally licensed firearm dealer to pay a fee not to exceed $10 per firearm, which the dealer may retain as compensation for performing the functions required under this paragraph, plus the applicable fees authorized by Section 3.1;

(2) transfers as a bona fide gift to the transferor's husband, wife, son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law;

(3) transfers by persons acting pursuant to operation of law or a court order;

(4) transfers on the grounds of a gun show under subsection (a-5) of this Section;

(5) the delivery of a firearm by its owner to a gunsmith for service or repair, the return of the firearm to its owner by the gunsmith, or the delivery of a firearm by a gunsmith to a federally licensed firearms dealer for service or repair and the return of the firearm to the gunsmith;

(6) temporary transfers that occur while in the home of the unlicensed transferee, if the unlicensed transferee is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms and the unlicensed transferee reasonably believes that possession of the firearm is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to the unlicensed transferee;

(7) transfers to a law enforcement or corrections agency or a law enforcement or corrections officer acting within the course and scope of his or her official duties;

(8) transfers of firearms that have been rendered permanently inoperable to a nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection; and

(9) transfers to a person who is exempt from the requirement of possessing a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under Section 2 of this Act.

(a-20) The Department of State Police shall develop an Internet-based system for individuals to determine the validity of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card prior to the sale or transfer of a firearm. The Department shall have the Internet-based system completed and available for use by July 1, 2015. This Internet-based system may be used by federal firearm license dealers and others for the purposes of determining the validity of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card for ammunition transfers and sales. Nothing shall be deemed to prohibit an individual from using this site to determine a Firearm Owner's Identification Card status. The Department shall adopt rules not inconsistent with this Section to implement this system.

(b) Any person within this State who transfers or causes to be transferred any firearm, stun gun, or taser shall keep a record of such transfer for a period of 10 years from the date of transfer. Such record shall contain the date of the transfer; the description, serial number or other information identifying the firearm, stun gun, or taser if no serial number is available; and, if the transfer was completed within this State, the transferee's Firearm Owner's Identification Card number and any approval number or documentation provided by the Department of State Police pursuant to subsection (a-10) of this Section; if the transfer was not completed within this State, the record shall contain the name and address of the transferee. On or after January 1, 2006, the record shall contain the date of application for transfer of the firearm. On demand of a peace officer such transferor shall produce for inspection such record of transfer. If the transfer or sale took place at a gun show, the record shall include the unique identification number. Failure to record the unique identification number or approval number is a petty offense. For transfers of a firearm, stun gun, or taser made on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, failure by the private seller to maintain the transfer records in accordance with this Section is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent offense. A transferee shall not be criminally liable under this Section provided that he or she provides the Department of State Police with the transfer records in accordance with procedures established by the Department. The Department shall establish, by rule, a standard form on its website.

(b-5) Any resident may purchase ammunition from a person within or outside of Illinois if shipment is by United States mail or by a private express carrier authorized by federal law to ship ammunition. Any resident purchasing ammunition within or outside the State of Illinois must provide the seller with a copy of his or her valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card or valid concealed carry license and either his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois State Identification Card prior to the shipment of the ammunition. The ammunition may be shipped only to an address on either of those 2 documents.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the transfer of firearm ammunition shall not apply to those persons specified in paragraph (b) of Section 2 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-29, eff. 7-10-15; 100-1178, eff. 1-18-19.)

(430 ILCS 65/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-5)

Sec. 5. Application and renewal.

(a) The Department of State Police shall either approve or deny all applications within 30 days from the date they are received, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, and every applicant found qualified under Section 8 of this Act by the Department shall be entitled to a Firearm Owner's Identification Card upon the payment of a $10 fee. Any applicant who is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of

the United States, a member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the Reserve Forces of the United States is exempt from the application fee. $6 of each fee derived from the issuance of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards, or renewals thereof, shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish Fund in the State Treasury; $1 of the fee shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund and $3 of the fee shall be deposited in the State Police Firearm Services Fund.

(b) Renewal applications shall be approved or denied within 60 business days, provided the applicant submitted his or her renewal application prior to the expiration of his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card. If a renewal application has been submitted prior to the expiration date of the applicant's Firearm Owner's Identification Card, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall remain valid while the Department processes the application, unless the person is subject to or becomes subject to revocation under this Act. The cost for a renewal application shall be $10 which shall be deposited into the State Police Firearm Services Fund.

(c) When a disaster has been declared by the Governor under the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act that impacts counties representing a majority of the population of this State, or if the Illinois State Police are unable to approve or deny renewal applications within 60 days after the time-lines specified in this Act, the Illinois State Police may by rule or emergency rulemaking extend the expiration dates of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards. Any Firearm Owner's Identification Cards with an extended expiration date shall be deemed valid for the purposes of possessing, transferring, and purchasing ammunition and firearms, unless the person becomes subject to revocation or suspension under this Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-906, eff. 1-1-19.)

(430 ILCS 65/6) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-6)

Sec. 6. Contents of Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(a) A Firearm Owner's Identification Card, issued by the Department of State Police at such places as the Director of the Department shall specify, shall contain the applicant's name, residence, date of birth, sex, physical description, recent photograph, except as provided in subsection (c-5), and signature. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have the expiration date boldly and conspicuously displayed on the face of the card, unless the validity has been extended pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 7 of this Act. ~~A Firearm Owner's Identification Card, issued by the Department of State Police at such places as the Director of the Department shall specify, shall contain the applicant's name, residence, date of birth, sex, physical description, recent photograph, except as provided in subsection (c-5), and signature. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have the expiration date boldly and conspicuously displayed on the face of the card. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have printed on it the following: "CAUTION - This card does not permit bearer to UNLAWFULLY carry or use firearms." Before December 1, 2002, the Department may use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. On and after December 1, 2002, the Department shall use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. The Department shall decline to use a person's digital photograph or signature if the digital photograph or signature is the result of or associated with fraudulent or erroneous data, unless otherwise provided by law.~~

(b) A person applying for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall consent to the Department of State Police using the applicant's digital driver's license or Illinois Identification Card photograph, if available, and signature on the applicant's Firearm Owner's Identification Card. The Secretary of State shall allow the Department of State Police access to the photograph and signature for the purpose of identifying the applicant and issuing to the applicant a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(c) The Secretary of State shall conduct a study to determine the cost and feasibility of creating a method of adding an identifiable code, background, or other means on the driver's license or Illinois Identification Card to show that an individual is not disqualified from owning or possessing a firearm under State or federal law. The Secretary shall report the findings of this study 12 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly.

(c-5) If a person qualifies for a photograph exemption, in lieu of a photograph, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall contain a copy of the card holder's fingerprints. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card described in this subsection (c-5) must have printed on it the following: "This card is only valid for firearm purchases through a federally licensed firearms dealer when presented with photographic identification, as prescribed by 18 U.S.C. 922(t)(1)(C)."
(Source: P.A. 97-1131, eff. 1-1-13.)

(430 ILCS 65/7) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-7)

Sec. 7. Validity of Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(a) Except as provided in Section 8 of this Act or subsection (b) of this Section, a Firearm Owner's Identification Card issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid for the person to whom it is issued for a period of 10 years from the date of issuance.

(b) If a renewal application is submitted to the Department before the expiration date of the applicant's current Firearm Owner's Identification Card, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall remain valid ~~for a period of 60 business days,~~ unless the person is subject to or becomes subject to revocation under this Act.

(c) The validity of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card may be extended as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-906, eff. 1-1-19.)

Section 90-70. The Firearm Concealed Carry Act is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(430 ILCS 66/50)

Sec. 50. License renewal.

(a) This subsection (a) applies through the 180th day following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. Applications for renewal of a license shall be made to the Department. A license shall be renewed for a period of 5 years upon receipt of a completed renewal application, completion of 3 hours of training required under Section 75 of this Act, payment of the applicable renewal fee, and completion of an investigation under Section 35 of this Act. The renewal application shall contain the information required in Section 30 of this Act, except that the applicant need not resubmit a full set of fingerprints.

(b) This subsection (b) applies on and after the 181st day following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. Applications for renewal of a license shall be made to the Department. A license shall be renewed for a period of 5 years from the date of expiration on the applicant's current license upon the receipt of a completed renewal application, completion of 3 hours of training required under Section 75 of this Act, payment of the applicable renewal fee, and completion of an investigation under Section 35 of this Act. The renewal application shall contain the information required in Section 30 of this Act, except that the applicant need not resubmit a full set of fingerprints.

(c) When a disaster has been declared by the Governor under the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act that impacts counties representing a majority of the population of this State, or if the Illinois State Police are unable to approve or deny renewal applications within 60 days after the time-lines specified in this Act, the Illinois State Police may by rule or emergency rulemaking extend the expiration dates of concealed carry licenses. Any concealed carry license with an extended expiration date shall be deemed valid for the purposes this Act. A concealed carry license that is renewed before its expiration date remains valid during this period; provided, that during the period of the disaster declared by the Governor, the concealed carry license shall remain valid even if the licensee has not applied for renewal of the license.

(Source: P.A. 101-80, eff. 7-12-19.)

Section 90-75. The Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(525 ILCS 35/3) (from Ch. 85, par. 2103)

Sec. 3. From appropriations made from the Capital Development Fund, Build Illinois Bond Fund or other available or designated funds for such purposes, the Department shall make grants to local governments as financial assistance for the capital development and improvement of park, recreation or conservation areas, marinas and shorelines, including planning and engineering costs, and for the acquisition of open space lands, including acquisition of easements and other property interests less than fee simple ownership if the Department determines that such property interests are sufficient to carry out the purposes of this Act, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in this Act.

No more than 10% of the amount so appropriated for any fiscal year may be committed or expended on any one project described in an application under this Act.

Any grant under this Act to a local government shall be conditioned upon the state providing assistance on a 50/50 matching basis for the acquisition of open space lands and for capital development and improvement proposals. However, a local government defined as "distressed" under criteria adopted by the Department through administrative rule shall be eligible for assistance up to 90% for the acquisition of open space lands and for capital development and improvement proposals, provided that no more than 10% of the amount appropriated under this Act in any fiscal year is made available as grants to distressed local governments.

An advance payment of a ~~A~~ minimum of 50% of any grant made to a unit of local government under this Act must be paid to the unit of local government at the time the Department awards the grant. A unit

of local government may opt out of the advanced payment option at the time of the award of the grant. The remainder of the grant shall be distributed to the local government quarterly on a reimbursement basis. The Department shall consider an applicant's request for an extension to a grant under this Act if (i) the advanced payment is expended or legally obligated within the 2 years required by Section 5 of the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act or (ii) no advanced payment was made.
(Source: P.A. 98-326, eff. 8-12-13; 98-520, eff. 8-23-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 90-80. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Section 5-5-5 as follows:
(730 ILCS 5/5-5-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-5-5)
Sec. 5-5-5. Loss and restoration of rights.
(a) Conviction and disposition shall not entail the loss by the defendant of any civil rights, except under this Section and Sections 29-6 and 29-10 of The Election Code, as now or hereafter amended.
(b) A person convicted of a felony shall be ineligible to hold an office created by the Constitution of this State until the completion of his sentence.
(c) A person sentenced to imprisonment shall lose his right to vote until released from imprisonment.
(d) On completion of sentence of imprisonment or upon discharge from probation, conditional discharge or periodic imprisonment, or at any time thereafter, all license rights and privileges granted under the authority of this State which have been revoked or suspended because of conviction of an offense shall be restored unless the authority having jurisdiction of such license rights finds after investigation and hearing that restoration is not in the public interest. This paragraph (d) shall not apply to the suspension or revocation of a license to operate a motor vehicle under the Illinois Vehicle Code.
(e) Upon a person's discharge from incarceration or parole, or upon a person's discharge from probation or at any time thereafter, the committing court may enter an order certifying that the sentence has been satisfactorily completed when the court believes it would assist in the rehabilitation of the person and be consistent with the public welfare. Such order may be entered upon the motion of the defendant or the State or upon the court's own motion.
(f) Upon entry of the order, the court shall issue to the person in whose favor the order has been entered a certificate stating that his behavior after conviction has warranted the issuance of the order.
(g) This Section shall not affect the right of a defendant to collaterally attack his conviction or to rely on it in bar of subsequent proceedings for the same offense.
(h) No application for any license specified in subsection (i) of this Section granted under the authority of this State shall be denied by reason of an eligible offender who has obtained a certificate of relief from disabilities, as defined in Article 5.5 of this Chapter, having been previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses, or by reason of a finding of lack of "good moral character" when the finding is based upon the fact that the applicant has previously been convicted of one or more criminal offenses, unless:
(1) there is a direct relationship between one or more of the previous criminal offenses and the specific license sought; or
(2) the issuance of the license would involve an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.
In making such a determination, the licensing agency shall consider the following factors:
(1) the public policy of this State, as expressed in Article 5.5 of this Chapter, to encourage the licensure and employment of persons previously convicted of one or more criminal offenses;
(2) the specific duties and responsibilities necessarily related to the license being sought;
(3) the bearing, if any, the criminal offenses or offenses for which the person was previously convicted will have on his or her fitness or ability to perform one or more such duties and responsibilities;
(4) the time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses;
(5) the age of the person at the time of occurrence of the criminal offense or offenses;
(6) the seriousness of the offense or offenses;
(7) any information produced by the person or produced on his or her behalf in regard to his or her rehabilitation and good conduct, including a certificate of relief from disabilities issued to the applicant, which certificate shall create a presumption of rehabilitation in regard to the offense or offenses specified in the certificate; and
(8) the legitimate interest of the licensing agency in protecting property, and the safety and welfare of specific individuals or the general public.
(i) A certificate of relief from disabilities shall be issued only for a license or certification issued under the following Acts:

(1) the Animal Welfare Act; except that a certificate of relief from disabilities may not be granted to provide for the issuance or restoration of a license under the Animal Welfare Act for any person convicted of violating Section 3, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.03-1, or 4.01 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or Section 26-5 or 48-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(2) the Illinois Athletic Trainers Practice Act;

(3) the Barber, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Hair Braiding, and Nail Technology Act of 1985;

(4) the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Repairer Regulation Act;

(5) the Boxing and Full-contact Martial Arts Act;

(6) the Illinois Certified Shorthand Reporters Act of 1984;

(7) the Illinois Farm Labor Contractor Certification Act;

(8) the Registered Interior Designers Act;

(9) the Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989;

(10) the Landscape Architecture Registration Act ~~Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989~~;

(11) the Marriage and Family Therapy Licensing Act;

(12) the Private Employment Agency Act;

(13) the Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act;

(14) the Real Estate License Act of 2000;

(15) the Illinois Roofing Industry Licensing Act;

(16) the Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989;

(17) the Water Well and Pump Installation Contractor's License Act;

(18) the Electrologist Licensing Act;

(19) the Auction License Act;

(20) the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989;

(21) the Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act;

(22) the Environmental Health Practitioner Licensing Act;

(23) the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Licensing Code;

(24) (blank);

(25) the Professional Geologist Licensing Act;

(26) the Illinois Public Accounting Act; and

(27) the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

(Source: P.A. 100-534, eff. 9-22-17; 100-920, eff. 8-17-18.)

Section 90-85. The Child Labor Law is amended by changing Sections 8, 11, and 12 as follows:

(820 ILCS 205/8) (from Ch. 48, par. 31.8)

Sec. 8. Authority to issue employment certificates.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, the City or County Superintendent of Schools, or their duly authorized agents, are authorized to issue an employment certificate for any minor under sixteen (16) years of age, said certificate authorizing and permitting the appearance of such minor in a play or musical comedy with a professional traveling theatrical production on the stage of a duly licensed theatre wherein not more than two performances are given in any one day and not more than eight performances are given in any one week, or nine when a holiday occurs during the week, or in a musical recital or concert: Provided, that such minor is accompanied by his parent or guardian or by a person in whose care the parent or guardian has placed the minor and whose connection with the performance or with the operation of the theatre in which the minor is to appear is limited to the care of such minor or of minors appearing therein: And provided further, that such minor shall not appear on said stage or in a musical recital or concert, attend rehearsals, or be present in connection with such appearance or rehearsals, in the theatre where the play or musical comedy is produced or in the place where the concert or recital is given, for more than a total of six (6) hours in any one day, or on more than six (6) days in any one week, or for more than a total of twenty-four (24) hours in any one week, or after the hour of 11 postmeridian; and provided further, no such minor shall be excused from attending school except as authorized pursuant to Section 26-1 of the School Code. Application for such certificate shall be made by the manager of the theatre, or by the person in the district responsible for the musical recital or concert, and by the parent or guardian of such minor to the City or County Superintendent of Schools or his authorized agent at least fourteen (14) days in advance of such appearance. The City or County Superintendent of Schools or his agent may issue a permit if satisfied that adequate provision has been made for the educational instruction of such minor, for safeguarding his health and for the proper moral supervision of such minor, and that proper rest and dressing room facilities are provided in the theatre for such minor.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, the City or Regional Superintendent of Schools, or their duly authorized agents, are authorized to issue an employment certificate for any minor under 16 years of age, such certificate authorizing and permitting the appearance of such minor as a model or in a motion picture, radio or television production: Provided, that no such minor shall be excused from attending school except as authorized pursuant to Section 26-1 of The School Code. The Department of Labor shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subsection. Such rules and regulations shall be designed to protect the health and welfare of child models or actors and to insure that the conditions under which minors are employed, used or exhibited will not impair their health, welfare, development or proper education.

(c) In situations where a minor from another state seeks to obtain an Illinois employment certificate, the Department shall work with a City or Regional Superintendent of Schools, or the State Superintendent of Education, or his or her duly authorized agents, to issue the certificate. ~~The Superintendent may waive the requirement in Section 12 of this Act that a minor submit his or her application in person, if the minor resides in another state.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-1247, eff. 7-23-10.)

(820 ILCS 205/11) (from Ch. 48, par. 31.11)

Sec. 11. Employment certificate issuance; duration; revocation.

(a) The employment certificate shall be issued by the City or County Superintendent of Schools or by their duly authorized agents and shall be valid for a period of one year. The person issuing these certificates shall have authority to administer the oaths provided for herein, but no fee shall be charged. It shall be the duty of the school board or local school authority, to designate a place or places where certificates shall be issued and recorded, and physical examinations made without fee, as hereinafter provided, and to establish and maintain the necessary records and clerical services for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

The issuing officer shall notify the principal of the school attended by the minor for whom an employment certificate for out of school work is issued by him.

The parent or legal guardian of a minor, or the principal of the school attended by the minor for whom an employment certificate has been issued may ask for the revocation of the certificate by petition to the Department of Labor in writing, stating the reasons he believes that the employment is interfering with the best physical, intellectual or moral development of the minor. The Department of Labor shall thereupon revoke the employment certificate by notice in writing to the employer of the minor.

(b) In situations where a minor from another state seeks to obtain an Illinois employment certificate, the Department shall work with a City or Regional Superintendent of Schools, or the State Superintendent of Education, or his or her duly authorized agents, to issue the certificate. ~~The Superintendent may waive the requirement in Section 12 of this Act that a minor submit his or her application in person, if the minor resides in another state.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-1247, eff. 7-23-10.)

(820 ILCS 205/12) (from Ch. 48, par. 31.12)

Sec. 12. The person authorized to issue employment certificates shall issue a certificate only after examining and approving the written application and other papers required under this Section. The application shall be signed by the applicant's parent or legal guardian. The application shall be submitted in person by the minor desiring employment, unless the issuing officer determines that the minor may utilize a remote application process. The minor shall be accompanied by his or her parent, guardian, or custodian, whether applying in person or remotely. The following papers shall be submitted with the application:

1. A statement of intention to employ signed by the prospective employer, or by someone duly authorized by him, setting forth the specific nature of the occupation in which he intends to employ such minor and the exact hours of the day and number of hours per day and days per week during which the minor shall be employed.

2. Evidence of age showing that the minor is of the age required by this Act, which evidence shall be documentary, and shall be required in the order designated, as follows:

a. a birth certificate or transcript thereof furnished by the State or County or a signed statement of the recorded date and place of birth issued by a registrar of vital records, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, such registration having been completed within 10 years after the date of birth;

b. a certificate of baptism, or transcript thereof, duly certified, showing the date of birth and place of baptism of the child;

c. other documentary proof of age (other than a school record or an affidavit of age)

such as a bona fide record of the date and place of the child's birth, kept in the Bible in which the records of births, marriages and deaths in the family of the child are preserved; a certificate of confirmation or other church ceremony at least one year old, showing the age of the child and the date and place of the confirmation or ceremony; or a certificate of arrival in the United States, issued by the United States Immigration Officer, showing the age of the child; or a life insurance policy at least one year old showing the age of the child;

d. If none of the proofs of age described in items a, b and c are obtainable, and only in that case, the issuing officer may accept a certificate signed by a physician, who shall be a public health officer or a public school physician, stating that he has examined the child and that in his opinion the child is at least of the age required by this Act. The certificate shall show the height and weight of the child, the condition of the child's teeth, and any other facts concerning the child's physical development revealed by the examination and upon which his opinion as to the child's age is based, and shall be accompanied by a school record of age.

3. A statement on a form approved by the Department of Labor and signed by the principal of the school that the minor attends, or during school holidays when the principal is not available, then by the regional superintendent of schools or by a person designated by him for that purpose, showing the minor's name, address, social security number, grade last completed, and the names of his parents, provided that the statement shall be required only in the case of a minor who is employed on school days outside school hours, or on Saturdays or other school holidays during the school term.

4. A statement of physical fitness signed by a public health or public school physician who has examined the minor, certifying that the minor is physically fit to be employed in all legal occupations or to be employed in legal occupations under limitations specified. If the statement of physical fitness is limited, the employment certificate issued thereon shall state clearly the limitations upon its use, and shall be valid only when used under the limitations so stated.

In any case where the physician deems it advisable he may issue a certificate of physical fitness for a specified period of time, at the expiration of which the person for whom it was issued shall appear and be re-examined before being permitted to continue work.

Examinations shall be made in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the State Director of the Department of Labor, in consultation with the State Director of the Department of Public Health and the State Superintendent of Education, and shall be recorded on a form furnished by the Department of Labor. When made by public health or public school physicians, the examination shall be made without charge to the minor. In case a public health or public school physician is not available, a statement from a private physician who has examined the minor may be accepted, provided that the examination is made in accordance with the standards and procedures established by the Department of Labor.

If the issuing officer refuses to issue a certificate to a minor, the issuing officer shall send to the principal of the school last attended by the minor the name and address of the minor and the reason for the refusal to issue the certificate.

(Source: P.A. 87-895; 88-365.)

Article 99.

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Floor Amendment No. 2 was not taken up for consideration by the sponsor.

Senator Murphy offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 3469

AMENDMENT NO. _3_. Amend House Bill 3469, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, as follows:

on page 4, line 22, by replacing "three" with "four"; and

on page 4, line 23, after "labor community," by inserting "environmental community,"; and

on page 5, by replacing lines 6 through 9 with the following:

"(9) the Director of Employment Security, or his or her designee;
(10) the Superintendent of the State Board of Education, or his or her designee; and
(11) the Director of the Illinois Community College Board, or his or her designee."; and

on page 5, line 11, by replacing "January 31, 2021" with "February 28, 2021"; and

on page 6, line 2, by replacing "November 1, 2021" with "December 1, 2021"; and

on page 31, line 23, after the period, by inserting "This Section is repealed one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly."; and

on page 89, by replacing lines 1 through 8 with "1, 2015. Nothing shall be deemed to prohibit an individual from using this site to determine a Firearm Owner's Identification Card status. The Department shall adopt rules not inconsistent with this Section to implement this system."; and

by replacing line 17 on page 92 through line 22 on page 94 with the following:

"(430 ILCS 65/6) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-6)

Sec. 6. Contents of Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(a) A Firearm Owner's Identification Card, issued by the Department of State Police at such places as the Director of the Department shall specify, shall contain the applicant's name, residence, date of birth, sex, physical description, recent photograph, except as provided in subsection (c-5), and signature. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have the expiration date boldly and conspicuously displayed on the face of the card, unless the validity has been extended under subsection (b) of Section 7. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have printed on it the following: "CAUTION - This card does not permit bearer to UNLAWFULLY carry or use firearms." Before December 1, 2002, the Department may use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. On and after December 1, 2002, the Department shall use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. The Department shall decline to use a person's digital photograph or signature if the digital photograph or signature is the result of or associated with fraudulent or erroneous data, unless otherwise provided by law.

(b) A person applying for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall consent to the Department of State Police using the applicant's digital driver's license or Illinois Identification Card photograph, if available, and signature on the applicant's Firearm Owner's Identification Card. The Secretary of State shall allow the Department of State Police access to the photograph and signature for the purpose of identifying the applicant and issuing to the applicant a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(c) The Secretary of State shall conduct a study to determine the cost and feasibility of creating a method of adding an identifiable code, background, or other means on the driver's license or Illinois Identification Card to show that an individual is not disqualified from owning or possessing a firearm under State or federal law. The Secretary shall report the findings of this study 12 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly.

(c-5) If a person qualifies for a photograph exemption, in lieu of a photograph, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall contain a copy of the card holder's fingerprints. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card described in this subsection (c-5) must have printed on it the following: "This card is only valid for firearm purchases through a federally licensed firearms dealer when presented with photographic identification, as prescribed by 18 U.S.C. 922(t)(1)(C)."
(Source: P.A. 97-1131, eff. 1-1-13.)".

The motion prevailed.
And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.
Senator Murphy offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO HOUSE BILL 3469

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend House Bill 3469, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, as follows:

by replacing line 14 on page 42 through line 26 on page 46 with the following:

"Section 90-25. The General Assembly Organization Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:
(25 ILCS 5/1) (from Ch. 63, par. 1)

Sec. 1. (a) The ~~That the~~ sessions of the General Assembly shall be held at the seat of government: Provided, that the Governor may convene the General Assembly at some other place when it is necessary, in case of pestilence or public danger.

(b) In case of pestilence or public danger, such that in-person participation poses a significant risk to the health or safety of General Assembly members, General Assembly staff, or the public-at-large, members may participate remotely and cast votes in sessions, by joint proclamation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. Committees of either the House of Representatives or Senate may meet and members may participate remotely pursuant to the rules of the chamber. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall adopt rules for remote participation. The rules of the chamber may or may not require that a quorum of the members be physically present at the location of the session or the committee meeting, and may allow a quorum to be established remotely. This subsection and subsection (c) shall be inoperative on and after January 11, 2023.

(c) As used in this Section, "participate remotely" means simultaneous, interactive participation in session or committee meetings by members not physically present, through means of communication technologies designed to accommodate and facilitate such simultaneous, interactive participation and allow the public to view such meetings or sessions.

(Source: R.S. 1874, p. 555.)

Section 90-30. The Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984 is amended by changing Section 1-5 as follows:

(25 ILCS 130/1-5) (from Ch. 63, par. 1001-5)

Sec. 1-5. Composition of agencies; directors.

(a) The Boards of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, and the Legislative Audit Commission ~~Committee~~ shall each consist of 12 members of the General Assembly, of whom 3 shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, 3 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, 3 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 3 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. All appointments shall be in writing and filed with the Secretary of State as a public record.

Members shall serve a 2-year term, and must be appointed by the Joint Committee during the month of January in each odd-numbered year for terms beginning February 1. Any vacancy in an Agency shall be filled by appointment for the balance of the term in the same manner as the original appointment. A vacancy shall exist when a member no longer holds the elected legislative office held at the time of the appointment or at the termination of the member's legislative service.

During the month of February of each odd-numbered year, the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services shall select from the members of the Board of each Agency 2 co-chairpersons and such other officers as the Joint Committee deems necessary. The co-chairpersons of each Board shall serve for a 2-year term, beginning February 1 of the odd-numbered year, and the 2 co-chairpersons shall not be members of or identified with the same house or the same political party.

Each Board shall meet twice annually or more often upon the call of the chair or any 9 members. A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the appointed members.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in times of pestilence or public danger, such that in-person participation poses a significant risk to the health or safety of Board members, Board staff, or the public-at-large, by agreement of the co-chairs of the respective Board, members of a Board under this subsection may participate remotely and cast votes in a hearing. Each Board shall adopt rules for remote participation. As used in this Section, "participate remotely" means simultaneous, interactive participation in Board meetings by members not physically present, through means of communication technologies designed to accommodate and facilitate such simultaneous, interactive participation and where members of the public may view such meetings.

(b) The Board of each of the following legislative support agencies shall consist of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives: the Legislative Information System, the Legislative Printing Unit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. The co-chairpersons of the Board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol shall be the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, each ex officio.

The Chairperson of each of the other Boards shall be the member who is affiliated with the same caucus as the then serving Chairperson of the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services. Each Board shall meet twice annually or more often upon the call of the chair or any 3 members. A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the appointed members.

When the Board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol has cast a tied vote concerning the design, implementation, or construction of a project within the legislative complex, as defined in Section 8A-15, the Architect of the Capitol may cast the tie-breaking vote.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Members of each Agency shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Agency pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

(e) Beginning February 1, 1985, and every 2 years thereafter, the Joint Committee shall select an Executive Director who shall be the chief executive officer and staff director of each Agency. The Executive Director shall receive a salary as fixed by the Joint Committee and shall be authorized to employ and fix the compensation of necessary professional, technical and secretarial staff and prescribe their duties, sign contracts, and issue vouchers for the payment of obligations pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services. The Executive Director and other employees of the Agency shall not be subject to the Personnel Code.

The executive director of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol shall be known as the Architect of the Capitol.

(Source: P.A. 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18.)"; and

by deleting from line 9, page 83 through line 13, page 85.

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator Feigenholtz, **House Bill No. 3393** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Feigenholtz offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 3393

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 3393 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-1. This Act may be referred to as the COVID-19 Pandemic Hospitality Recovery Act.

Section 1-5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 6-5 and 6-28.8 and by adding Section 6-6.65 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/6-5) (from Ch. 43, par. 122)

Sec. 6-5. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, it is unlawful for any person having a retailer's license or any officer, associate, member, representative or agent of such licensee to accept, receive or borrow money, or anything else of value, or accept or receive credit (other than merchandising credit in the ordinary course of business for a period not to exceed 30 days) directly or indirectly from any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor of alcoholic liquor, or from any person connected with or in any way representing, or from any member of the family of, such manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor or wholesaler, or from any stockholders in any corporation engaged in manufacturing, distributing or wholesaling of such liquor, or from any officer, manager, agent or representative of said manufacturer. Except as provided below, it is unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor to give or lend money or anything of value, or otherwise loan or extend credit (except such merchandising credit) directly or indirectly to any retail licensee or to the manager, representative, agent, officer or director of such licensee. A manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor may furnish free advertising, posters, signs, brochures, hand-outs, or other promotional devices or materials to any unit of government owning or operating any auditorium, exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility holding a retailer's license, provided that the primary purpose of such promotional devices or materials is to promote public events being held at such facility. A unit of government owning or operating such a facility holding a retailer's license may accept such promotional devices or materials designed primarily to promote public events held at the facility. No retail licensee delinquent beyond the 30 day period specified in this Section shall solicit, accept or receive credit, purchase or acquire alcoholic liquors, directly

or indirectly from any other licensee, and no manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor shall knowingly grant or extend credit, sell, furnish or supply alcoholic liquors to any such delinquent retail licensee; provided that the purchase price of all beer sold to a retail licensee shall be paid by the retail licensee in cash on or before delivery of the beer, and unless the purchase price payable by a retail licensee for beer sold to him in returnable bottles shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, the retail licensee shall, on or before delivery of such beer, pay the seller in cash a deposit in an amount not less than the deposit required to be paid by the distributor to the brewer; but where the brewer sells direct to the retailer, the deposit shall be an amount no less than that required by the brewer from his own distributors; and provided further, that in no instance shall this deposit be less than 50 cents for each case of beer in pint or smaller bottles and 60 cents for each case of beer in quart or half-gallon bottles; and provided further, that the purchase price of all beer sold to an importing distributor or distributor shall be paid by such importing distributor or distributor in cash on or before the 15th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to such purchaser; and unless the purchase price payable by such importing distributor or distributor for beer sold in returnable bottles and cases shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, such importing distributor or distributor shall, on or before the 15th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to such purchaser, pay the seller in cash a required amount as a deposit to assure the return of such bottles and cases. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any licensee from crediting or refunding to a purchaser the actual amount of money paid for bottles, cases, kegs or barrels returned by the purchaser to the seller or paid by the purchaser as a deposit on bottles, cases, kegs or barrels, when such containers or packages are returned to the seller. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor from extending usual and customary credit for alcoholic liquor sold to customers or purchasers who live in or maintain places of business outside of this State when such alcoholic liquor is actually transported and delivered to such points outside of this State.

A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor and the social media advertisement complies with any applicable rules or regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. A retailer may request free social media advertising from a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor from sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor, except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or site where users communicate with one another and share media, such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users free of charge.

No right of action shall exist for the collection of any claim based upon credit extended to a distributor, importing distributor or retail licensee contrary to the provisions of this Section.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission, in triplicate, not later than Thursday of each calendar week, a verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine from such manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor who, on the first business day of that calendar week, was delinquent beyond the above mentioned permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days; or, if such is the fact, a verified written statement that no retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine was then delinquent beyond such permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission, in triplicate, a verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each previously reported delinquent retail licensee who has cured such delinquency by payment, which list shall be submitted not later than the close of the second full business day following the day such delinquency was so cured.

Such written verified reports required to be submitted by this Section shall be posted by the State Commission in each of its offices in places available for public inspection not later than the day following

receipt thereof by the Commission. The reports so posted shall constitute notice to every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor of the information contained therein. Actual notice to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors of the information contained in any such posted reports, however received, shall also constitute notice of such information.

The 30 day merchandising credit period allowed by this Section shall commence with the day immediately following the date of invoice and shall include all successive days including Sundays and holidays to and including the 30th successive day.

In addition to other methods allowed by law, payment by check or credit card during the period for which merchandising credit may be extended under the provisions of this Section shall be considered payment. All checks received in payment for alcoholic liquor shall be promptly deposited for collection. A post dated check or a check dishonored on presentation for payment shall not be deemed payment.

A credit card payment in dispute by a retailer shall not be deemed payment, and the debt uncured for merchandising credit shall be reported as delinquent. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a distributor, self-distributing manufacturer, or importing distributor from assessing a usual and customary transaction fee representative of the actual finance charges incurred for processing a credit card payment. This transaction fee shall be disclosed on the invoice. It shall be considered unlawful for a distributor, importing distributor, or self-distributing manufacturer to waive finance charges for retailers.

A retail licensee shall not be deemed to be delinquent in payment for any alleged sale to him of alcoholic liquor when there exists a bona fide dispute between such retailer and a manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor with respect to the amount of indebtedness existing because of such alleged sale. A retail licensee shall not be deemed to be delinquent under this provision and 11 Ill. Adm. Code 100.90 until 30 days after the date on which the region in which the retail licensee is located enters Phase 4 of the Governor's Restore Illinois Plan as issued on May 5, 2020.

A delinquent retail licensee who engages in the retail liquor business at 2 or more locations shall be deemed to be delinquent with respect to each such location.

The license of any person who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to suspension or revocation in the manner provided by this Act.

If any part or provision of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be adjudged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined by its operation to the controversy in which it was mentioned and shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of this Article or the application thereof to any other person or circumstance and to this and the provisions of this Article are declared severable.

(Source: P.A. 101-631, eff. 6-2-20.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-6.65 new)

Sec. 6-6.65. Items of value; permitted, limited. The General Assembly understands that Illinois restaurants and on-premise retail licensees have been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and are in dire need of assistance to adjust their operations to the impacts of COVID-19 and adherence to Illinois' public health and safety measures during the challenging months ahead while indoor dining is suspended and outdoor dining is substantially inhibited by the environmental factors beyond human control. This Section 6-6.5 is a limited exception to the otherwise prohibited giving or furnishing of money, items or things of value to retail license holders as contained in Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act and such activity is limited to this temporary and emergency assistance to retail licensees during this COVID-19 pandemic until December 31, 2021.

(a) Manufacturers, non-resident dealers, foreign importers, distributors, or importing distributors may donate money or COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment to an entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code with the intent that eligible restaurants or retail licensees will apply for and acquire these COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment for their use in their operations during the current COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment shall be limited to the equipment and fixtures that allow a retail license holder to comply with social distancing guidelines, expand take-out/delivery operations, or accommodate outdoor dining, such as plexiglass barriers or partitions, signage promoting social distancing and hygiene protocols, heaters, heat lamps, weatherization upgrades, and insulated delivery bags; improvements that allow restaurants to continue operating, such as food heaters for to-go orders, and purchasing personal protective equipment and sanitation supplies necessitated by the pandemic in order that retail licensees can continue operating; and COVID-19-related business improvements like patio heaters or contactless technology.

(b) Retail license holders may accept temporary donations, pursuant to subsection (g), of COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment from an entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code donated to the entity by Illinois licensed manufacturers, non-

resident dealers, foreign importers, distributors, or importing distributors under this Section in order to continue to operate safely and stay in business during this unprecedented time, provided the retail licensee meets the eligibility requirement of this Act. Eligible businesses consist of Illinois restaurants and on-premise retail license holders that: (i) are engaged in providing food or beverage services and wherein meals or beverages are prepared on-premises to patrons who traditionally order and are served while seated; (ii) meet the definition of a "retailer" as defined in Section 1-3.17, including "hotels" as defined in Section 1-3.25; and (iii) can demonstrate through an application process to the entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code they have experienced financial hardship due to COVID-19.

(c) Nothing in this Section permits a manufacturer, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, distributor, or importing distributor to make a direct loan or sale of furniture, fixtures or equipment to any retailer not otherwise permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any donation, loan or sale of furniture, or fixture or equipment from any manufacturer, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, distributor, or importing distributor, not otherwise specifically authorized in this Act.

(d) Any entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code, including, without limitation, charities, government entities, advocacy groups, business leagues, or chambers of commerce and nonprofit organizations that promote social welfare may accept monetary donations or COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment to eligible retail licensees in accordance with this Section. The entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not give cash grants or cash donations to license holders.

(e) No officer, director, or owner of a license holder or member of the restaurant, beverage, or liquor industry may serve on the board of directors of the entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) Any manufacturer, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, distributor, or importing distributor and their agents that donate to an entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code with the intent that the entity will provide COVID-19 mitigation relief hereunder shall be solely responsible to maintain accurate books and records of all donations made pursuant to this Section. The manufacturer, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, distributor, or importing distributor, or their agents, must submit those books and records upon request for inspection by the State Commission. Failure to keep such records shall render the manufacturer, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, distributor, or importing distributor ineligible for the privileges contained within this Section. All such records shall be maintained for a period of 3 years.

(g) Nothing in this Section shall permit the restaurant business to accept or retain any donated COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment hereunder later than December 31, 2021. It shall be the sole responsibility of the retail licensee or its agent to return any donated COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment to the entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code on or before December 31, 2021.

(h) The entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code is permitted to sell the COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment to retail licensee only if: (i) the COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment are purchased from the entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code at fair market value; (ii) full payment is made by the retail licensee to the entity exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code no later than December 31, 2021; and (iii) proper books and records of the transaction are maintained by the licensee, or its agent, and are available for inspection upon request by the State Commission. All such records shall be maintained by the license holder, or their agent, for a period of 3 years.

(i) A manufacturer of beer, wine, or spirits that enters into an agreement with a non-profit organization for purposes of this Section shall not: (i) require a distributor or importing distributor of beer, wine, or spirits to contribute marketing, advertising, or other funds or COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, or equipment, for control or expenditure by the manufacturer, unless the distributor or importing distributor has agreed, in writing and in advance, to spend or contribute the distributor's or importing distributor's funds or provide COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, or equipment for a specified marketing, charitable contribution, or any similar contribution, including COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, and equipment; or (ii) require a distributor or importing distributor of beer, wine, or spirits to deliver or pick up from any retail licensee, their agent, or non-profit organization any items, including COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, equipment, or any other items, the giving, sale, leasing, or otherwise furnishing of which is an item of value pursuant to Section 6-5 or 6-6 of this Act.

A manufacturer of beer, wine, or spirits that receives consent pursuant to this subsection shall maintain for 3 years sufficient books and records regarding the expenditure of any funds that reflect the

manufacturer's expenditure of any marketing or charitable contribution, including COVID-19-related improvements, fixtures, or equipment, or any similar contribution.

(j) It shall be the sole obligation of the retail licensee to return and deliver any equipment the retailer temporarily receives pursuant to this Section. Failure to comply with this Section shall result in a fine against the retail licensee or the suspension or revocation of the retail license as determined by the State Commission. Any fines or penalties for failure to return or purchase donated improvements, fixtures, or equipment on or before December 31, 2021 shall be assessed against the license holder by the State Commission.

(k) For purposes of this Section, branding on donated improvements, fixtures, merchandise, and equipment is prohibited.

(235 ILCS 5/6-28.8)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 2, 2021)

Sec. 6-28.8. Delivery and carry out of mixed drinks permitted.

(a) In this Section:

"Cocktail" or "mixed drink" means any beverage obtained by combining ingredients alcoholic in nature, whether brewed, fermented, or distilled, with ingredients non-alcoholic in nature, such as fruit juice, lemonade, cream, or a carbonated beverage.

"Original container" means, for the purposes of this Section only, a container that is filled, sealed, and secured by a retail licensee's employee at the retail licensee's location with a tamper-evident lid or cap.

"Sealed container" means a rigid container that contains a mixed drink or a single serving of wine, is new, has never been used, has a secured lid or cap designed to prevent consumption without removal of the lid or cap, and is tamper-evident. "Sealed container" does not include a container with a lid with sipping holes or openings for straws or a container made of plastic, paper, or polystyrene foam.

"Tamper-evident" means a lid or cap that has been sealed with tamper-evident covers, including, but not limited to, wax dip or heat shrink wrap.

(b) A cocktail, ~~or~~ mixed drink , or single serving of wine placed in a sealed container by a retail licensee at the retail licensee's location may be transferred and sold for off-premises consumption if the following requirements are met:

(1) the cocktail is transferred within the licensed premises, by a curbside pickup, or by delivery by an employee of the retail licensee who:

(A) has been trained in accordance with Section 6-27.1 at the time of the sale;

(B) is at least 21 years of age; and

(C) upon delivery, verifies the age of the person to whom the cocktail or single serving of wine is being delivered;

(2) if the employee delivering the cocktail or single serving of wine is not able to safely verify a person's age or level of intoxication upon delivery, the employee shall cancel the sale of alcohol and return the product to the retail license holder;

(3) the sealed container is placed in the trunk of the vehicle or if there is no trunk, in the vehicle's rear compartment that is not readily accessible to the passenger area;

(4) the sealed container shall be affixed with a label or tag that contains the following information:

(A) the cocktail or mixed drink ingredients, type, and name of the alcohol;

(B) the name, license number, and address of the retail licensee that filled the original container and sold the product;

(C) the volume of the cocktail, ~~or~~ mixed drink , or single serving of wine in the sealed container; and

(D) the sealed container was filled less than 7 days before the date of sale.

(c) Third-party delivery services are not permitted to deliver cocktails and mixed drinks under this Section.

(d) If there is an executive order of the Governor in effect during a disaster, the employee delivering the mixed drink, ~~or~~ cocktail , or single serving of wine must comply with any requirements of that executive order, including, but not limited to, wearing gloves and a mask and maintaining distancing requirements when interacting with the public.

(e) Delivery or carry out of a cocktail, ~~or~~ mixed drink , or single serving of wine is prohibited if:

(1) a third party delivers the cocktail or mixed drink;

(2) a container of a mixed drink, ~~or~~ cocktail , or single serving of wine is not tamper-evident and sealed;

(3) a container of a mixed drink, ~~or~~ cocktail , or single serving of wine is transported in the passenger area of a
vehicle;
(4) a mixed drink, ~~or~~ cocktail , or single serving of wine is delivered by a person or to a person who is under the age
of 21; or
(5) the person delivering a mixed drink, ~~or~~ cocktail , or single serving of wine fails to verify the age of the person
to whom the mixed drink or cocktail is being delivered.
(f) Violations of this Section shall be subject to any applicable penalties, including, but not limited to, the penalties specified under Section 11-502 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
(f-5) This Section is not intended to prohibit or preempt the ability of a brew pub, tap room, or distilling pub to continue to temporarily deliver alcoholic liquor pursuant to guidance issued by the State Commission on March 19, 2020 entitled "Illinois Liquor Control Commission, COVID-19 Related Actions, Guidance on Temporary Delivery of Alcoholic Liquor". This Section shall only grant authorization to holders of State of Illinois retail liquor licenses but not to licensees that simultaneously hold any licensure or privilege to manufacture alcoholic liquors within or outside of the State of Illinois.
(g) This Section is not a denial or limitation of home rule powers and functions under Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
(h) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024 ~~one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.
(Source: P.A. 101-631, eff. 6-2-20.)

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 9 as follows:
(35 ILCS 105/9) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.9)
Sec. 9. Returns; distribution of proceeds.
(a) Except as to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, each retailer required or authorized to collect the tax imposed by this Act shall pay to the Department the amount of such tax (except as otherwise provided) at the time when he is required to file his return for the period during which such tax was collected, less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990, and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or $5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the retailer for expenses incurred in collecting the tax, keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. The discount under this Section is not allowed for the 1.25% portion of taxes paid on aviation fuel that is subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return. The discount allowed under this Section is allowed only for returns that are filed in the manner required by this Act. The Department may disallow the discount for retailers whose certificate of registration is revoked at the time the return is filed, but only if the Department's decision to revoke the certificate of registration has become final. A retailer need not remit that part of any tax collected by him to the extent that he is required to remit and does remit the tax imposed by the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, with respect to the sale of the same property.
(b) Where such tangible personal property is sold under a conditional sales contract, or under any other form of sale wherein the payment of the principal sum, or a part thereof, is extended beyond the close of the period for which the return is filed, the retailer, in collecting the tax (except as to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State), may collect for each tax return period, only the tax applicable to that part of the selling price actually received during such tax return period.
(c) Except as provided in this Section, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, such retailer shall file a return for the preceding calendar month. Such return shall be filed on forms prescribed by the Department and shall furnish such information as the Department may reasonably require. On and after January 1, 2018, except for returns for motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, with respect to retailers whose annual gross receipts average $20,000 or more, all returns required to be filed pursuant to this Act shall be filed electronically. Retailers who demonstrate that they do not have access to the Internet or demonstrate hardship in filing electronically may petition the Department to waive the electronic filing requirement.

The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:

1. The name of the seller;

2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;

3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;

4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;

5. The amount of tax due;

5-5. The signature of the taxpayer; and

6. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

(d) Each retailer required or authorized to collect the tax imposed by this Act on aviation fuel sold at retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall, instead of reporting and paying tax on aviation fuel as otherwise required by this Section, report and pay such tax on a separate aviation fuel tax return. The requirements related to the return shall be as otherwise provided in this Section. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, retailers collecting tax on aviation fuel shall file all aviation fuel tax returns and shall make all aviation fuel tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department. For purposes of this Section, "aviation fuel" means jet fuel and aviation gasoline.

(e) If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department, the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be due on the return shall be deemed assessed.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, retailers subject to tax on cannabis shall file all cannabis tax returns and shall make all cannabis tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department.

(g) Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $100,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $50,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of $200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" means the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer.

Before August 1 of each year beginning in 1993, the Department shall notify all taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer. All taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments for a minimum of one year beginning on October 1.

Any taxpayer not required to make payments by electronic funds transfer may make payments by electronic funds transfer with the permission of the Department.

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments in the manner authorized by the Department.

The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

(h) Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act was $10,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. On and after October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's

average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act was $20,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or an amount set by the Department not to exceed 1/4 of the average monthly liability of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability in such 4 quarter period). If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1985, and prior to January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, and prior to January 1, 1988, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or begins on or after January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1989, and prior to January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year or 100% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the quarter monthly reporting period. The amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month. Before October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than $9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than $10,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the $10,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than $19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than $20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the $20,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the difference between the minimum amount due and the amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar monthly basis.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the taxpayer is engaged in business in the industry identified under Subsector 722 of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) entitled "Food Services and Drinking Places" (i.e., businesses with a NAICS Code of 722), then, beginning on February 1, 2021 and continuing through June 31, 2021, the obligation to make payments on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month as provided in subsection (h) shall be suspended, and the taxpayer may choose instead to make payments on or before the 20th day of each calendar month as provided in subsection (c).

(j) If any such payment provided for in this Section exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act, as shown by an original monthly return, the Department shall issue to the taxpayer a credit memorandum no later

than 30 days after the date of payment, which memorandum may be submitted by the taxpayer to the Department in payment of tax liability subsequently to be remitted by the taxpayer to the Department or be assigned by the taxpayer to a similar taxpayer under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Department, except that if such excess payment is shown on an original monthly return and is made after December 31, 1986, no credit memorandum shall be issued, unless requested by the taxpayer. If no such request is made, the taxpayer may credit such excess payment against tax liability subsequently to be remitted by the taxpayer to the Department under this Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's 2.1% or 1.75% vendor's discount shall be reduced by 2.1% or 1.75% of the difference between the credit taken and that actually due, and the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

(k) If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed $200, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February, and March of a given year being due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with the return for July, August and September of a given year being due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

(l) If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly or quarterly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed $50, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

(m) Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

(n) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a retailer may file his return, in the case of any retailer who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such retailer shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than one month after discontinuing such business.

(o) In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, except as otherwise provided in this Section, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 3-55 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that transaction to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every person who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting such items and who, in connection with such business, sells any such item to a retailer for the purpose of resale is, notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, authorized to meet the return-filing requirement of this Act by reporting the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transferred for resale during a month to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form on or before the 20th of the month following the month in which the transfer takes place. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, all returns filed under this paragraph must be filed by electronic means in the manner and form as required by the Department.

The transaction reporting return in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 2 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the

retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such other information as is required in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

The transaction reporting return in the case of watercraft and aircraft must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 2 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale, a sufficient identification of the property sold, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the date of delivery of the item that is being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner than that if he chooses to do so. The transaction reporting return and tax remittance or proof of exemption from the tax that is imposed by this Act may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or State officer with whom, the tangible personal property must be titled or registered (if titling or registration is required) if the Department and such agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

With each such transaction reporting return, the retailer shall remit the proper amount of tax due (or shall submit satisfactory evidence that the sale is not taxable if that is the case), to the Department or its agents, whereupon the Department shall issue, in the purchaser's name, a tax receipt (or a certificate of exemption if the Department is satisfied that the particular sale is tax exempt) which such purchaser may submit to the agency with which, or State officer with whom, he must title or register the tangible personal property that is involved (if titling or registration is required) in support of such purchaser's application for an Illinois certificate or other evidence of title or registration to such tangible personal property.

(p) No retailer's failure or refusal to remit tax under this Act precludes a user, who has paid the proper tax to the retailer, from obtaining his certificate of title or other evidence of title or registration (if titling or registration is required) upon satisfying the Department that such user has paid the proper tax (if tax is due) to the retailer. The Department shall adopt appropriate rules to carry out the mandate of this paragraph.

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment of tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact of such delay by the retailer, and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

(q) Where a retailer collects the tax with respect to the selling price of tangible personal property which he sells and the purchaser thereafter returns such tangible personal property and the retailer refunds the selling price thereof to the purchaser, such retailer shall also refund, to the purchaser, the tax so collected from the purchaser. When filing his return for the period in which he refunds such tax to the purchaser, the retailer may deduct the amount of the tax so refunded by him to the purchaser from any other use tax which such retailer may be required to pay or remit to the Department, as shown by such return, if the amount of the tax to be deducted was previously remitted to the Department by such retailer. If the retailer has not previously remitted the amount of such tax to the Department, he is entitled to no deduction under this Act upon refunding such tax to the purchaser.

(r) Any retailer filing a return under this Section shall also include (for the purpose of paying tax thereon) the total tax covered by such return upon the selling price of tangible personal property purchased by him at retail from a retailer, but as to which the tax imposed by this Act was not collected from the retailer filing such return, and such retailer shall remit the amount of such tax to the Department when filing such return.

(s) If experience indicates such action to be practicable, the Department may prescribe and furnish a combination or joint return which will enable retailers, who are required to file returns hereunder and also

under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, to furnish all the return information required by both Acts on the one form.

(t) Where the retailer has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registration under this Act, such retailer may not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

(u) Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax imposed under this Act.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury, 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property, other than (i) tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government and (ii) aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

For aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, each month the Department shall pay into the State Aviation Program Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of aviation fuel, less an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 20% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act, which amount shall be deposited into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the State Aviation Program Fund and the Aviation Fuels Sales Tax Refund Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund 100% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property which is purchased outside Illinois at retail from a retailer and which is titled or registered by an agency of this State's government.

Beginning October 1, 2009, each month the Department shall pay into the Capital Projects Fund an amount that is equal to an amount estimated by the Department to represent 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the sale of candy, grooming and hygiene products, and soft drinks that had been taxed at a rate of 1% prior to September 1, 2009 but that are now taxed at 6.25%.

Beginning July 1, 2011, each month the Department shall pay into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of sorbents used in Illinois in the process of sorbent injection as used to comply with the Environmental Protection Act or the federal Clean Air Act, but the total payment into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund under this Act and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed $2,000,000 in any fiscal year.

Beginning July 1, 2013, each month the Department shall pay into the Underground Storage Tank Fund from the proceeds collected under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act an amount equal to the average monthly deficit in the Underground Storage Tank Fund during the prior year, as certified annually by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, but the total payment into the Underground Storage Tank Fund under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed $18,000,000 in any State fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, the "average monthly deficit" shall be equal to the difference between the average monthly claims for payment by the fund and the average monthly revenues deposited into the fund, excluding payments made pursuant to this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2015, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under this Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, each month the Department shall deposit $500,000 into the State Crime Laboratory Fund.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of

(1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as defined in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount transferred during such month to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year; and, further provided, that the amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under this clause (b) shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act is sufficient, taking into account any future investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of the moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to clause (b) of the preceding sentence. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of the sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
1993	$0
1994	53,000,000
1995	58,000,000
1996	61,000,000
1997	64,000,000
1998	68,000,000
1999	71,000,000
2000	75,000,000
2001	80,000,000
2002	93,000,000
2003	99,000,000
2004	103,000,000
2005	108,000,000
2006	113,000,000
2007	119,000,000
2008	126,000,000

2009	132,000,000
2010	139,000,000
2011	146,000,000
2012	153,000,000
2013	161,000,000
2014	170,000,000
2015	179,000,000
2016	189,000,000
2017	199,000,000
2018	210,000,000
2019	221,000,000
2020	233,000,000
2021	300,000,000
2022	300,000,000
2023	300,000,000
2024	300,000,000
2025	300,000,000
2026	300,000,000
2027	375,000,000
2028	375,000,000
2029	375,000,000
2030	375,000,000
2031	375,000,000
2032	375,000,000
2033	375,000,000
2034	375,000,000
2035	375,000,000
2036 and each fiscal year thereafter that bonds are outstanding under Section 13.2 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, but not after fiscal year 2060.	450,000,000

Beginning July 20, 1993 and in each month of each fiscal year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Capital Projects Fund, the Clean Air Act Permit Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, for aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, the Department shall each month deposit into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 80% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act. The Department shall only deposit moneys into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this paragraph for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning July 1, 1993 and ending on September 30, 2013, the Department shall each month pay into the Illinois Tax Increment Fund 0.27% of 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning

with the receipt of the first report of taxes paid by an eligible business and continuing for a 25-year period, the Department shall each month pay into the Energy Infrastructure Fund 80% of the net revenue realized from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of Illinois-mined coal that was sold to an eligible business. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "eligible business" means a new electric generating facility certified pursuant to Section 605-332 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, and the Energy Infrastructure Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments to this Section hereafter enacted, beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month, from the collections made under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department of Revenue, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of 80% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and associated local occupation and use taxes administered by the Department.

Subject to payments of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, beginning on July 1, 2018 the Department shall pay each month into the Downstate Public Transportation Fund the moneys required to be so paid under Section 2-3 of the Downstate Public Transportation Act.

Subject to successful execution and delivery of a public-private agreement between the public agency and private entity and completion of the civic build, beginning on July 1, 2023, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, the Department shall deposit the following specified deposits in the aggregate from collections under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, as required under Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act for distribution consistent with the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund are subject to the pledge, claim, and charge set forth in Section 25-55 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. As used in this paragraph, "civic build", "private entity", "public-private agreement", and "public agency" have the meanings provided in Section 25-10 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.

Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
2024	$200,000,000
2025	$206,000,000
2026	$212,200,000
2027	$218,500,000
2028	$225,100,000
2029	$288,700,000
2030	$298,900,000
2031	$309,300,000
2032	$320,100,000
2033	$331,200,000
2034	$341,200,000
2035	$351,400,000
2036	$361,900,000
2037	$372,800,000
2038	$384,000,000
2039	$395,500,000
2040	$407,400,000
2041	$419,600,000
2042	$432,200,000
2043	$445,100,000

Beginning July 1, 2021 and until July 1, 2022, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the

Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 16% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2022 and until July 1, 2023, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 32% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2023 and until July 1, 2024, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 48% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2024 and until July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 64% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning on July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 80% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. As used in this paragraph "motor fuel" has the meaning given to that term in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act, and "gasohol" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3-40 of this Act.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.

Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability.

For greater simplicity of administration, manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose products are sold at retail in Illinois by numerous retailers, and who wish to do so, may assume the responsibility for accounting and paying to the Department all tax accruing under this Act with respect to such sales, if the retailers who are affected do not make written objection to the Department to this arrangement.
(Source: P.A. 100-303, eff. 8-24-17; 100-363, eff. 7-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, Article 15, Section 15-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-10, Article 25, Section 25-105, eff. 6-5-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)

Section 5-10. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:
(35 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 442)
Sec. 3. Returns; distribution of proceeds.
(a) Except as provided in this Section, on or before the twentieth day of each calendar month, every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall file a return with the Department, stating:

1. The name of the seller;

2. His residence address and the address of his principal place of business and the address of the principal place of business (if that is a different address) from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;

3. Total amount of receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter, as the case may be, from sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him during such preceding calendar month or quarter;

4. Total amount received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter on charge

and time sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him prior to the month or quarter for which the return is filed;

5. Deductions allowed by law;

6. Gross receipts which were received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter and upon the basis of which the tax is imposed;

7. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;

8. The amount of tax due;

9. The signature of the taxpayer; and

10. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

On and after January 1, 2018, except for returns for motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, with respect to retailers whose annual gross receipts average $20,000 or more, all returns required to be filed pursuant to this Act shall be filed electronically. Retailers who demonstrate that they do not have access to the Internet or demonstrate hardship in filing electronically may petition the Department to waive the electronic filing requirement.

If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department, the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be due on the return shall be deemed assessed.

Each return shall be accompanied by the statement of prepaid tax issued pursuant to Section 2e for which credit is claimed.

Prior to October 1, 2003, and on and after September 1, 2004 a retailer may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Use Tax as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act if the purchaser provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted by a retailer prior to October 1, 2003 and on and after September 1, 2004 as provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act, may be used by that retailer to satisfy Retailers' Occupation Tax liability in the amount claimed in the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject to tax from a qualifying purchase. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under this Act after October 20, 2003 for reporting periods prior to September 1, 2004 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's Purchaser Credit reported on annual returns due on or after January 1, 2005 will be disallowed for periods prior to September 1, 2004. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be used after September 30, 2003 through August 31, 2004 to satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including any audit liability.

(b) The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:

1. The name of the seller;

2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;

3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;

4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;

5. The amount of tax due; and

6. Such other reasonable information as the Department may require.

Every person engaged in the business of selling aviation fuel at retail in this State during the preceding calendar month shall, instead of reporting and paying tax as otherwise required by this Section, report and pay such tax on a separate aviation fuel tax return. The requirements related to the return shall be as otherwise provided in this Section. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, retailers selling aviation fuel shall file all aviation fuel tax returns and shall make all aviation fuel tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department. For purposes of this Section, "aviation fuel" means jet fuel and aviation gasoline.

(c) Beginning on October 1, 2003, any person who is not a licensed distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer, as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, but is engaged in the business of selling, at retail, alcoholic liquor shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, in a format and at a time prescribed by the Department, showing the total amount paid for alcoholic liquor purchased during the preceding month and such other information as is reasonably required by the Department. The Department may adopt rules to require that this statement be filed in an electronic or telephonic format. Such rules may provide for exceptions from the filing requirements of this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "alcoholic liquor" shall have the meaning prescribed in the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, every distributor, importing distributor, and manufacturer of alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which transactions occurred, by electronic means, showing the total amount of gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquor sold or distributed during the preceding month to purchasers; identifying the purchaser to whom it was sold or distributed; the purchaser's tax registration number; and such other information reasonably required by the Department. A distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer of alcoholic liquor must personally deliver, mail, or provide by electronic means to each retailer listed on the monthly statement a report containing a cumulative total of that distributor's, importing distributor's, or manufacturer's total sales of alcoholic liquor to that retailer no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which the transaction occurred. The distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer shall notify the retailer as to the method by which the distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer will provide the sales information. If the retailer is unable to receive the sales information by electronic means, the distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer shall furnish the sales information by personal delivery or by mail. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "electronic means" includes, but is not limited to, the use of a secure Internet website, e-mail, or facsimile.

(d) If a total amount of less than $1 is payable, refundable or creditable, such amount shall be disregarded if it is less than 50 cents and shall be increased to $1 if it is 50 cents or more.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, retailers subject to tax on cannabis shall file all cannabis tax returns and shall make all cannabis tax payments by electronic means in the manner and form required by the Department.

(f) Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $100,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of $50,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of $200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer.

Before August 1 of each year beginning in 1993, the Department shall notify all taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer. All taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments for a minimum of one year beginning on October 1.

Any taxpayer not required to make payments by electronic funds transfer may make payments by electronic funds transfer with the permission of the Department.

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments in the manner authorized by the Department.

The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

Any amount which is required to be shown or reported on any return or other document under this Act shall, if such amount is not a whole-dollar amount, be increased to the nearest whole-dollar amount in any case where the fractional part of a dollar is 50 cents or more, and decreased to the nearest whole-dollar amount where the fractional part of a dollar is less than 50 cents.

(g) If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed $200, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February and March of a given year being due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with the return for July, August and September of a given year being due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly or quarterly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability with the Department does not exceed $50, the Department may authorize his returns

to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a retailer may file his return, in the case of any retailer who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such retailer shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than one month after discontinuing such business.

Where the same person has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations under this Act, such person may not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

(h) In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, except as otherwise provided in this Section, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle retailer or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 2-5 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that transaction to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every person who is engaged in the business of leasing or renting such items and who, in connection with such business, sells any such item to a retailer for the purpose of resale is, notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, authorized to meet the return-filing requirement of this Act by reporting the transfer of all the aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transferred for resale during a month to the Department on the same uniform invoice-transaction reporting return form on or before the 20th of the month following the month in which the transfer takes place. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, all returns filed under this paragraph must be filed by electronic means in the manner and form as required by the Department.

Any retailer who sells only motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, so that all retailers' occupation tax liability is required to be reported, and is reported, on such transaction reporting returns and who is not otherwise required to file monthly or quarterly returns, need not file monthly or quarterly returns. However, those retailers shall be required to file returns on an annual basis.

The transaction reporting return, in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such other information as is required in Section 5-402 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

The transaction reporting return in the case of watercraft or aircraft must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale, a sufficient identification of the property sold, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the day of delivery of the item that is being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner than that if he chooses to do so. The transaction reporting return and tax remittance or proof of exemption from the Illinois use tax may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or State officer with whom the tangible personal property must be titled or registered (if titling or registration is required) if the Department and such agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

With each such transaction reporting return, the retailer shall remit the proper amount of tax due (or shall submit satisfactory evidence that the sale is not taxable if that is the case), to the Department or its agents, whereupon the Department shall issue, in the purchaser's name, a use tax receipt (or a certificate of exemption if the Department is satisfied that the particular sale is tax exempt) which such purchaser may submit to the agency with which, or State officer with whom, he must title or register the tangible personal property that is involved (if titling or registration is required) in support of such purchaser's application for an Illinois certificate or other evidence of title or registration to such tangible personal property.

No retailer's failure or refusal to remit tax under this Act precludes a user, who has paid the proper tax to the retailer, from obtaining his certificate of title or other evidence of title or registration (if titling or registration is required) upon satisfying the Department that such user has paid the proper tax (if tax is due) to the retailer. The Department shall adopt appropriate rules to carry out the mandate of this paragraph.

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment of the tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact of such delay by the retailer and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

Refunds made by the seller during the preceding return period to purchasers, on account of tangible personal property returned to the seller, shall be allowed as a deduction under subdivision 5 of his monthly or quarterly return, as the case may be, in case the seller had theretofore included the receipts from the sale of such tangible personal property in a return filed by him and had paid the tax imposed by this Act with respect to such receipts.

Where the seller is a corporation, the return filed on behalf of such corporation shall be signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer or by the properly accredited agent of such corporation.

Where the seller is a limited liability company, the return filed on behalf of the limited liability company shall be signed by a manager, member, or properly accredited agent of the limited liability company.

(i) Except as provided in this Section, the retailer filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing such return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990 and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or $5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the retailer for the expenses incurred in keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. The discount under this Section is not allowed for the 1.25% portion of taxes paid on aviation fuel that is subject to the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133. Any prepayment made pursuant to Section 2d of this Act shall be included in the amount on which such 2.1% or 1.75% discount is computed. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return. The discount allowed under this Section is allowed only for returns that are filed in the manner required by this Act. The Department may disallow the discount for retailers whose certificate of registration is revoked at the time the return is filed, but only if the Department's decision to revoke the certificate of registration has become final.

(j) Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was $10,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred

and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. On and after October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was $20,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month next following the month during which such tax liability is incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or an amount set by the Department not to exceed 1/4 of the average monthly liability of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability in such 4 quarter period). If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1985 and prior to January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987 and prior to January 1, 1988, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or begins on or after January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1989, and prior to January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year or 100% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the quarter monthly reporting period. The amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month. Before October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of $10,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than $9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than $10,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the $10,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of $20,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than $19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than $20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the $20,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the difference between the minimum amount due as a payment and the amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar monthly basis.

The provisions of this paragraph apply before October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes which average in excess of $25,000 per month during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters, shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th,

15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to September 1, 1985 (the effective date of Public Act 84-221), each payment shall be in an amount not less than 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability under Section 2d. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1986, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding calendar year. If the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this paragraph shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters is $25,000 or less. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the minimum payments previously due.

The provisions of this paragraph apply on and after October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes that average in excess of $20,000 per month during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which the liability is incurred. Each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of the quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this paragraph shall continue until the taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax collections during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than $19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarters is less than $20,000. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the minimum payments previously due.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the taxpayer is engaged in business in the industry identified under Subsector 722 of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) entitled "Food Services and Drinking Places" (i.e., businesses with a NAICS Code of 722), then, beginning on February 1, 2021 and continuing through June 31, 2021, the obligation to make payments on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month as provided in subsection (j) shall be suspended, and the taxpayer may choose instead to make payments on or before the 20th day of each calendar month as provided in subsection (a).

(l) If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act, as shown on an original monthly return, the Department shall, if requested by the taxpayer, issue to the taxpayer a credit memorandum no later than 30 days after the date of payment. The credit evidenced by such credit memorandum may be assigned by the taxpayer to a similar taxpayer under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Department. If no such request is made, the taxpayer may credit such excess payment against tax liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the Department. If the Department subsequently determined that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's 2.1% and 1.75% vendor's discount shall be reduced by 2.1% or 1.75% of the difference between the credit taken and that actually due, and that taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

If a retailer of motor fuel is entitled to a credit under Section 2d of this Act which exceeds the taxpayer's liability to the Department under this Act for the month which the taxpayer is filing a return, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a credit memorandum for the excess.

(m) Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax imposed under this Act.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate other than aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property other than aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019. This exception for aviation fuel only applies for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

For aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, each month the Department shall pay into the State Aviation Program Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of aviation fuel, less an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 20% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act, which amount shall be deposited into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund. The Department shall only pay moneys into the State Aviation Program Fund and the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this Act for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items.

Beginning October 1, 2009, each month the Department shall pay into the Capital Projects Fund an amount that is equal to an amount estimated by the Department to represent 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the sale of candy, grooming and hygiene products, and soft drinks that had been taxed at a rate of 1% prior to September 1, 2009 but that are now taxed at 6.25%.

Beginning July 1, 2011, each month the Department shall pay into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of sorbents used in Illinois in the process of sorbent injection as used to comply with the Environmental Protection Act or the federal Clean Air Act, but the total payment into the Clean Air Act Permit Fund under this Act and the Use Tax Act shall not exceed $2,000,000 in any fiscal year.

Beginning July 1, 2013, each month the Department shall pay into the Underground Storage Tank Fund from the proceeds collected under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act an amount equal to the average monthly deficit in the Underground Storage Tank Fund during the prior year, as certified annually by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, but the total payment into the Underground Storage Tank Fund under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed $18,000,000 in any State fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, the "average monthly deficit" shall be equal to the difference between the average monthly claims for payment by the fund and the average monthly revenues deposited into the fund, excluding payments made pursuant to this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2015, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, each month the Department shall deposit $500,000 into the State Crime Laboratory Fund.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and

Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as hereinafter defined), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; the "Annual Specified Amount" means the amounts specified below for fiscal years 1986 through 1993:

Fiscal Year	Annual Specified Amount
1986	$54,800,000
1987	$76,650,000
1988	$80,480,000
1989	$88,510,000
1990	$115,330,000
1991	$145,470,000
1992	$182,730,000
1993	$206,520,000;

and means the Certified Annual Debt Service Requirement (as defined in Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act) or the Tax Act Amount, whichever is greater, for fiscal year 1994 and each fiscal year thereafter; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year. The amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under clause (b) of the first sentence in this paragraph shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act is sufficient, taking into account any future investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of moneys deposited in the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the first sentence of this paragraph and shall reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year pursuant to that clause (b). The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
1993	$0
1994	53,000,000
1995	58,000,000
1996	61,000,000
1997	64,000,000
1998	68,000,000
1999	71,000,000
2000	75,000,000

2001	80,000,000
2002	93,000,000
2003	99,000,000
2004	103,000,000
2005	108,000,000
2006	113,000,000
2007	119,000,000
2008	126,000,000
2009	132,000,000
2010	139,000,000
2011	146,000,000
2012	153,000,000
2013	161,000,000
2014	170,000,000
2015	179,000,000
2016	189,000,000
2017	199,000,000
2018	210,000,000
2019	221,000,000
2020	233,000,000
2021	300,000,000
2022	300,000,000
2023	300,000,000
2024	300,000,000
2025	300,000,000
2026	300,000,000
2027	375,000,000
2028	375,000,000
2029	375,000,000
2030	375,000,000
2031	375,000,000
2032	375,000,000
2033	375,000,000
2034	375,000,000
2035	375,000,000
2036 and each fiscal year thereafter that bonds are outstanding under Section 13.2 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, but not after fiscal year 2060.	450,000,000

Beginning July 20, 1993 and in each month of each fiscal year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Capital Projects Fund, the Clean Air Act Permit Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, for aviation fuel sold on or after December 1, 2019, the Department shall each month deposit into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund an amount estimated by the Department to be required for refunds of the 80% portion of the tax on aviation fuel under this Act. The Department shall only deposit moneys into the Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund under this

paragraph for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the State.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning July 1, 1993 and ending on September 30, 2013, the Department shall each month pay into the Illinois Tax Increment Fund 0.27% of 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning with the receipt of the first report of taxes paid by an eligible business and continuing for a 25-year period, the Department shall each month pay into the Energy Infrastructure Fund 80% of the net revenue realized from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of Illinois-mined coal that was sold to an eligible business. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "eligible business" means a new electric generating facility certified pursuant to Section 605-332 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, and the Energy Infrastructure Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments to this Section hereafter enacted, beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month, from the collections made under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department of Revenue, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of 80% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and associated local occupation and use taxes administered by the Department.

Subject to payments of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, beginning on July 1, 2018 the Department shall pay each month into the Downstate Public Transportation Fund the moneys required to be so paid under Section 2-3 of the Downstate Public Transportation Act.

Subject to successful execution and delivery of a public-private agreement between the public agency and private entity and completion of the civic build, beginning on July 1, 2023, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, the Department shall deposit the following specified deposits in the aggregate from collections under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, as required under Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act for distribution consistent with the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited into the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund are subject to the pledge, claim and charge set forth in Section 25-55 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. As used in this paragraph, "civic build", "private entity", "public-private agreement", and "public agency" have the meanings provided in Section 25-10 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.

Fiscal Year	Total Deposit
2024	$200,000,000
2025	$206,000,000
2026	$212,200,000
2027	$218,500,000
2028	$225,100,000
2029	$288,700,000
2030	$298,900,000
2031	$309,300,000
2032	$320,100,000
2033	$331,200,000
2034	$341,200,000
2035	$351,400,000
2036	$361,900,000

2037.....$372,800,000
2038.....$384,000,000
2039.....$395,500,000
2040.....$407,400,000
2041.....$419,600,000
2042.....$432,200,000
2043.....$445,100,000

Beginning July 1, 2021 and until July 1, 2022, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 16% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2022 and until July 1, 2023, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 32% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2023 and until July 1, 2024, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 48% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning July 1, 2024 and until July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 64% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning on July 1, 2025, subject to the payment of amounts into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund, the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, the Energy Infrastructure Fund, and the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund as provided in this Section, the Department shall pay each month into the Road Fund the amount estimated to represent 80% of the net revenue realized from the taxes imposed on motor fuel and gasohol. As used in this paragraph "motor fuel" has the meaning given to that term in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act, and "gasohol" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice. Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement of gross receipts as shown by the retailer's last Federal income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the Federal income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department of Revenue for the same period, the retailer shall attach to his annual return a schedule showing a reconciliation of the 2 amounts and the reasons for the difference. The retailer's annual return to the Department shall also disclose the cost of goods sold by the retailer during the year covered by such return, opening and closing inventories of such goods for such year, costs of goods used from stock or taken from stock and given away by the retailer during such year, payroll information of the retailer's business during such year and any additional reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual returns filed by such retailer as provided for in this Section.

If the annual information return required by this Section is not filed when and as required, the taxpayer shall be liable as follows:

(i) Until January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty equal to 1/6 of 1% of the tax due from such taxpayer under this Act during the period to be covered by the annual return for each month or fraction of a month until such return is filed as required, the penalty to be assessed and collected in the same manner as any other penalty provided for in this Act.

(ii) On and after January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty as described in Section 3-4 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act.

The chief executive officer, proprietor, owner or highest ranking manager shall sign the annual return to certify the accuracy of the information contained therein. Any person who willfully signs the annual return containing false or inaccurate information shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the Department shall include a warning that the person signing the return may be liable for perjury.

The provisions of this Section concerning the filing of an annual information return do not apply to a retailer who is not required to file an income tax return with the United States Government.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.

Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability.

For greater simplicity of administration, manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose products are sold at retail in Illinois by numerous retailers, and who wish to do so, may assume the responsibility for accounting and paying to the Department all tax accruing under this Act with respect to such sales, if the retailers who are affected do not make written objection to the Department to this arrangement.

Any person who promotes, organizes, provides retail selling space for concessionaires or other types of sellers at the Illinois State Fair, DuQuoin State Fair, county fairs, local fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, including any transient merchant as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, is required to file a report with the Department providing the name of the merchant's business, the name of the person or persons engaged in merchant's business, the permanent address and Illinois Retailers Occupation Tax Registration Number of the merchant, the dates and location of the event and other reasonable information that the Department may require. The report must be filed not later than the 20th day of the month next following the month during which the event with retail sales was held. Any person who fails to file a report required by this Section commits a business offense and is subject to a fine not to exceed $250.

Any person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail as a concessionaire or other type of seller at the Illinois State Fair, county fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, or any transient merchants, as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, may be required to make a daily report of the amount of such sales to the Department and to make a daily payment of the full amount of tax due. The Department shall impose this requirement when it finds that there is a significant risk of loss of revenue to the State at such an exhibition or event. Such a finding shall be based on evidence that a substantial number of concessionaires or other sellers who are not residents of Illinois will be engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail at the exhibition or event, or other evidence of a significant risk of loss of revenue to the State. The Department shall notify concessionaires and other sellers affected by the imposition of this requirement. In the absence of notification by the Department, the concessionaires and other sellers shall file their returns as otherwise required in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-303, eff. 8-24-17; 100-363, eff. 7-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, Article 15, Section 15-25, eff. 6-5-19; 101-10, Article 25, Section 25-120, eff. 6-5-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)

Article 99.

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed

Floor Amendment No. 2 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Feigenholtz offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 3393

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 3393, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, as follows:

on page 28, line 19, by replacing "June" with "December"; and

on page 75, line 11, by replacing "June" with "December".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Feigenholtz, **House Bill No. 3393** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	Manar	Rose
Barickman	Gillespie	Martwick	Sims
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McClure	Stadelman
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Steans
Bush	Hastings	McGuire	Stewart
Castro	Holmes	Morrison	Stoller
Crowe	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Cullerton, T.	Johnson	Murphy	Tracy
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Curran	Joyce	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
DeWitte	Koehler	Peters	Villivalam
Ellman	Landek	Plummer	Mr. President
Feigenholtz	Lightford	Rezin	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Morrison, **House Bill No. 471** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Morrison offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 471

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 471 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Business Corporation Act of 1983 is amended by changing Sections 7.05, 7.15, and 7.30 as follows:

(805 ILCS 5/7.05) (from Ch. 32, par. 7.05)

Sec. 7.05. Meetings of shareholders.

(a) Meetings of shareholders may be held either within or without this State, as may be provided in the by-laws or in a resolution of the board of directors pursuant to authority granted in the by-laws. In the absence of any such provision, all meetings shall be held at the registered office of the corporation in this

State. If, pursuant to the by-laws, the board of directors is authorized to determine the place of a meeting of shareholders, the board of directors may determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by subsection (c).

(b) An annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held at such time as may be provided in the by-laws or in a resolution of the board of directors pursuant to authority granted in the by-laws. Failure to hold the annual meeting at the designated time shall not work a forfeiture or dissolution of the corporation nor affect the validity of corporate action. If an annual meeting has not been held within the earlier of six months after the end of the corporation's fiscal year or fifteen months after its last annual meeting and if, after a request in writing directed to the president of the corporation, a notice of meeting is not given within 60 days of such request, then any shareholder entitled to vote at an annual meeting may apply to the circuit court of the county in which the registered office or principal place of business of the corporation is located for an order directing that the meeting be held and fixing the time and place of the meeting. The court may issue such additional orders as may be necessary or appropriate for the holding of the meeting.

(c) Unless specifically prohibited by the articles of incorporation or by-laws, a corporation may allow shareholders to participate in and act at any meeting of the shareholders through the use of a conference telephone or interactive technology, including but not limited to electronic transmission, Internet usage, or remote communication. However, the corporation shall implement reasonable measures to provide the shareholders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the shareholders, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with the proceedings. The corporation may implement reasonable measures to verify that each person deemed present and entitled to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a shareholder. ~~, by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other.~~

(d) A shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of the shareholders shall be permitted to attend the meeting at the designated place where space permits or by means of remote communication, as applicable, and subject to the corporation's by-laws and rules governing the conduct of the meeting and the power of the chairman to regulate the orderly conduct of the meeting. Participation in such meeting shall constitute attendance and presence in person at the meeting of the person or persons so participating.

(e) Special meetings of the shareholders may be called by the president, by the board of directors, by the holders of not less than one-fifth of all the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter for which the meeting is called or by such other officers or persons as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or the by-laws.

(Source: P.A. 94-655, eff. 1-1-06.)

(805 ILCS 5/7.15) (from Ch. 32, par. 7.15)

Sec. 7.15. Notice of shareholders' meetings. Written notice stating the place, if any, day, and hour of the meeting, and the means of remote communication, if any, by which shareholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting, or in the case of a merger, consolidation, share exchange, dissolution or sale, lease or exchange of assets not less than 20 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the president, or the secretary, or the officer or persons calling the meeting, to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the shareholder at his or her address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

(Source: P.A. 83-1025.)

(805 ILCS 5/7.30) (from Ch. 32, par. 7.30)

Sec. 7.30. Voting lists. The officer or agent having charge of the transfer book for shares of a corporation shall make, within 20 days after the record date for a meeting of shareholders or 10 days before such meeting, whichever is earlier, a complete list of the shareholders entitled to vote at such meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, with the address of and the number of shares held by each, which list, for a period of 10 days prior to such meeting, shall be kept on file ~~at the registered office of the corporation~~ and shall be subject to inspection by any shareholder, and to copying at the shareholder's expense, at the registered office of the corporation at any time during usual business hours or on a reasonably accessible electronic network, at the corporation's election. If the corporation determines to make the list available on an electronic network, the corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to shareholders of the corporation. Such list shall also be produced and kept open at the time and place of the meeting, or on a reasonably accessible electronic network if the meeting will be held solely by means of remote communication, and shall be subject to the inspection of any shareholder during the whole time of the meeting. The original share ledger or transfer book, or a duplicate thereof kept in this

State, shall be prima facie evidence as to who are the shareholders entitled to examine such list or share ledger or transfer book or to vote at any meeting of shareholders.

Failure to comply with the requirements of this Section shall not affect the validity of any action taken at such meeting.

An officer or agent having charge of the transfer books who shall fail to prepare the list of shareholders, or keep the same on file for a period of 10 days, or produce and keep the same open for inspection at the meeting, as provided in this Section, shall be liable to any shareholder suffering damage on account of such failure, to the extent of such damage.
(Source: P.A. 83-1025.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Morrison, **House Bill No. 471** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Stadelman
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Steans
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Stewart
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Stoller
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Syverson
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Tracy
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Van Pelt
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Villanueva
Crowe	Johnson	Oberweis	Villivalam
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Wilcox
Cunningham	Joyce	Peters	Mr. President
Curran	Koehler	Plummer	
DeWitte	Landek	Rezin	
Ellman	Lightford	Rose	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Sims	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

VOTE RECORDED

Senator Sims asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 2451** yesterday - Monday, January 11, 2021.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 54

A bill for AN ACT concerning liquor.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 54
House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 54
Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 54

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 54 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Section 5-1 as follows:
(235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115)
Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall be of the following classes:
(a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2. Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6. First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, Class 10. Class 1 Craft Distiller, Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller, Class 12. Class 1 Brewer, Class 13. Class 2 Brewer,
(b) Distributor's license,
(c) Importing Distributor's license,
(d) Retailer's license,
(e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
(f) Railroad license,
(g) Boat license,
(h) Non-Beverage User's license,
(i) Wine-maker's premises license,
(j) Airplane license,
(k) Foreign importer's license,
(l) Broker's license,
(m) Non-resident dealer's license,
(n) Brew Pub license,
(o) Auction liquor license,
(p) Caterer retailer license,
(q) Special use permit license,
(r) Winery shipper's license,
(s) Craft distiller tasting permit,
(t) Brewer warehouse permit,
(u) Distilling pub license,
(v) Craft distiller warehouse permit.

No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a wine manufacturer's license.

(a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture, importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law and to licensees in this State as follows:

Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors, and to no other licensees.

Class 5. A second class Wine manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of more than 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors and to no other licensees.

Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of between 50,000 and 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634.

Class 8. A limited wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries not to exceed 40,000 gallons of wine per year to distributors, and to non-licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Class 9. A craft distiller license, which may only be held by a class 1 craft distiller licensee or class 2 craft distiller licensee but not held by both a class 1 craft distiller licensee and a class 2 craft distiller licensee, shall grant all rights conveyed by either: (i) a class 1 craft distiller license if the craft distiller holds a class 1 craft distiller license; or (ii) a class 2 craft distiller licensee if the craft distiller holds a class 2 craft distiller license.

Class 10. A class 1 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 1 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 50,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 craft distiller licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. However, the aggregate amount of spirits sold to non-licensees and sold or delivered to retail licensees may not exceed 5,000 gallons per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may sell up to 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A class 1 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 1 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may hold more than one class 1 craft distiller's license. However, a class 1 craft distiller that holds more than one class 1 craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 50,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees in accordance with an exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 100,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 2 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 2 craft distiller licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but shall not make sales or deliveries to any other licensee. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 craft distiller licensee may annually transfer up to 100,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by that class 2 craft distiller licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 craft distiller wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 2 craft distiller may transfer spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 craft distiller subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 5,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the distilling pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all spirits transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the distiller and distilling pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the distilling pub; and (v) the distilling pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 craft distiller's licensed location.

A class 2 craft distiller shall, prior to transferring spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer spirits setting forth the name and address of the distilling pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of spirits transferred to the distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller.

A class 2 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 2 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

Class 12. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 1 brewer may annually transfer up to 930,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 1 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 1 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

Class 13. A class 2 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 2 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 2 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but shall not make sales or deliveries to any other licensee. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 brewer licensee may annually transfer up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 2 brewer licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

A class 2 brewer may transfer beer to a brew pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 brewer subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 31,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the brew pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all beer transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the brewer and brew pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the brew pub; and (v) the brew pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 brewer's licensed location.

A class 2 brewer shall, prior to transferring beer to a brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer beer setting forth the name and address of the brew pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of beer transferred to the brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer.

(a-1) A manufacturer which is licensed in this State to make sales or deliveries of alcoholic liquor to licensed distributors or importing distributors and which enlists agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual basis in this State must register those agents, representatives, or persons acting on its behalf with the State Commission.

Registration of agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of a manufacturer is fulfilled by submitting a form to the Commission. The form shall be developed by the Commission and shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufacturer he or she represents, the territory or areas assigned to sell to or discuss pricing terms of alcoholic liquor, and any other questions deemed appropriate and necessary. All statements in the forms required to be made by law or by rule shall be deemed material, and any person who knowingly misstates any material fact under oath in an application is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Fraud, misrepresentation, false statements, misleading statements, evasions, or suppression of material facts in the securing of a registration are grounds for suspension or revocation of the registration. The State Commission shall post a list of registered agents on the Commission's website.

(b) A distributor's license shall allow (i) the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law; (ii) the sale of beer, cider, or both beer and cider to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, or both beer and cider to non-licensees at their breweries; and (iii) the sale of vermouth to class 1 craft distillers and class 2 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell spirits, vermouth, or both spirits and vermouth to

non-licensees at their distilleries. No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(c) An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the Commission and the Commission shall, without the payment of any fee, immediately issue such importing distributor's license to the applicant, which shall allow the importation of alcoholic liquor by the licensee into this State from any point in the United States outside this State, and the purchase of alcoholic liquor in barrels, casks or other bulk containers and the bottling of such alcoholic liquors before resale thereof, but all bottles or containers so filled shall be sealed, labeled, stamped and otherwise made to comply with all provisions, rules and regulations governing manufacturers in the preparation and bottling of alcoholic liquors. The importing distributor's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers and foreign importers only. No person licensed as an importing distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Except as provided in Section 6-16 or 6-23, nothing in this Act ~~Nothing in Public Act 95-634~~ shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer~~, deliver,~~ or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. For the purposes of this Section, "shipping" means the movement of alcoholic liquor from a licensed retailer to a consumer via a common carrier. Except as provided in Section 6-16 or 6-23, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to deliver alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption. The delivery shall be made only within 12 hours from the time the alcoholic liquor leaves the licensed premises of the retailer for delivery. For the purposes of this Section, "delivery" means the movement of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed retailer to a consumer through the following methods:

(1) delivery within licensed retailer's parking lot, including curbside, for pickup by the consumer;

(2) delivery by an owner, officer, director, shareholder, or employee of the licensed retailer; or

(3) delivery by a third-party contractor, independent contractor, or agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to make deliveries of alcoholic liquors.

Under subsection (1), (2), or (3), delivery shall not include the use of common carriers.

Any retail license issued to a manufacturer shall only permit the manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by the manufacturer. For the purpose of further describing the type of business conducted at a retail licensed premises, a retailer's licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off premise sale retailer.

Except for a municipality with a population of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, a home rule unit may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor inconsistent with this subsection. This paragraph is a limitation of under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e).

(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases less than $500 of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the location and on the specific dates designated for the special event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid exemption identification number issued under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is not registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special event retailer's license a statement to that effect; (ii) submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance in the maximum limits; and (iii) show proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant has obtained local authority approval.

Nothing in this Act prohibits an Illinois licensed distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable alcoholic liquors to a holder of a special event retailer's license or the special event retailer's licensee from accepting the credit or refund of alcoholic liquors at the conclusion of the event specified in the license.

(f) A railroad license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on a club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway in this State; and provided further, that railroad licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.

(g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any riverboat operated under the Illinois Gambling Act, which boat or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant thereon.

(h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in subsection (a) of Section 8-1 of this Act, and such licenses shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase, possession and use of limited and stated quantities of alcoholic liquor as follows:

Class 1, not to exceed ..... 500 gallons
Class 2, not to exceed ..... 1,000 gallons
Class 3, not to exceed ..... 5,000 gallons
Class 4, not to exceed ..... 10,000 gallons
Class 5, not to exceed ..... 50,000 gallons

(i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license not more than 50,000 gallons of the first-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at (i) the wine-maker's licensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5-3 of this Act. A wine-maker's premises licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.

(j) An airplane license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on an airplane; and provided further, that airplane licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. An airplane licensee shall also permit the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquors on any passenger airplane regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A single airplane license shall be required of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual fee for such license shall be as determined in Section 5-3.

(k) A foreign importer's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.

(l) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, craft distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

No holder of a retailer's license issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall purchase or receive any alcoholic liquor, the order for which was solicited or offered for sale to such retailer by a broker unless the broker is the holder of a valid broker's license.

The broker shall, upon the acceptance by a retailer of the broker's solicitation of an order or offer to sell or supply or deliver or have delivered alcoholic liquors, promptly forward to the Illinois Liquor Control Commission a notification of said transaction in such form as the Commission may by regulations prescribe.

(ii) A broker's license shall be required of a person within this State, other than a retail licensee, who, for a fee or commission, promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for alcoholic liquor, for use or consumption and not for resale, to be shipped from this State and delivered to residents outside of this State by an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier. This Section does not apply to any person who promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for wine as specifically authorized in Section 6-29 of this Act.

A broker's license under this subsection (l) shall not entitle the holder to buy or sell any alcoholic liquors for his own account or to take or deliver title to such alcoholic liquors.

This subsection (l) shall not apply to distributors, employees of distributors, or employees of a manufacturer who has registered the trademark, brand or name of the alcoholic liquor pursuant to Section 6-9 of this Act, and who regularly sells such alcoholic liquor in the State of Illinois only to its registrants thereunder.

Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.

(m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that (i) said non-resident dealer shall register with the Illinois Liquor Control Commission each and every brand of alcoholic liquor which it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) it shall comply with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 hereof with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale by duly filing such registration statement, thereby authorizing the non-resident dealer to proceed to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers. No person licensed as a non-resident dealer shall be granted a distributor's or importing distributor's license.

(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 155,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, (vi) with the prior approval of the Commission, annually transfer no more than 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured on the premises to a licensed brew pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee, and (vii) notwithstanding item (i) of this subsection, brew pubs wholly owned and operated by the same licensee may combine each location's production limit of 155,000

gallons of beer per year and allocate the aggregate total between the wholly owned, operated, and licensed locations.

A brew pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell or offer for sale beer manufactured by the brew pub licensee to retail licensees.

A person who holds a class 2 brewer license may simultaneously hold a brew pub license if the class 2 brewer (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale beer manufactured by the class 2 brewer to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 brew pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, including the beer manufactured at the brew pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a licensed brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer who before July 1, 2015 manufactured less than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and held a brew pub license on or before July 1, 2015 may (i) continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license for the licensed premises and (ii) manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license if that brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer does not simultaneously hold a class 1 brewer license and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or that produces any other alcoholic liquor.

(o) A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to serve alcoholic liquors as an incidental part of a food service that serves prepared meals which excludes the serving of snacks as the primary meal, either on or off-site whether licensed or unlicensed. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder, a distributor, or an importing distributor to transfer any inventory to and from the holder's retail premises and shall allow the holder to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to an off-site event.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a holder of a caterer retailer license or a caterer retailer licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer, in the event an act of God is the sole reason an off-site event is cancelled and if: (i) the holder of a caterer retailer license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its caterer retailer premises to an off-site location; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the off-site premises and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the caterer retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the caterer retailer's premises. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the caterer retailer licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the caterer retailer licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the caterer retailer premises.

For purposes of this subsection (o), an "act of God" means an unforeseeable event, such as a rain or snow storm, hail, a flood, or a similar event, that is the sole cause of the cancellation of an off-site, outdoor event.

(p) An auction liquor license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at auction wine and spirits for use or consumption, or for resale by an Illinois liquor licensee in accordance with provisions of this Act. An auction liquor license will be issued to a person and it will permit the auction liquor licensee to hold the auction anywhere in the State. An auction liquor license must be obtained for each auction at least 14 days in advance of the auction date.

(q) A special use permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed retailer to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created; to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to the location specified in the license hereby created; and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred or delivered alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special use permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month period. An applicant for the special use permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.

A special use permit license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of the special use event or engage a distributor or

importing distributor to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the special use permit licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the retail licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the retail premises.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a special use permit licensee or a special use permit licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer at the conclusion of the event specified in the license if: (i) the holder of the special use permit license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the special use permit license; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the premises specified in the special use permit license and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the retailer premises.

(r) A winery shipper's license shall allow a person with a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license or who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state to ship wine made by that licensee directly to a resident of this State who is 21 years of age or older for that resident's personal use and not for resale. Prior to receiving a winery shipper's license, an applicant for the license must provide the Commission with a true copy of its current license in any state in which it is licensed as a manufacturer of wine. An applicant for a winery shipper's license must also complete an application form that provides any other information the Commission deems necessary. The application form shall include all addresses from which the applicant for a winery shipper's license intends to ship wine, including the name and address of any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of the manufacturer. The application form shall include an acknowledgement consenting to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Illinois Department of Revenue, and the courts of this State concerning the enforcement of this Act and any related laws, rules, and regulations, including authorizing the Department of Revenue and the Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Public Act 95-634, and an acknowledgement that the wine manufacturer is in compliance with Section 6-2 of this Act. Any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer's licensee, or a person who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state shall also be disclosed by the winery shipper's licensee, and a copy of the written appointment of the third-party wine provider, except for a common carrier, to the wine manufacturer shall be filed with the State Commission as a supplement to the winery shipper's license application or any renewal thereof. The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's own production.

Except for a common carrier, a third-party provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the State. Any third-party, except for a common carrier, holding such an appointment shall, by February 1 of each calendar year and upon request by the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, file with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment made to an Illinois resident. The statement shall include the name and address of the third-party provider filing the statement, the time period covered by the statement, and the following information:

(1) the name, address, and license number of the winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made;

(2) the quantity of the products delivered; and

(3) the date and address of the shipment.

If the Department of Revenue or the State Commission requests a statement under this paragraph, the third-party provider must provide that statement no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to a statement under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Director of Revenue, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Director of Revenue or the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, at all times during business hours of the day. Any person

who violates any provision of this paragraph or any rule of the State Commission for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon as practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 and shall adopt rules prohibiting any such third-party appointment of a third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that has been deemed by the State Commission to have violated the provisions of this Act with regard to any winery shipper licensee.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act. If a licensee fails to properly register and remit tax under the Use Tax Act or the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act for all wine that is sold by the winery shipper and shipped to persons in this State, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act.

A winery shipper licensee must collect, maintain, and submit to the Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

As used in this subsection, "third-party provider" means any entity that provides fulfillment house services, including warehousing, packaging, distribution, order processing, or shipment of wine, but not the sale of wine, on behalf of a licensed winery shipper.

(s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft distiller tasting permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.

(t) A brewer warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 brewer license or a class 2 brewer license. If the holder of the permit is a class 1 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 930,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. If the holder of the permit is a class 2 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 3,720,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the brewer warehouse permit.

(u) A distilling pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 5,000 gallons of spirits per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the spirits manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, spirits manufactured on another distilling pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors and distributors and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the spirits upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 5,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, and (vi) with the prior approval of the State Commission, annually transfer no more than 5,000 gallons of spirits manufactured on the premises to a licensed distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

A distilling pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the distilling pub licensee to retail licensees.

A person who holds a class 2 craft distiller license may simultaneously hold a distilling pub license if the class 2 craft distiller (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the class 2 craft distiller to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 distilling pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, including the

spirits manufactured at the distilling pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

(v) A craft distiller warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license. The craft distiller warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 500,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the craft distiller warehouse permit.

(Source: P.A. 100-17, eff. 6-30-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-816, eff. 8-13-18; 100-885, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1050, eff. 8-23-18; 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-517, eff. 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SENATE BILL 54

AMENDMENT NO. 5. Amend Senate Bill 54, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 4, on page 12, line 2, by replacing "6-16 or" with "6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1"; and

on page 12, line 3, by deleting "6-23"; and

on page 12, line 10, by replacing "6-16 or 6-23" with "6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 54**, with House Amendments numbered 4 and 5, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1805

A bill for AN ACT concerning finance.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1805

House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 1805

Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1805

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1805 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Grant Information Collection Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(30 ILCS 707/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the ~~the~~ Grant Information Collection Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-589, eff. 1-1-14.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SENATE BILL 1805

AMENDMENT NO. 5. Amend Senate Bill 1805 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act is amended by changing Section 5.9 as follows:

(70 ILCS 2605/5.9) (from Ch. 42, par. 324s)

Sec. 5.9. The board of trustees shall, at any time after March 1 of each fiscal year, have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members of such body, to authorize the making of transfers within a department or between departments of sums of money appropriated for one corporate object or function to another corporate object or function. Any such action by the board of trustees shall be entered in the proceedings of the board. No appropriation for any object or function shall be reduced below an amount sufficient to

cover all unliquidated and outstanding contracts or obligations certified from or against the appropriation for such purpose.

In addition to the contributions required under Section 13-503 of the Illinois Pension Code, the ~~The~~ board of trustees, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, may transfer the interest earned on any moneys of the district as well as revenue from any lawfully available source into the district's fund or funds that are most in need of the interest income or revenue from any lawfully available source, or the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Retirement Fund. This authority does not apply to any interest that has been earmarked or restricted by the board for a designated purpose. This authority does not apply to any interest earned on any funds for purposes of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Retirement Fund or Reserve Claim Fund.

The board of trustees, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, may transfer fund balances between its Working Cash Funds.

(Source: P.A. 95-891, eff. 8-22-08.)".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1805**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 5, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2779

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2779

Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 2779

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2779 on page 3, by replacing lines 1 through 12 with the following:

"of the census. A nominating petition for a candidate for commissioner of a subdistrict or for a candidate for the at-large commissioner shall contain signatures of registered voters residing anywhere within the Fox Valley Park District, but at least 50 such registered voters or 2% of the total number of ballots cast Park District-wide in the last preceding election for commissioners in the Fox Valley Park District, whichever is less.".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2779**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 2527

A bill for AN ACT concerning property.

Passed the House, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 54
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 54
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1805
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 1805
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2779

At the hour of 11:12 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2021

At the hour of 12:43 o'clock a.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
The Honorable Don Harmon, President of the Senate, presiding.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 3066

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 7 to SENATE BILL NO. 3066
House Amendment No. 8 to SENATE BILL NO. 3066
Passed the House, as amended, January 12, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 7 TO SENATE BILL 3066

AMENDMENT NO. 7. Amend Senate Bill 3066 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 5.

Section 5-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the COVID-19 Federal Emergency Rental Assistance Program Act.

Section 5-5. Purposes and findings. The purpose of this Act is for the State to implement federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) assistance to renters administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, appropriated from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

International, national, State, and local governments and health authorities are responding to an outbreak of a disease caused by the novel Coronavirus referred to as COVID-19. African American and Latino households in the State are at disproportionate risk of exposure to and the contraction of COVID-19 and to economic effects of this pandemic.

On March 9, 2020, the Governor issued a disaster declaration proclamation in this State because of the threat of COVID-19.

On March 26, 2020, the President of the United States declared that a major disaster exists in the State and ordered Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning on January 20, 2020 and continuing.

Unpaid rent, late fees, and court costs are currently accruing against residential tenants and will be demanded by landlords after the expiration of the emergency period.

To reduce the rental arrears throughout this State, all eligible residential landlords and tenants alike shall avail themselves of the Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

The State deems it necessary to protect public health, life, and property during this declared state of emergency by protecting residential tenants, homeowners, and housing providers from certain evictions and other hardships during this public health and economic crisis.

Section 5-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Administering State agency" means any agency or department of the State that is eligible to receive a direct federal allocation of federal Emergency Rental Assistance funds that will disburse and administer the Federal Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

"Applicant" or "program applicant" means any person or entity who is a residential tenant or lessee or landlord or lessor that has submitted an application, individually or jointly, to receive federal Emergency Rental Assistance funds.

"Eligible household" has the same meaning as used by the federal law enacting the federal Emergency Rental Assistance program.

"Program" means the federal Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

"Recipient" or "program recipient" means any person or entity that is a residential tenant or lessee, landlord or lessor, or utility provider that had a successful application, in that the administering State agency disbursed funds either: (i) on behalf of a residential tenant directly to the landlord or utility provider; or (ii) directly to the residential tenant.

Section 5-15. Federal Emergency Rental Assistance program.

(a) Any department or agency of the State eligible to receive a direct federal allocation and charged with disbursing allocated funds and administering the federal program shall do so in accordance with federal and State law.

(b) Consistent with federal law, any State agency administering this program shall create a process to provide rental assistance directly to eligible renters and to obviate or minimize the necessity of lessor or utility provider participation in submitting the application when the lessor or utility provider: (i) refuses to accept a direct payment; or (ii) fails to complete an application for assistance. The administering State agency shall make payments to a lessor or utility provider on behalf of an eligible household with a statement indicating which eligible household the payment is being made for, except that, if the lessor or utility provider does not agree to accept such a payment from the administering State agency after the administering State agency has made contact with the lessor or utility provider, then the administering State agency may make such payments directly to the eligible household for the purpose of the eligible household making payments to the lessor or utility provider. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this Act shall be construed to require a lessor or utility provider to accept funds from the program, whether paid directly by the administering State agency or by the eligible household.

(c) Consistent with federal law, any State agency administering this program shall provide program recipients with relief payments in an amount based on stated need rather than on a flat or fixed amount. An eligible household's stated need may include, but is not limited to, the amount of arrears owed to a lessor, utility provider, or both, or future rental payments based on monthly rent.

(d) Consistent with federal law, nothing in this Act shall be construed as precluding any administering State agency from capping or setting a limit on the amount of emergency rental payments made on behalf of any single household. The administering State agency may adopt additional eligibility criteria, application procedures, and program rules necessary to administer the program in conformity with the priorities and public policies expressed within this Act and federal law, as it may be amended.

(e) Consistent with federal law prohibiting duplicative payments from other federal programs, an administering State agency shall not disqualify an eligible household from the program based on previous application for or receipt of other similar federal assistance for periods that are different than that for which the program assistance is being provided under this Act.

(f) Unless necessary to comply with applicable federal or State law, the administering State agency shall not, for purposes of determining program eligibility, require a fully executed written lease or any type of documentation relating to any household member's immigration status. The administering State agency may accept a demand for rent letter, ledger or statement containing the outstanding balance, termination notice, or other alternative form of documentation containing or showing the amount of rental or utility arrears owed.

Section 5-20. Accessibility and transparency.

(a) In addition to federal requirements, the administering State agency shall make publicly accessible by publishing on its website any important program information, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) program application forms for households, lessors, and utility providers, including any joint program application forms;

(2) program eligibility requirements;

(3) the administering State agency's procedures and processes for administering the program;

(4) the administering State agency's procedures and communication methods for notifying program applicants of defective applications due to incompletion, errors, missing information, or any other impediment;

(5) the administering State agency's procedures and methods for applicants to remedy defective applications due to incompletion, errors, missing information, or any other impediment; and

(6) any other important program information critical to applicants, including renters and lessors relating to the application requirements and process, eligibility determination, and disbursement of payment.

(b) The administering State agency shall ensure that important program information, including the application and all marketing materials, is language accessible by publishing to its website the same in both English and Spanish.

Section 5-25. Process for further prioritizing applicants for financial assistance and housing stability services. In addition to federal program eligibility and prioritization requirements, the administering State agency shall make best efforts to give further prioritization to an eligible household: (i) located within a disproportionately impacted area based on positive COVID-19 cases; (ii) that has a documented history of housing instability or homelessness; or (iii) that has a significant amount of rental arrears.

Section 5-30. Required notifications and correspondence. The administering State agency shall ensure it communicates clearly with an applicant about the application determination process, including acceptance, status of a pending application, and any reason for denying an application.

(1) The administering State agency shall provide notice to an applicant upon finding that a submitted application is defective or should otherwise be considered ineligible, denied, or rejected.

(2) The notice from the administering State agency shall explain the reason why an applicant's submitted application is defective or should otherwise be considered ineligible, denied, or rejected.

(3) The notice shall contain the necessary information, process, accepted method, and deadline for the applicant to remedy any defective or deficient application, provided that remedy is possible.

(4) All notice and correspondence required to be provided by the administering State agency shall be given promptly and without unnecessary delay to any applicant.

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Section 9-121 and by adding Sections 9-121.5, 9-122, 15-1513, and 15-1514 as follows:

(735 ILCS 5/9-121)

Sec. 9-121. Sealing of court file.

(a) Definition. As used in this Section, "court file" means the court file created when an eviction action is filed with the court.

(b) Discretionary sealing of court file. The court may order that a court file in an eviction action be placed under seal if the court finds that the plaintiff's action is sufficiently without a basis in fact or law, which may include a lack of jurisdiction, that placing the court file under seal is clearly in the interests of justice, and that those interests are not outweighed by the public's interest in knowing about the record.

(c) Mandatory sealing of court file. The court file relating to an eviction action brought against a tenant under Section 9-207.5 of this Code or as set forth in subdivision (h)(6) of Section 15-1701 of this Code shall be placed under seal.

(d) This Section is operative on and after August 1, 2022.

(Source: P.A. 100-173, eff. 1-1-18.)

(735 ILCS 5/9-121.5 new)

Sec. 9-121.5. Sealing of court file.

(a) As used in this Section, "court file" means the court file created when an eviction action is filed with the court.

(b) The court shall order the sealing of any court file in a residential eviction action if:

(1) the interests of justice in sealing the court file outweigh the public interest in maintaining a public record;

(2) the parties to the eviction action agree to seal the court file;

(3) there was no material violation of the terms of the tenancy by the tenant; or

(4) the case was dismissed with or without prejudice.

(c) The court file relating to an eviction action brought against a tenant under Section 9-207.5 of this Code or as set forth in subdivision (h)(6) of Section 15-1701 of this Code shall be placed under seal.

(d) A sealed court file shall be made available only to the litigants in the case, their counsel or prospective counsel, and public employees responsible for processing the residential eviction action.

(e) Upon motion and order of the court, a sealed court file may be made available for scholarly, educational, journalistic, or governmental purposes only, balancing the interests of the parties and the public in nondisclosure with the interests of the requesting party. Identifying information of the parties shall remain sealed, unless the court determines that release of the information is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the request and the interests of justice so dictate. Nothing in this subsection shall permit the release of a sealed court file or the information contained therein for a commercial purpose.

(f) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), any person who disseminates a court file sealed under this Section, or the information contained therein, for commercial purposes shall be liable for a civil penalty of $2,000, or twice the actual and consequential damages sustained, whichever is greater, as well as the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(g) The Attorney General may enforce a violation of this Section as an unlawful practice under the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. All remedies, penalties, and authority granted to the Attorney General by the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act shall be available to him or her for the enforcement of this Section.

(h) Nothing in this Section prohibits a landlord from receiving a reference from a previous landlord of a prospective tenant. Nothing in this Section prohibits a landlord from providing a reference for a previous or current tenant to a prospective landlord of that tenant.

(i) This Section is repealed on August 1, 2022.

(735 ILCS 5/9-122 new)

Sec. 9-122. COVID-19 emergency sealing of court file.

(a) As used in this Section, "COVID-19 emergency and economic recovery period" means the period beginning on March 9, 2020, when the Governor issued the first disaster proclamation for the State to address the circumstances related to COVID-19, and ending on March 31, 2022.

(b) The court file shall be sealed upon the commencement of any residential eviction action during the COVID-19 emergency and economic recovery period. If a residential eviction action filed during the COVID-19 emergency and economic recovery period is pending on the effective date of this Act and is not sealed, the court shall order the sealing of the court file. In accordance with Section 9-121.5, no sealed court file, sealed under this Section, shall be disseminated.

(c) If the court enters a judgment in favor of the landlord, the court may also enter an order to unseal the court file under this Section. A court shall order the court file to be unsealed if:

(1) the action is not based in whole or in part on the nonpayment of rent during the COVID-19 emergency and economic recovery period; and

(2) The requirements of subsection (b) or (c) of Section 9-121.5 have not been met.

(d) Subsections (d) through (h) of Section 9-121.5 shall also be applicable and incorporated into this Section.

(735 ILCS 5/15-1513 new)

Sec. 15-1513. Temporary COVID-19 stay of judicial sales, orders of possession.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 15-1507, no judicial foreclosure sale shall be held between the effective date of this Section and July 31, 2021. Any judicial foreclosure sale pending as of the effective date of this Section shall be cancelled and renoticed for a date after July 31, 2021.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (g) of Section 15-1508, no order of possession pursuant to a confirmation of judicial foreclosure sale shall be entered by a court, placed with a sheriff for execution, or executed by a sheriff until a date after July 31, 2021.

(c) This Section applies to any action to foreclose a mortgage relating to residential real estate, which, as used in this Section, includes any real estate except a single tract of agricultural real estate consisting of more than 40 acres, that is improved with a single family residence or residential condominium units or a multiple dwelling structure containing single family dwelling units for 6 or fewer families living

independently of each other, except that this Section does not apply in cases in which the plaintiff establishes by competent proof that the subject real property is vacant or abandoned.

(735 ILCS 5/15-1514 new)

Sec. 15-1514. Temporary COVID-19 stay of certain foreclosure proceedings and filings.

(a) This Section applies to any action to foreclose a mortgage relating to residential real estate, which, as used in this Section, includes any real estate except a single tract of agricultural real estate consisting of more than 40 acres, that is improved with a single family residence or residential condominium units or a multiple dwelling structure containing single family dwelling units for 6 or fewer families living independently of each other, except that this Section does not apply in cases in which the plaintiff establishes by competent proof that the subject real property is vacant or abandoned. As used in this Section, "residential real estate" includes shares assigned to a unit in a residential cooperative.

(b) Any action to foreclose a mortgage pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, including actions filed on or before March 9, 2020, or commenced within 30 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, shall be stayed until May 1, 2021.

(c) No court shall accept for filing any action to foreclose a mortgage before May 1, 2021.

(d) All deadlines related to any pending foreclosure proceeding on the effective date of this Section, including the running of any redemption period, are tolled until May 1, 2021.

(e) If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part of this Section shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid and after exhaustion of all further judicial review, the judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection, or part of this Section directly involved in the controversy in which the judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 10-15. The Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act is amended by adding Section 2Z.5 as follows:

(815 ILCS 505/2Z.5 new)

Sec. 2Z.5. Dissemination of a sealed a court file.

(a) A private entity or person who violates Section 9-121.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure commits an unlawful practice within the meaning of this Act.

(b) This Section is repealed on August 1, 2022.

Article 99.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 TO SENATE BILL 3066

AMENDMENT NO. 8 . Amend Senate Bill 3066, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 7, by replacing line 16 on page 10 with the following:

"(f) Except as provided in subsections (d) and (e), any".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 3066**, with House Amendments numbered 7 and 8, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Floor amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 122
Amendment No. 5 to House Bill 3469

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 13, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 122
Amendment No. 5 to House Bill 3469

The foregoing floor amendments were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 13, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 4 and 5 to Senate Bill 54; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 5 to Senate Bill 1805; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2779

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Murphy, **House Bill No. 3469** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Murphy offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO HOUSE BILL 3469

AMENDMENT NO. 5. Amend House Bill 3469, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, as follows:

on page 92, by replacing lines 4 through 15 with the following:

"(c) When a disaster has been declared by the Governor under the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act that impacts counties representing a majority of the population of this State, the Illinois State Police may by rule or emergency rulemaking extend the expiration dates of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards. Any Firearm Owner's Identification Cards with an extended expiration date shall be deemed valid for the purposes of possessing, transferring, and purchasing ammunition and firearms, unless the person becomes subject to revocation or suspension under this Act."; and

by replacing line 18 on page 96 through line 5 on page 97 with the following:

"(c) When a disaster has been declared by the Governor under the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act that impacts counties representing a majority of the population of this State, the Illinois State Police may by rule or emergency rulemaking extend the expiration dates of concealed carry licenses. Any concealed carry license with an extended expiration date shall be deemed valid for the purposes this Act. A concealed carry license that is renewed before its expiration date remains valid during this period; provided, that during the period of the disaster declared by the Governor, the concealed carry license shall remain valid even if the licensee has not applied for renewal of the license.".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Murphy, **House Bill No. 3469** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 58; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Schimpf
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Sims
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stewart
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Stoller
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Syverson
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Tracy
Crowe	Johnson	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cunningham	Joyce	Peters	Villivalam
Curran	Koehler	Plummer	Wilcox
DeWitte	Landek	Rezin	Mr. President
Ellman	Lightford	Righter	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Holmes, **Senate Bill No. 2779**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Holmes moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 58; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Schimpf
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Sims
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stewart
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Stoller
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Syverson
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Tracy
Crowe	Johnson	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cunningham	Joyce	Peters	Villivalam
Curran	Koehler	Plummer	Wilcox
DeWitte	Landek	Rezin	Mr. President
Ellman	Lightford	Righter	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 2779**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Castro, **Senate Bill No. 1805**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 5 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Castro moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Feigenholtz	Lightford	Rose
Aquino	Fine	Loughran Cappel	Schimpf
Barickman	Fowler	Manar	Sims
Belt	Gillespie	Martwick	Stadelman
Bennett	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Steans
Bush	Harris	McGuire	Stoller
Castro	Hastings	Morrison	Syverson
Collins	Holmes	Muñoz	Tracy
Crowe	Hunter	Murphy	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Johnson	Oberweis	Villanueva
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	Villivalam
Curran	Joyce	Peters	Mr. President
DeWitte	Koehler	Rezin	
Ellman	Landek	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 5 to **Senate Bill No. 1805**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Castro, **House Bill No. 122** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Castro offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 122

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 122 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act is amended by changing Section 100 as follows:

(410 ILCS 130/100)

Sec. 100. Cultivation center agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) verify the information contained in an application or renewal for a cultivation center identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application or renewal, within 30 days of receiving a completed application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(2) issue a cultivation center agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the application or renewal;

(3) enter the registry identification number of the cultivation center where the agent works; and

(4) allow for an electronic application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted.

(b) A cultivation center agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cultivation center and during the transportation of medical cannabis to a registered dispensary organization.

(c) The cultivation center agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of cultivation center agent identification cards;

(3) a random 10 digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters; that is unique to the holder; and

(4) a photograph of the cardholder.

(d) The cultivation center agent identification cards shall be immediately returned to the cultivation center upon termination of employment.

(e) Any card lost by a cultivation center agent shall be reported to the State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An applicant shall be denied a cultivation center agent identification card if he or she has been convicted of an excluded offense.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a cultivation center while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the cultivation center agent applicant. If denied, the cultivation center and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 98-122, eff. 1-1-14.)

Section 10. The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 1-10, 15-25, 15-40, 20-35, 25-35, 30-35, 35-30, 40-30, 55-21 and by adding Section 15-30.1 as follows:

(410 ILCS 705/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Definitions. In this Act:

"Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license issued by the Department of Agriculture that permits a person to act as a cultivation center under this Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of this Act.

"Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a license issued by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that permits a person to act as a dispensing organization under this Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of this Act.

"Advertise" means to engage in promotional activities including, but not limited to: newspaper, radio, Internet and electronic media, and television advertising; the distribution of fliers and circulars; billboard advertising; and the display of window and interior signs. "Advertise" does not mean exterior signage displaying only the name of the licensed cannabis business establishment.

"Application points" means the number of points a dispensary applicant receives on an application for a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

"By lot" means a randomized method of choosing between 2 or more eligible tied applicants or 2 or more qualifying applicants.

"BLS Region" means a region in Illinois used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather and categorize certain employment and wage data. The 17 such regions in Illinois are: Bloomington, Cape Girardeau, Carbondale-Marion, Champaign-Urbana, Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Danville, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Decatur, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, St. Louis, Springfield, Northwest Illinois nonmetropolitan area, West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, East Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area, and South Illinois nonmetropolitan area.

"Cannabis" means marijuana, hashish, and other substances that are identified as including any parts of the plant Cannabis sativa and including derivatives or subspecies, such as indica, of all strains of cannabis, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or resin, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and all other naturally produced cannabinol derivatives, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction; however, "cannabis" does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted from it), fiber, oil or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination. "Cannabis" does not include industrial hemp as defined and authorized under the Industrial Hemp Act. "Cannabis" also means cannabis flower, concentrate, and cannabis-infused products.

"Cannabis business establishment" means a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, infuser organization, dispensing organization, or transporting organization.

"Cannabis concentrate" means a product derived from cannabis that is produced by extracting cannabinoids, including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), from the plant through the use of propylene glycol, glycerin, butter, olive oil or other typical cooking fats; water, ice, or dry ice; or butane, propane, CO_2,

ethanol, or isopropanol and with the intended use of smoking or making a cannabis-infused product. The use of any other solvent is expressly prohibited unless and until it is approved by the Department of Agriculture.

"Cannabis container" means a sealed or resealable, traceable, container, or package used for the purpose of containment of cannabis or cannabis-infused product during transportation.

"Cannabis flower" means marijuana, hashish, and other substances that are identified as including any parts of the plant Cannabis sativa and including derivatives or subspecies, such as indica, of all strains of cannabis; including raw kief, leaves, and buds, but not resin that has been extracted from any part of such plant; nor any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin.

"Cannabis-infused product" means a beverage, food, oil, ointment, tincture, topical formulation, or another product containing cannabis or cannabis concentrate that is not intended to be smoked.

"Cannabis paraphernalia" means equipment, products, or materials intended to be used for planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, ingesting, or otherwise introducing cannabis into the human body.

"Cannabis plant monitoring system" or "plant monitoring system" means a system that includes, but is not limited to, testing and data collection established and maintained by the cultivation center, craft grower, or processing organization and that is available to the Department of Revenue, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, and the Department of State Police for the purposes of documenting each cannabis plant and monitoring plant development throughout the life cycle of a cannabis plant cultivated for the intended use by a customer from seed planting to final packaging.

"Cannabis testing facility" means an entity registered by the Department of Agriculture to test cannabis for potency and contaminants.

"Clone" means a plant section from a female cannabis plant not yet rootbound, growing in a water solution or other propagation matrix, that is capable of developing into a new plant.

"Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant" means a person who is 21 years of age or older, licensed by the Department of Agriculture, and is employed or contracted by an Illinois community college to provide student instruction using cannabis plants at an Illinois Community College.

"Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant.

"Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a contingent license awarded to ~~top-scoring~~ applicants for an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License ~~that reserves the right to an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License if the applicant meets certain conditions described in this Act~~, but does not entitle the recipient to begin purchasing or selling cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

"Conditional Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license awarded to top-scoring applicants for an Adult Use Cultivation Center License that reserves the right to an Adult Use Cultivation Center License if the applicant meets certain conditions as determined by the Department of Agriculture by rule, but does not entitle the recipient to begin growing, processing, or selling cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

"Craft grower" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure, and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization. A craft grower may contain up to 5,000 square feet of canopy space on its premises for plants in the flowering state. The Department of Agriculture may authorize an increase or decrease of flowering stage cultivation space in increments of 3,000 square feet by rule based on market need, craft grower capacity, and the licensee's history of compliance or noncompliance, with a maximum space of 14,000 square feet for cultivating plants in the flowering stage, which must be cultivated in all stages of growth in an enclosed and secure area. A craft grower may share premises with a processing organization or a dispensing organization, or both, provided each licensee stores currency and cannabis or cannabis-infused products in a separate secured vault to which the other licensee does not have access or all licensees sharing a vault share more than 50% of the same ownership.

"Craft grower agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or other agent of a craft grower who is 21 years of age or older.

"Craft Grower Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a craft grower agent.

"Cultivation center" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate, process, transport (unless otherwise limited by this Act), and perform other necessary activities to provide cannabis and cannabis-infused products to cannabis business establishments.

"Cultivation center agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or other agent of a cultivation center who is 21 years of age or older.

"Cultivation Center Agent Identification Card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a cultivation center agent.

"Currency" means currency and coin of the United States.

"Dispensary" means a facility operated by a dispensing organization at which activities licensed by this Act may occur.

"Dispensary applicant" means the proposed dispensing organization name as stated on an application for a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

"Dispensing organization" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, or another dispensary for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia, or related supplies under this Act to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers. As used in this Act, "dispensing organization" includes a registered medical cannabis organization as defined in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or its successor Act that has obtained an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

"Dispensing organization agent" means a principal officer, employee, or agent of a dispensing organization who is 21 years of age or older.

"Dispensing organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that identifies a person as a dispensing organization agent.

"Disproportionately Impacted Area" means a census tract or comparable geographic area that satisfies the following criteria as determined by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, that:

(1) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(A) the area has a poverty rate of at least 20% according to the latest federal decennial census; or

(B) 75% or more of the children in the area participate in the federal free lunch program according to reported statistics from the State Board of Education; or

(C) at least 20% of the households in the area receive assistance under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; or

(D) the area has an average unemployment rate, as determined by the Illinois Department of Employment Security, that is more than 120% of the national unemployment average, as determined by the United States Department of Labor, for a period of at least 2 consecutive calendar years preceding the date of the application; and

(2) has high rates of arrest, conviction, and incarceration related to the sale, possession, use, cultivation, manufacture, or transport of cannabis.

"Early Approval Adult Use Cultivation Center License" means a license that permits a medical cannabis cultivation center licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin cultivating, infusing, packaging, transporting (unless otherwise provided in this Act), processing and selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to cannabis business establishments for resale to purchasers as permitted by this Act as of January 1, 2020.

"Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License" means a license that permits a medical cannabis dispensing organization licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to purchasers as permitted by this Act as of January 1, 2020.

"Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization at a secondary site" means a license that permits a medical cannabis dispensing organization licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of this Act to begin selling cannabis or cannabis-infused product to purchasers as permitted by this Act on January 1, 2020 at a different dispensary location from its existing registered medical dispensary location.

"Eligible tied applicant" means a tied applicant that is eligible to participate in the process by which a remaining available license is distributed by lot pursuant to a Tied Applicant Lottery.

"Enclosed, locked facility" means a room, greenhouse, building, or other enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by cannabis business establishment agents working

for the licensed cannabis business establishment or acting pursuant to this Act to cultivate, process, store, or distribute cannabis.

"Enclosed, locked space" means a closet, room, greenhouse, building or other enclosed area equipped with locks or other security devices that permit access only by authorized individuals under this Act. "Enclosed, locked space" may include:

(1) a space within a residential building that (i) is the primary residence of the individual cultivating 5 or fewer cannabis plants that are more than 5 inches tall and (ii) includes sleeping quarters and indoor plumbing. The space must only be accessible by a key or code that is different from any key or code that can be used to access the residential building from the exterior; or

(2) a structure, such as a shed or greenhouse, that lies on the same plot of land as a residential building that (i) includes sleeping quarters and indoor plumbing and (ii) is used as a primary residence by the person cultivating 5 or fewer cannabis plants that are more than 5 inches tall, such as a shed or greenhouse. The structure must remain locked when it is unoccupied by people.

"Financial institution" has the same meaning as "financial organization" as defined in Section 1501 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, and also includes the holding companies, subsidiaries, and affiliates of such financial organizations.

"Flowering stage" means the stage of cultivation where and when a cannabis plant is cultivated to produce plant material for cannabis products. This includes mature plants as follows:

(1) if greater than 2 stigmas are visible at each internode of the plant; or

(2) if the cannabis plant is in an area that has been intentionally deprived of light for a period of time intended to produce flower buds and induce maturation, from the moment the light deprivation began through the remainder of the marijuana plant growth cycle.

"Individual" means a natural person.

"Infuser organization" or "infuser" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product.

"Kief" means the resinous crystal-like trichomes that are found on cannabis and that are accumulated, resulting in a higher concentration of cannabinoids, untreated by heat or pressure, or extracted using a solvent.

"Labor peace agreement" means an agreement between a cannabis business establishment and any labor organization recognized under the National Labor Relations Act, referred to in this Act as a bona fide labor organization, that prohibits labor organizations and members from engaging in picketing, work stoppages, boycotts, and any other economic interference with the cannabis business establishment. This agreement means that the cannabis business establishment has agreed not to disrupt efforts by the bona fide labor organization to communicate with, and attempt to organize and represent, the cannabis business establishment's employees. The agreement shall provide a bona fide labor organization access at reasonable times to areas in which the cannabis business establishment's employees work, for the purpose of meeting with employees to discuss their right to representation, employment rights under State law, and terms and conditions of employment. This type of agreement shall not mandate a particular method of election or certification of the bona fide labor organization.

"Limited access area" means a room or other area under the control of a cannabis dispensing organization licensed under this Act and upon the licensed premises where cannabis sales occur with access limited to purchasers, dispensing organization owners and other dispensing organization agents, or service professionals conducting business with the dispensing organization, or, if sales to registered qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants licensed pursuant to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act are also permitted at the dispensary, registered qualifying patients, caregivers, provisional patients, and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants.

"Member of an impacted family" means an individual who has a parent, legal guardian, child, spouse, or dependent, or was a dependent of an individual who, prior to the effective date of this Act, was arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act.

"Mother plant" means a cannabis plant that is cultivated or maintained for the purpose of generating clones, and that will not be used to produce plant material for sale to an infuser or dispensing organization.

"Ordinary public view" means within the sight line with normal visual range of a person, unassisted by visual aids, from a public street or sidewalk adjacent to real property, or from within an adjacent property.

"Ownership and control" means ownership of at least 51% of the business, including corporate stock if a corporation, and control over the management and day-to-day operations of the business and an interest in the capital, assets, and profits and losses of the business proportionate to percentage of ownership.

"Person" means a natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint venture, public or private corporation, limited liability company, or a receiver, executor, trustee, guardian, or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Possession limit" means the amount of cannabis under Section 10-10 that may be possessed at any one time by a person 21 years of age or older or who is a registered qualifying medical cannabis patient or caregiver under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Principal officer" includes a cannabis business establishment applicant or licensed cannabis business establishment's board member, owner with more than 1% interest of the total cannabis business establishment or more than 5% interest of the total cannabis business establishment of a publicly traded company, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, partner, officer, member, manager member, or person with a profit sharing, financial interest, or revenue sharing arrangement. The definition includes a person with authority to control the cannabis business establishment, a person who assumes responsibility for the debts of the cannabis business establishment and who is further defined in this Act.

"Primary residence" means a dwelling where a person usually stays or stays more often than other locations. It may be determined by, without limitation, presence, tax filings; address on an Illinois driver's license, an Illinois Identification Card, or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card; or voter registration. No person may have more than one primary residence.

"Processing organization" or "processor" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to either extract constituent chemicals or compounds to produce cannabis concentrate or incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis product.

"Processing organization agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or agent of a processing organization.

"Processing organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a processing organization agent.

"Purchaser" means a person 21 years of age or older who acquires cannabis for a valuable consideration. "Purchaser" does not include a cardholder under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Qualifying applicant" means an applicant that submitted an application pursuant to Section 15-30 that received at least 85% of 250 available application points pursuant to the application scoring procedure described in subsection (c) of Section 15-30, including any supplemental process to correct deficiencies.

"Qualifying Applicant Lottery" means the process for awarding Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses among qualifying applicants pursuant to Section 15-30.1.

"Qualified Social Equity Applicant" means a Social Equity Applicant who has been awarded a conditional license under this Act to operate a cannabis business establishment.

"Resided" means an individual's primary residence was located within the relevant geographic area as established by 2 of the following:

(1) a signed lease agreement that includes the applicant's name;

(2) a property deed that includes the applicant's name;

(3) school records;

(4) a voter registration card;

(5) an Illinois driver's license, an Illinois Identification Card, or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card;

(6) a paycheck stub;

(7) a utility bill;

(8) tax records; or

(9) any other proof of residency or other information necessary to establish residence as provided by rule.

"Smoking" means the inhalation of smoke caused by the combustion of cannabis.

"Social Equity Applicant" means an applicant that is an Illinois resident that meets one of the following criteria:

(1) an applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by one or more individuals who have resided for at least 5 of the preceding 10 years in a Disproportionately Impacted Area;

(2) an applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by one or more individuals who:

(i) have been arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act; or

(ii) is a member of an impacted family;

(3) for applicants with a minimum of 10 full-time employees, an applicant with at least 51% of current employees who:

(i) currently reside in a Disproportionately Impacted Area; or

(ii) have been arrested for, convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for any offense that is eligible for expungement under this Act or member of an impacted family.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preempt or limit the duties of any employer under the Job Opportunities for Qualified Applicants Act. Nothing in this Act shall permit an employer to require an employee to disclose sealed or expunged offenses, unless otherwise required by law.

"Tincture" means a cannabis-infused solution, typically comprised of alcohol, glycerin, or vegetable oils, derived either directly from the cannabis plant or from a processed cannabis extract. A tincture is not an alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934. A tincture shall include a calibrated dropper or other similar device capable of accurately measuring servings.

"Tied applicant" means a dispensary applicant that submitted an application pursuant to Section 15-30 that received the same number of application points pursuant to the application scoring procedure described in subsection (c) of Section 15-30 as one or more top-scoring applications in the same BLS Region and would have been awarded a license but for the one or more other top-scoring applications that received the same number of application points, including any applications scored pursuant to a supplemental process to correct deficiencies. Each application score that is attached to a dispensary applicant that has previously paid the required application fee for the application period ending January 2, 2020 creates a separate Tied applicant.

"Tied Applicant Lottery" means the process established in Sections 1291.10 and 1291.50 of Title 68 of the Illinois Administrative Code for awarding Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30 among eligible tied applicants.

"Transporting organization" or "transporter" means an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to transport cannabis or cannabis-infused product on behalf of a cannabis business establishment or a community college licensed under the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program.

"Transporting organization agent" means a principal officer, board member, employee, or agent of a transporting organization.

"Transporting organization agent identification card" means a document issued by the Department of Agriculture that identifies a person as a transporting organization agent.

"Unit of local government" means any county, city, village, or incorporated town.

"Vegetative stage" means the stage of cultivation in which a cannabis plant is propagated to produce additional cannabis plants or reach a sufficient size for production. This includes seedlings, clones, mothers, and other immature cannabis plants as follows:

(1) if the cannabis plant is in an area that has not been intentionally deprived of light for a period of time intended to produce flower buds and induce maturation, it has no more than 2 stigmas visible at each internode of the cannabis plant; or

(2) any cannabis plant that is cultivated solely for the purpose of propagating clones and is never used to produce cannabis.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/15-25)

Sec. 15-25. Awarding of Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses prior to January 1, 2021.

(a) The Department shall issue ~~up to~~ 75 Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses before May 1, 2020.

(b) The Department shall make the application for a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License available no later than October 1, 2019 and shall accept applications no later than January 1, 2020.

(c) To ensure the geographic dispersion of Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holders, the following number of licenses shall be awarded in each BLS Region as determined by each region's percentage of the State's population:

(1) Bloomington: 1

(2) Cape Girardeau: 1

(3) Carbondale-Marion: 1

(4) Champaign-Urbana: 1

(5) Chicago-Naperville-Elgin: 47

(6) Danville: 1

(7) Davenport-Moline-Rock Island: 1

(8) Decatur: 1

(9) Kankakee: 1

(10) Peoria: 3

(11) Rockford: 2
(12) St. Louis: 4
(13) Springfield: 1
(14) Northwest Illinois nonmetropolitan: 3
(15) West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan: 3
(16) East Central Illinois nonmetropolitan: 2
(17) South Illinois nonmetropolitan: 2

(d) An applicant seeking issuance of a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License shall submit an application on forms provided by the Department. An applicant must meet the following requirements:

(1) Payment of a nonrefundable application fee of $5,000 for each license for which the applicant is applying, which shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund;

(2) Certification that the applicant will comply with the requirements contained in this Act;

(3) The legal name of the proposed dispensing organization;

(4) A statement that the dispensing organization agrees to respond to the Department's supplemental requests for information;

(5) From each principal officer, a statement indicating whether that person:

(A) has previously held or currently holds an ownership interest in a cannabis business establishment in Illinois; or

(B) has held an ownership interest in a dispensing organization or its equivalent in another state or territory of the United States that had the dispensing organization registration or license suspended, revoked, placed on probationary status, or subjected to other disciplinary action;

(6) Disclosure of whether any principal officer has ever filed for bankruptcy or defaulted on spousal support or child support obligation;

(7) A resume for each principal officer, including whether that person has an academic degree, certification, or relevant experience with a cannabis business establishment or in a related industry;

(8) A description of the training and education that will be provided to dispensing organization agents;

(9) A copy of the proposed operating bylaws;

(10) A copy of the proposed business plan that complies with the requirements in this Act, including, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of services to be offered; and

(B) A description of the process of dispensing cannabis;

(11) A copy of the proposed security plan that complies with the requirements in this Article, including:

(A) The process or controls that will be implemented to monitor the dispensary, secure the premises, agents, and currency, and prevent the diversion, theft, or loss of cannabis; and

(B) The process to ensure that access to the restricted access areas is restricted to, registered agents, service professionals, transporting organization agents, Department inspectors, and security personnel;

(12) A proposed inventory control plan that complies with this Section;

(13) A proposed floor plan, a square footage estimate, and a description of proposed security devices, including, without limitation, cameras, motion detectors, servers, video storage capabilities, and alarm service providers;

(14) The name, address, social security number, and date of birth of each principal officer and board member of the dispensing organization; each of those individuals shall be at least 21 years of age;

(15) Evidence of the applicant's status as a Social Equity Applicant, if applicable, and whether a Social Equity Applicant plans to apply for a loan or grant issued by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity;

(16) The address, telephone number, and email address of the applicant's principal place of business, if applicable. A post office box is not permitted;

(17) Written summaries of any information regarding instances in which a business or not-for-profit that a prospective board member previously managed or served on were fined or censured, or any instances in which a business or not-for-profit that a prospective board member previously managed or served on had its registration suspended or revoked in any administrative or judicial proceeding;

(18) A plan for community engagement;

(19) Procedures to ensure accurate recordkeeping and security measures that are in accordance with this Article and Department rules;

(20) The estimated volume of cannabis it plans to store at the dispensary;

(21) A description of the features that will provide accessibility to purchasers as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(22) A detailed description of air treatment systems that will be installed to reduce odors;

(23) A reasonable assurance that the issuance of a license will not have a detrimental impact on the community in which the applicant wishes to locate;

(24) The dated signature of each principal officer;

(25) A description of the enclosed, locked facility where cannabis will be stored by the dispensing organization;

(26) Signed statements from each dispensing organization agent stating that he or she will not divert cannabis;

(27) The number of licenses it is applying for in each BLS Region;

(28) A diversity plan that includes a narrative of at least 2,500 words that establishes a goal of diversity in ownership, management, employment, and contracting to ensure that diverse participants and groups are afforded equality of opportunity;

(29) A contract with a private security contractor agency that is licensed under Section 10-5 of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004 in order for the dispensary to have adequate security at its facility; and

(30) Other information deemed necessary by the Illinois Cannabis Regulation Oversight Officer to conduct the disparity and availability study referenced in subsection (e) of Section 5-45.

(e) An applicant who receives a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License under this Section has 180 days from the date of award to identify a physical location for the dispensing organization retail storefront. ~~Before a conditional licensee receives an authorization to build out the dispensing organization from the Department, the Department shall inspect the physical space selected by the conditional licensee. The Department shall verify the site is suitable for public access, the layout promotes the safe dispensing of cannabis, the location is sufficient in size, power allocation, lighting, parking, handicapped accessible parking spaces, accessible entry and exits as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, product handling, and storage. The applicant shall also provide a statement of reasonable assurance that the issuance of a license will not have a detrimental impact on the community.~~ The applicant shall ~~also~~ provide evidence that the location is not within 1,500 feet of an existing dispensing organization. If an applicant is unable to find a suitable physical address in the opinion of the Department within 180 days of the issuance of the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, the Department may extend the period for finding a physical address another 180 days if the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder demonstrates concrete attempts to secure a location and a hardship. If the Department denies the extension or the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder is unable to find a location or become operational within 360 days of being awarded a conditional license, the Department shall rescind the conditional license and award it to the next highest scoring applicant in the BLS Region for which the license was assigned, provided the applicant receiving the license: (i) confirms a continued interest in operating a dispensing organization; (ii) can provide evidence that the applicant continues to meet all requirements for holding a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License set forth in this Act; and (iii) has not otherwise become ineligible to be awarded a dispensing organization license. If the new awardee is unable to accept the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, the Department shall award the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License to the next highest scoring applicant in the same manner. The new awardee shall be subject to the same required deadlines as provided in this subsection.

(e-5) If, within 180 days of being awarded a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License, a dispensing organization is unable to find a location within the BLS Region in which it was awarded a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License because no jurisdiction within the BLS Region allows for the operation of an Adult Use Dispensing Organization, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may authorize the Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License holder to transfer its license to a BLS Region specified by the Department.

(f) A dispensing organization that is awarded a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License pursuant to the criteria in Section 15-30 shall not purchase, possess, sell, or dispense cannabis or cannabis-infused products until the person has received an Adult Use Dispensing Organization License issued by the Department pursuant to Section 15-36 of this Act.

(g) The Department shall conduct a background check of the prospective organization agents in order to carry out this Article. The Department of State Police shall charge the applicant a fee for conducting the criminal history record check, which shall be deposited into the State Police Services Fund and shall not exceed the actual cost of the record check. Each person applying as a dispensing organization agent shall submit a full set of fingerprints to the Department of State Police for the purpose of obtaining a State and federal criminal records check. These fingerprints shall be checked against the fingerprint records now and hereafter, to the extent allowed by law, filed in the Department of State Police and Federal Bureau of Identification criminal history records databases. The Department of State Police shall furnish, following positive identification, all Illinois conviction information to the Department.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/15-30.1 new)

Sec. 15-30.1. Qualifying Applicant Lottery.

(a) Notwithstanding the 75 Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses authorized under subsection (a) of Section 15-25, the Department shall conduct a lottery to award an additional 75 Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses through a Qualifying Applicant Lottery to qualifying applicants that applied for, but did not receive, a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30. Any dispensary applicant who has any principal officer who was named on a dispensary application who participated or was eligible to participate in the Tied Applicant Lottery for the awarding of licenses pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30 may not qualify as a qualifying applicant and may not participate in the lottery for awarding licenses pursuant to this Section, unless that applicant withdraws from the Tied Applicant Lottery pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section. Prior to conducting a Qualifying Applicant Lottery, the Department may adopt rules through emergency rulemaking in accordance with subsection (kk) of Section ' of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to regulate cannabis use is deemed an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(b) There shall be no additional cost to participate in a Qualifying Applicant Lottery. However, the Department may require a dispensary applicant to submit additional documentation in order to participate in a Qualifying Applicant Lottery under this Section.

(c) No individual may be listed as a principal officer of more than 2 total entries across all BLS regions in the Qualifying Applicant Lottery. No dispensary applicant may submit more than one entry application in any BLS Region in the Qualifying Applicant Lottery.

(d) No qualifying applicant may be awarded more than 2 Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses at the conclusion of the Qualifying Applicant Lottery.

(e) The 75 Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses established pursuant to this Section shall be geographically allocated in the exact manner as the licenses under subsection (c) of Section 15-25 of this Act and remain subject to all other requirements of Sections 15-25, 15-30, and 15-36 unless such requirements conflict with this Section.

(f) Any dispensary applicant seeking to participate in the Qualifying Applicant lottery must attest to the Department no later than 5 business days after the resulting final score for all scored applications pursuant to Section 15-30, including any supplemental process to correct deficiencies, is issued to dispensary applicants. The attestation must state that the dispensary applicant is not participating in the Tied Applicant Lottery for awarding licenses pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30 and the dispensary applicant meets all of the requirements to participate in a Qualifying Applicant Lottery set forth under this Section. The attestation shall be made on forms approved by the Department. If the Department determines attestations have been submitted that would result in a dispensary applicant exceeding the limits in subsection (c) of this Section, then the dispensary applicant shall be disqualified from participating in both the Tied Applicant Lottery and the Qualifying Applicant Lottery. If the Department determines attestations have been submitted that would result in a principal officer exceeding the limits in subsection (c) of this Section, then all dispensary applicants listing that principal officer shall be disqualified from participating in both the Tied Applicant Lottery and the Qualifying Applicant Lottery.

(g) The Qualifying Applicant Lottery shall be conducted no later than 10 business days after the Department publishes a list of qualifying applicants identified by the Department as eligible for the Qualifying Applicant Lottery, including any supplemental process to correct deficiencies.

(h) An applicant that applied for, but did not receive, a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30 may qualify as a qualifying applicant subject to the following:

(1) A dispensary applicant is prohibited from becoming a qualifying applicant if a principal officer of the applicant is a principal officer of more qualifying applicants than the number of available licenses.

(2) A dispensary applicant is prohibited from becoming a qualifying applicant if a principal officer resigns after the resulting final score for all scored applications pursuant to Sections 15-25 and 15-30, including any supplemental process to correct deficiencies, is issued to dispensary applicants.

(3) A dispensary applicant is prohibited from becoming a qualifying applicant if, after the conclusion of the attestation period identified in subsection (f) of this Section, a principal officer of the applicant is a principal officer of more qualifying applicants than the number of available licenses.

(4) A dispensary applicant must have received at least 85% of total available points on an application submitted pursuant to Section 15-30 to become a qualifying applicant.

(i) At the conclusion of the scoring process, the Department may distribute the available licenses established under this Section by lot subject to the following:

(1) The drawing by lot for all available licenses established under this Section shall occur on the same day.

(2) Within each BLS Region, the first qualifying applicant drawn shall have the first right to an available license. The second qualifying applicant drawn shall have the second right to an available license. The same pattern shall continue for each subsequent qualifying applicant drawn.

(3) The process for distributing available licenses established under this Section shall be recorded by the Department in a format selected by the Department.

(4) If, upon being selected for an available license established under this Section, the eligible qualifying applicant has a principal officer that is a principal officer in more than 10 Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, or Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses, the licensees and eligible qualifying applicant listing that principal officer must choose which license to abandon pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 15-36 of this Act, and notify the Department in writing within 5 business days. If the qualifying applicant or licensees do not notify the Department as required, the Department shall refuse to issue to the qualifying applicant all available licenses established under this Section obtained by lot in all BLS Regions.

(5) All available licenses that have been abandoned shall be distributed to the next qualifying applicant drawn by lot.

(410 ILCS 705/15-40)

Sec. 15-40. Dispensing organization agent identification card; agent training.

(a) The Department shall:

(1) verify the information contained in an application or renewal for a dispensing organization agent identification card submitted under this Article, and approve or deny an application or renewal, within 30 days of receiving a completed application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(2) issue a dispensing organization agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the application or renewal;

(3) enter the registry identification number of the dispensing organization where the agent works;

(4) within one year from the effective date of this Act, allow for an electronic application process and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted; and

(5) collect a $100 nonrefundable fee from the applicant to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

(b) A dispensing organization agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when in the dispensary.

(c) The dispensing organization agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the dispensing organization agent identification cards;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the cardholder; and

(4) a photograph of the cardholder.

(d) The dispensing organization agent identification cards shall be immediately returned to the dispensing organization upon termination of employment.

(e) The Department shall not issue an agent identification card if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.

(f) Any card lost by a dispensing organization agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(g) An applicant shall be denied a dispensing organization agent identification card renewal if he or she fails to complete the training provided for in this Section.

(h) A dispensing organization agent shall only be required to hold one card for the same employer regardless of what type of dispensing organization license the employer holds.

(i) Cannabis retail sales training requirements.

(1) Within 90 days of September 1, 2019, or 90 days of employment, whichever is later, all owners, managers, employees, and agents involved in the handling or sale of cannabis or cannabis-infused product employed by an adult use dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization as defined in Section 10 of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act shall attend and successfully complete a Responsible Vendor Program.

(2) Each owner, manager, employee, and agent of an adult use dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization shall successfully complete the program annually.

(3) Responsible Vendor Program Training modules shall include at least 2 hours of instruction time approved by the Department including:

(i) Health and safety concerns of cannabis use, including the responsible use of cannabis, its physical effects, onset of physiological effects, recognizing signs of impairment, and appropriate responses in the event of overconsumption.

(ii) Training on laws and regulations on driving while under the influence and operating a watercraft or snowmobile while under the influence.

(iii) Sales to minors prohibition. Training shall cover all relevant Illinois laws and rules.

(iv) Quantity limitations on sales to purchasers. Training shall cover all relevant Illinois laws and rules.

(v) Acceptable forms of identification. Training shall include:

(I) How to check identification; and

(II) Common mistakes made in verification;

(vi) Safe storage of cannabis;

(vii) Compliance with all inventory tracking system regulations;

(viii) Waste handling, management, and disposal;

(ix) Health and safety standards;

(x) Maintenance of records;

(xi) Security and surveillance requirements;

(xii) Permitting inspections by State and local licensing and enforcement authorities;

(xiii) Privacy issues;

(xiv) Packaging and labeling requirement for sales to purchasers; and

(xv) Other areas as determined by rule.

(j) Blank.

(k) Upon the successful completion of the Responsible Vendor Program, the provider shall deliver proof of completion either through mail or electronic communication to the dispensing organization, which shall retain a copy of the certificate.

(l) The license of a dispensing organization or medical cannabis dispensing organization whose owners, managers, employees, or agents fail to comply with this Section may be suspended or permanently revoked under Section 15-145 or may face other disciplinary action.

(m) The regulation of dispensing organization and medical cannabis dispensing employer and employee training is an exclusive function of the State, and regulation by a unit of local government, including a home rule unit, is prohibited. This subsection (m) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(n) Persons seeking Department approval to offer the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) may apply for such approval between August 1 and August 15 of each odd-numbered year in a manner prescribed by the Department.

(o) Persons seeking Department approval to offer the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) shall submit a nonrefundable application fee of $2,000 to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund or a fee as may be set by rule. Any changes made to the training module shall be approved by the Department.

(p) The Department shall not unreasonably deny approval of a training module that meets all the requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection (i). A denial of approval shall include a detailed description of the reasons for the denial.

(q) Any person approved to provide the training required by paragraph (3) of subsection (i) shall submit an application for re-approval between August 1 and August 15 of each odd-numbered year and include a nonrefundable application fee of $2,000 to be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund or a fee as may be set by rule.

(r) All persons applying to become or renewing their registrations to be agents, including agents-in-charge and principal officers, shall disclose any disciplinary action taken against them that may have occurred in Illinois, another state, or another country in relation to their employment at a cannabis business establishment or at any cannabis cultivation center, processor, infuser, dispensary, or other cannabis business establishment.

(s) An agent may begin employment at a dispensing organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the dispensing organization agent applicant. If denied, the dispensing organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the dispensing organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/20-35)

Sec. 20-35. Cultivation center agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the cultivation center where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of the cultivation center at which the agent is employed.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the cultivation center employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the cultivation center of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a cultivation center agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) The Department of Agriculture shall not issue an agent identification card if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a cultivation center while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the cultivation center agent applicant. If denied, the cultivation center and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/25-35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2026)

Sec. 25-35. Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program faculty participant agent identification card.

(a) The Department shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Article and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Article, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the community college where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. Each Department may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and to provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when in the enclosed, locked facility, or facilities for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the community college employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the community college of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at a Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program participant agent applicant. If denied, the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program and the participant applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the cultivation center immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/30-35)

Sec. 30-35. Craft grower agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the craft grower where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment, including the craft grower organization for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the craft grower organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the cannabis business establishment of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a craft grower agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at a craft grower organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the craft grower organization agent applicant. If denied, the craft grower organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the craft grower organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/35-30)

Sec. 35-30. Infuser agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act, and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the infuser where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment including the cannabis business establishment for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the infuser organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the infuser organization of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a transporting agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An agent may begin employment at an infuser organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the infuser organization agent applicant. If denied, the infuser organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the infuser organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/40-30)

Sec. 40-30. Transporting agent identification card.

(a) The Department of Agriculture shall:

(1) establish by rule the information required in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and the nonrefundable fee to accompany the initial application or renewal application;

(2) verify the information contained in an initial application or renewal application for an agent identification card submitted under this Act and approve or deny an application within 30 days of receiving a completed initial application or renewal application and all supporting documentation required by rule;

(3) issue an agent identification card to a qualifying agent within 15 business days of approving the initial application or renewal application;

(4) enter the license number of the transporting organization where the agent works; and

(5) allow for an electronic initial application and renewal application process, and

provide a confirmation by electronic or other methods that an application has been submitted. The Department of Agriculture may by rule require prospective agents to file their applications by electronic means and provide notices to the agents by electronic means.

(b) An agent must keep his or her identification card visible at all times when on the property of a cannabis business establishment, including the cannabis business establishment for which he or she is an agent.

(c) The agent identification cards shall contain the following:

(1) the name of the cardholder;

(2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the identification card;

(3) a random 10-digit alphanumeric identification number containing at least 4 numbers and at least 4 letters that is unique to the holder;

(4) a photograph of the cardholder; and

(5) the legal name of the transporting organization employing the agent.

(d) An agent identification card shall be immediately returned to the transporting organization of the agent upon termination of his or her employment.

(e) Any agent identification card lost by a transporting agent shall be reported to the Department of State Police and the Department of Agriculture immediately upon discovery of the loss.

(f) An application for an agent identification card shall be denied if the applicant is delinquent in filing any required tax returns or paying any amounts owed to the State of Illinois.

(g) An agent may begin employment at a transporting organization while the agent's identification card application is pending. Upon approval, the Department shall issue the agent's identification card to the transporting agent applicant. If denied, the transporting organization and the applicant shall be notified and the applicant must cease all activity at the transporting organization immediately.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

(410 ILCS 705/55-21)

Sec. 55-21. Cannabis product packaging and labeling.

(a) Each cannabis product produced for sale shall be registered with the Department of Agriculture on forms provided by the Department of Agriculture. Each product registration shall include a label and the required registration fee at the rate established by the Department of Agriculture for a comparable medical cannabis product, or as established by rule. The registration fee is for the name of the product offered for sale and one fee shall be sufficient for all package sizes.

(b) All harvested cannabis intended for distribution to a cannabis enterprise must be packaged in a sealed, labeled container.

(c) At point of sale, any ~~Any~~ product containing cannabis shall be packaged in a sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant cannabis container consistent with current standards, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission standards referenced by the Poison Prevention Act.

(d) All cannabis-infused products shall be individually wrapped or packaged at the original point of preparation. The packaging of the cannabis-infused product shall conform to the labeling requirements of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this Section.

(e) Each cannabis product shall be labeled before sale and each label shall be securely affixed to the package and shall state in legible English and any languages required by the Department of Agriculture:

(1) the name and post office box of the registered cultivation center or craft grower where the item was manufactured;

(2) the common or usual name of the item and the registered name of the cannabis product that was registered with the Department of Agriculture under subsection (a);

(3) a unique serial number that will match the product with a cultivation center or craft grower batch and lot number to facilitate any warnings or recalls the Department of Agriculture, cultivation center, or craft grower deems appropriate;

(4) the date of final testing and packaging, if sampled, and the identification of the independent testing laboratory;

(5) the date of harvest and "use by" date;

(6) the quantity (in ounces or grams) of cannabis contained in the product;

(7) a pass/fail rating based on the laboratory's microbiological, mycotoxins, and pesticide and solvent residue analyses, if sampled;

(8) content list.

(A) A list of the following, including the minimum and maximum percentage content by weight for subdivisions (e)(8)(A)(i) through (iv):

(i) delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC);

(ii) tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA);

(iii) cannabidiol (CBD);

(iv) cannabidiolic acid (CBDA); and

(v) all other ingredients of the item, including any colors, artificial flavors, and preservatives, listed in descending order by predominance of weight shown with common or usual names.

(B) The acceptable tolerances for the minimum percentage printed on the label for any of subdivisions (e)(8)(A)(i) through (iv) shall not be below 85% or above 115% of the labeled amount.

(f) Packaging must not contain information that:

(1) is false or misleading;

(2) promotes excessive consumption;

(3) depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis;

(4) includes the image of a cannabis leaf;

(5) includes any image designed or likely to appeal to minors, including cartoons, toys, animals, or children, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that are popularly used to advertise to children, or any packaging or labeling that bears reasonable resemblance to any product available for consumption as a commercially available candy, or that promotes consumption of cannabis;

(6) contains any seal, flag, crest, coat of arms, or other insignia likely to mislead the purchaser to believe that the product has been endorsed, made, or used by the State of Illinois or any of its representatives except where authorized by this Act.

(g) Cannabis products produced by concentrating or extracting ingredients from the cannabis plant shall contain the following information, where applicable:

(1) If solvents were used to create the concentrate or extract, a statement that discloses the type of extraction method, including any solvents or gases used to create the concentrate or extract; and

(2) Any other chemicals or compounds used to produce or were added to the concentrate or extract.

(h) All cannabis products must contain warning statements established for purchasers, of a size that is legible and readily visible to a consumer inspecting a package, which may not be covered or obscured in any way. The Department of Public Health shall define and update appropriate health warnings for packages including specific labeling or warning requirements for specific cannabis products.

(i) Unless modified by rule to strengthen or respond to new evidence and science, the following warnings shall apply to all cannabis products unless modified by rule: "This product contains cannabis and is intended for use by adults 21 and over. Its use can impair cognition and may be habit forming. This product should not be used by pregnant or breastfeeding women. It is unlawful to sell or provide this item to any individual, and it may not be transported outside the State of Illinois. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of cannabis. Possession or use of this product may carry significant legal penalties in some jurisdictions and under federal law.".

(j) Warnings for each of the following product types must be present on labels when offered for sale to a purchaser:

(1) Cannabis that may be smoked must contain a statement that "Smoking is hazardous to your health.".

(2) Cannabis-infused products (other than those intended for topical application) must contain a statement "CAUTION: This product contains cannabis, and intoxication following use may be delayed 2 or more hours. This product was produced in a facility that cultivates cannabis, and that may also process common food allergens.".

(3) Cannabis-infused products intended for topical application must contain a statement "DO NOT EAT" in bold, capital letters.

(k) Each cannabis-infused product intended for consumption must be individually packaged, must include the total milligram content of THC and CBD, and may not include more than a total of 100 milligrams of THC per package. A package may contain multiple servings of 10 milligrams of THC, indicated by scoring, wrapping, or by other indicators designating individual serving sizes. The Department of Agriculture may change the total amount of THC allowed for each package, or the total amount of THC allowed for each serving size, by rule.

(l) No individual other than the purchaser may alter or destroy any labeling affixed to the primary packaging of cannabis or cannabis-infused products.

(m) For each commercial weighing and measuring device used at a facility, the cultivation center or craft grower must:

(1) Ensure that the commercial device is licensed under the Weights and Measures Act and the associated administrative rules (8 Ill. Adm. Code 600);

(2) Maintain documentation of the licensure of the commercial device; and

(3) Provide a copy of the license of the commercial device to the Department of Agriculture for review upon request.

(n) It is the responsibility of the Department to ensure that packaging and labeling requirements, including product warnings, are enforced at all times for products provided to purchasers. Product registration requirements and container requirements may be modified by rule by the Department of Agriculture.

(o) Labeling, including warning labels, may be modified by rule by the Department of Agriculture.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 15. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 11-502.1 and 11-502.15 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/11-502.1)

Sec. 11-502.1. Possession of medical cannabis in a motor vehicle.

(a) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, may use medical cannabis within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State.

(b) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within any area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(c) No passenger, who is a medical cannabis card holder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within any passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(d) Any person who violates subsections (a) through (c) of this Section:

(1) commits a Class A misdemeanor;

(2) shall be subject to revocation of his or her medical cannabis card for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed; and

(3) ~~(4)~~ shall be subject to revocation of his or her status as a medical cannabis caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-502.15)

Sec. 11-502.15. Possession of adult use cannabis in a motor vehicle.

(a) No driver may use cannabis within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State.

(b) No driver may possess cannabis within any area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(c) No passenger may possess cannabis within any passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a secured, sealed or resealable, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible.

(d) Any person who knowingly violates subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this Section commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

Section 97. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Castro, **House Bill No. 122** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 38; NAYS 16.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fine	Koehler	Pacione-Zayas
Belt	Gillespie	Landek	Peters
Bennett	Glowiak Hilton	Lightford	Sims
Bush	Harris	Manar	Stadelman
Castro	Hastings	Martwick	Steans
Collins	Holmes	McGuire	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Hunter	Morrison	Villivalam
Cunningham	Johnson	Muñoz	Mr. President
Ellman	Jones, E.	Murphy	
Feigenholtz	Joyce	Oberweis	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	McClure	Rose	Wilcox
Barickman	McConchie	Schimpf	
Curran	Plummer	Stoller	
DeWitte	Rezin	Syverson	
Fowler	Righter	Tracy	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

At the hour of 1:51 o'clock a.m., Senator Holmes, presiding.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1510

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1510
House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1510
Passed the House, as amended, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1510

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1510 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 1-101 as follows:

(210 ILCS 45/1-101) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4151-101)

Sec. 1-101. This Act shall be known and ~~and~~ may be cited as the Nursing Home Care Act.

(Source: P.A. 85-1378.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1510

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1510, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.

Section 1-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5A-2.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2.1 new)

Sec. 5A-2.1. Continuation of Section 5A-2 of this Code; validation.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Public Act 101-650, which took effect on July 7, 2020, contained provisions that would have changed the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Act from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022.

(2) The Statute on Statutes sets forth general rules on the repeal of statutes and the construction of multiple amendments, but Section 1 of that Act also states that these rules will not be observed when the result would be "inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly or repugnant to the context of the statute".

(3) This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly manifests the intention of the General Assembly to extend the repeal date for Section 5A-2 of this Code and have Section 5A-2 of this Code, as amended by Public Act 101-650, continue in effect until December 31, 2022.

(b) Any construction of this Code that results in the repeal of Section 5A-2 of this Code on July 1, 2020 would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly and repugnant to the context of this Code.

(c) It is hereby declared to have been the intent of the General Assembly that Section 5A-2 of this Code shall not be subject to repeal on July 1, 2020.

(d) Section 5A-2 of this Code shall be deemed to have been in continuous effect since July 8, 1992 (the effective date of Public Act 87-861), and it shall continue to be in effect, as amended by Public Act 101-650, until it is otherwise lawfully amended or repealed. All previously enacted amendments to the Section taking effect on or after July 8, 1992, are hereby validated.

(e) In order to ensure the continuing effectiveness of Section 5A-2 of this Code, that Section is set forth in full and reenacted by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. In this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the base text of the reenacted Section is set forth as amended by Public Act 101-650.

(f) All actions of the Illinois Department or any other person or entity taken in reliance on or pursuant to Section 5A-2 of this Code are hereby validated.

Section 1-10. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by reenacting Section 5A-2 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-2) (from Ch. 23, par. 5A-2)

Sec. 5A-2. Assessment.

(a)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as long as continued under Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $218.38 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided, however, that the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of $218.38 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $20,250,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of $218.38 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 75% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For State fiscal years 2009 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on December 31, 2006, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2005 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $197.19 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on inpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to $221.50 multiplied by the difference of the hospital's occupied bed days less the hospital's Medicare bed days, provided however: for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, (i) the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of $221.50 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's occupied bed days and Medicare bed days from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology for fiscal years 2021 through December 31, 2022 not be approved on or before June 30, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the assessment methodology for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved on or after July 1, 2020, it shall be retroactive to July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b) (Blank).

(b-5)(1) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and for State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .008766 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided, however, that the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the State share of the payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5, with such increase only taking effect upon the date that a State share for such payments is required under federal law. For the period beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, the annual assessment on outpatient services shall be prorated by multiplying the assessment amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is 21 days and the denominator of which is

365 days. For the period of April through June 2015, the amount of .008766 used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph shall, by emergency rule under subsection (s) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, be increased by a uniform percentage to generate $6,750,000 in the aggregate for that period from all hospitals subject to the annual assessment under this paragraph.

(2) In addition to any other assessments imposed under this Article, effective July 1, 2016 and semi-annually thereafter through June 2018, in addition to any federally required State share as authorized under paragraph (1), the amount of .008766 shall be increased by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 25% of the ACA Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-6) of this Section.

For the portion of State fiscal year 2012, beginning June 10, 2012 through June 30, 2012, and State fiscal years 2013 through 2018, or as provided in Section 5A-16, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on June 30, 2011, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2009 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees.

(3) Subject to Sections 5A-3, 5A-10, and 5A-16, for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01358 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue. For State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient gross revenue from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State fiscal year 2018 on the basis of hypothetical data, that assessment amount shall be used for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(4) Subject to Sections 5A-3 and 5A-10, for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, an annual assessment on outpatient services is imposed on each hospital provider in an amount equal to .01525 multiplied by the hospital's outpatient gross revenue, provided however: (i) for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the assessment shall be equal to 50% of the annual amount; and (ii) the amount of .01525 shall be retroactively adjusted by a uniform percentage to generate an amount equal to 50% of the Assessment Adjustment, as defined in subsection (b-7). For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and calendar years 2021 and 2022, a hospital's outpatient gross revenue shall be determined using the most recent data available from each hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report as contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, for the quarter ending on March 31, 2017, without regard to any subsequent adjustments or changes to such data. If a hospital's 2015 Medicare cost report is not contained in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System, then the Illinois Department may obtain the hospital provider's outpatient revenue data from any source available, including, but not limited to, records maintained by the hospital provider, which may be inspected at all times during business hours of the day by the Illinois Department or its duly authorized agents and employees. Should the change in the assessment methodology above for fiscal years 2021 through calendar year 2022 not be approved prior to July 1, 2020, the assessment and payments under this Article in effect for fiscal year 2020 shall remain in place until the new assessment is approved. If the change in the assessment methodology above for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022, is approved after June 30, 2020, it shall have a retroactive effective date of July 1, 2020, subject to federal approval and provided that the payments authorized under Section 12A-7 have the same effective date as the new assessment methodology. In giving retroactive effect to the assessment approved after June 30, 2020, credit toward the new assessment shall be given for any payments of the previous assessment for periods after June 30, 2020. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, for a hospital provider that did not have a 2015 Medicare cost report, but paid an assessment in State Fiscal Year 2020 on the basis of hypothetical data, the data that was the basis for the 2020 assessment shall be used to calculate the assessment under this paragraph.

(b-6)(1) As used in this Section, "ACA Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the product of .19125

multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6.

(B) For the period of January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (B) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (A).

(C) For the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6, except that the amount calculated under this subparagraph (C) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period beginning January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2016 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (B).

(D) For the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments to hospitals as authorized under Section 5A-12.5 and the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 to managed care organizations for hospital services due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6, except that:

(i) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted, either positively or negatively, to account for the difference between the actual payments issued under Section 5A-12.5 for the period of July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of April 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (C); and

(ii) the amount calculated under this subparagraph (D) shall be adjusted to include the product of .19125 multiplied by the sum of the fee-for-service payments, if any, estimated to be paid to hospitals under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(2) The Department shall complete and apply a final reconciliation of the ACA Assessment Adjustment prior to June 30, 2018 to account for:

(A) any differences between the actual payments issued or scheduled to be issued prior to June 30, 2018 as authorized in Section 5A-12.5 for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 and the estimated payments due and payable in the month of October 2017 multiplied by 6 as described in subparagraph (D); and

(B) any difference between the estimated fee-for-service payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 and the amount of such payments that are actually scheduled to be paid.

The Department shall notify hospitals of any additional amounts owed or reduction credits to be applied to the June 2018 ACA Assessment Adjustment. This is to be considered the final reconciliation for the ACA Assessment Adjustment.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, if for any reason the scheduled payments under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 are not issued in full by the final day of the period authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, funds collected from each hospital pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) and pursuant to paragraph (2), attributable to the scheduled payments authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5 that are not issued in full by the final day of the period attributable to each payment authorized under subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5, shall be refunded.

(4) The increases authorized under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and paragraph (2) of subsection (b-5) shall be limited to the federally required State share of the total payments authorized under Section 5A-12.5 if the sum of such payments yields an annualized amount equal to or less than $450,000,000, or if the adjustments authorized under subsection (t) of Section 5A-12.2 are found not to be actuarially sound; however, this limitation shall not apply to the fee-for-service payments described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.5.

(b-7)(1) As used in this Section, "Assessment Adjustment" means:

(A) For the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the product of .3853 multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(B) For each calendar quarter beginning on and after January 1, 2021, the product of .3853 multiplied by the total of the actual payments made under subsections (c) through (k) of Section 5A-12.7 attributable to the period, less the total of the assessment imposed under subsections (a) and (b-5) of this Section for the period.

(2) The Department shall calculate and notify each hospital of the total Assessment Adjustment and any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital on either a semi-annual or annual basis. Such notice shall be issued at least 30 days prior to any period in which the assessment will be adjusted. Any additional assessment owed by the hospital or refund owed to the hospital shall be uniformly applied to the assessment owed by the hospital in monthly installments for the subsequent semi-annual period or calendar year. If no assessment is owed in the subsequent year, any amount owed by the hospital or refund due to the hospital, shall be paid in a lump sum.

(3) The Department shall publish all details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation performed each year on its website within 30 days of completing the calculation, and also submit the details of the Assessment Adjustment calculation as part of the Department's annual report to the General Assembly.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section, as authorized by Section 5-46.2 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any plan providing for an assessment on a hospital provider as a permissible tax under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and Medicaid-eligible payments to hospital providers from the revenues derived from that assessment shall be reviewed by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, as the Single State Medicaid Agency required by federal law, to determine whether those assessments and hospital provider payments meet federal Medicaid standards. If the Department determines that the elements of the plan may meet federal Medicaid standards and a related State Medicaid Plan Amendment is prepared in a manner and form suitable for submission, that State Plan Amendment shall be submitted in a timely manner for review by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and subject to approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. No such plan shall become effective without approval by the Illinois General Assembly by the enactment into law of related legislation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Department is authorized to adopt rules to reduce the rate of any annual assessment imposed under this Section. Any such rules may be adopted by the Department under Section 5-50 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Article 5.

Section 5-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Sections 5-5.07, 5-5e.1, and 14-12 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.07)

Sec. 5-5.07. Inpatient psychiatric stay; DCFS per diem rate. The Department of Children and Family Services shall pay the DCFS per diem rate for inpatient psychiatric stay at a free-standing psychiatric hospital effective the 11th day when a child is in the hospital beyond medical necessity, and the parent or caregiver has denied the child access to the home and has refused or failed to make provisions for another living arrangement for the child or the child's discharge is being delayed due to a pending inquiry or investigation by the Department of Children and Family Services. If any portion of a hospital stay is reimbursed under this Section, the hospital stay shall not be eligible for payment under the provisions of Section 14-13 of this Code. This Section is inoperative on and after July 1, 2021 ~~2020 2019~~. Notwithstanding the provision of Public Act 101-209 stating that this Section is inoperative on and after July 1, 2020, this Section is operative from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; reenacted by 101-15, eff. 6-14-19; reenacted by 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; revised 9-24-19.)

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 14-12 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/14-12)

Sec. 14-12. Hospital rate reform payment system. The hospital payment system pursuant to Section 14-11 of this Article shall be as follows:

(a) Inpatient hospital services. Effective for discharges on and after July 1, 2014, reimbursement for inpatient general acute care services shall utilize the All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Grouping (APR-DRG) software, version 30, distributed by 3M™ Health Information System.

(1) The Department shall establish Medicaid weighting factors to be used in the reimbursement system established under this subsection. Initial weighting factors shall be the weighting factors as published by 3M Health Information System, associated with Version 30.0 adjusted for the Illinois experience.

(2) The Department shall establish a statewide-standardized amount to be used in the inpatient reimbursement system. The Department shall publish these amounts on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(3) In addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop adjusters to adjust the rate of reimbursement for critical Medicaid providers or services for trauma, transplantation services, perinatal care, and Graduate Medical Education (GME).

(4) The Department shall develop add-on payments to account for exceptionally costly inpatient stays, consistent with Medicare outlier principles. Outlier fixed loss thresholds may be updated to control for excessive growth in outlier payments no more frequently than on an annual basis, but at least triennially. Upon updating the fixed loss thresholds, the Department shall be required to update base rates within 12 months.

(5) The Department shall define those hospitals or distinct parts of hospitals that shall be exempt from the APR-DRG reimbursement system established under this Section. The Department shall publish these hospitals' inpatient rates on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(6) Beginning July 1, 2014 and ending on June 30, 2024, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop an adjustor to adjust the rate of reimbursement for safety-net hospitals defined in Section 5-5e.1 of this Code excluding pediatric hospitals.

(7) Beginning July 1, 2014, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall develop an adjustor to adjust the rate of reimbursement for Illinois freestanding inpatient psychiatric hospitals that are not designated as children's hospitals by the Department but are primarily treating patients under the age of 21.

(7.5) (Blank).

(8) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall adjust the rate of reimbursement for hospitals designated by the Department of Public Health as a Perinatal Level II or II+ center by applying the same adjustor that is applied to Perinatal and Obstetrical care cases for Perinatal Level III centers, as of December 31, 2017.

(9) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide-standardized amount, the Department shall apply the same adjustor that is applied to trauma cases as of December 31, 2017 to inpatient claims to treat patients with burns, including, but not limited to, APR-DRGs 841, 842, 843, and 844.

(10) Beginning July 1, 2018, the statewide-standardized amount for inpatient general acute care services shall be uniformly increased so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of this subsection and paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b) multiplied by 40%.

(11) Beginning July 1, 2018, the reimbursement for inpatient rehabilitation services shall be increased by the addition of a $96 per day add-on.

(b) Outpatient hospital services. Effective for dates of service on and after July 1, 2014, reimbursement for outpatient services shall utilize the Enhanced Ambulatory Procedure Grouping (EAPG) software, version 3.7 distributed by 3M™ Health Information System.

(1) The Department shall establish Medicaid weighting factors to be used in the reimbursement system established under this subsection. The initial weighting factors shall be the weighting factors as published by 3M Health Information System, associated with Version 3.7.

(2) The Department shall establish service specific statewide-standardized amounts to be used in the reimbursement system.

(A) The initial statewide standardized amounts, with the labor portion adjusted by the Calendar Year 2013 Medicare Outpatient Prospective Payment System wage index with reclassifications, shall be published by the Department on its website no later than 10 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(B) The Department shall establish adjustments to the statewide-standardized amounts

for each Critical Access Hospital, as designated by the Department of Public Health in accordance with 42 CFR 485, Subpart F. For outpatient services provided on or before June 30, 2018, the EAPG standardized amounts are determined separately for each critical access hospital such that simulated EAPG payments using outpatient base period paid claim data plus payments under Section 5A-12.4 of this Code net of the associated tax costs are equal to the estimated costs of outpatient base period claims data with a rate year cost inflation factor applied.

(3) In addition to the statewide-standardized amounts, the Department shall develop adjusters to adjust the rate of reimbursement for critical Medicaid hospital outpatient providers or services, including outpatient high volume or safety-net hospitals. Beginning July 1, 2018, the outpatient high volume adjustor shall be increased to increase annual expenditures associated with this adjustor by $79,200,000, based on the State Fiscal Year 2015 base year data and this adjustor shall apply to public hospitals, except for large public hospitals, as defined under 89 Ill. Adm. Code 148.25(a).

(4) Beginning July 1, 2018, in addition to the statewide standardized amounts, the Department shall make an add-on payment for outpatient expensive devices and drugs. This add-on payment shall at least apply to claim lines that: (i) are assigned with one of the following EAPGs: 490, 1001 to 1020, and coded with one of the following revenue codes: 0274 to 0276, 0278; or (ii) are assigned with one of the following EAPGs: 430 to 441, 443, 444, 460 to 465, 495, 496, 1090. The add-on payment shall be calculated as follows: the claim line's covered charges multiplied by the hospital's total acute cost to charge ratio, less the claim line's EAPG payment plus $1,000, multiplied by 0.8.

(5) Beginning July 1, 2018, the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services shall be increased by a uniform percentage so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to no less than the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (a) and paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection multiplied by 46%.

(6) Effective for dates of service on or after July 1, 2018, the Department shall establish adjustments to the statewide-standardized amounts for each Critical Access Hospital, as designated by the Department of Public Health in accordance with 42 CFR 485, Subpart F, such that each Critical Access Hospital's standardized amount for outpatient services shall be increased by the applicable uniform percentage determined pursuant to paragraph (5) of this subsection. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the adjustments required under this paragraph (6) by Public Act 100-1181 shall be applied retroactively to claims for dates of service provided on or after July 1, 2018.

(7) Effective for dates of service on or after March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181), the Department shall recalculate and implement an updated statewide-standardized amount for outpatient services provided by hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals to reflect the applicable uniform percentage determined pursuant to paragraph (5).

(1) Any recalculation to the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services provided by hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals shall be the amount necessary to achieve the increase in the statewide-standardized amounts for outpatient services increased by a uniform percentage, so that base claims projected reimbursement is increased by an amount equal to no less than the funds allocated in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 5A-12.6, less the amount allocated under paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (a) and paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection, for all hospitals that are not Critical Access Hospitals, multiplied by 46%.

(2) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the recalculations required under this paragraph (7) by Public Act 100-1181 shall be applied prospectively to claims for dates of service provided on or after March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181) and that no recoupment or repayment by the Department or an MCO of payments attributable to recalculation under this paragraph (7), issued to the hospital for dates of service on or after July 1, 2018 and before March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181), shall be permitted.

(8) The Department shall ensure that all necessary adjustments to the managed care organization capitation base rates necessitated by the adjustments under subparagraph (6) or (7) of this subsection are completed and applied retroactively in accordance with Section 5-30.8 of this Code within 90 days of March 8, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1181).

(9) Within 60 days after federal approval of the change made to the assessment in Section 5A-2 by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Department shall incorporate into the EAPG system for outpatient services those services performed by hospitals currently billed through the Non-Institutional Provider billing system.

(c) In consultation with the hospital community, the Department is authorized to replace 89 Ill. Admin. Code 152.150 as published in 38 Ill. Reg. 4980 through 4986 within 12 months of June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651). If the Department does not replace these rules within 12 months of

June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651), the rules in effect for 152.150 as published in 38 Ill. Reg. 4980 through 4986 shall remain in effect until modified by rule by the Department. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to mandate that the Department file a replacement rule.

(d) Transition period. There shall be a transition period to the reimbursement systems authorized under this Section that shall begin on the effective date of these systems and continue until June 30, 2018, unless extended by rule by the Department. To help provide an orderly and predictable transition to the new reimbursement systems and to preserve and enhance access to the hospital services during this transition, the Department shall allocate a transitional hospital access pool of at least $290,000,000 annually so that transitional hospital access payments are made to hospitals.

(1) After the transition period, the Department may begin incorporating the transitional hospital access pool into the base rate structure; however, the transitional hospital access payments in effect on June 30, 2018 shall continue to be paid, if continued under Section 5A-16.

(2) After the transition period, if the Department reduces payments from the transitional hospital access pool, it shall increase base rates, develop new adjustors, adjust current adjustors, develop new hospital access payments based on updated information, or any combination thereof by an amount equal to the decreases proposed in the transitional hospital access pool payments, ensuring that the entire transitional hospital access pool amount shall continue to be used for hospital payments.

(d-5) Hospital and health care transformation program. The Department shall develop a hospital and health care transformation program to provide financial assistance to hospitals in transforming their services and care models to better align with the needs of the communities they serve. The payments authorized in this Section shall be subject to approval by the federal government.

(1) Phase 1. In State fiscal years 2019 through 2020, the Department shall allocate funds from the transitional access hospital pool to create a hospital transformation pool of at least $262,906,870 annually and make hospital transformation payments to hospitals. Subject to Section 5A-16, in State fiscal years 2019 and 2020, an Illinois hospital that received either a transitional hospital access payment under subsection (d) or a supplemental payment under subsection (f) of this Section in State fiscal year 2018, shall receive a hospital transformation payment as follows:

(A) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is equal to or greater than 45%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 100% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(B) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is equal to or greater than 25% but less than 45%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 75% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(C) If the hospital's Rate Year 2017 Medicaid inpatient utilization rate is less than 25%, the hospital transformation payment shall be equal to 50% of the sum of its transitional hospital access payment authorized under subsection (d) and any supplemental payment authorized under subsection (f).

(2) Phase 2.

(A) The funding amount from phase one shall be incorporated into directed payment and pass-through payment methodologies described in Section 5A-12.7.

(B) Because there are communities in Illinois that experience significant health care disparities due to systemic racism, as recently emphasized by the COVID-19 pandemic, aggravated by social determinants of health and a lack of sufficiently allocated healthcare resources, particularly community-based services, preventive care, obstetric care, chronic disease management, and specialty care, the Department shall establish a health care transformation program that shall be supported by the transformation funding pool. It is the intention of the General Assembly that innovative partnerships funded by the pool must be designed to establish or improve integrated health care delivery systems that will provide significant access to the Medicaid and uninsured populations in their communities, as well as improve health care equity. It is also the intention of the General Assembly that partnerships recognize and address the disparities revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the need for post-COVID care. During State fiscal years 2021 through 2027, the hospital and health care transformation program shall be supported by an annual transformation funding pool of up to $150,000,000, pending federal matching funds, to be allocated during the specified fiscal years for the purpose of facilitating hospital and health care transformation. No disbursement of moneys for transformation projects from the transformation funding pool described under this Section shall be considered an award, a grant, or an expenditure of grant funds. Funding agreements made in accordance with the transformation program shall be considered

purchases of care under the Illinois Procurement Code, and funds shall be expended by the Department in a manner that maximizes federal funding to expend the entire allocated amount.

The Department shall convene, within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, a workgroup that includes subject matter experts on healthcare disparities and stakeholders from distressed communities, which could be a subcommittee of the Medicaid Advisory Committee, to review and provide recommendations on how Department policy, including health care transformation, can improve health disparities and the impact on communities disproportionately affected by COVID-19. The workgroup shall consider and make recommendations on the following issues: a community safety-net designation of certain hospitals, racial equity, and a regional partnership to bring additional specialty services to communities. ~~Whereas there are communities in Illinois that suffer from significant health care disparities aggravated by social determinants of health and a lack of sufficiently allocated healthcare resources, particularly community-based services and preventive care, there is established a new hospital and health care transformation program, which shall be supported by a transformation funding pool. An application for funding from the hospital and health care transformation program may incorporate the campus of a hospital closed after January 1, 2018 or a hospital that has provided notice of its intent to close pursuant to Section 8.7 of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act. During State Fiscal Years 2021 through 2023, the hospital and health care transformation program shall be supported by an annual transformation funding pool of at least $150,000,000 to be allocated during the specified fiscal years for the purpose of facilitating hospital and health care transformation. The Department shall not allocate funds associated with the hospital and health care transformation pool as established in this subparagraph until the General Assembly has established in law or resolution, further criteria for dispersal or allocation of those funds after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 101st General Assembly.~~

(C) As provided in paragraph (9) of Section 3 of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act, any hospital participating in the transformation program may be excluded from the requirements of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act for those projects related to the hospital's transformation. To be eligible, the hospital must submit to the Health Facilities and Services Review Board approval from the Department that the project is a part of the hospital's transformation.

(D) As provided in subsection (a-20) of Section 32.5 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, a hospital that received hospital transformation payments under this Section may convert to a freestanding emergency center. To be eligible for such a conversion, the hospital must submit to the Department of Public Health approval from the Department that the project is a part of the hospital's transformation.

(E) Criteria for proposals. To be eligible for funding under this Section, a transformation proposal shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) the proposal shall be designed based on community needs assessment completed by either a University partner or other qualified entity with significant community input;

(ii) the proposal shall be a collaboration among providers across the care and community spectrum, including preventative care, primary care specialty care, hospital services, mental health and substance abuse services, as well as community-based entities that address the social determinants of health;

(iii) the proposal shall be specifically designed to improve healthcare outcomes and reduce healthcare disparities, and improve the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of care delivery;

(iv) the proposal shall have specific measurable metrics related to disparities that will be tracked by the Department and made public by the Department;

(v) the proposal shall include a commitment to include Business Enterprise Program certified vendors or other entities controlled and managed by minorities or women; and

(vi) the proposal shall specifically increase access to primary, preventive, or specialty care.

(F) Entities eligible to be funded.

(i) Proposals for funding should come from collaborations operating in one of the most distressed communities in Illinois as determined by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index for Illinois and areas disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 or from rural areas of Illinois.

(ii) The Department shall prioritize partnerships from distressed communities, which include Business Enterprise Program certified vendors or other entities controlled and managed by minorities or women and also include one or more of the following: safety-net hospitals, critical access hospitals, the campuses of hospitals that have closed since January 1, 2018, or other healthcare providers designed to address specific healthcare disparities, including the impact of COVID-19 on individuals and the community and the need for post-COVID care. All funded proposals must include specific measurable

goals and metrics related to improved outcomes and reduced disparities which shall be tracked by the Department.

(iii) The Department should target the funding in the following ways: $30,000,000 of transformation funds to projects that are a collaboration between a safety-net hospital, particularly community safety-net hospitals, and other providers and designed to address specific healthcare disparities, $20,000,000 of transformation funds to collaborations between safety-net hospitals and a larger hospital partner that increases specialty care in distressed communities, $30,000,000 of transformation funds to projects that are a collaboration between hospitals and other providers in distressed areas of the State designed to address specific healthcare disparities, $15,000,000 to collaborations between critical access hospitals and other providers designed to address specific healthcare disparities, and $15,000,000 to cross-provider collaborations designed to address specific healthcare disparities, and $5,000,000 to collaborations that focus on workforce development.

(iv) The Department may allocate up to $5,000,000 for planning, racial equity analysis, or consulting resources for the Department or entities without the resources to develop a plan to meet the criteria of this Section. Any contract for consulting services issued by the Department under this subparagraph shall comply with the provisions of Section 5-45 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act. Based on availability of federal funding, the Department may directly procure consulting services or provide funding to the collaboration. The provision of resources under this subparagraph is not a guarantee that a project will be approved.

(v) The Department shall take steps to ensure that safety-net hospitals operating in under-resourced communities receive priority access to hospital and healthcare transformation funds, including consulting funds, as provided under this Section.

(G) Process for submitting and approving projects for distressed communities. The Department shall issue a template for application. The Department shall post any proposal received on the Department's website for at least 2 weeks for public comment, and any such public comment shall also be considered in the review process. Applicants may request that proprietary financial information be redacted from publicly posted proposals and the Department in its discretion may agree. Proposals for each distressed community must include all of the following:

(i) A detailed description of how the project intends to affect the goals outlined in this subsection, describing new interventions, new technology, new structures, and other changes to the healthcare delivery system planned.

(ii) A detailed description of the racial and ethnic makeup of the entities' board and leadership positions and the salaries of the executive staff of entities in the partnership that is seeking to obtain funding under this Section.

(iii) A complete budget, including an overall timeline and a detailed pathway to sustainability within a 5-year period, specifying other sources of funding, such as in-kind, cost-sharing, or private donations, particularly for capital needs. There is an expectation that parties to the transformation project dedicate resources to the extent they are able and that these expectations are delineated separately for each entity in the proposal.

(iv) A description of any new entities formed or other legal relationships between collaborating entities and how funds will be allocated among participants.

(v) A timeline showing the evolution of sites and specific services of the project over a 5-year period, including services available to the community by site.

(vi) Clear milestones indicating progress toward the proposed goals of the proposal as checkpoints along the way to continue receiving funding. The Department is authorized to refine these milestones in agreements, and is authorized to impose reasonable penalties, including repayment of funds, for substantial lack of progress.

(vii) A clear statement of the level of commitment the project will include for minorities and women in contracting opportunities, including as equity partners where applicable, or as subcontractors and suppliers in all phases of the project.

(viii) If the community study utilized is not the study commissioned and published by the Department, the applicant must define the methodology used, including documentation of clear community participation.

(ix) A description of the process used in collaborating with all levels of government in the community served in the development of the project, including, but not limited to, legislators and officials of other units of local government.

(x) Documentation of a community input process in the community served, including links to proposal materials on public websites.

(xi) Verifiable project milestones and quality metrics that will be impacted by transformation. These project milestones and quality metrics must be identified with improvement targets that must be met.

(xii) Data on the number of existing employees by various job categories and wage levels by the zip code of the employees' residence and benchmarks for the continued maintenance and improvement of these levels. The proposal must also describe any retraining or other workforce development planned for the new project.

(xiii) If a new entity is created by the project, a description of how the board will be reflective of the community served by the proposal.

(xiv) An explanation of how the proposal will address the existing disparities that exacerbated the impact of COVID-19 and the need for post-COVID care in the community, if applicable.

(xv) An explanation of how the proposal is designed to increase access to care, including specialty care based upon the community's needs.

(H) The Department shall evaluate proposals for compliance with the criteria listed under subparagraph (G). Proposals meeting all of the criteria may be eligible for funding with the areas of focus prioritized as described in item (ii) of subparagraph (F). Based on the funds available, the Department may negotiate funding agreements with approved applicants to maximize federal funding. Nothing in this subsection requires that an approved project be funded to the level requested. Agreements shall specify the amount of funding anticipated annually, the methodology of payments, the limit on the number of years such funding may be provided, and the milestones and quality metrics that must be met by the projects in order to continue to receive funding during each year of the program. Agreements shall specify the terms and conditions under which a health care facility that receives funds under a purchase of care agreement and closes in violation of the terms of the agreement must pay an early closure fee no greater than 50% of the funds it received under the agreement, prior to the Health Facilities and Services Review Board considering an application for closure of the facility. Any project that is funded shall be required to provide quarterly written progress reports, in a form prescribed by the Department, and at a minimum shall include the progress made in achieving any milestones or metrics or Business Enterprise Program commitments in its plan. The Department may reduce or end payments, as set forth in transformation plans, if milestones or metrics or Business Enterprise Program commitments are not achieved. The Department shall seek to make payments from the transformation fund in a manner that is eligible for federal matching funds.

In reviewing the proposals, the Department shall take into account the needs of the community, data from the study commissioned by the Department from the University of Illinois-Chicago if applicable, feedback from public comment on the Department's website, as well as how the proposal meets the criteria listed under subparagraph (G). Alignment with the Department's overall strategic initiatives shall be an important factor. To the extent that fiscal year funding is not adequate to fund all eligible projects that apply, the Department shall prioritize applications that most comprehensively and effectively address the criteria listed under subparagraph (G).

(3) (Blank).

(4) Hospital Transformation Review Committee. There is created the Hospital Transformation Review Committee. The Committee shall consist of 14 members. No later than 30 days after March 12, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-581), the 4 legislative leaders shall each appoint 3 members; the Governor shall appoint the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or his or her designee, as a member; and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services shall appoint one member. Any vacancy shall be filled by the applicable appointing authority within 15 calendar days. The members of the Committee shall select a Chair and a Vice-Chair from among its members, provided that the Chair and Vice-Chair cannot be appointed by the same appointing authority and must be from different political parties. The Chair shall have the authority to establish a meeting schedule and convene meetings of the Committee, and the Vice-Chair shall have the authority to convene meetings in the absence of the Chair. The Committee may establish its own rules with respect to meeting schedule, notice of meetings, and the disclosure of documents; however, the Committee shall not have the power to subpoena individuals or documents and any rules must be approved by 9 of the 14 members. The Committee shall perform the functions described in this Section and advise and consult with the Director in the administration of this Section. In addition to reviewing and approving the policies, procedures, and rules for the hospital and health care transformation program, the Committee shall consider and make recommendations related to qualifying criteria and payment methodologies related to safety-net hospitals and children's hospitals. Members of the Committee appointed by the legislative leaders shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission, not the Executive Ethics Commission, and all requests under the Freedom of Information Act shall be directed to the applicable

Freedom of Information officer for the General Assembly. The Department shall provide operational support to the Committee as necessary. The Committee is dissolved on April 1, 2019.

(e) Beginning 36 months after initial implementation, the Department shall update the reimbursement components in subsections (a) and (b), including standardized amounts and weighting factors, and at least triennially and no more frequently than annually thereafter. The Department shall publish these updates on its website no later than 30 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(f) Continuation of supplemental payments. Any supplemental payments authorized under Illinois Administrative Code 148 effective January 1, 2014 and that continue during the period of July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 shall remain in effect as long as the assessment imposed by Section 5A-2 that is in effect on December 31, 2017 remains in effect.

(g) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (f) of this Section and notwithstanding the changes authorized under Section 5-5b.1, any updates to the system shall not result in any diminishment of the overall effective rates of reimbursement as of the implementation date of the new system (July 1, 2014). These updates shall not preclude variations in any individual component of the system or hospital rate variations. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the Department from increasing the rates of reimbursement or developing payments to ensure access to hospital services. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to guarantee a minimum amount of spending in the aggregate or per hospital as spending may be impacted by factors, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals in the medical assistance program and the severity of illness of the individuals.

(h) The Department shall have the authority to modify by rulemaking any changes to the rates or methodologies in this Section as required by the federal government to obtain federal financial participation for expenditures made under this Section.

(i) Except for subsections (g) and (h) of this Section, the Department shall, pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, provide for presentation at the June 2014 hearing of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) additional written notice to JCAR of the following rules in order to commence the second notice period for the following rules: rules published in the Illinois Register, rule dated February 21, 2014 at 38 Ill. Reg. 4559 (Medical Payment), 4628 (Specialized Health Care Delivery Systems), 4640 (Hospital Services), 4932 (Diagnostic Related Grouping (DRG) Prospective Payment System (PPS)), and 4977 (Hospital Reimbursement Changes), and published in the Illinois Register dated March 21, 2014 at 38 Ill. Reg. 6499 (Specialized Health Care Delivery Systems) and 6505 (Hospital Services).

(j) Out-of-state hospitals. Beginning July 1, 2018, for purposes of determining for State fiscal years 2019 and 2020 and subsequent fiscal years the hospitals eligible for the payments authorized under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, the Department shall include out-of-state hospitals that are designated a Level I pediatric trauma center or a Level I trauma center by the Department of Public Health as of December 1, 2017.

(k) The Department shall notify each hospital and managed care organization, in writing, of the impact of the updates under this Section at least 30 calendar days prior to their effective date.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 100-1181, eff. 3-8-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Article 13.

Section 13-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 12-4.53 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/12-4.53)

Sec. 12-4.53. Prospective Payment System (PPS) rates. Effective January 1, 2021, and subsequent years, based on specific appropriation, the Prospective Payment System (PPS) rates for FQHCs shall be increased based on the cost principles found at 45 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75 or its successor. Such rates shall be increased by using any of the following methods: reducing the current minimum productivity and efficiency standards no lower than 3500 encounters per FTE physician; increasing the statewide median cost cap from 105% to 120%, ~~or~~ a one-time re-basing of rates utilizing 2018 FQHC cost reports , or another alternative payment method acceptable to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the FQHCs, including an across the board percentage increase to existing rates.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)

Article 15.

Section 15-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the COVID-19 Medically Necessary Diagnostic Testing Act.

Section 15-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that COVID-19 has infected hundreds of thousands of Illinois residents and taken the lives of tens of thousands all within less than a year's time. Nursing home residents are at particular risk of the virus due to many factors, and routine testing among residents and staff is critical to control the spread within facilities. Nursing facilities are required by federal and State regulation to conduct COVID-19 routine testing at specified intervals.

The General Assembly finds that some insurance companies are denying coverage of routine COVID-19 testing for insured staff because it is not deemed medically necessary.

The General Assembly also finds that diagnostic testing for COVID-19 is a medically necessary basic health care service for nursing home employees, regardless of whether the employee has symptoms of COVID-19 infection or is asymptomatic, or whether the employee has a known or suspected exposure to a person with COVID-19.

The General Assembly therefore finds and declares that routine COVID-19 testing of nursing home facility employees, as mandated by State or federal laws, rules, regulations, or guidance, is medically necessary and insurance companies must cover the cost associated with such testing.

Section 15-10. Applicability. This Act applies to companies as defined in subsection (e) of Section 2 of the Illinois Insurance Code, which offer insurance policies and coverage to employees of long-term care facilities as defined in Section 1-113 of the Nursing Home Care Act.

Section 15-15. Definitions.

"COVID-19" means the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 or any further mutation.

"Diagnostic testing" means testing administered for the purposes of diagnosing COVID-19 or a related virus and the administration of such tests if the test is:

(1) approved, cleared, or authorized under Section 510(k), 513, 515, or 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k), 360c, 360e, and 360bbb-3);

(2) the subject of a request or intended request for emergency use authorization under Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3), until the emergency use authorization request has been denied or the developer of the test does not submit a request within a reasonable timeframe;

(3) developed and authorized by a state that has notified the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services of its intention to review a test intended to diagnose COVID-19; or

(4) determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services or the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as appropriate for the diagnosis of COVID-19.

"Enrollee" means a nursing home employee who is covered by a health plan.

"Health plan" means all policies, contracts, and certificates of health insurance coverage that are or will be enforced, issued, delivered, amended, or renewed in this State and subject to the authority of the Director of Insurance under any insurance law.

"Nursing home employee" means anyone employed by or under contract with a long-term care facility as defined in Section 1-113 of the Nursing Home Care Act, or under contract with a third party to provide services within a long-term care facility.

"Testing provider" means any professional person, organization, health facility, or other person or institution licensed or authorized by the State to deliver or furnish COVID-19 diagnostic tests. Testing providers include physicians and other primary care providers; urgent care centers; State-run or county-run clinics or testing sites; pharmacies; university laboratories; hospital emergency departments; skilled nursing facilities; and any other outpatient provider setting for which the diagnosis of COVID-19 is within the scope of the provider's State licensure or authorization.

Section 15-20. Diagnostic testing.

(a) A health plan shall not impose utilization management requirements on COVID-19 diagnostic tests for nursing home employees.

(b) A health plan may inquire as to whether an enrollee is a nursing home employee as defined in this Act, but shall require no further evidence or verification of the enrollee's nursing home employee status when determining whether the enrollee is a nursing home employee.

(c) Medically necessary COVID-19 testing is urgent care, and health plans shall not extend the applicable wait time for a COVID-19 testing appointment, even if such an extension would otherwise be permitted.

(d) A health plan shall reimburse the testing provider for medically necessary COVID-19 testing at the contracted rate if the health plan has a contract with the testing provider. If the health plan and the testing provider do not have a contract that encompasses COVID-19 testing, the health plan shall reimburse the provider at the provider's cash price, when required by federal law. In all other instances, the health plan shall reimburse the provider for the reasonable and customary value of the services.

(e) Changes to a contract between a health plan and a provider delegating financial risk for COVID-19 diagnostic testing, including related items and services, shall be considered a material change to the parties' contract. A health plan shall not delegate the financial risk to a contracted provider for the cost of the enrollee services provided under this Section unless the parties have negotiated and agreed upon a new provision of the parties' contract.

(f) The timeframes specified in the Illinois Insurance Code apply for the submission and payment of claims for COVID-19 diagnostic testing and related items and services. A health plan shall not delay or deny payment of a testing provider's claim for services received by an enrollee in accordance with this Section.

(g) For purposes of the submission of claims in accordance with this Section, "provider" includes the State of Illinois, university laboratories, and State-run or county-run clinics or other testing sites.

(h) Failure by a health plan to comply with the requirements of this Act may constitute a basis for disciplinary action against the health plan. The Director of Insurance shall have all the civil, criminal, and administrative remedies available under the Illinois Insurance Code.

Article 30.

Section 30-5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 3-206 as follows:

(210 ILCS 45/3-206) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4153-206)

Sec. 3-206. The Department shall prescribe a curriculum for training nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides.

(a) No person, except a volunteer who receives no compensation from a facility and is not included for the purpose of meeting any staffing requirements set forth by the Department, shall act as a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide in a facility, nor shall any person, under any other title, not licensed, certified, or registered to render medical care by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, assist with the personal, medical, or nursing care of residents in a facility, unless such person meets the following requirements:

(1) Be at least 16 years of age, of temperate habits and good moral character, honest, reliable and trustworthy.

(2) Be able to speak and understand the English language or a language understood by a substantial percentage of the facility's residents.

(3) Provide evidence of employment or occupation, if any, and residence for 2 years prior to his present employment.

(4) Have completed at least 8 years of grade school or provide proof of equivalent knowledge.

(5) Begin a current course of training for nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides, approved by the Department, within 45 days of initial employment in the capacity of a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide at any facility. Such courses of training shall be successfully completed within 120 days of initial employment in the capacity of nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide at a facility. Nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides who are enrolled in approved courses in community colleges or other educational institutions on a term, semester or trimester basis, shall be exempt from the 120-day completion time limit. The Department shall adopt rules for such courses of training. These rules shall include procedures for facilities to carry on an approved course of training within the facility. The Department shall allow an individual to satisfy the supervised clinical experience requirement for placement on the Health Care Worker Registry under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 300.663 through supervised clinical experience at an assisted living establishment licensed under the Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act. The Department shall adopt rules requiring that the Health Care Worker Registry include information identifying where an individual on the Health Care Worker Registry received his or her clinical training.

The Department may accept comparable training in lieu of the 120-hour course for student nurses, foreign nurses, military personnel, or employees of the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall accept on-the-job experience in lieu of clinical training from any individual who participated in the temporary nursing assistant program during the COVID-19 pandemic before the end date of the temporary nursing assistant program and left the program in good standing, and the

Department shall notify all approved certified nurse assistant training programs in the State of this requirement. The individual shall receive one hour of credit for every hour employed as a temporary nursing assistant, up to 40 total hours, and shall be permitted 90 days after the end date of the temporary nursing assistant program to enroll in an approved certified nursing assistant training program and 240 days to successfully complete the certified nursing assistant training program. Temporary nursing assistants who enroll in a certified nursing assistant training program within 90 days of the end of the temporary nursing assistant program may continue to work as a nursing assistant for up to 240 days after enrollment in the certified nursing assistant training program. As used in this Section, "temporary nursing assistant program" means the program implemented by the Department of Public Health by emergency rule, as listed in 44 Ill. Reg. 7936, effective April 21, 2020.

The facility shall develop and implement procedures, which shall be approved by the Department, for an ongoing review process, which shall take place within the facility, for nursing assistants, habilitation aides, and child care aides.

At the time of each regularly scheduled licensure survey, or at the time of a complaint investigation, the Department may require any nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide to demonstrate, either through written examination or action, or both, sufficient knowledge in all areas of required training. If such knowledge is inadequate the Department shall require the nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide to complete inservice training and review in the facility until the nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide demonstrates to the Department, either through written examination or action, or both, sufficient knowledge in all areas of required training.

(6) Be familiar with and have general skills related to resident care.

(a-0.5) An educational entity, other than a secondary school, conducting a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide training program shall initiate a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act prior to entry of an individual into the training program. A secondary school may initiate a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act at any time during or after a training program.

(a-1) Nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides seeking to be included on the Health Care Worker Registry under the Health Care Worker Background Check Act on or after January 1, 1996 must authorize the Department of Public Health or its designee to request a criminal history record check in accordance with the Health Care Worker Background Check Act and submit all necessary information. An individual may not newly be included on the Health Care Worker Registry unless a criminal history record check has been conducted with respect to the individual.

(b) Persons subject to this Section shall perform their duties under the supervision of a licensed nurse.

(c) It is unlawful for any facility to employ any person in the capacity of nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide, or under any other title, not licensed by the State of Illinois to assist in the personal, medical, or nursing care of residents in such facility unless such person has complied with this Section.

(d) Proof of compliance by each employee with the requirements set out in this Section shall be maintained for each such employee by each facility in the individual personnel folder of the employee. Proof of training shall be obtained only from the Health Care Worker Registry.

(e) Each facility shall obtain access to the Health Care Worker Registry's web application, maintain the employment and demographic information relating to each employee, and verify by the category and type of employment that each employee subject to this Section meets all the requirements of this Section.

(f) Any facility that is operated under Section 3-803 shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section.

(g) Each skilled nursing and intermediate care facility that admits persons who are diagnosed as having Alzheimer's disease or related dementias shall require all nursing assistants, habilitation aides, or child care aides, who did not receive 12 hours of training in the care and treatment of such residents during the training required under paragraph (5) of subsection (a), to obtain 12 hours of in-house training in the care and treatment of such residents. If the facility does not provide the training in-house, the training shall be obtained from other facilities, community colleges or other educational institutions that have a recognized course for such training. The Department shall, by rule, establish a recognized course for such training. The Department's rules shall provide that such training may be conducted in-house at each facility subject to the requirements of this subsection, in which case such training shall be monitored by the Department.

The Department's rules shall also provide for circumstances and procedures whereby any person who has received training that meets the requirements of this subsection shall not be required to undergo additional training if he or she is transferred to or obtains employment at a different facility or a facility other than a long-term care facility but remains continuously employed for pay as a nursing assistant, habilitation aide, or child care aide. Individuals who have performed no nursing or nursing-related services

for a period of 24 consecutive months shall be listed as "inactive" and as such do not meet the requirements of this Section. Licensed sheltered care facilities shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section.

An individual employed during the COVID-19 pandemic as a nursing assistant in accordance with any Executive Orders, emergency rules, or policy memoranda related to COVID-19 shall be assumed to meet competency standards and may continue to be employed as a certified nurse assistant when the pandemic ends and the Executive Orders or emergency rules lapse. Such individuals shall be listed on the Department's Health Care Worker Registry website as "active".

(Source: P.A. 100-297, eff. 8-24-17; 100-432, eff. 8-25-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

Article 40.

Section 40-5. The Nurse Practice Act is amended by changing Sections 55-35 and 60-40 as follows:

(225 ILCS 65/55-35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 55-35. Continuing education for LPN licensees. The Department may adopt rules of continuing education for licensed practical nurses that require 20 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. The rules shall address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including without limitation illness or hardship. The continuing education rules must ensure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education. The continuing education rules must allow for a licensee to complete all required hours of continuing education in an online format. Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07.)

(225 ILCS 65/60-40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 60-40. Continuing education for RN licensees. The Department may adopt rules of continuing education for registered professional nurses licensed under this Act that require 20 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. The rules shall address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including without limitation illness or hardship. The continuing education rules must ensure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education. The continuing education rules must allow for a licensee to complete all required hours of continuing education in an online format. Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07.)

Section 40-10. The Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(225 ILCS 70/11) (from Ch. 111, par. 3661)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 11. Expiration; renewal; continuing education. The expiration date and renewal period for each license issued under this Act shall be set by rule.

Each licensee shall provide proof of having obtained 36 hours of continuing education in the 2 year period preceding the renewal date of the license as a condition of license renewal. The continuing education rules must allow for a licensee to complete all required hours of continuing education in an online format. The continuing education requirement may be waived in part or in whole for such good cause as may be determined by rule.

Any continuing education course for nursing home administrators approved by the National Continuing Education Review Service of the National Association of Boards of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators will be accepted toward satisfaction of these requirements.

Any continuing education course for nursing home administrators sponsored by the Life Services Network of Illinois, Illinois Council on Long Term Care, County Nursing Home Association of Illinois, Illinois Health Care Association, Illinois Chapter of American College of Health Care Administrators, and the Illinois Nursing Home Administrators Association will be accepted toward satisfaction of these requirements.

Any school, college or university, State agency, or other entity may apply to the Department for approval as a continuing education sponsor. Criteria for qualification as a continuing education sponsor shall be established by rule.

It shall be the responsibility of each continuing education sponsor to maintain records, as prescribed by rule, to verify attendance.

The Department shall establish by rule a means for the verification of completion of the continuing education required by this Section. This verification may be accomplished through audits of records maintained by registrants; by requiring the filing of continuing education certificates with the Department; or by other means established by the Department.

Any nursing home administrator who has permitted his or her license to expire or who has had his or her license on inactive status may have his or her license restored by making application to the Department and filing proof acceptable to the Department, as defined by rule, of his or her fitness to have his or her license restored and by paying the required fee. Proof of fitness may include evidence certifying to active lawful practice in another jurisdiction satisfactory to the Department and by paying the required restoration fee.

However, any nursing home administrator whose license expired while he or she was (1) in federal service on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, or the State Militia called into service or training, or (2) in training or education under the supervision of the United States preliminary to induction into the military services, may have his or her license renewed or restored without paying any lapsed renewal fees if within 2 years after honorable termination of such service, training or education, he or she furnishes the Department with satisfactory evidence to the effect that he or she has been so engaged and that his or her service, training or education has been so terminated.

(Source: P.A. 95-703, eff. 12-31-07.)

Article 99.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1510**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1530

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1530

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1530

Passed the House, as amended, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1530

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1530 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by changing Section 4.32 as follows:

(5 ILCS 80/4.32)

Sec. 4.32. Acts repealed on January 1, 2022. The following Acts are repealed on January 1, 2022:

The Boxing and Full-contact Martial Arts Act.

The Cemetery Oversight Act.

The Collateral Recovery Act.

The Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Act.

The Crematory Regulation Act.

The Detection of Deception Examiners Act.

The Home Inspector License Act.

The Illinois Health Information Exchange and Technology Act.

The Medical Practice Act of 1987.

The Registered Interior Designers Act.

The Massage Licensing Act.
The Petroleum Equipment Contractors Licensing Act.
The Radiation Protection Act of 1990.
The Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.
The Water Well and Pump Installation Contractor's License Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-920, eff. 8-17-18; 101-316, eff. 8-9-19; 101-614, eff. 12-20-19.)
(5 ILCS 80/4.31 rep.)
Section 10. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by repealing Section 4.31.

Section 15. The Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Coal Resources Development Law of 1997 is amended by changing Section 6-7 as follows:
(20 ILCS 687/6-7)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)
Sec. 6-7. Repeal. The provisions of this Law are repealed on December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.
(Source: P.A. 99-489, eff. 12-4-15.)

Section 20. The Illinois Power Agency Act is amended by changing Section 1-130 as follows:
(20 ILCS 3855/1-130)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)
Sec. 1-130. Home rule preemption.
(a) The authorization to impose any new taxes or fees specifically related to the generation of electricity by, the capacity to generate electricity by, or the emissions into the atmosphere by electric generating facilities after the effective date of this Act is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not levy any new taxes or fees specifically related to the generation of electricity by, the capacity to generate electricity by, or the emissions into the atmosphere by electric generating facilities after the effective date of this Act. This Section is a denial and limitation on home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~.
(Source: P.A. 100-1157, eff. 12-19-18.)

Section 25. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 15.3, 15.3a, 15.6b, 30, and 99 as follows:
(50 ILCS 750/3) (from Ch. 134, par. 33)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)
Sec. 3. (a) By July 1, 2017, every local public agency shall be within the jurisdiction of a 9-1-1 system.
(b) By December 31, 2021 ~~July 1, 2020~~, every 9-1-1 system in Illinois shall provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service.
(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit or discourage in any way the formation of multijurisdictional or regional systems, and any system established pursuant to this Act may include the territory of more than one public agency or may include a segment of the territory of a public agency.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)
(50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2020)
Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.
(a) Except as provided in subsection (l) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c), however the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Provided, however, that where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX) or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance with this Act, shall impose:
(i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or less or in any county, 5 such surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;
(ii) in a municipality with a population, prior to March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5

surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(iii) in a municipality with a population, as of March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 of this Act, for advanced service provisioned trunk lines, except where an advanced service provisioned trunk line supports at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous voice grade calls ("VGC's"), a telecommunication carrier may elect to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per trunk line as provided in subsection (iv) of this Section; or

(iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line connected between the subscriber's premises and the public switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance with the table provided in this Section, without limiting any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk line.

Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

(b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge shall apply shall be those in-service network connections, other than those network connections assigned to the municipality or county, where the service address for each such network connection or connections is located within the corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the surcharge. Except for mobile telecommunication services, the "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use of the network connection or connections. For mobile telecommunication services, "service address" means the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the public question to the electors of the municipality or county in accordance with the general election law; provided that such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary election. The public question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county (or city, village or incorporated town) of ..... impose a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per network connection, which surcharge will be added to the monthly bill you receive YES

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for telephone or telecommunications charges, for the purpose of installing (or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System?	NO

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The amount of surcharge collected by the telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected, net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1 system charges then due the particular telecommunications carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until December 31, 2017, a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this Section. Beginning January 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of $5.00 per network connection. On or after January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of $2.50 per network connection.

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

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

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

(l) Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on January 1, 2016.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

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

Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge, but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed $2.50 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(b) Until December 31, 2017, the corporate authorities of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. Beginning January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~, a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed $5.00. On or after January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~, the municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.6b)

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

Sec. 15.6b. Next Generation 9-1-1 service.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall develop and implement a plan for a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network. The Next Generation 9-1-1 network must be an Internet protocol-based platform that at a minimum provides:

(1) improved 9-1-1 call delivery;

(2) enhanced interoperability;

(3) increased ease of communication between 9-1-1 service providers, allowing immediate transfer of 9-1-1 calls, caller information, photos, and other data statewide;

(4) a hosted solution with redundancy built in; and

(5) compliance with NENA Standards i3 Solution 08-003.

(b) By July 1, 2016, the Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall design and issue a competitive request for a proposal to secure the services of a consultant to complete a feasibility study on the implementation of a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network in Illinois. By July 1, 2017, the consultant shall complete the feasibility study and make recommendations as to the appropriate procurement approach for developing a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network.

(c) Within 12 months of the final report from the consultant under subsection (b) of this Section, the Department shall procure and finalize a contract with a vendor certified under Section 13-900 of the Public Utilities Act to establish a statewide Next Generation 9-1-1 network. By July 1, 2021 ~~2020~~, the vendor shall implement a Next Generation 9-1-1 network that allows 9-1-1 systems providing 9-1-1 service to Illinois residents to access the system utilizing their current infrastructure if it meets the standards adopted by the Department.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(50 ILCS 750/30)

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

Sec. 30. Statewide 9-1-1 Fund; surcharge disbursement.

(a) A special fund in the State treasury known as the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be renamed the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Any appropriations made from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be payable from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. The Fund shall consist of the following:

(1) 9-1-1 wireless surcharges assessed under the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.

(2) 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 20 of this Act.

(3) Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 15 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

(4) Any appropriations, grants, or gifts made to the Fund.

(5) Any income from interest, premiums, gains, or other earnings on moneys in the Fund.

(6) Money from any other source that is deposited in or transferred to the Fund.

(b) Subject to appropriation and availability of funds, the Department shall distribute the 9-1-1 surcharges monthly as follows:

(1) From each surcharge collected and remitted under Section 20 of this Act:

(A) $0.013 shall be distributed monthly in equal amounts to each County Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity in counties with a population under 100,000 according to the most recent census data which is authorized to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for the county and to provide wireless 9-1-1 service as prescribed by subsection (b) of Section 15.6a of this Act, and which does provide such service.

(B) $0.033 shall be transferred by the Comptroller at the direction of the Department to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund until June 30, 2017; from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, $0.026 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, $0.020 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, $0.013 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, $0.007 will be transferred; and after June 30, 2021, no transfer shall be made to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund.

(C) Until December 31, 2017, $0.007 and on and after January 1, 2018, $0.017 shall be used to cover the Department's administrative costs.

(D) Beginning January 1, 2018, until June 30, 2020, $0.12, and on and after July 1, 2020, $0.04 shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers wireless carriers.

(E) Until June 30, 2021 ~~2020~~, $0.05 shall be used by the Department for grants for NG9-1-1 expenses, with priority given to 9-1-1 Authorities that provide 9-1-1 service within the territory of a Large Electing Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public Utilities Act.

(F) On and after July 1, 2020, $0.13 shall be used for the implementation of and continuing expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system.

(2) After disbursements under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), all remaining funds in the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund shall be disbursed in the following priority order:

(A) The Fund shall pay monthly to:

(i) the 9-1-1 Authorities that imposed surcharges under Section 15.3 of this Act and were required to report to the Illinois Commerce Commission under Section 27 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act on October 1, 2014, except a 9-1-1 Authority in a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, an amount equal to the average monthly wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Department under that Section for the October 1, 2014 filing, subject to the power of the Department to investigate the amount reported and adjust the number by order under Article X of the Public Utilities Act, so that the monthly amount paid under this item accurately reflects one-twelfth of the aggregate wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue properly attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Commission; or

(ii) county qualified governmental entities that did not impose a surcharge under Section 15.3 as of December 31, 2015, and counties that did not impose a surcharge as of June 30, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by the rate of $0.69; counties that are not county qualified governmental entities and that did not impose a surcharge as of December 31, 2015, shall not begin to receive the payment provided for in this subsection until E9-1-1 and wireless E9-1-1 services are provided within their counties; or

(iii) counties without 9-1-1 service that had a surcharge in place by December 31, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by their surcharge rate as established by the referendum.

(B) All 9-1-1 network costs for systems outside of municipalities with a population of at least 500,000 shall be paid by the Department directly to the vendors.

(C) All expenses incurred by the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and costs associated with procurement under Section 15.6b including requests for information and requests for proposals.

(D) Funds may be held in reserve by the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and disbursed by the Department for grants under Section 15.4b of this Act and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to $12.5 million per year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to $20 million in State fiscal year 2018; up to $20.9 million in State fiscal year 2019; up to $15.3 million in State fiscal year 2020; up to $16.2 million in State fiscal year 2021; up to $23.1 million in State fiscal year 2022; and up to $17.0 million per year for State fiscal year 2023 and each year thereafter. The amount held in reserve in State fiscal years 2018 and 2019 shall not be less than $6.5 million. Disbursements under this subparagraph (D) shall be prioritized as follows: (i) consolidation grants prioritized under subsection (a) of Section 15.4b of this Act; (ii) NG9-1-1 expenses; and (iii) consolidation grants under Section 15.4b of this Act for consolidation expenses incurred between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2016.

(E) All remaining funds per remit month shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers of wireless carriers.

(c) The moneys deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund under this Section shall not be subject to administrative charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this Act.

(d) Whenever two or more 9-1-1 Authorities consolidate, the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that had theretofore been made to each consolidating 9-1-1 Authority. Any reserves held by any consolidating 9-1-1 Authority shall be transferred to the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Whenever a county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 enters into an agreement to consolidate to create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that would have otherwise been paid to the county if it had provided 9-1-1 service.

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

(50 ILCS 750/99)

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

Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 30. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-1200, 21-401, and 21-1601 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

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

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

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

Sec. 21-401. Applications.

(a)(1) A person or entity seeking to provide cable service or video service pursuant to this Article shall not use the public rights-of-way for the installation or construction of facilities for the provision of cable service or video service or offer cable service or video service until it has obtained a State-issued authorization to offer or provide cable or video service under this Section, except as provided for in item (2) of this subsection (a). All cable or video providers offering or providing service in this State shall have authorization pursuant to either (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007 (220 ILCS 5/21-100 et seq.); (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11); or (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-1095).

(2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local unit of government from granting a permit to a person or entity for the use of the public rights-of-way to install or construct facilities to provide cable service or video service, at its sole discretion. No unit of local government shall be liable for denial or delay of a permit prior to the issuance of a State-issued authorization.

(b) The application to the Commission for State-issued authorization shall contain a completed affidavit submitted by the applicant and signed by an officer or general partner of the applicant affirming all of the following:

(1) That the applicant has filed or will timely file with the Federal Communications Commission all forms required by that agency in advance of offering cable service or video service in this State.

(2) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable federal and State statutes

and regulations.

(3) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable local unit of government regulations.

(4) An exact description of the cable service or video service area where the cable service or video service will be offered during the term of the State-issued authorization. The service area shall be identified in terms of either (i) exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act; (ii) a collection of United States Census Bureau Block numbers (13 digit); (iii) if the area is smaller than the areas identified in either (i) or (ii), by geographic information system digital boundaries meeting or exceeding national map accuracy standards; or (iv) local unit of government. The description shall include the number of low-income households within the service area or footprint. If an applicant is an incumbent cable operator, the incumbent cable operator and any successor-in-interest shall be obligated to provide access to cable services or video services within any local units of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for the local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9), and its application shall provide a description of an area no smaller than the service areas contained in its franchise or franchises within the jurisdiction of the local unit of government in which it seeks to offer cable or video service.

(5) The location and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business within this State and the names of the applicant's principal executive officers who are responsible for communications concerning the application and the services to be offered pursuant to the application, the applicant's legal name, and any name or names under which the applicant does or will provide cable services or video services in this State.

(6) A certification that the applicant has concurrently delivered a copy of the application to all local units of government that include all or any part of the service area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b) within such local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries.

(7) The expected date that cable service or video service will be initially offered in the area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b). In the event that a holder does not offer cable services or video services within 3 months after the expected date, it shall amend its application and update the expected date service will be offered and explain the delay in offering cable services or video services.

(8) For any entity that received State-issued authorization prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly as a cable operator and that intends to proceed as a cable operator under this Article, the entity shall file a written affidavit with the Commission and shall serve a copy of the affidavit with any local units of government affected by the authorization within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly stating that the holder will be providing cable service under the State-issued authorization.

The application shall include adequate assurance that the applicant possesses the financial, managerial, legal, and technical qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed system, to promptly repair any damage to the public right-of-way caused by the applicant, and to pay the cost of removal of its facilities. To accomplish these requirements, the applicant may, at the time the applicant seeks to use the public rights-of-way in that jurisdiction, be required by the State of Illinois or later be required by the local unit of government, or both, to post a bond, produce a certificate of insurance, or otherwise demonstrate its financial responsibility.

The application shall include the applicant's general standards related to customer service required by Section 22-501 of this Act, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours; employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service and changes related to transmission of programming or changes or increases in rates; use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution and a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the holder does not materially meet their customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(c)(1) The applicant may designate information that it submits in its application or subsequent reports as confidential or proprietary, provided that the applicant states the reasons the confidential designation is necessary. The Commission shall provide adequate protection for such information pursuant to Section 4-404 of this Act. If the Commission, a local unit of government, or any other party seeks public disclosure of information designated as confidential, the Commission shall consider the confidential designation in a proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and the burden of proof to demonstrate that the designated information is confidential shall be upon the applicant. Designated information shall remain confidential pending the Commission's determination of whether the information is entitled to confidential

treatment. Information designated as confidential shall be provided to local units of government for purposes of assessing compliance with this Article as permitted under a Protective Order issued by the Commission pursuant to the Commission's rules and to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 6.5 of the Attorney General Act (15 ILCS 205/6.5). Information designated as confidential under this Section or determined to be confidential upon Commission review shall only be disclosed pursuant to a valid and enforceable subpoena or court order or as required by the Freedom of Information Act. Nothing herein shall delay the application approval timeframes set forth in this Article.

(2) Information regarding the location of video services that have been or are being offered to the public and aggregate information included in the reports required by this Article shall not be designated or treated as confidential.

(d)(1) The Commission shall post all applications it receives under this Article on its web site within 5 business days.

(2) The Commission shall notify an applicant for a cable service or video service authorization whether the applicant's application and affidavit are complete on or before the 15th business day after the applicant submits the application. If the application and affidavit are not complete, the Commission shall state in its notice all of the reasons the application or affidavit are incomplete, and the applicant shall resubmit a complete application. The Commission shall have 30 days after submission by the applicant of a complete application and affidavit to issue the service authorization. If the Commission does not notify the applicant regarding the completeness of the application and affidavit or issue the service authorization within the time periods required under this subsection, the application and affidavit shall be considered complete and the service authorization issued upon the expiration of the 30th day.

(e) Any authorization issued by the Commission will expire on December 31, 2024 ~~2023~~ and shall contain or include all of the following:

(1) A grant of authority, including an authorization issued prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, to provide cable service or video service in the service area footprint as requested in the application, subject to the provisions of this Article in existence on the date the grant of authority was issued, and any modifications to this Article enacted at any time prior to the date in Section 21-1601 of this Act, and to the laws of the State and the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local units of government.

(2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct facilities in the public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable service or video service in the service area footprint, subject to the laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of this State and local units of governments.

(3) A statement that the grant of authority is subject to lawful operation of the cable service or video service by the applicant, its affiliated entities, or its successors-in-interest.

(e-5) The Commission shall notify a local unit of government within 3 business days of the grant of any authorization within a service area footprint if that authorization includes any part of the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries and state whether the holder will be providing video service or cable service under the authorization.

(f) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be transferred to any successor-in-interest to the applicant to which it is initially granted without further Commission action if the successor-in-interest (i) submits an application and the information required by subsection (b) of this Section for the successor-in-interest and (ii) is not in violation of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. A successor-in-interest shall file its application and notice of transfer with the Commission and the relevant local units of government no less than 15 business days prior to the completion of the transfer. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon the notice of transfer; however, the transfer is not effective until the Commission approves the successor-in-interest's application. A local unit of government or the Attorney General may seek to bar a transfer of ownership by filing suit in a court of competent jurisdiction predicated on the existence of a material and continuing breach of this Article by the holder, a pattern of noncompliance with customer service standards by the potential successor-in-interest, or the insolvency of the potential successor-in-interest. If a transfer is made when there are violations of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, the successor-in-interest shall be subject to 3 times the penalties provided for in this Article.

(g) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be terminated, or its cable service or video service area footprint may be modified, by the cable service provider or video service provider by submitting notice to the Commission and to the relevant local unit of government containing a description of the change on the same terms as the initial description pursuant to item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon that notice. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to discriminate against potential residential subscribers because of the race or income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides by terminating or modifying its

cable service or video service area footprint. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to terminate or modify its cable service or video service area footprint if it leaves an area with no cable service or video service from any provider.

(h) The Commission's authority to administer this Article is limited to the powers and duties explicitly provided under this Article. Its authority under this Article does not include or limit the powers and duties that the Commission has under the other Articles of this Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law or regulation to conduct proceedings, other than as provided in subsection (c), or has to promulgate rules or regulations. The Commission shall not have the authority to limit or expand the obligations and requirements provided in this Section or to regulate or control a person or entity to the extent that person or entity is providing cable service or video service, except as provided in this Article.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

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

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are repealed December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.
(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 100-20, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 35. The Mercury Thermostat Collection Act is amended by changing Section 55 as follows:

(415 ILCS 98/55)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2021)

Sec. 55. Repealer. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2022 ~~2021~~.
(Source: P.A. 96-1295, eff. 7-26-10.)

Section 40. The Transportation Network Providers Act is amended by changing Section 34 as follows:

(625 ILCS 57/34)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 1, 2020)

Sec. 34. Repeal. This Act is repealed on June 1, 2021 ~~2020~~.
(Source: P.A. 99-56, eff. 7-16-15.)

Section 45. The Mechanics Lien Act is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:

(770 ILCS 60/6) (from Ch. 82, par. 6)

Sec. 6. In no event shall it be necessary to fix or stipulate in any contract a time for the completion or a time for payment in order to obtain a lien under this Act, provided, that the work is done or material furnished within three years from the commencement of said work or the commencement of furnishing said material in the case of work done or material furnished as to residential property; and within 5 years from the commencement of said work or the commencement of furnishing said material in the case of work done or material furnished as to any other type of property. The changes made by Public Act 97-966 are operative from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2021 ~~2020~~.
(Source: P.A. 99-852, eff. 8-19-16.)

Section 50. "An Act concerning employment", approved August 9, 2019 (Public Act 101-221), is amended by changing Section 99-99 as follows:

(P.A. 101-221, Sec. 99-99)

Sec. 99-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2020, except that: (i) Article 5 takes effect March 1, 2021 ~~July 1, 2020~~; and (ii) Article 6 and this Article take effect upon becoming law.
(Source: P.A. 101-221.)

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1530

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1530, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-5e.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-5e.1)

Sec. 5-5e.1. Safety-Net Hospitals.

(a) A Safety-Net Hospital is an Illinois hospital that:

(1) is licensed by the Department of Public Health as a general acute care or pediatric hospital; and

(2) is a disproportionate share hospital, as described in Section 1923 of the federal Social Security Act, as determined by the Department; and

(3) meets one of the following:

(A) has a MIUR of at least 40% and a charity percent of at least 4%; or

(B) has a MIUR of at least 50%.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "Charity percent" means the ratio of (i) the hospital's charity charges for services provided to individuals without health insurance or another source of third party coverage to (ii) the Illinois total hospital charges, each as reported on the hospital's OBRA form.

(2) "MIUR" means Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate and is defined as a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of a hospital's inpatient days provided in the hospital's fiscal year ending 3 years prior to the rate year, to patients who, for such days, were eligible for Medicaid under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396a et seq., excluding those persons eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) as set forth in paragraph 18 of Section 5-2 of this Article, and the denominator of which is the total number of the hospital's inpatient days in that same period, excluding those persons eligible for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) as set forth in paragraph 18 of Section 5-2 of this Article.

(3) "OBRA form" means form HFS-3834, OBRA '93 data collection form, for the rate year.

(4) "Rate year" means the 12-month period beginning on October 1.

(c) Beginning July 1, 2012 and ending on December 31, 2022, a hospital that would have qualified for the rate year beginning October 1, 2011 or October 1, 2012 ~~,~~ shall be a Safety-Net Hospital.

(d) No later than August 15 preceding the rate year, each hospital shall submit the OBRA form to the Department. Prior to October 1, the Department shall notify each hospital whether it has qualified as a Safety-Net Hospital.

(e) The Department may promulgate rules in order to implement this Section.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as limiting the ability of the Department to include the Safety-Net Hospitals in the hospital rate reform mandated by Section 14-11 of this Code and implemented under Section 14-12 of this Code and by administrative rulemaking.

(Source: P.A. 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1530**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1510
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1510
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1530
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1530

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3653
Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3840

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 13, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3653

Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3840

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 13, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur with House Amendments 2 and 3 to Senate Bill 1510; Motion to Concur with House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1530

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Steans, **Senate Bill No. 1510**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Steans moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 57; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Sims
Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Stadelman
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Steans
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Stewart
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stoller
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Syverson
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Tracy
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Van Pelt
Crowe	Johnson	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Villivalam
Cunningham	Joyce	Plummer	Wilcox
Curran	Koehler	Rezin	Mr. President
DeWitte	Landek	Righter	
Ellman	Lightford	Rose	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Schimpf	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 2 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 1510**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Belt, **Senate Bill No. 1530**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Belt moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 57; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fine	Manar	Sims

Aquino	Fowler	Martwick	Stadelman
Barickman	Gillespie	McClure	Steans
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Stewart
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stoller
Bush	Hastings	Morrison	Syverson
Castro	Holmes	Muñoz	Tracy
Collins	Hunter	Murphy	Van Pelt
Crowe	Johnson	Pacione-Zayas	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Peters	Villivalam
Cunningham	Joyce	Plummer	Wilcox
Curran	Koehler	Rezin	Mr. President
DeWitte	Landek	Righter	
Ellman	Lightford	Rose	
Feigenholtz	Loughran Cappel	Schimpf	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1530**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Sims, **House Bill No. 3653** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment No. 1 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Sims offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 3653

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 3653 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1.
Statewide Use of Force Standardization

Section 1-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Statewide Use of Force Standardization Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 1-5. Statement of purpose. It is the intent of the General Assembly to establish statewide use of force standards for law enforcement agencies effective January 1, 2022.

Article 2.
No Representation Without Population Act

Section 2-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the No Representation Without Population Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 2-3. Definition. As used in this Act, "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

Section 2-5. Electronic records. The Department shall collect and maintain an electronic record of the legal residence, outside of any correctional facility, and other demographic data for each person in custody or entering custody on or after the effective date of this Act. At a minimum, this record shall contain the person's last known complete street address prior to incarceration, the person's race, whether the person is of Hispanic or Latino origin, and whether the person is 18 years of age or older. To the degree possible, the Department shall also allow the legal residence to be updated as appropriate.

Section 2-10. Reports to the State Board of Elections.

(a) Within 30 days after the effective date of this Act, and thereafter, on or before May 1 of each year where the federal decennial census is taken but in which the United States Bureau of the Census allocates

incarcerated persons as residents of correctional facilities, the Department shall deliver to the State Board of Elections the following information:

(1) A unique identifier, not including the name or Department-assigned inmate number, for each incarcerated person subject to the jurisdiction of the Department on the date for which the decennial census reports population. The unique identifier shall enable the State Board of Elections to address inquiries about specific address records to the Department, without making it possible for anyone outside of the Department to identify the inmate to whom the address record pertains.

(2) The street address of the correctional facility where the person was incarcerated at the time of the report.

(3) The last known address of the person prior to incarceration or other legal residence, if known.

(4) The person's race, whether the person is of Hispanic or Latino origin, and whether the person is age 18 or older, if known.

(5) Any additional information as the State Board of Elections may request pursuant to law.

(b) The Department shall provide the information specified in subsection (a) in the form that the State Board of Elections shall specify.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the information required to be provided to the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section shall not include the name of any incarcerated person and shall not allow for the identification of any person therefrom, except to the Department. The information shall be treated as confidential and shall not be disclosed by the State Board of Elections except as redistricting data aggregated by census block for purposes specified in Section 2-20.

Section 2-15. Federal facilities. The State Board of Elections shall request each agency that operates a federal facility in this State that incarcerates persons convicted of a criminal offense to provide the State Board of Elections with a report that includes the information listed in subsection (a) of Section 2-10.

Section 2-20. State Board of Elections; redistricting data. The State Board of Elections shall prepare redistricting population data to reflect incarcerated persons at their residential address, pursuant to Section 2-25. The data prepared by the State Board of Elections shall be the basis of the Legislative and Representative Districts required to be created pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. Incarcerated populations residing at unknown geographic locations within the State, as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 2-25, shall not be used to determine the ideal population of any set of districts, wards, or precincts.

Section 2-25. Determinations and data publication by the State Board of Elections.

(a) For each person included in a report received under Sections 2-10 and 2-15, the State Board of Elections shall determine the geographic units for which population counts are reported in the federal decennial census that contain the facility of incarceration and the legal residence as listed according to the report.

(b) For each person included in a report received under Sections 2-10 and 2-15, if the legal residence is known and in this State, the State Board of Elections shall:

(1) ensure that the person is not represented in any population counts reported by the State Board of Elections for the geographic units that include the facility where the person was incarcerated, unless that geographic unit also includes the person's legal residence; and

(2) ensure that any population counts reported by the State Board of Elections reflect the person's residential address as reported under Sections 2-10 and 2-15.

(c) For each person included in a report received under Sections 2-10 and 2-15 for whom a legal residence is unknown or not in this State and for all persons reported in the census as residing in a federal correctional facility for whom a report was not provided, the State Board of Elections shall:

(1) ensure that the person is not represented in any population counts reported by the State Board of Elections for the geographic units that include the facility where the person was incarcerated; and

(2) allocate the person to a State unit not tied to a specific determined geographic location, as other State residents with unknown State addresses are allocated.

(d) The data prepared by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section shall be completed and published no later than 30 days after the date that federal decennial census data required to be published by Public Law 94-171 is published for the State of Illinois.

Section 2-30. Data; Legislative and Representative Districts. The data prepared by the State Board of Elections in Section 2-25 shall be used only as the basis for determining Legislative and Representative Districts. Residences at unknown geographic locations within the State under subsection (c) of Section 2-25 shall not be used to determine the ideal population of any set of districts, wards, or precincts. The data prepared by the State Board of Elections in Section 2-25 shall not be used in the distribution of any State or federal aid.

Article 3.
Deaths in Custody

Section 3-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Reporting of Deaths in Custody Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 3-5. Report of deaths of persons in custody in correctional institutions.

(a) In this Act, "law enforcement agency" includes each law enforcement entity within this State having the authority to arrest and detain persons suspected of, or charged with, committing a criminal offense, and each law enforcement entity that operates a lock up, jail, prison, or any other facility used to detain persons for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(b) In any case in which a person dies:

(1) while in the custody of:

(A) a law enforcement agency;

(B) a local or State correctional facility in this State; or

(C) a peace officer; or

(2) as a result of the peace officer's use of force, the law enforcement agency shall investigate and report the death in writing to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, no later than 30 days after the date on which the person in custody or incarcerated died. The written report shall contain the following information:

(A) facts concerning the death that are in the possession of the law enforcement agency in charge of the investigation and the correctional facility where the death occurred including, but not limited to, race, age, and gender of the decedent, and a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death;

(B) if the death occurred in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections, the report shall also include the jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency providing the investigation, and the local or State facility where the death occurred;

(C) if the death occurred in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections, the report shall also include if emergency care was requested by the law enforcement agency in response to any illness, injury, self-inflicted or otherwise, or other issue related to rapid deterioration of physical wellness or human subsistence, and details concerning emergency care that were provided to the decedent if emergency care was provided.

(c) The law enforcement agency and the involved correctional administrators shall make a good faith effort to obtain all relevant facts and circumstances relevant to the death and include those in the report.

(d) The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall create a standardized form to be used for the purpose of collecting information as described in subsection (b).

(e) Law enforcement agencies shall use the form described in subsection (d) to report all cases in which a person dies:

(1) while in the custody of:

(A) a law enforcement agency;

(B) a local or State correctional facility in this State; or

(C) a peace officer; or

(2) as a result of the peace officer's use of force.

(f) The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority may determine the manner in which the form is transmitted from a law enforcement agency to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

(g) The reports shall be public records within the meaning of subsection (c) of Section 2 of the Freedom of Information Act and are open to public inspection, with the exception of any portion of the report that the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority determines is privileged or protected under Illinois or federal law.

(h) The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall make available to the public information of all individual reports relating to deaths in custody through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's website to be updated on a quarterly basis.

(i) The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall issue a public annual report tabulating and evaluating trends and information on deaths in custody, including, but not limited to:

(1) information regarding the race, gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity of the decedent; and a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death;

(2) if the death occurred in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections, the report shall also include the jurisdiction, law enforcement agency providing the investigation, and local or State facility where the death occurred; and

(3) recommendations and State and local efforts underway to reduce deaths in custody.

The report shall be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly and made available to the public on the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's website the first week of February of each year.

(j) So that the State may oversee the healthcare provided to any person in the custody of each law enforcement agency within this State, provision of medical services to these persons, general care and treatment, and any other factors that may contribute to the death of any of these persons, the following information shall be made available to the public on the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's website:

(1) the number of deaths that occurred during the preceding calendar year;

(2) the known, or discoverable upon reasonable inquiry, causes and contributing factors of each of the in-custody deaths as defined in subsection (b); and

(3) the law enforcement agency's policies, procedures, and protocols related to:

(A) treatment of a person experiencing withdrawal from alcohol or substance use;

(B) the facility's provision, or lack of provision, of medications used to treat, mitigate, or address a person's symptoms; and

(C) notifying an inmate's next of kin after the inmate's in-custody death.

(k) The family, next of kin, or any other person reasonably nominated by the decedent as an emergency contact shall be notified as soon as possible in a suitable manner giving an accurate factual account of the cause of death and circumstances surrounding the death in custody in accordance with State and federal law.

(l) The law enforcement agency or correctional facility shall name a staff person to act as dedicated family liaison officer to be a point of contact for the family, to make and maintain contact with the family, to report ongoing developments and findings of investigations, and to provide information and practical support. If requested by the deceased's next of kin, the law enforcement agency or correctional facility shall arrange for a chaplain, counselor, or other suitable staff member to meet with the family and discuss any faith considerations or concerns. The family has a right to the medical records of a family member who has died in custody and these records shall be disclosed to them in accordance with State and federal law.

(m) It is unlawful for a person who is required under this Section to investigate a death or file a report to fail to include in the report facts known or discovered in the investigation to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. A violation of this Section is a petty offense, with fine not to exceed $500.

Article 4.
Constitutional Rights and Remedies

Section 4-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 4-5. Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies. The Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies is created. The purpose of the Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies is to develop and propose policies and procedures to review and reform constitutional rights and remedies, including qualified immunity for peace officers.

Section 4-10. Task Force Members.

(a) The Task Force on Constitutional Rights and Remedies shall be comprised of the following members:

(1) The president of statewide association representing trial lawyers or his or her designee, the executive director of a statewide association advocating for the advancement of civil liberties or his or her designee, a representative representing statewide labor, all appointed by the Governor.

(2) Four members of the public appointed, one appointed by each the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the Senate.

(3) The president of a statewide bar association or his or her designee, the executive director of a statewide association representing county sheriffs or his or her designee, the executive director of a statewide association representing chiefs of police, a representative of the Chicago Police Department, all appointed by the Governor.

(4) The Director of the Illinois State Police or his or her designee.

(5) The Attorney General, or his or her designee.

(6) A retired judge appointed by the Governor.

(7) one State Representative, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one State Representative, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; one State Senator, appointed by the President of the Senate; one State Senator, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(b) The members of the Task Force shall serve without compensation.

(c) The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall provide administrative and technical support to the Task Force and be responsible for administering its operations, appointing a chairperson, and ensuring that the requirements of the Task Force are met. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint co-chairpersons for the Task Force. The Task Force shall have all appointments made within 30 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

Section 4-15. Meetings; report.

(a) The Task Force shall meet at least 3 times with the first meeting occurring within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(b) The Task Force shall review available research, best practices, and effective interventions to formulate recommendations.

(c) The Task Force shall produce a report detailing the Task Force's findings and recommendations and needed resources. The Task Force shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor by May 1, 2021.

Section 4-20. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2022.

Article 10.
Amendatory Provisions

Section 10-105. The Statute on Statutes is amended by adding Section 1.43 as follows:

(5 ILCS 70/1.43 new)

Sec. 1.43. Reference to bail, bail bond, or conditions of bail. Whenever there is a reference in any Act to "bail", "bail bond", or "conditions of bail", these terms shall be construed as "pretrial release" or "conditions of pretrial release".

Section 10-110. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 2.15 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/2.15)

Sec. 2.15. Arrest reports and criminal history records.

(a) Arrest reports. The following chronologically maintained arrest and criminal history information maintained by State or local criminal justice agencies shall be furnished as soon as practical, but in no event later than 72 hours after the arrest, notwithstanding the time limits otherwise provided for in Section 3 of this Act: (i) information that identifies the individual, including the name, age, address, and photograph, when and if available; (ii) information detailing any charges relating to the arrest; (iii) the time and location of the arrest; (iv) the name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency; (v) if the individual is incarcerated, the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of any bail or bond~~; and (vi) if the individual is incarcerated, the time and date that the individual was received into, discharged from, or transferred from the arresting agency's custody.

(b) Criminal history records. The following documents maintained by a public body pertaining to criminal history record information are public records subject to inspection and copying by the public pursuant to this Act: (i) court records that are public; (ii) records that are otherwise available under State or local law; and (iii) records in which the requesting party is the individual identified, except as provided under Section 7(1)(d)(vi).

(c) Information described in items (iii) through (vi) of subsection (a) may be withheld if it is determined that disclosure would: (i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement agency; (ii) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement or correctional personnel or any other person; or (iii) compromise the security of any correctional facility.

(d) The provisions of this Section do not supersede the confidentiality provisions for law enforcement or arrest records of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a), a law enforcement agency may not publish booking photographs, commonly known as "mugshots", on its social networking website in connection with civil offenses, petty offenses, business offenses, Class C misdemeanors, and Class B misdemeanors unless the booking photograph is posted to the social networking website to assist in the search for a missing person or to assist in the search for a fugitive, person of interest, or individual wanted in relation to a crime other than a petty offense, business offense, Class C misdemeanor, or Class B misdemeanor. As used in this subsection, "social networking website" has the meaning provided in Section 10 of the Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-927, eff. 1-1-19; 101-433, eff. 8-20-19.)

Section 10-115. The State Records Act is amended by changing Section 4a as follows:

(5 ILCS 160/4a)

Sec. 4a. Arrest records and reports.

(a) When an individual is arrested, the following information must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying:

(1) Information that identifies the individual, including the name, age, address, and photograph, when and if available.

(2) Information detailing any charges relating to the arrest.

(3) The time and location of the arrest.

(4) The name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency.

(5) If the individual is incarcerated, the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of any bail or bond~~.

(6) If the individual is incarcerated, the time and date that the individual was received, discharged, or transferred from the arresting agency's custody.

(b) The information required by this Section must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying as soon as practicable, but in no event shall the time period exceed 72 hours from the arrest. The information described in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a), however, may be withheld if it is determined that disclosure would:

(1) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency;

(2) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement or correctional personnel or any other person; or

(3) compromise the security of any correctional facility.

(c) For the purposes of this Section, the term "news media" means personnel of a newspaper or other periodical issued at regular intervals whether in print or electronic format, a news service whether in print or electronic format, a radio station, a television station, a television network, a community antenna television service, or a person or corporation engaged in making news reels or other motion picture news for public showing.

(d) Each law enforcement or correctional agency may charge fees for arrest records, but in no instance may the fee exceed the actual cost of copying and reproduction. The fees may not include the cost of the labor used to reproduce the arrest record.

(e) The provisions of this Section do not supersede the confidentiality provisions for arrest records of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(f) All information, including photographs, made available under this Section is subject to the provisions of Section 2QQQ of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a), a law enforcement agency may not publish booking photographs, commonly known as "mugshots", on its social networking website in connection with civil offenses, petty offenses, business offenses, Class C misdemeanors, and Class B misdemeanors unless the booking photograph is posted to the social networking website to assist in the search for a missing person or to assist in the search for a fugitive, person of interest, or individual wanted in relation to a crime other than a petty offense, business offense, Class C misdemeanor, or Class B misdemeanor. As used in this subsection, "social networking website" has the meaning provided in Section 10 of the Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-433, eff. 8-20-19.)

Section 10-116. The Illinois Public Labor Relations Act is amended by changing Section 14 as follows: (5 ILCS 315/14) (from Ch. 48, par. 1614)

Sec. 14. Security employee, peace officer and fire fighter disputes.

(a) In the case of collective bargaining agreements involving units of security employees of a public employer, Peace Officer Units, or units of fire fighters or paramedics, and in the case of disputes under Section 18, unless the parties mutually agree to some other time limit, mediation shall commence 30 days prior to the expiration date of such agreement or at such later time as the mediation services chosen under subsection (b) of Section 12 can be provided to the parties. In the case of negotiations for an initial collective bargaining agreement, mediation shall commence upon 15 days notice from either party or at such later time as the mediation services chosen pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 12 can be provided to the parties. In mediation under this Section, if either party requests the use of mediation services from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the other party shall either join in such request or bear the additional cost of mediation services from another source. The mediator shall have a duty to keep the Board informed on the progress of the mediation. If any dispute has not been resolved within 15 days after the first meeting of the parties and the mediator, or within such other time limit as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties, either the exclusive representative or employer may request of the other, in writing, arbitration, and shall submit a copy of the request to the Board.

(b) Within 10 days after such a request for arbitration has been made, the employer shall choose a delegate and the employees' exclusive representative shall choose a delegate to a panel of arbitration as provided in this Section. The employer and employees shall forthwith advise the other and the Board of their selections.

(c) Within 7 days after the request of either party, the parties shall request a panel of impartial arbitrators from which they shall select the neutral chairman according to the procedures provided in this Section. If the parties have agreed to a contract that contains a grievance resolution procedure as provided in Section 8, the chairman shall be selected using their agreed contract procedure unless they mutually agree to another procedure. If the parties fail to notify the Board of their selection of neutral chairman within 7 days after receipt of the list of impartial arbitrators, the Board shall appoint, at random, a neutral chairman from the list. In the absence of an agreed contract procedure for selecting an impartial arbitrator, either party may request a panel from the Board. Within 7 days of the request of either party, the Board shall select from the Public Employees Labor Mediation Roster 7 persons who are on the labor arbitration panels of either the American Arbitration Association or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, or who are members of the National Academy of Arbitrators, as nominees for impartial arbitrator of the arbitration panel. The parties may select an individual on the list provided by the Board or any other individual mutually agreed upon by the parties. Within 7 days following the receipt of the list, the parties shall notify the Board of the person they have selected. Unless the parties agree on an alternate selection procedure, they shall alternatively strike one name from the list provided by the Board until only one name remains. A coin toss shall determine which party shall strike the first name. If the parties fail to notify the Board in a timely manner of their selection for neutral chairman, the Board shall appoint a neutral chairman from the Illinois Public Employees Mediation/Arbitration Roster.

(d) The chairman shall call a hearing to begin within 15 days and give reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be held at the offices of the Board or at such other location as the Board deems appropriate. The chairman shall preside over the hearing and shall take testimony. Any oral or documentary evidence and other data deemed relevant by the arbitration panel may be received in evidence. The proceedings shall be informal. Technical rules of evidence shall not apply and the competency of the evidence shall not thereby be deemed impaired. A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be made and the arbitrator shall arrange for the necessary recording service. Transcripts may be ordered at the expense of the party ordering them, but the transcripts shall not be necessary for a decision by the arbitration panel. The expense of the proceedings, including a fee for the chairman, shall be borne equally by each of the parties to the dispute. The delegates, if public officers or employees, shall continue on the payroll of the public employer without loss of pay. The hearing conducted by the arbitration panel may be adjourned from time to time, but unless otherwise agreed by the parties, shall be concluded within 30 days of the time of its commencement. Majority actions and rulings shall constitute the actions and rulings of the arbitration panel. Arbitration proceedings under this Section shall not be interrupted or terminated by reason of any unfair labor practice charge filed by either party at any time.

(e) The arbitration panel may administer oaths, require the attendance of witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents as may be deemed by it material to a just determination of the issues in dispute, and for such purpose may issue subpoenas. If any person refuses to

obey a subpoena, or refuses to be sworn or to testify, or if any witness, party or attorney is guilty of any contempt while in attendance at any hearing, the arbitration panel may, or the attorney general if requested shall, invoke the aid of any circuit court within the jurisdiction in which the hearing is being held, which court shall issue an appropriate order. Any failure to obey the order may be punished by the court as contempt.

(f) At any time before the rendering of an award, the chairman of the arbitration panel, if he is of the opinion that it would be useful or beneficial to do so, may remand the dispute to the parties for further collective bargaining for a period not to exceed 2 weeks. If the dispute is remanded for further collective bargaining the time provisions of this Act shall be extended for a time period equal to that of the remand. The chairman of the panel of arbitration shall notify the Board of the remand.

(g) At or before the conclusion of the hearing held pursuant to subsection (d), the arbitration panel shall identify the economic issues in dispute, and direct each of the parties to submit, within such time limit as the panel shall prescribe, to the arbitration panel and to each other its last offer of settlement on each economic issue. The determination of the arbitration panel as to the issues in dispute and as to which of these issues are economic shall be conclusive. The arbitration panel, within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, or such further additional periods to which the parties may agree, shall make written findings of fact and promulgate a written opinion and shall mail or otherwise deliver a true copy thereof to the parties and their representatives and to the Board. As to each economic issue, the arbitration panel shall adopt the last offer of settlement which, in the opinion of the arbitration panel, more nearly complies with the applicable factors prescribed in subsection (h). The findings, opinions and order as to all other issues shall be based upon the applicable factors prescribed in subsection (h).

(h) Where there is no agreement between the parties, or where there is an agreement but the parties have begun negotiations or discussions looking to a new agreement or amendment of the existing agreement, and wage rates or other conditions of employment under the proposed new or amended agreement are in dispute, the arbitration panel shall base its findings, opinions and order upon the following factors, as applicable:

(1) The lawful authority of the employer.

(2) Stipulations of the parties.

(3) The interests and welfare of the public and the financial ability of the unit of government to meet those costs.

(4) Comparison of the wages, hours and conditions of employment of the employees involved in the arbitration proceeding with the wages, hours and conditions of employment of other employees performing similar services and with other employees generally:

(A) In public employment in comparable communities.

(B) In private employment in comparable communities.

(5) The average consumer prices for goods and services, commonly known as the cost of living.

(6) The overall compensation presently received by the employees, including direct wage compensation, vacations, holidays and other excused time, insurance and pensions, medical and hospitalization benefits, the continuity and stability of employment and all other benefits received.

(7) Changes in any of the foregoing circumstances during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings.

(8) Such other factors, not confined to the foregoing, which are normally or traditionally taken into consideration in the determination of wages, hours and conditions of employment through voluntary collective bargaining, mediation, fact-finding, arbitration or otherwise between the parties, in the public service or in private employment.

(i) In the case of peace officers, the arbitration decision shall be limited to wages, hours, and conditions of employment (which may include residency requirements in municipalities with a population under 100,000 ~~1,000,000~~, but those residency requirements shall not allow residency outside of Illinois) and shall not include the following: i) residency requirements in municipalities with a population of at least 100,000 ~~1,000,000~~; ii) the type of equipment, other than uniforms, issued or used; iii) manning; iv) the total number of employees employed by the department; v) mutual aid and assistance agreements to other units of government; and vi) the criterion pursuant to which force, including deadly force, can be used; provided, nothing herein shall preclude an arbitration decision regarding equipment or manning levels if such decision is based on a finding that the equipment or manning considerations in a specific work assignment involve a serious risk to the safety of a peace officer beyond that which is inherent in the normal performance of police duties. Limitation of the terms of the arbitration decision pursuant to this subsection shall not be construed to limit the factors upon which the decision may be based, as set forth in subsection (h).

In the case of fire fighter, and fire department or fire district paramedic matters, the arbitration decision shall be limited to wages, hours, and conditions of employment (including manning and also including residency requirements in municipalities with a population under 1,000,000, but those residency requirements shall not allow residency outside of Illinois) and shall not include the following matters: i) residency requirements in municipalities with a population of at least 1,000,000; ii) the type of equipment (other than uniforms and fire fighter turnout gear) issued or used; iii) the total number of employees employed by the department; iv) mutual aid and assistance agreements to other units of government; and v) the criterion pursuant to which force, including deadly force, can be used; provided, however, nothing herein shall preclude an arbitration decision regarding equipment levels if such decision is based on a finding that the equipment considerations in a specific work assignment involve a serious risk to the safety of a fire fighter beyond that which is inherent in the normal performance of fire fighter duties. Limitation of the terms of the arbitration decision pursuant to this subsection shall not be construed to limit the facts upon which the decision may be based, as set forth in subsection (h).

The changes to this subsection (i) made by Public Act 90-385 (relating to residency requirements) do not apply to persons who are employed by a combined department that performs both police and firefighting services; these persons shall be governed by the provisions of this subsection (i) relating to peace officers, as they existed before the amendment by Public Act 90-385.

To preserve historical bargaining rights, this subsection shall not apply to any provision of a fire fighter collective bargaining agreement in effect and applicable on the effective date of this Act; provided, however, nothing herein shall preclude arbitration with respect to any such provision.

(j) Arbitration procedures shall be deemed to be initiated by the filing of a letter requesting mediation as required under subsection (a) of this Section. The commencement of a new municipal fiscal year after the initiation of arbitration procedures under this Act, but before the arbitration decision, or its enforcement, shall not be deemed to render a dispute moot, or to otherwise impair the jurisdiction or authority of the arbitration panel or its decision. Increases in rates of compensation awarded by the arbitration panel may be effective only at the start of the fiscal year next commencing after the date of the arbitration award. If a new fiscal year has commenced either since the initiation of arbitration procedures under this Act or since any mutually agreed extension of the statutorily required period of mediation under this Act by the parties to the labor dispute causing a delay in the initiation of arbitration, the foregoing limitations shall be inapplicable, and such awarded increases may be retroactive to the commencement of the fiscal year, any other statute or charter provisions to the contrary, notwithstanding. At any time the parties, by stipulation, may amend or modify an award of arbitration.

(k) Orders of the arbitration panel shall be reviewable, upon appropriate petition by either the public employer or the exclusive bargaining representative, by the circuit court for the county in which the dispute arose or in which a majority of the affected employees reside, but only for reasons that the arbitration panel was without or exceeded its statutory authority; the order is arbitrary, or capricious; or the order was procured by fraud, collusion or other similar and unlawful means. Such petitions for review must be filed with the appropriate circuit court within 90 days following the issuance of the arbitration order. The pendency of such proceeding for review shall not automatically stay the order of the arbitration panel. The party against whom the final decision of any such court shall be adverse, if such court finds such appeal or petition to be frivolous, shall pay reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the successful party as determined by said court in its discretion. If said court's decision affirms the award of money, such award, if retroactive, shall bear interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum from the effective retroactive date.

(l) During the pendency of proceedings before the arbitration panel, existing wages, hours, and other conditions of employment shall not be changed by action of either party without the consent of the other but a party may so consent without prejudice to his rights or position under this Act. The proceedings are deemed to be pending before the arbitration panel upon the initiation of arbitration procedures under this Act.

(m) Security officers of public employers, and Peace Officers, Fire Fighters and fire department and fire protection district paramedics, covered by this Section may not withhold services, nor may public employers lock out or prevent such employees from performing services at any time.

(n) All of the terms decided upon by the arbitration panel shall be included in an agreement to be submitted to the public employer's governing body for ratification and adoption by law, ordinance or the equivalent appropriate means.

The governing body shall review each term decided by the arbitration panel. If the governing body fails to reject one or more terms of the arbitration panel's decision by a 3/5 vote of those duly elected and qualified members of the governing body, within 20 days of issuance, or in the case of firefighters employed by a state university, at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body after issuance, such term or terms shall become a part of the collective bargaining agreement of the parties. If

the governing body affirmatively rejects one or more terms of the arbitration panel's decision, it must provide reasons for such rejection with respect to each term so rejected, within 20 days of such rejection and the parties shall return to the arbitration panel for further proceedings and issuance of a supplemental decision with respect to the rejected terms. Any supplemental decision by an arbitration panel or other decision maker agreed to by the parties shall be submitted to the governing body for ratification and adoption in accordance with the procedures and voting requirements set forth in this Section. The voting requirements of this subsection shall apply to all disputes submitted to arbitration pursuant to this Section notwithstanding any contrary voting requirements contained in any existing collective bargaining agreement between the parties.

(o) If the governing body of the employer votes to reject the panel's decision, the parties shall return to the panel within 30 days from the issuance of the reasons for rejection for further proceedings and issuance of a supplemental decision. All reasonable costs of such supplemental proceeding including the exclusive representative's reasonable attorney's fees, as established by the Board, shall be paid by the employer.

(p) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section the employer and exclusive representative may agree to submit unresolved disputes concerning wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment to an alternative form of impasse resolution.

(Source: P.A. 98-535, eff. 1-1-14; 98-1151, eff. 1-7-15.)

Section 10-116.5. The Community-Law Enforcement Partnership for Deflection and Substance Use Disorder Treatment Act is amended by changing Sections 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 35 and by adding Section 21 as follows:

(5 ILCS 820/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Community-Law Enforcement and Other First Responder Partnership for Deflection and Substance Use Disorder Treatment Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/5)

Sec. 5. Purposes. The General Assembly hereby acknowledges that opioid use disorders, overdoses, and deaths in Illinois are persistent and growing concerns for Illinois communities. These concerns compound existing challenges to adequately address and manage substance use and mental health disorders. Law enforcement officers, other first responders, and co-responders have a unique opportunity to facilitate connections to community-based behavioral health interventions that provide substance use treatment and can help save and restore lives; help reduce drug use, overdose incidence, criminal offending, and recidivism; and help prevent arrest and conviction records that destabilize health, families, and opportunities for community citizenship and self-sufficiency. These efforts are bolstered when pursued in partnership with licensed behavioral health treatment providers and community members or organizations. It is the intent of the General Assembly to authorize law enforcement and other first responders to develop and implement collaborative deflection programs in Illinois that offer immediate pathways to substance use treatment and other services as an alternative to traditional case processing and involvement in the criminal justice system, and to unnecessary admission to emergency departments.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/10)

Sec. 10. Definitions. In this Act:

"Case management" means those services which will assist persons in gaining access to needed social, educational, medical, substance use and mental health treatment, and other services.

"Community member or organization" means an individual volunteer, resident, public office, or a not-for-profit organization, religious institution, charitable organization, or other public body committed to the improvement of individual and family mental and physical well-being and the overall social welfare of the community, and may include persons with lived experience in recovery from substance use disorder, either themselves or as family members.

"Other first responder" means and includes emergency medical services providers that are public units of government, fire departments and districts, and officials and responders representing and employed by these entities.

"Deflection program" means a program in which a peace officer or member of a law enforcement agency or other first responder facilitates contact between an individual and a licensed substance use treatment provider or clinician for assessment and coordination of treatment planning, including co-responder approaches that incorporate behavioral health, peer, or social work professionals with law enforcement or other first responders at the scene. This facilitation includes defined criteria for eligibility and communication protocols agreed to by the law enforcement agency or other first responder entity and the licensed treatment provider for the purpose of providing substance use treatment to those persons in lieu

of arrest or further justice system involvement, or unnecessary admissions to the emergency department. Deflection programs may include, but are not limited to, the following types of responses:

(1) a post-overdose deflection response initiated by a peace officer or law enforcement agency subsequent to emergency administration of medication to reverse an overdose, or in cases of severe substance use disorder with acute risk for overdose;

(2) a self-referral deflection response initiated by an individual by contacting a peace officer or law enforcement agency or other first responder in the acknowledgment of their substance use or disorder;

(3) an active outreach deflection response initiated by a peace officer or law enforcement agency or other first responder as a result of proactive identification of persons thought likely to have a substance use disorder;

(4) an officer or other first responder prevention deflection response initiated by a peace officer or law enforcement agency in response to a community call when no criminal charges are present; and

(5) an officer intervention deflection response when criminal charges are present but held in abeyance pending engagement with treatment.

"Law enforcement agency" means a municipal police department or county sheriff's office of this State, the Department of State Police, or other law enforcement agency whose officers, by statute, are granted and authorized to exercise powers similar to those conferred upon any peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency of this State.

"Licensed treatment provider" means an organization licensed by the Department of Human Services to perform an activity or service, or a coordinated range of those activities or services, as the Department of Human Services may establish by rule, such as the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intensive outpatient, and residential services and care, including assessment, diagnosis, case management, medical, psychiatric, psychological and social services, medication-assisted treatment, care and counseling, and recovery support, which may be extended to persons to assess or treat substance use disorder or to families of those persons.

"Peace officer" means any peace officer or member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace officer unit, any police force of another State, or any police force whose members, by statute, are granted and authorized to exercise powers similar to those conferred upon any peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency of this State.

"Substance use disorder" means a pattern of use of alcohol or other drugs leading to clinical or functional impairment, in accordance with the definition in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), or in any subsequent editions.

"Treatment" means the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intensive outpatient, and residential services and care (including assessment, diagnosis, case management, medical, psychiatric, psychological and social services, medication-assisted treatment, care and counseling, and recovery support) which may be extended to persons who have substance use disorders, persons with mental illness, or families of those persons.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/15)

Sec. 15. Authorization.

(a) Any law enforcement agency or other first responder entity may establish a deflection program subject to the provisions of this Act in partnership with one or more licensed providers of substance use disorder treatment services and one or more community members or organizations. Programs established by another first responder entity shall also include a law enforcement agency.

(b) The deflection program may involve a post-overdose deflection response, a self-referral deflection response, an active outreach deflection response, an officer or other first responder prevention deflection response, or an officer intervention deflection response, or any combination of those.

(c) Nothing shall preclude the General Assembly from adding other responses to a deflection program, or preclude a law enforcement agency or other first responder entity from developing a deflection program response based on a model unique and responsive to local issues, substance use or mental health needs, and partnerships, using sound and promising or evidence-based practices.

(c-5) Whenever appropriate and available, case management should be provided by a licensed treatment provider or other appropriate provider and may include peer recovery support approaches.

(d) To receive funding for activities as described in Section 35 of this Act, planning for the deflection program shall include:

(1) the involvement of one or more licensed treatment programs and one or more community members or organizations; and

(2) an agreement with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to collect and evaluate relevant statistical data related to the program, as established by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 25 of this Act.

(3) an agreement with participating licensed treatment providers authorizing the release of statistical data to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, in compliance with State and Federal law, as established by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 25 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/20)

Sec. 20. Procedure. The law enforcement agency or other first responder entity, licensed treatment providers, and community members or organizations shall establish a local deflection program plan that includes protocols and procedures for participant identification, screening or assessment, treatment facilitation, reporting, and ongoing involvement of the law enforcement agency. Licensed substance use disorder treatment organizations shall adhere to 42 CFR Part 2 regarding confidentiality regulations for information exchange or release. Substance use disorder treatment services shall adhere to all regulations specified in Department of Human Services Administrative Rules, Parts 2060 and 2090.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/21 new)

Sec. 21. Training. The law enforcement agency or other first responder entity in programs that receive funding for services under Section 35 of this Act shall and that receive training under subsection (a.1) of Section 35 shall be trained in:

(a)Neuroscience of Addiction for Law Enforcement;

(b)Medication-Assisted Treatment;

(c)Criminogenic Risk-Need for Health and Safety;

(d)Why Drug Treatment Works?;

(e)Eliminating Stigma for People with Substance-Use Disorders and Mental Health;

(f)Avoiding Racial Bias in Deflection Program;

(g)Promotion Racial and Gender Equity in Deflection;

(h)Working With Community Partnerships; and

(i)Deflection in Rural Communities.

(5 ILCS 820/30)

Sec. 30. Exemption from civil liability. The law enforcement agency or peace officer or other first responder acting in good faith shall not, as the result of acts or omissions in providing services under Section 15 of this Act, be liable for civil damages, unless the acts or omissions constitute willful and wanton misconduct.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19.)

(5 ILCS 820/35)

Sec. 35. Funding.

(a) The General Assembly may appropriate funds to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the purpose of funding law enforcement agencies or other first responder entities for services provided by deflection program partners as part of deflection programs subject to subsection (d) of Section 15 of this Act.

(a.1) Up to 10 percent of appropriated funds may be expended on activities related to knowledge dissemination, training, technical assistance, or other similar activities intended to increase practitioner and public awareness of deflection and/or to support its implementation. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority may adopt guidelines and requirements to direct the distribution of funds for these activities.

(b) For all appropriated funds not distributed under subsection a.1, the ~~The~~ Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority may adopt guidelines and requirements to direct the distribution of funds for expenses related to deflection programs. Funding shall be made available to support both new and existing deflection programs in a broad spectrum of geographic regions in this State, including urban, suburban, and rural communities. Funding for deflection programs shall be prioritized for communities that have been impacted by the war on drugs, communities that have a police/community relations issue, and communities that have a disproportionate lack of access to mental health and drug treatment. Activities eligible for funding under this Act may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) activities related to program administration, coordination, or management, including, but not limited to, the development of collaborative partnerships with licensed treatment providers and community members or organizations; collection of program data; or monitoring of compliance with a local deflection program plan;

(2) case management including case management provided prior to assessment, diagnosis, and engagement in treatment, as well as assistance navigating and gaining access to various treatment modalities and support services;

(3) peer recovery or recovery support services that include the perspectives of persons with the experience of recovering from a substance use disorder, either themselves or as family members;

(4) transportation to a licensed treatment provider or other program partner location;

(5) program evaluation activities.

(6) naloxone and related supplies necessary for carrying out overdose reversal for purposes of distribution to program participants or for use by law enforcement or other first responders; and

(7) treatment necessary to prevent gaps in service delivery between linkage and coverage by other funding sources when otherwise non-reimbursable.

(c) Specific linkage agreements with recovery support services or self-help entities may be a requirement of the program services protocols. All deflection programs shall encourage the involvement of key family members and significant others as a part of a family-based approach to treatment. All deflection programs are encouraged to use evidence-based practices and outcome measures in the provision of substance use disorder treatment and medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders.

(Source: P.A. 100-1025, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Section 10-116.7. The Attorney General Act is amended by adding Section 10 as follows:

(15 ILCS 205/10 new)

Sec. 10. Executive officers.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1)"Governmental authority" means any local governmental unit in this State, any municipal corporation in this State, or any governmental unit of the State of Illinois. This includes any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State.

(2) "Officer" means any probationary law enforcement officer, probationary part-time law enforcement officer, permanent law enforcement officer, part-time law enforcement officer, law enforcement officer, recruit, probationary county corrections officer, permanent county corrections officer, county corrections officer, probationary court security officer, permanent court security officer, or court security officer as defined in Section 2 of the Police Training Act.

(b) No governmental authority, or agent of a governmental authority, or person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, shall engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by officers that deprives any person of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States or by the Constitution or laws of Illinois.

(c) Whenever the Illinois Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of subsection (b) has occurred, the Illinois Attorney General may commence a civil action in the name of the People of the State to obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate the pattern or practice. Venue for this civil action shall be Sangamon County or Cook County. Such actions shall be commenced no later than 5 years after the occurrence or the termination of an alleged violation, whichever occurs last.

(d) Prior to initiating a civil action, the Attorney General may conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of subsection (b) has occurred. In conducting this investigation, the Attorney General may:

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

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

(3) issue subpoenas or conduct hearings in aid of any investigation.

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

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

(2) by mailing by certified mail a duly executed copy thereof to the person to be served at his or her last known abode or principal place of business within this State or, if a person is not a natural person, in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure when a complaint is filed.

(3) The Attorney General may compel compliance with investigative demands under this Section through an order by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(f)(1) In any civil action brought pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section, the Attorney General may obtain as a remedy equitable and declaratory relief (including any permanent or preliminary injunction, temporary restraining order, or other order, including an order enjoining the defendant from engaging in such violation or ordering any action as may be appropriate). In addition, the Attorney General may request and the Court may impose a civil penalty to vindicate the public interest in an amount not exceeding $25,000 per violation, or if the defendant has been adjudged to have committed one other civil rights violation under this Section within 5 years of the occurrence of the violation that is the basis of the complaint, in an amount not exceeding $50,000.

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

Section 10-120. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 2605-302 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-302) (was 20 ILCS 2605/55a in part)

Sec. 2605-302. Arrest reports.

(a) When an individual is arrested, the following information must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying:

(1) Information that identifies the individual, including the name, age, address, and photograph, when and if available.

(2) Information detailing any charges relating to the arrest.

(3) The time and location of the arrest.

(4) The name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency.

(5) If the individual is incarcerated, the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of any bail or bond~~.

(6) If the individual is incarcerated, the time and date that the individual was received, discharged, or transferred from the arresting agency's custody.

(b) The information required by this Section must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying as soon as practicable, but in no event shall the time period exceed 72 hours from the arrest. The information described in items (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a), however, may be withheld if it is determined that disclosure would (i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency; (ii) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement or correctional personnel or any other person; or (iii) compromise the security of any correctional facility.

(c) For the purposes of this Section, the term "news media" means personnel of a newspaper or other periodical issued at regular intervals whether in print or electronic format, a news service whether in print or electronic format, a radio station, a television station, a television network, a community antenna television service, or a person or corporation engaged in making news reels or other motion picture news for public showing.

(d) Each law enforcement or correctional agency may charge fees for arrest records, but in no instance may the fee exceed the actual cost of copying and reproduction. The fees may not include the cost of the labor used to reproduce the arrest record.

(e) The provisions of this Section do not supersede the confidentiality provisions for arrest records of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(Source: P.A. 91-309, eff. 7-29-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; incorporates 92-335, eff. 8-10-01; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02.)

Section 10-125. The State Police Act is amended by changing Section 14 and by adding Section 17c as follows:

(20 ILCS 2610/14) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.14)

Sec. 14. Except as is otherwise provided in this Act, no Department of State Police officer shall be removed, demoted or suspended except for cause, upon written charges filed with the Board by the Director and a hearing before the Board thereon upon not less than 10 days' notice at a place to be designated by the chairman thereof. At such hearing, the accused shall be afforded full opportunity to be heard in his or her own defense and to produce proof in his or her defense. It shall not be a requirement of a person ~~Anyone~~ filing a complaint against a State Police Officer to ~~must~~ have a ~~the~~ complaint supported by a sworn affidavit or any other legal documentation. This ban on an affidavit requirement shall apply to

any collective bargaining agreements entered after the effective date of this provision. ~~Any such complaint, having been supported by a sworn affidavit, and having been found, in total or in part, to contain false information, shall be presented to the appropriate State's Attorney for a determination of prosecution.~~

Before any such officer may be interrogated or examined by or before the Board, or by a departmental agent or investigator specifically assigned to conduct an internal investigation, the results of which hearing, interrogation or examination may be the basis for filing charges seeking his or her suspension for more than 15 days or his or her removal or discharge, he or she shall be advised in writing as to what specific improper or illegal act he or she is alleged to have committed; he or she shall be advised in writing that his or her admissions made in the course of the hearing, interrogation or examination may be used as the basis for charges seeking his or her suspension, removal or discharge; and he or she shall be advised in writing that he or she has a right to counsel of his or her choosing, who may be present to advise him or her at any hearing, interrogation or examination. A complete record of any hearing, interrogation or examination shall be made, and a complete transcript or electronic recording thereof shall be made available to such officer without charge and without delay.

The Board shall have the power to secure by its subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers in support of the charges and for the defense. Each member of the Board or a designated hearing officer shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations. If the charges against an accused are established by a preponderance of evidence, the Board shall make a finding of guilty and order either removal, demotion, suspension for a period of not more than 180 days, or such other disciplinary punishment as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Board which, in the opinion of the members thereof, the offense merits. Thereupon the Director shall direct such removal or other punishment as ordered by the Board and if the accused refuses to abide by any such disciplinary order, the Director shall remove him or her forthwith.

If the accused is found not guilty or has served a period of suspension greater than prescribed by the Board, the Board shall order that the officer receive compensation for the period involved. The award of compensation shall include interest at the rate of 7% per annum.

The Board may include in its order appropriate sanctions based upon the Board's rules and regulations. If the Board finds that a party has made allegations or denials without reasonable cause or has engaged in frivolous litigation for the purpose of delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation, it may order that party to pay the other party's reasonable expenses, including costs and reasonable attorney's fees. The State of Illinois and the Department shall be subject to these sanctions in the same manner as other parties.

In case of the neglect or refusal of any person to obey a subpoena issued by the Board, any circuit court, upon application of any member of the Board, may order such person to appear before the Board and give testimony or produce evidence, and any failure to obey such order is punishable by the court as a contempt thereof.

The provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, shall apply to and govern all proceedings for the judicial review of any order of the Board rendered pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, a policy making officer, as defined in the Employee Rights Violation Act, of the Department of State Police shall be discharged from the Department of State Police as provided in the Employee Rights Violation Act, enacted by the 85th General Assembly.
(Source: P.A. 96-891, eff. 5-10-10.)

(20 ILCS 2610/17c new)

Sec. 17c. Military equipment surplus program.

(a) For purposes of this Section:

"Bayonet" means a large knife designed to be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, shotgun, or long gun for the purpose of hand-to-hand combat.

"Grenade launcher" means a firearm or firearm accessory designed to launch small explosive projectiles.

"Military equipment surplus program" means any federal or State program allowing a law enforcement agency to obtain surplus military equipment including, but not limit to, any program organized under Section 1122 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160) or Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Pub. L. 104-201), or any program established under 10 U.S.C. 2576a.

"Tracked armored vehicle" means a vehicle that provides ballistic protection to its occupants and utilizes a tracked system installed of wheels for forward motion.

"Weaponized aircraft, vessel, or vehicle" means any aircraft, vessel, or vehicle with weapons installed.

(b) The Illinois State Police shall not request or receive from any military equipment surplus program nor purchase or otherwise utilize the following equipment:

(1) tracked armored vehicles;

(2) weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles;

(3) firearms of .50-caliber or higher;

(4) ammunition of .50-caliber or higher;

(5) grenade launchers; or

(6) bayonets.

(c) If the Illinois State Police request other property not prohibited by this Section from a military equipment surplus program, the Illinois State Police shall publish notice of the request on a publicly accessible website maintained by the Illinois State Police within 14 days after the request.

Section 10-130. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act is amended by adding Sections 7.7 and 7.8 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3930/7.7 new)

Sec. 7.7. Pretrial data collection.

(a) The Administrative Director of the Administrative Officer of the Illinois Courts shall convene an oversight board to be known as the Pretrial Practices Data Oversight Board to oversee the collection and analysis of data regarding pretrial practices in circuit court systems. The Board shall include, but is not limited to, designees from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and other entities that possess knowledge of pretrial practices and data collection issues. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation.

(b) The Oversight Board shall:

(1) identify existing pretrial data collection processes in local jurisdictions;

(2) define, gather and maintain records of pretrial data relating to the topics listed in subsection (c) from circuit clerks' offices, sheriff's departments, law enforcement agencies, jails, pretrial departments, probation department, State's Attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices and other applicable criminal justice system agencies;

(3) identify resources necessary to systematically collect and report data related to the topics listed in subsections (c); and

(4) develop a plan to implement data collection processes sufficient to collect data on the topics listed in subsection (c) no later than one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The plan and, once implemented, the reports and analysis shall be published and made publicly available on the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) website.

(c) The Pretrial Practices Data Oversight Board shall develop a strategy to collect quarterly, county-level data on the following topics; which collection of data shall begin starting one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly:

(1) information on all persons arrested and charged with misdemeanor or felony charges, or both, including information on persons released directly from law enforcement custody;

(2) information on the outcomes of pretrial conditions and pretrial detention hearings in the county courts, including but not limited to the number of hearings held, the number of defendants detained, the number of defendants released, and the number of defendants released with electronic monitoring;

(3) information regarding persons detained in the county jail pretrial, including, but not limited to, the number of persons detained in the jail pretrial and the number detained in the jail for other reasons, the demographics of the pretrial jail population, race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity,age, and ethnicity, the charges including on which pretrial defendants are detained, the average length of stay of pretrial defendants;

(4) information regarding persons placed on electronic monitoring programs pretrial, including, but not limited to, the number of participants, the demographics of the participant population, including race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, and ethnicity, the charges on which participants are ordered to the program, and the average length of participation in the program;

(5) discharge data regarding persons detained pretrial in the county jail, including, but not limited to, the number who are sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections, the number released after being sentenced to time served, the number who are released on probation, conditional discharge, or other community supervision, the number found not guilty, the number whose cases are dismissed, the number whose cases are dismissed as part of diversion or deferred prosecution program, and the number who are released pretrial after a hearing re-examining their pretrial detention;

(6) information on the pretrial rearrest of individuals released pretrial, including the number arrested and charged with a new misdemeanor offense while released, the number arrested and charged with a new felony offense while released, and the number arrested and charged with a new forcible felony offense while released, and how long after release these arrests occurred;

(7) information on the pretrial failure to appear rates of individuals released pretrial, including the number who missed one or more court dates, how many warrants for failures to appear were issued, and how many individuals were detained pretrial or placed on electronic monitoring pretrial after a failure to appear in court;

(8) what, if any, validated pretrial risk assessment tools are in use in each jurisdiction, and comparisons of the pretrial release and pretrial detention decisions of judges as compared to and the risk assessment scores of individuals; and

(9) any other information the Pretrial Practices Data Oversight Board considers important and probative of the effectiveness of pretrial practices in the state of Illinois. d) Circuit clerks' offices, sheriff's departments, law enforcement agencies, jails, pretrial departments, probation department, State's Attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices and other applicable criminal justice system agencies are mandated to provide data to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts as described in subsection (c).

(20 ILCS 3930/7.8 new)

Sec. 7.8. Domestic Violence Pretrial Practices Working Group.

(a) The Executive Director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority shall convene a working group to research and issue a report on current practices in pretrial domestic violence courts throughout the state of Illinois.

(b) The working group shall include, but is not limited to, designees from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Domestic Violence victims' advocates, formerly incarcerated victims of violence, legal practitioners, and other entities that possess knowledge of evidence-based practices surrounding domestic violence and current pretrial practices in Illinois.

(c) The group shall meet quarterly and no later than 15 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly issue a preliminary report on the state of current practice across the state in regards to pretrial practices and domestic violence and no later than 15 months after the release of the preliminary report, issue a final report issuing recommendations for evidence-based improvements to court procedures.

(d) Members of the working group shall serve without compensation.

Section 10-135. The Public Officer Prohibited Activities Act is amended by adding Section 4.1 as follows:

(50 ILCS 105/4.1 new)

Sec. 4.1. Retaliation against a whistleblower.

(a) It is prohibited for a unit of local government, any agent or representative of a unit of local government, or another employee to retaliate against an employee or contractor who:

(1) reports an improper governmental action under this Section;

(2) cooperates with an investigation by an auditing official related to a report of improper governmental action; or

(3) testifies in a proceeding or prosecution arising out of an improper governmental action.

(b) To invoke the protections of this Section, an employee shall make a written report of improper governmental action to the appropriate auditing official. An employee who believes he or she has been retaliated against in violation of this Section must submit a written report to the auditing official within 60 days of gaining knowledge of the retaliatory action. If the auditing official is the individual doing the improper governmental action, then a report under this subsection may be submitted to any State's Attorney.

(c) Each auditing official shall establish written processes and procedures for managing complaints filed under this Section, and each auditing official shall investigate and dispose of reports of improper governmental action in accordance with these processes and procedures. If an auditing official concludes that an improper governmental action has taken place or concludes that the relevant unit of local government, department, agency, or supervisory officials have hindered the auditing official's investigation into the report, the auditing official shall notify in writing the chief executive of the unit of local government and any other individual or entity the auditing official deems necessary in the circumstances.

(d) An auditing official may transfer a report of improper governmental action to another auditing official for investigation if an auditing official deems it appropriate, including, but not limited to, the appropriate State's Attorney.

(e) To the extent allowed by law, the identity of an employee reporting information about an improper governmental action shall be kept confidential unless the employee waives confidentiality in writing.

Auditing officials may take reasonable measures to protect employees who reasonably believe they may be subject to bodily harm for reporting improper government action.

(f) The following remedies are available to employees subjected to adverse actions for reporting improper government action:

(1) Auditing officials may reinstate, reimburse for lost wages or expenses incurred, promote, or provide some other form of restitution.

(2) In instances where an auditing official determines that restitution will not suffice, the auditing official may make his or her investigation findings available for the purposes of aiding in that employee or the employee's attorney's effort to make the employee whole.

(g) A person who engages in prohibited retaliatory action under subsection (a) is subject to the following penalties: a fine of no less than $500 and no more than $5,000, suspension without pay, demotion, discharge, civil or criminal prosecution, or any combination of these penalties, as appropriate.

(h) Every employee shall receive a written summary or a complete copy of this Section upon commencement of employment and at least once each year of employment. At the same time, the employee shall also receive a copy of the written processes and procedures for reporting improper governmental actions from the applicable auditing official.

(i) As used in this Section:

"Auditing official" means any elected, appointed, or hired individual, by whatever name, in a unit of local government whose duties are similar to, but not limited to, receiving, registering, and investigating complaints and information concerning misconduct, inefficiency, and waste within the unit of local government; investigating the performance of officers, employees, functions, and programs; and promoting economy, efficiency, effectiveness and integrity in the administration of the programs and operations of the municipality. If a unit of local government does not have an "auditing official", the "auditing official" shall be a State's Attorney of the county in which the unit of local government is located within.

"Employee" means anyone employed by a unit of local government, whether in a permanent or temporary position, including full-time, part-time, and intermittent workers. "Employee" also includes members of appointed boards or commissions, whether or not paid. "Employee" also includes persons who have been terminated because of any report or complaint submitted under this Section.

"Improper governmental action" means any action by a unit of local government employee, an appointed member of a board, commission, or committee, or an elected official of the unit of local government that is undertaken in violation of a federal, State, or unit of local government law or rule; is an abuse of authority; violates the public's trust or expectation of his or her conduct; is of substantial and specific danger to the public's health or safety; or is a gross waste of public funds. The action need not be within the scope of the employee's, elected official's, board member's, commission member's, or committee member's official duties to be subject to a claim of "improper governmental action". "Improper governmental action" does not include a unit of local government personnel actions, including, but not limited to employee grievances, complaints, appointments, promotions, transfers, assignments, reassignments, reinstatements, restorations, reemployment, performance evaluations, reductions in pay, dismissals, suspensions, demotions, reprimands, or violations of collective bargaining agreements, except to the extent that the action amounts to retaliation.

"Retaliate", "retaliation", or "retaliatory action" means any adverse change in an employee's employment status or the terms and conditions of employment that results from an employee's protected activity under this Section. "Retaliatory action" includes, but is not limited to, denial of adequate staff to perform duties; frequent staff changes; frequent and undesirable office changes; refusal to assign meaningful work; unsubstantiated letters of reprimand or unsatisfactory performance evaluations; demotion; reduction in pay; denial of promotion; transfer or reassignment; suspension or dismissal; or other disciplinary action made because of an employee's protected activity under this Section.

Section 10-140. The Local Records Act is amended by changing Section 3b as follows:

(50 ILCS 205/3b)

Sec. 3b. Arrest records and reports.

(a) When an individual is arrested, the following information must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying:

(1) Information that identifies the individual, including the name, age, address, and photograph, when and if available.

(2) Information detailing any charges relating to the arrest.

(3) The time and location of the arrest.

(4) The name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency.

(5) If the individual is incarcerated, the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of any bail or bond~~.

(6) If the individual is incarcerated, the time and date that the individual was received, discharged, or transferred from the arresting agency's custody.

(b) The information required by this Section must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying as soon as practicable, but in no event shall the time period exceed 72 hours from the arrest. The information described in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a), however, may be withheld if it is determined that disclosure would:

(1) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency;

(2) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement or correctional personnel or any other person; or

(3) compromise the security of any correctional facility.

(c) For the purposes of this Section the term "news media" means personnel of a newspaper or other periodical issued at regular intervals whether in print or electronic format, a news service whether in print or electronic format, a radio station, a television station, a television network, a community antenna television service, or a person or corporation engaged in making news reels or other motion picture news for public showing.

(d) Each law enforcement or correctional agency may charge fees for arrest records, but in no instance may the fee exceed the actual cost of copying and reproduction. The fees may not include the cost of the labor used to reproduce the arrest record.

(e) The provisions of this Section do not supersede the confidentiality provisions for arrest records of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(f) All information, including photographs, made available under this Section is subject to the provisions of Section 2QQQ of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-555, eff. 1-1-14; 99-363, eff. 1-1-16.)

Section 10-141. The Local Records Act is amended by adding Section 25 as follows:

(50 ILCS 205/25 new)

Sec. 25. Police misconduct records. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all public records and nonpublic records related to complaints, investigations, and adjudications of police misconduct shall be permanently retained and may not be destroyed.

Section 10-143. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by changing Sections 6, 6.2, 7, and 10.17 and by adding Section 10.6 as follows:

(50 ILCS 705/6) (from Ch. 85, par. 506)

Sec. 6. Powers and duties of the Board; selection and certification of schools. The Board shall select and certify schools within the State of Illinois for the purpose of providing basic training for probationary police officers, probationary county corrections officers, and court security officers and of providing advanced or in-service training for permanent police officers or permanent county corrections officers, which schools may be either publicly or privately owned and operated. In addition, the Board has the following power and duties:

a. To require local governmental units to furnish such reports and information as the Board deems necessary to fully implement this Act.

b. To establish appropriate mandatory minimum standards relating to the training of probationary local law enforcement officers or probationary county corrections officers, and in-service training of permanent police officers.

c. To provide appropriate certification to those probationary officers who successfully complete the prescribed minimum standard basic training course.

d. To review and approve annual training curriculum for county sheriffs.

e. To review and approve applicants to ensure that no applicant is admitted to a certified academy unless the applicant is a person of good character and has not been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, a felony offense, any of the misdemeanors in Sections 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-17, 11-19, 12-2, 12-15, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 28-3, 29-1, 31-1, 31-6, 31-7, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2)(C) of Section 11-14.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or a crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony or a crime of moral turpitude. The Board may appoint investigators who shall enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

f. To establish statewide standards for minimum standards regarding regular mental health screenings for probationary and permanent police officers, ensuring that counseling sessions and screenings remain confidential.

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/6.2)

Sec. 6.2. Officer professional conduct database.

(a) All law enforcement agencies shall notify the Board of any final determination of willful violation of department or agency policy, official misconduct, or violation of law when:

(1) the officer is discharged or dismissed as a result of the violation; or

(2) the officer resigns during the course of an investigation and after the officer has been served notice that he or she is under investigation that is based on the commission of any ~~a Class 2 or greater~~ felony or sex offense.

The agency shall report to the Board within 30 days of a final decision of discharge or dismissal and final exhaustion of any appeal, or resignation, and shall provide information regarding the nature of the violation.

(b) Upon receiving notification from a law enforcement agency, the Board must notify the law enforcement officer of the report and his or her right to provide a statement regarding the reported violation.

(c) The Board shall maintain a database readily available to any chief administrative officer, or his or her designee, of a law enforcement agency or any State's Attorney that shall show each reported instance, including the name of the officer, the nature of the violation, reason for the final decision of discharge or dismissal, and any statement provided by the officer.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 705/7) (from Ch. 85, par. 507)

Sec. 7. Rules and standards for schools. The Board shall adopt rules and minimum standards for such schools which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The curriculum for probationary police officers which shall be offered by all certified schools shall include, but not be limited to, courses of procedural justice, arrest and use and control tactics, search and seizure, including temporary questioning, civil rights, human rights, human relations, cultural competency, including implicit bias and racial and ethnic sensitivity, criminal law, law of criminal procedure, constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, crisis intervention training, vehicle and traffic law including uniform and non-discriminatory enforcement of the Illinois Vehicle Code, traffic control and accident investigation, techniques of obtaining physical evidence, court testimonies, statements, reports, firearms training, training in the use of electronic control devices, including the psychological and physiological effects of the use of those devices on humans, first-aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation), training in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, handling of juvenile offenders, recognition of mental conditions and crises, including, but not limited to, the disease of addiction, which require immediate assistance and response and methods to safeguard and provide assistance to a person in need of mental treatment, recognition of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and self-neglect of adults with disabilities and older adults, as defined in Section 2 of the Adult Protective Services Act, crimes against the elderly, law of evidence, the hazards of high-speed police vehicle chases with an emphasis on alternatives to the high-speed chase, and physical training. The curriculum shall include specific training in techniques for immediate response to and investigation of cases of domestic violence and of sexual assault of adults and children, including cultural perceptions and common myths of sexual assault and sexual abuse as well as interview techniques that are age sensitive and are trauma informed, victim centered, and victim sensitive. The curriculum shall include training in techniques designed to promote effective communication at the initial contact with crime victims and ways to comprehensively explain to victims and witnesses their rights under the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and the Crime Victims Compensation Act. The curriculum shall also include training in effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by police officers that is consistent with Section 25 of the Illinois Mental Health First Aid Training Act in a peer setting, including recognizing signs and symptoms of work-related cumulative stress, issues that may lead to suicide, and solutions for intervention with peer support resources. The curriculum shall include a block of instruction addressing the mandatory reporting requirements under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. The curriculum shall also include a block of instruction aimed at identifying and interacting with persons with autism and other developmental or physical disabilities, reducing barriers to reporting crimes against persons with autism, and addressing the unique challenges presented by cases involving victims or witnesses with

autism and other developmental disabilities. The curriculum shall include training in the detection and investigation of all forms of human trafficking. The curriculum shall also include instruction in trauma-informed responses designed to ensure the physical safety and well-being of a child of an arrested parent or immediate family member; this instruction must include, but is not limited to: (1) understanding the trauma experienced by the child while maintaining the integrity of the arrest and safety of officers, suspects, and other involved individuals; (2) de-escalation tactics that would include the use of force when reasonably necessary; and (3) inquiring whether a child will require supervision and care. The curriculum for probationary police officers shall include: (1) at least 12 hours of hands-on, scenario-based role-playing; (2) at least 6 hours of instruction on use of force techniques, including the use of de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible; (3) specific training on officer safety techniques, including cover, concealment, and time; and (4) at least 6 hours of training focused on high-risk traffic stops. The curriculum for permanent police officers shall include, but not be limited to: (1) refresher and in-service training in any of the courses listed above in this subparagraph, (2) advanced courses in any of the subjects listed above in this subparagraph, (3) training for supervisory personnel, and (4) specialized training in subjects and fields to be selected by the board. The training in the use of electronic control devices shall be conducted for probationary police officers, including University police officers.

b. Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements and equipment requirements.

c. Minimum requirements for instructors.

d. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary police officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a local law enforcement officer for a participating local governmental agency. Those requirements shall include training in first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

e. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary county corrections officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a county corrections officer for a participating local governmental agency.

f. Minimum basic training requirements which a probationary court security officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a court security officer for a participating local governmental agency. The Board shall establish those training requirements which it considers appropriate for court security officers and shall certify schools to conduct that training.

A person hired to serve as a court security officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to his or her successful completion of the training course; (ii) attesting to his or her satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours that has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or (iii) attesting to the Board's determination that the training course is unnecessary because of the person's extensive prior law enforcement experience.

Individuals who currently serve as court security officers shall be deemed qualified to continue to serve in that capacity so long as they are certified as provided by this Act within 24 months of June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685). Failure to be so certified, absent a waiver from the Board, shall cause the officer to forfeit his or her position.

All individuals hired as court security officers on or after June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685) shall be certified within 12 months of the date of their hire, unless a waiver has been obtained by the Board, or they shall forfeit their positions.

The Sheriff's Merit Commission, if one exists, or the Sheriff's Office if there is no Sheriff's Merit Commission, shall maintain a list of all individuals who have filed applications to become court security officers and who meet the eligibility requirements established under this Act. Either the Sheriff's Merit Commission, or the Sheriff's Office if no Sheriff's Merit Commission exists, shall establish a schedule of reasonable intervals for verification of the applicants' qualifications under this Act and as established by the Board.

g. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a police officer must satisfactorily complete every 3 years. Those requirements shall include constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, procedural justice, civil rights, human rights, ~~mental health awareness and response, officer wellness,~~ reporting child abuse and neglect, and cultural competency , including implicit bias and racial and ethnic sensitivity.

h. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a police officer must satisfactorily complete at least annually. Those requirements shall include law updates, emergency medical response training and certification, crisis intervention training, and officer wellness and mental health ~~and use of force training which shall include scenario based training, or similar training approved by the Board~~.

i. Minimum in-service training requirements as set forth in Section 10.6.

(Source: P.A. 100-121, eff. 1-1-18; 100-247, eff. 1-1-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-910, eff. 1-1-19; 101-18, eff. 1-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-215, eff. 1-1-20; 101-224, eff. 8-9-19; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-564, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-10-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.6 new)

Sec. 10.6. Mandatory training to be completed every 3 years. The Board shall adopt rules and minimum standards for in-service training requirements as set forth in this Section. The training shall provide officers with knowledge of policies and laws regulating the use of force; equip officers with tactics and skills, including de-escalation techniques, to prevent or reduce the need to use force or, when force must be used, to use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances; and ensure appropriate supervision and accountability. The training shall consist of at least 30 hours of training every 3 years and shall include:

(1) At least 12 hours of hands-on, scenario-based role-playing.

(2) At least 6 hours of instruction on use of force techniques, including the use of de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible.

(3) Specific training on the law concerning stops, searches, and the use of force under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

(4) Specific training on officer safety techniques, including cover, concealment, and time.

(5) At least 6 hours of training focused on high-risk traffic stops.

(50 ILCS 705/10.17)

Sec. 10.17. Crisis intervention team training; mental health awareness training.

(a) The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall develop and approve a standard curriculum for certified training programs in crisis intervention of at least 40 hours addressing specialized policing responses to people with mental illnesses. The Board shall conduct Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training programs that train officers to identify signs and symptoms of mental illness, to de-escalate situations involving individuals who appear to have a mental illness, and connect that person in crisis to treatment. Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training programs shall be a collaboration between law enforcement professionals, mental health providers, families, and consumer advocates and must minimally include the following components: (1) basic information about mental illnesses and how to recognize them; (2) information about mental health laws and resources; (3) learning from family members of individuals with mental illness and their experiences; and (4) verbal de-escalation training and role-plays. Officers who have successfully completed this program shall be issued a certificate attesting to their attendance of a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training program.

(b) The Board shall create an introductory course incorporating adult learning models that provides law enforcement officers with an awareness of mental health issues including a history of the mental health system, types of mental health illness including signs and symptoms of mental illness and common treatments and medications, and the potential interactions law enforcement officers may have on a regular basis with these individuals, their families, and service providers including de-escalating a potential crisis situation. This course, in addition to other traditional learning settings, may be made available in an electronic format.

(Source: P.A. 99-261, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-247, eff. 1-1-18.)

Section 10-145. The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act is amended by changing Sections 10-15, 10-20, and 10-25 as follows:

(50 ILCS 706/10-15)

Sec. 10-15. Applicability.

(a) All ~~Any~~ law enforcement agencies must employ the use of ~~agency which employs the use of~~ officer-worn body cameras in accordance with ~~is subject to~~ the provisions of this Act, whether or not the agency receives or has received monies from the Law Enforcement Camera Grant Fund.

(b) All law enforcement agencies must implement the use of body cameras for all law enforcement officers, according to the following schedule:

(1) for municipalities and counties with populations of 500,000 or more, body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2022;

(2) for municipalities and counties with populations of 100,000 or more but under 500,000, body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2023;

(3) for municipalities and counties with populations of 50,000 or more but under 100,000, body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2024;

(4) for municipalities and counties under 50,000, body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2025; and

(5) for the Department of State Police, body cameras shall be implemented by January 1, 2025.

(c) A law enforcement agency's compliance with the requirements under this Section shall receive preference by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board in awarding grant funding under the Law Enforcement Camera Grant Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 706/10-20)

Sec. 10-20. Requirements.

(a) The Board shall develop basic guidelines for the use of officer-worn body cameras by law enforcement agencies. The guidelines developed by the Board shall be the basis for the written policy which must be adopted by each law enforcement agency which employs the use of officer-worn body cameras. The written policy adopted by the law enforcement agency must include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) Cameras must be equipped with pre-event recording, capable of recording at least the 30 seconds prior to camera activation, unless the officer-worn body camera was purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2015.

(2) Cameras must be capable of recording for a period of 10 hours or more, unless the officer-worn body camera was purchased and acquired by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2015.

(3) Cameras must be turned on at all times when the officer is in uniform and is responding to calls for service or engaged in any law enforcement-related encounter or activity, that occurs while the officer is on duty.

(A) If exigent circumstances exist which prevent the camera from being turned on, the camera must be turned on as soon as practicable.

(B) Officer-worn body cameras may be turned off when the officer is inside of a patrol car which is equipped with a functioning in-car camera; however, the officer must turn on the camera upon exiting the patrol vehicle for law enforcement-related encounters.

(C) Officer-worn body cameras may be turned off when the officer is inside a correctional facility which is equipped with a functioning camera system.

(4) Cameras must be turned off when:

(A) the victim of a crime requests that the camera be turned off, and unless impractical or impossible, that request is made on the recording;

(B) a witness of a crime or a community member who wishes to report a crime requests that the camera be turned off, and unless impractical or impossible that request is made on the recording; or

(C) the officer is interacting with a confidential informant used by the law enforcement agency.

However, an officer may continue to record or resume recording a victim or a witness, if exigent circumstances exist, or if the officer has reasonable articulable suspicion that a victim or witness, or confidential informant has committed or is in the process of committing a crime. Under these circumstances, and unless impractical or impossible, the officer must indicate on the recording the reason for continuing to record despite the request of the victim or witness.

(4.5) Cameras may be turned off when the officer is engaged in community caretaking functions. However, the camera must be turned on when the officer has reason to believe that the person on whose behalf the officer is performing a community caretaking function has committed or is in the process of committing a crime. If exigent circumstances exist which prevent the camera from being turned on, the camera must be turned on as soon as practicable.

(5) The officer must provide notice of recording to any person if the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and proof of notice must be evident in the recording. If exigent circumstances exist which prevent the officer from providing notice, notice must be provided as soon as practicable.

(6) (A) For the purposes of redaction, labeling, or duplicating recordings, access to camera recordings shall be restricted to only those personnel responsible for those purposes. The ~~recording officer and his or her~~ supervisor of the recording officer may access and review recordings prior to completing incident reports or other documentation, provided that the ~~officer or his or her~~ supervisor discloses that fact in the report or documentation.

(B) The recording officer's assigned field training officer may access and review recordings for training purposes. Any detective or investigator directly involved in the investigation of a matter may access and review recordings which pertain to that investigation but may not have access to delete or alter such recordings.

(7) Recordings made on officer-worn cameras must be retained by the law enforcement

agency or by the camera vendor used by the agency, on a recording medium for a period of 90 days.

(A) Under no circumstances shall any recording made with an officer-worn body camera be altered, erased, or destroyed prior to the expiration of the 90-day storage period.

(B) Following the 90-day storage period, any and all recordings made with an officer-worn body camera must be destroyed, unless any encounter captured on the recording has been flagged. An encounter is deemed to be flagged when:

(i) a formal or informal complaint has been filed;

(ii) the officer discharged his or her firearm or used force during the encounter;

(iii) death or great bodily harm occurred to any person in the recording;

(iv) the encounter resulted in a detention or an arrest, excluding traffic stops which resulted in only a minor traffic offense or business offense;

(v) the officer is the subject of an internal investigation or otherwise being investigated for possible misconduct;

(vi) the supervisor of the officer, prosecutor, defendant, or court determines that the encounter has evidentiary value in a criminal prosecution; or

(vii) the recording officer requests that the video be flagged for official purposes related to his or her official duties.

(C) Under no circumstances shall any recording made with an officer-worn body camera relating to a flagged encounter be altered or destroyed prior to 2 years after the recording was flagged. If the flagged recording was used in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, the recording shall not be destroyed except upon a final disposition and order from the court.

(8) Following the 90-day storage period, recordings may be retained if a supervisor at the law enforcement agency designates the recording for training purposes. If the recording is designated for training purposes, the recordings may be viewed by officers, in the presence of a supervisor or training instructor, for the purposes of instruction, training, or ensuring compliance with agency policies.

(9) Recordings shall not be used to discipline law enforcement officers unless:

(A) a formal or informal complaint of misconduct has been made;

(B) a use of force incident has occurred;

(C) the encounter on the recording could result in a formal investigation under the Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act; or

(D) as corroboration of other evidence of misconduct.

Nothing in this paragraph (9) shall be construed to limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from being subject to an action that does not amount to discipline.

(10) The law enforcement agency shall ensure proper care and maintenance of officer-worn body cameras. Upon becoming aware, officers must as soon as practical document and notify the appropriate supervisor of any technical difficulties, failures, or problems with the officer-worn body camera or associated equipment. Upon receiving notice, the appropriate supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to correct and repair any of the officer-worn body camera equipment.

(11) No officer may hinder or prohibit any person, not a law enforcement officer, from recording a law enforcement officer in the performance of his or her duties in a public place or when the officer has no reasonable expectation of privacy. The law enforcement agency's written policy shall indicate the potential criminal penalties, as well as any departmental discipline, which may result from unlawful confiscation or destruction of the recording medium of a person who is not a law enforcement officer. However, an officer may take reasonable action to maintain safety and control, secure crime scenes and accident sites, protect the integrity and confidentiality of investigations, and protect the public safety and order.

(b) Recordings made with the use of an officer-worn body camera are not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, except that:

(1) if the subject of the encounter has a reasonable expectation of privacy, at the time of the recording, any recording which is flagged, due to the filing of a complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of force, arrest or detention, or resulting death or bodily harm, shall be disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act if:

(A) the subject of the encounter captured on the recording is a victim or witness; and

(B) the law enforcement agency obtains written permission of the subject or the subject's legal representative;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), any recording which is

flagged due to the filing of a complaint, discharge of a firearm, use of force, arrest or detention, or resulting death or bodily harm shall be disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act; and

(3) upon request, the law enforcement agency shall disclose, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, the recording to the subject of the encounter captured on the recording or to the subject's attorney, or the officer or his or her legal representative.

For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), the subject of the encounter does not have a reasonable expectation of privacy if the subject was arrested as a result of the encounter. For purposes of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), "witness" does not include a person who is a victim or who was arrested as a result of the encounter.

Only recordings or portions of recordings responsive to the request shall be available for inspection or reproduction. Any recording disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act shall be redacted to remove identification of any person that appears on the recording and is not the officer, a subject of the encounter, or directly involved in the encounter. Nothing in this subsection (b) shall require the disclosure of any recording or portion of any recording which would be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall limit access to a camera recording for the purposes of complying with Supreme Court rules or the rules of evidence.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(50 ILCS 706/10-25)

Sec. 10-25. Reporting.

(a) Each law enforcement agency ~~which employs the use of officer-worn body cameras~~ must provide an annual report on the use of officer-worn body cameras to the Board, on or before May 1 of the year. The report shall include:

(1) a brief overview of the makeup of the agency, including the number of officers utilizing officer-worn body cameras;

(2) the number of officer-worn body cameras utilized by the law enforcement agency;

(3) any technical issues with the equipment and how those issues were remedied;

(4) a brief description of the review process used by supervisors within the law enforcement agency;

(5) for each recording used in prosecutions of conservation, criminal, or traffic offenses or municipal ordinance violations:

(A) the time, date, location, and precinct of the incident;

(B) the offense charged and the date charges were filed; and

(6) any other information relevant to the administration of the program.

(b) On or before July 30 of each year, the Board must analyze the law enforcement agency reports and provide an annual report to the General Assembly and the Governor.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

Section 10-147. The Uniform Crime Reporting Act is amended by changing Sections 5-10, 5-12, and 5-20 and by adding Section 5-11 as follows:

(50 ILCS 709/5-10)

Sec. 5-10. Central repository of crime statistics. The Department of State Police shall be a central repository and custodian of crime statistics for the State and shall have all the power necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the power to demand and receive cooperation in the submission of crime statistics from all law enforcement agencies. All data and information provided to the Department under this Act must be provided in a manner and form prescribed by the Department. On an annual basis, the Department shall make available compilations of crime statistics and monthly reporting required to be reported by each law enforcement agency.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 709/5-11 new)

Sec. 5-11. FBI National Use of Force Database.The Department shall participate in and regularly submit use of force information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Use of Force Database. Within 90 days of the effective date of this amendatory act, the Department shall promulgate rules outlining the use of force information required for submission to the Database, which shall be submitted monthly by law enforcement agencies under Section 5-12.

(50 ILCS 709/5-12)

Sec. 5-12. Monthly reporting. All law enforcement agencies shall submit to the Department of State Police on a monthly basis the following:

(1) beginning January 1, 2016, a report on any arrest-related death that shall include information regarding the deceased, the officer, any weapon used by the officer or the deceased, and the circumstances of the incident. The Department shall submit on a quarterly basis all information collected under this paragraph (1) to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, contingent upon updated federal guidelines regarding the Uniform Crime Reporting Program;

(2) beginning January 1, 2017, a report on any instance when a law enforcement officer discharges his or her firearm causing a non-fatal injury to a person, during the performance of his or her official duties or in the line of duty;

(3) a report of incident-based information on hate crimes including information describing the offense, location of the offense, type of victim, offender, and bias motivation. If no hate crime incidents occurred during a reporting month, the law enforcement agency must submit a no incident record, as required by the Department;

(4) a report on any incident of an alleged commission of a domestic crime, that shall include information regarding the victim, offender, date and time of the incident, any injury inflicted, any weapons involved in the commission of the offense, and the relationship between the victim and the offender;

(5) data on an index of offenses selected by the Department based on the seriousness of the offense, frequency of occurrence of the offense, and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement. The data shall include the number of index crime offenses committed and number of associated arrests; ~~and~~

(6) data on offenses and incidents reported by schools to local law enforcement. The data shall include offenses defined as an attack against school personnel, intimidation offenses, drug incidents, and incidents involving weapons; ~~.~~

(7) beginning on July 1, 2021, a report on any incident where a law enforcement officer was dispatched to deal with a person experiencing a mental health crisis or incident. The report shall include the number of incidents, the level of law enforcement response and the outcome of each incident;

(8) beginning on July 1, 2021, a report on use of force, including any action that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of a person or the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The report shall include information required by the Department, pursuant to Section 5-11 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 709/5-20)

Sec. 5-20. Reporting compliance. The Department of State Police shall annually report to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board and the Department of Revenue any law enforcement agency not in compliance with the reporting requirements under this Act. A law enforcement agency's compliance with the reporting requirements under this Act shall be a factor considered by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board in awarding grant funding under the Law Enforcement Camera Grant Act, with preference to law enforcement agencies which are in compliance with reporting requirements under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16.)

Section 10-150. The Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act is amended by changing Sections 3.2, 3.4, and 3.8 as follows:

(50 ILCS 725/3.2) (from Ch. 85, par. 2555)

Sec. 3.2. No officer shall be subjected to interrogation without first being informed in writing of the nature of the investigation. ~~If an administrative proceeding is instituted, the officer shall be informed beforehand of the names of all complainants.~~ The information shall be sufficient as to reasonably apprise the officer of the nature of the investigation.

(Source: P.A. 83-981.)

(50 ILCS 725/3.4) (from Ch. 85, par. 2557)

Sec. 3.4. The officer under investigation shall be informed in writing of the ~~name, rank and unit or command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the~~ interrogators~~,~~ and all persons who will be present on the behalf of the employer during any interrogation except at a public administrative proceeding. The officer under investigation shall inform the employer of any person who will be present on his or her behalf during any interrogation except at a public administrative hearing.

(Source: P.A. 94-344, eff. 1-1-06.)

(50 ILCS 725/3.8) (from Ch. 85, par. 2561)

Sec. 3.8. Admissions; counsel; verified complaint.

(a) No officer shall be interrogated without first being advised in writing that admissions made in the course of the interrogation may be used as evidence of misconduct or as the basis for charges seeking

suspension, removal, or discharge; and without first being advised in writing that he or she has the right to counsel of his or her choosing who may be present to advise him or her at any stage of any interrogation.

(b) It shall not be a requirement for a person ~~Anyone~~ filing a complaint against a sworn peace officer to ~~must~~ have the complaint supported by a sworn affidavit or any other legal documentation. This ban on an affidavit requirement shall apply to any collective bargaining agreements entered after the effective date of this provision. ~~Any complaint, having been supported by a sworn affidavit, and having been found, in total or in part, to contain knowingly false material information, shall be presented to the appropriate State's Attorney for a determination of prosecution.~~

(Source: P.A. 97-472, eff. 8-22-11.)

(50 ILCS 725/6 rep.)

Section 10-151. The Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act is amended by repealing Section 6.

Section 10-155. The Police and Community Relations Improvement Act is amended by adding Section 1-35 as follows:

(50 ILCS 727/1-35 new)

Sec. 1-35. Anonymous complaint policy.

(a)Any person may file notice of an anonymous complaint to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board of any conduct the person believes a law enforcement officer has committed as described in subsection (b) of Section 6.3 of the Illinois Police Training Act. Notwithstanding any other provision in state law or any collective bargaining agreement, the Board shall accept notice and investigate any allegations from individuals who remain anonymous.

(b)The Board shall complete a preliminary review of the allegations to determine whether further investigation is warranted. During the preliminary review, the Board will take all reasonable steps to discover any and all objective verifiable evidence relevant to the alleged violation through the identification, retention, review, and analysis of all available evidence, including, but not limited to: all time-sensitive evidence, audio and video evidence, physical evidence, arrest reports, photographic evidence, GPS records, computer data, lab reports, medical documents, and witness interviews. All reasonable steps will be taken to preserve relevant evidence identified during the preliminary investigation.

(c)If the Board determines that for an anonymous notice there is objective verifiable evidence to support the allegation or allegations, the Board shall complete a sworn affidavit override to comply with subsection (b) of Section 3.8 of the Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act. The sworn affidavit override shall be specified on a form to be determined by the Board, including what evidence has been reviewed and, in reliance upon that evidence, it shall be affirmed that it is necessary and appropriate for the investigation to continue. It shall forward that form and the alleged violation in accordance with subsection (f) of Section 6.3 of the Illinois Police Training Act.

Section 10-160. The Counties Code is amended by changing Sections 4-5001, 4-12001, and 4-12001.1 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/4-5001) (from Ch. 34, par. 4-5001)

Sec. 4-5001. Sheriffs; counties of first and second class. The fees of sheriffs in counties of the first and second class, except when increased by county ordinance under this Section, shall be as follows:

For serving or attempting to serve summons on each defendant in each county, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve an order or judgment granting injunctive relief in each county, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve each garnishee in each county, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve an order for replevin in each county, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve an order for attachment on each defendant in each county, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve a warrant of arrest, $8, to be paid upon conviction.

For returning a defendant from outside the State of Illinois, upon conviction, the court shall assess, as court costs, the cost of returning a defendant to the jurisdiction.

~~For taking special bail, $1 in each county.~~

For serving or attempting to serve a subpoena on each witness, in each county, $10.

For advertising property for sale, $5.

For returning each process, in each county, $5.

Mileage for each mile of necessary travel to serve any such process as Stated above, calculating from the place of holding court to the place of residence of the defendant, or witness, 50¢ each way.

For summoning each juror, $3 with 30¢ mileage each way in all counties.

For serving or attempting to serve notice of judgments or levying to enforce a judgment, $3 with 50¢ mileage each way in all counties.

For taking possession of and removing property levied on, the officer shall be allowed to tax the actual cost of such possession or removal.

For feeding each prisoner, such compensation to cover the actual cost as may be fixed by the county board, but such compensation shall not be considered a part of the fees of the office.

For attending before a court with prisoner, on an order for habeas corpus, in each county, $10 per day.

For attending before a court with a prisoner in any criminal proceeding, in each county, $10 per day.

For each mile of necessary travel in taking such prisoner before the court as stated above, 15¢ a mile each way.

For serving or attempting to serve an order or judgment for the possession of real estate in an action of ejectment or in any other action, or for restitution in an eviction action without aid, $10 and when aid is necessary, the sheriff shall be allowed to tax in addition the actual costs thereof, and for each mile of necessary travel, 50¢ each way.

For executing and acknowledging a deed of sale of real estate, in counties of first class, $4; second class, $4.

For preparing, executing and acknowledging a deed on redemption from a court sale of real estate in counties of first class, $5; second class, $5.

For making certificates of sale, and making and filing duplicate, in counties of first class, $3; in counties of the second class, $3.

For making certificate of redemption, $3.

For certificate of levy and filing, $3, and the fee for recording shall be advanced by the judgment creditor and charged as costs.

For taking all civil bonds on legal process ~~, civil and criminal,~~ in counties of first class, $1; in second class, $1.

For executing copies in criminal cases, $4 and mileage for each mile of necessary travel, 20¢ each way.

For executing requisitions from other states, $5.

For conveying each prisoner from the prisoner's own county to the jail of another county, or from another county to the jail of the prisoner's county, per mile, for going, only, 30¢.

For conveying persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls and Reception Centers, the following fees, payable out of the State treasury. For each person who is conveyed, 35¢ per mile in going only to the penitentiary, reformatory, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls and Reception Centers, from the place of conviction.

The fees provided for transporting persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls and Reception Centers shall be paid for each trip so made. Mileage as used in this Section means the shortest practical route, between the place from which the person is to be transported, to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls and Reception Centers and all fees per mile shall be computed on such basis.

For conveying any person to or from any of the charitable institutions of the State, when properly committed by competent authority, when one person is conveyed, 35¢ per mile; when two persons are conveyed at the same time, 35¢ per mile for the first person and 20¢ per mile for the second person; and 10¢ per mile for each additional person.

For conveying a person from the penitentiary to the county jail when required by law, 35¢ per mile.

For attending Supreme Court, $10 per day.

In addition to the above fees there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee of $600 for the sale of real estate which is made by virtue of any judgment of a court, except that in the case of a sale of unimproved real estate which sells for $10,000 or less, the fee shall be $150. In addition to this fee and all other fees provided by this Section, there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee in accordance with the following schedule for the sale of personal estate which is made by virtue of any judgment of a court:

For judgments up to $1,000, $75;

For judgments from $1,001 to $15,000, $150;

For judgments over $15,000, $300.

The foregoing fees allowed by this Section are the maximum fees that may be collected from any officer, agency, department or other instrumentality of the State. The county board may, however, by ordinance, increase the fees allowed by this Section and collect those increased fees from all persons and entities other than officers, agencies, departments and other instrumentalities of the State if the increase is justified by an acceptable cost study showing that the fees allowed by this Section are not sufficient to cover the costs of providing the service. A statement of the costs of providing each service, program and activity shall be prepared by the county board. All supporting documents shall be public records and subject to

public examination and audit. All direct and indirect costs, as defined in the United States Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87, may be included in the determination of the costs of each service, program and activity.

In all cases where the judgment is settled by the parties, replevied, stopped by injunction or paid, or where the property levied upon is not actually sold, the sheriff shall be allowed his fee for levying and mileage, together with half the fee for all money collected by him which he would be entitled to if the same was made by sale to enforce the judgment. In no case shall the fee exceed the amount of money arising from the sale.

The fee requirements of this Section do not apply to police departments or other law enforcement agencies. For the purposes of this Section, "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the State or unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws.

(Source: P.A. 100-173, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(55 ILCS 5/4-12001) (from Ch. 34, par. 4-12001)

Sec. 4-12001. Fees of sheriff in third class counties. The officers herein named, in counties of the third class, shall be entitled to receive the fees herein specified, for the services mentioned and such other fees as may be provided by law for such other services not herein designated.

Fees for Sheriff

For serving or attempting to serve any summons on each defendant, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve each alias summons or other process mileage will be charged as hereinafter provided when the address for service differs from the address for service on the original summons or other process.

For serving or attempting to serve all other process, on each defendant, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve a subpoena on each witness, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve each warrant, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve each garnishee, $35.

For summoning each juror, $10.

For serving or attempting to serve each order or judgment for replevin, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve an order for attachment, on each defendant, $35.

For serving or attempting to serve an order or judgment for the possession of real estate in an action of ejectment or in any other action, or for restitution in an eviction action, without aid, $35, and when aid is necessary, the sheriff shall be allowed to tax in addition the actual costs thereof.

For serving or attempting to serve notice of judgment, $35.

For levying to satisfy an order in an action for attachment, $25.

For executing order of court to seize personal property, $25.

For making certificate of levy on real estate and filing or recording same, $8, and the fee for filing or recording shall be advanced by the plaintiff in attachment or by the judgment creditor and taxed as costs. For taking possession of or removing property levied on, the sheriff shall be allowed to tax the necessary actual costs of such possession or removal.

For advertising property for sale, $20.

For making certificate of sale and making and filing duplicate for record, $15, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by the judgment creditor and taxed as costs.

For preparing, executing and acknowledging deed on redemption from a court sale of real estate, $15; for preparing, executing and acknowledging all other deeds on sale of real estate, $10.

For making and filing certificate of redemption, $15, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by party making the redemption and taxed as costs.

For making and filing certificate of redemption from a court sale, $11, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by the party making the redemption and taxed as costs.

For taking all bonds on legal process, $10.

~~For taking special bail, $5.~~

For returning each process, $15.

Mileage for service or attempted service of all process is a $10 flat fee.

For attending before a court with a prisoner on an order for habeas corpus, $9 per day.

For executing requisitions from other States, $13.

For conveying each prisoner from the prisoner's county to the jail of another county, per mile for going only, 25¢.

For committing to or discharging each prisoner from jail, $3.

For feeding each prisoner, such compensation to cover actual costs as may be fixed by the county board, but such compensation shall not be considered a part of the fees of the office.

For committing each prisoner to jail under the laws of the United States, to be paid by the marshal or other person requiring his confinement, $3.

For feeding such prisoners per day, $3, to be paid by the marshal or other person requiring the prisoner's confinement.

For discharging such prisoners, $3.

For conveying persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, the following fees, payable out of the State Treasury. When one person is conveyed, 20¢ per mile in going to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital from the place of conviction; when 2 persons are conveyed at the same time, 20¢ per mile for the first and 15¢ per mile for the second person; when more than 2 persons are conveyed at the same time as Stated above, the sheriff shall be allowed 20¢ per mile for the first, 15¢ per mile for the second and 10¢ per mile for each additional person.

The fees provided for herein for transporting persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, shall be paid for each trip so made. Mileage as used in this Section means the shortest route on a hard surfaced road, (either State Bond Issue Route or Federal highways) or railroad, whichever is shorter, between the place from which the person is to be transported, to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, and all fees per mile shall be computed on such basis.

In addition to the above fees, there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee of $900 for the sale of real estate which shall be made by virtue of any judgment of a court. In addition to this fee and all other fees provided by this Section, there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee in accordance with the following schedule for the sale of personal estate which is made by virtue of any judgment of a court:

For judgments up to $1,000, $100;

For judgments over $1,000 to $15,000, $300;

For judgments over $15,000, $500.

In all cases where the judgment is settled by the parties, replevied, stopped by injunction or paid, or where the property levied upon is not actually sold, the sheriff shall be allowed the fee for levying and mileage, together with half the fee for all money collected by him or her which he or she would be entitled to if the same were made by sale in the enforcement of a judgment. In no case shall the fee exceed the amount of money arising from the sale.

The fee requirements of this Section do not apply to police departments or other law enforcement agencies. For the purposes of this Section, "law enforcement agency" means an agency of the State or unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances.

The fee requirements of this Section do not apply to units of local government or school districts.
(Source: P.A. 100-173, eff. 1-1-18.)

(55 ILCS 5/4-12001.1) (from Ch. 34, par. 4-12001.1)

Sec. 4-12001.1. Fees of sheriff in third class counties; local governments and school districts. The officers herein named, in counties of the third class, shall be entitled to receive the fees herein specified from all units of local government and school districts, for the services mentioned and such other fees as may be provided by law for such other services not herein designated.

Fees for Sheriff

For serving or attempting to serve any summons on each defendant, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve each alias summons or other process mileage will be charged as hereinafter provided when the address for service differs from the address for service on the original summons or other process.

For serving or attempting to serve all other process, on each defendant, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve a subpoena on each witness, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve each warrant, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve each garnishee, $25.

For summoning each juror, $4.

For serving or attempting to serve each order or judgment for replevin, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve an order for attachment, on each defendant, $25.

For serving or attempting to serve an order or judgment for the possession of real estate in an action of ejectment or in any other action, or for restitution in an eviction action, without aid, $9, and when aid is necessary, the sheriff shall be allowed to tax in addition the actual costs thereof.

For serving or attempting to serve notice of judgment, $25.

For levying to satisfy an order in an action for attachment, $25.

For executing order of court to seize personal property, $25.

For making certificate of levy on real estate and filing or recording same, $3, and the fee for filing or recording shall be advanced by the plaintiff in attachment or by the judgment creditor and taxed as costs. For taking possession of or removing property levied on, the sheriff shall be allowed to tax the necessary actual costs of such possession or removal.

For advertising property for sale, $3.

For making certificate of sale and making and filing duplicate for record, $3, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by the judgment creditor and taxed as costs.

For preparing, executing and acknowledging deed on redemption from a court sale of real estate, $6; for preparing, executing and acknowledging all other deeds on sale of real estate, $4.

For making and filing certificate of redemption, $3.50, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by party making the redemption and taxed as costs.

For making and filing certificate of redemption from a court sale, $4.50, and the fee for recording same shall be advanced by the party making the redemption and taxed as costs.

For taking all bonds on legal process, $2.

~~For taking special bail, $2.~~

For returning each process, $5.

Mileage for service or attempted service of all process is a $10 flat fee.

For attending before a court with a prisoner on an order for habeas corpus, $3.50 per day.

For executing requisitions from other States, $5.

For conveying each prisoner from the prisoner's county to the jail of another county, per mile for going only, 25¢.

For committing to or discharging each prisoner from jail, $1.

For feeding each prisoner, such compensation to cover actual costs as may be fixed by the county board, but such compensation shall not be considered a part of the fees of the office.

For committing each prisoner to jail under the laws of the United States, to be paid by the marshal or other person requiring his confinement, $1.

For feeding such prisoners per day, $1, to be paid by the marshal or other person requiring the prisoner's confinement.

For discharging such prisoners, $1.

For conveying persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, the following fees, payable out of the State Treasury. When one person is conveyed, 15¢ per mile in going to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital from the place of conviction; when 2 persons are conveyed at the same time, 15¢ per mile for the first and 10¢ per mile for the second person; when more than 2 persons are conveyed at the same time as stated above, the sheriff shall be allowed 15¢ per mile for the first, 10¢ per mile for the second and 5¢ per mile for each additional person.

The fees provided for herein for transporting persons to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, shall be paid for each trip so made. Mileage as used in this Section means the shortest route on a hard surfaced road, (either State Bond Issue Route or Federal highways) or railroad, whichever is shorter, between the place from which the person is to be transported, to the penitentiary, reformatories, Illinois State Training School for Boys, Illinois State Training School for Girls, Reception Centers and Illinois Security Hospital, and all fees per mile shall be computed on such basis.

In addition to the above fees, there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee of $600 for the sale of real estate which shall be made by virtue of any judgment of a court. In addition to this fee and all other fees provided by this Section, there shall be allowed to the sheriff a fee in accordance with the following schedule for the sale of personal estate which is made by virtue of any judgment of a court:

For judgments up to $1,000, $90;

For judgments over $1,000 to $15,000, $275;

For judgments over $15,000, $400.

In all cases where the judgment is settled by the parties, replevied, stopped by injunction or paid, or where the property levied upon is not actually sold, the sheriff shall be allowed the fee for levying and mileage, together with half the fee for all money collected by him or her which he or she would be entitled to if the same were made by sale in the enforcement of a judgment. In no case shall the fee exceed the amount of money arising from the sale.

All fees collected under Sections 4-12001 and 4-12001.1 must be used for public safety purposes only.

(Source: P.A. 100-173, eff. 1-1-18.)

Section 10-161. The Counties Code is amended by adding Section 3-6041 as follows:
(55 ILCS 5/3-6041 new)
Sec. 3-6041. Military equipment surplus program.
(a) For purposes of this Section:
"Bayonet" means a large knife designed to be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, shotgun, or long gun for the purpose of hand-to-hand combat.
"Grenade launcher" means a firearm or firearm accessory designed to launch small explosive projectiles.
"Military equipment surplus program" means any federal or State program allowing a law enforcement agency to obtain surplus military equipment including, but not limited to, any program organized under Section 1122 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160) or Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Pub. L. 104-201) or any program established under 10 U.S.C. 2576a.
"Tracked armored vehicle" means a vehicle that provides ballistic protection to its occupants and utilizes a tracked system installed of wheels for forward motion.
"Weaponized aircraft, vessel, or vehicle" means any aircraft, vessel, or vehicle with weapons installed.
(b) A sheriff's department shall not request or receive from any military equipment surplus program nor purchase or otherwise utilize the following equipment:
(1) tracked armored vehicles;
(2) weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles;
(3) firearms of .50-caliber or higher;
(4) ammunition of .50-caliber or higher;
(5) grenade launchers; or
(6) bayonets.
(c) A home rule county may not regulate the acquisition of equipment in a manner inconsistent with this Section. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule counties of powers and functions exercised by the State.
(d) If the sheriff requests property from a military equipment surplus program, the sheriff shall publish notice of the request on a publicly accessible website maintained by the sheriff or the county within 14 days after the request.

Section 10-165. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by adding Section 11-5.1-2 as follows:
(65 ILCS 5/11-5.1-2 new)
Sec. 11-5.1-2. Military equipment surplus program.
(a) For purposes of this Section:
"Bayonet" means large knives designed to be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, shotgun, or long gun for the purposes of hand-to-hand combat.
"Grenade launcher" means a firearm or firearm accessory designed to launch small explosive projectiles.
"Military equipment surplus program" means any federal or state program allowing a law enforcement agency to obtain surplus military equipment including, but not limit to, any program organized under Section 1122 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Pub. L. 103-160) or Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Pub. L. 104-201) or any program established by the United States Department of Defense under 10 U.S.C. 2576a.
"Tracked armored vehicle" means a vehicle that provides ballistic protection to its occupants and utilizes a tracked system installed of wheels for forward motion.
"Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles" means any aircraft, vessel, or vehicle with weapons installed.
(b) A police department shall not request or receive from any military equipment surplus program nor purchase or otherwise utilize the following equipment:
(1) tracked armored vehicles;
(2) weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles;
(3) firearms of .50-caliber or higher;
(4) ammunition of .50-caliber or higher;
(5) grenade launchers, grenades, or similar explosives; or
(6) bayonets.
(c) A home rule municipality may not regulate the acquisition of equipment in a manner inconsistent with this Section. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois

Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule municipalities of powers and functions exercised by the State.

(d) If a police department requests other property not prohibited from a military equipment surplus program, the police department shall publish notice of the request on a publicly accessible website maintained by the police department or the municipality within 14 days after the request.

(65 ILCS 5/1-2-12.1 rep.)

Section 10-170. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by repealing Section 1-2-12.1.

Section 10-175. The Campus Security Enhancement Act of 2008 is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(110 ILCS 12/15)

Sec. 15. Arrest reports.

(a) When an individual is arrested, the following information must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying:

(1) Information that identifies the individual, including the name, age, address, and photograph, when and if available.

(2) Information detailing any charges relating to the arrest.

(3) The time and location of the arrest.

(4) The name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency.

(5) If the individual is incarcerated, the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of any bail or bond~~.

(6) If the individual is incarcerated, the time and date that the individual was received, discharged, or transferred from the arresting agency's custody.

(b) The information required by this Section must be made available to the news media for inspection and copying as soon as practicable, but in no event shall the time period exceed 72 hours from the arrest. The information described in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a), however, may be withheld if it is determined that disclosure would:

(1) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency;

(2) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement or correctional personnel or any other person; or

(3) compromise the security of any correctional facility.

(c) For the purposes of this Section the term "news media" means personnel of a newspaper or other periodical issued at regular intervals whether in print or electronic format, a news service whether in print or electronic format, a radio station, a television station, a television network, a community antenna television service, or a person or corporation engaged in making news reels or other motion picture news for public showing.

(d) Each law enforcement or correctional agency may charge fees for arrest records, but in no instance may the fee exceed the actual cost of copying and reproduction. The fees may not include the cost of the labor used to reproduce the arrest record.

(e) The provisions of this Section do not supersede the confidentiality provisions for arrest records of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(Source: P.A. 91-309, eff. 7-29-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 92-335, eff. 8-10-01.)

Section 10-180. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by changing Sections 143.19, 143.19.1, and 205 as follows:

(215 ILCS 5/143.19) (from Ch. 73, par. 755.19)

Sec. 143.19. Cancellation of automobile insurance policy; grounds. After a policy of automobile insurance as defined in Section 143.13(a) has been effective for 60 days, or if such policy is a renewal policy, the insurer shall not exercise its option to cancel such policy except for one or more of the following reasons:

a. Nonpayment of premium;

b. The policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation;

c. Any insured violated any of the terms and conditions of the policy;

d. The named insured failed to disclose fully his motor vehicle accidents and moving traffic violations for the preceding 36 months if called for in the application;

e. Any insured made a false or fraudulent claim or knowingly aided or abetted another in the presentation of such a claim;

f. The named insured or any other operator who either resides in the same household or customarily operates an automobile insured under such policy:

1. has, within the 12 months prior to the notice of cancellation, had his driver's license under suspension or revocation;

2. is or becomes subject to epilepsy or heart attacks, and such individual does not produce a certificate from a physician testifying to his unqualified ability to operate a motor vehicle safely;

3. has an accident record, conviction record (criminal or traffic), physical, or mental condition which is such that his operation of an automobile might endanger the public safety;

4. has, within the 36 months prior to the notice of cancellation, been addicted to the use of narcotics or other drugs; or

5. has been convicted, or violated conditions of pretrial release ~~forfeited bail~~, during the 36 months immediately preceding the notice of cancellation, for any felony, criminal negligence resulting in death, homicide or assault arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle, operating a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition or while under the influence of drugs, being intoxicated while in, or about, an automobile or while having custody of an automobile, leaving the scene of an accident without stopping to report, theft or unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, making false statements in an application for an operator's or chauffeur's license or has been convicted or pretrial release has been revoked ~~forfeited bail~~ for 3 or more violations within the 12 months immediately preceding the notice of cancellation, of any law, ordinance, or regulation limiting the speed of motor vehicles or any of the provisions of the motor vehicle laws of any state, violation of which constitutes a misdemeanor, whether or not the violations were repetitions of the same offense or different offenses;

g. The insured automobile is:

1. so mechanically defective that its operation might endanger public safety;

2. used in carrying passengers for hire or compensation (the use of an automobile for a car pool shall not be considered use of an automobile for hire or compensation);

3. used in the business of transportation of flammables or explosives;

4. an authorized emergency vehicle;

5. changed in shape or condition during the policy period so as to increase the risk substantially; or

6. subject to an inspection law and has not been inspected or, if inspected, has failed to qualify.

Nothing in this Section shall apply to nonrenewal.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(215 ILCS 5/143.19.1) (from Ch. 73, par. 755.19.1)

Sec. 143.19.1. Limits on exercise of right of nonrenewal. After a policy of automobile insurance, as defined in Section 143.13, has been effective or renewed for 5 or more years, the company shall not exercise its right of non-renewal unless:

a. The policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; or

b. Any insured violated any of the terms and conditions of the policy; or

c. The named insured failed to disclose fully his motor vehicle accidents and moving traffic violations for the preceding 36 months, if such information is called for in the application; or

d. Any insured made a false or fraudulent claim or knowingly aided or abetted another in the presentation of such a claim; or

e. The named insured or any other operator who either resides in the same household or customarily operates an automobile insured under such a policy:

1. Has, within the 12 months prior to the notice of non-renewal had his drivers license under suspension or revocation; or

2. Is or becomes subject to epilepsy or heart attacks, and such individual does not produce a certificate from a physician testifying to his unqualified ability to operate a motor vehicle safely; or

3. Has an accident record, conviction record (criminal or traffic), or a physical or mental condition which is such that his operation of an automobile might endanger the public safety; or

4. Has, within the 36 months prior to the notice of non-renewal, been addicted to the use of narcotics or other drugs; or

5. Has been convicted or pretrial release has been revoked ~~forfeited bail~~, during the 36 months immediately preceding the notice of non-renewal, for any felony, criminal negligence resulting in death, homicide or assault arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle, operating a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition or while under the influence of drugs, being intoxicated while in or about an automobile or while having custody

of an automobile, leaving the scene of an accident without stopping to report, theft or unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, making false statements in an application for an operators or chauffeurs license, or has been convicted or pretrial release has been revoked ~~forfeited bail~~ for 3 or more violations within the 12 months immediately preceding the notice of non-renewal, of any law, ordinance or regulation limiting the speed of motor vehicles or any of the provisions of the motor vehicle laws of any state, violation of which constitutes a misdemeanor, whether or not the violations were repetitions of the same offense or different offenses; or

f. The insured automobile is:

1. So mechanically defective that its operation might endanger public safety; or

2. Used in carrying passengers for hire or compensation (the use of an automobile for a car pool shall not be considered use of an automobile for hire or compensation); or

3. Used in the business of transportation of flammables or explosives; or

4. An authorized emergency vehicle; or

5. Changed in shape or condition during the policy period so as to increase the risk substantially; or

6. Subject to an inspection law and it has not been inspected or, if inspected, has failed to qualify; or

g. The notice of the intention not to renew is mailed to the insured at least 60 days before the date of nonrenewal as provided in Section 143.17.

(Source: P.A. 89-669, eff. 1-1-97.)

(215 ILCS 5/205) (from Ch. 73, par. 817)

Sec. 205. Priority of distribution of general assets.

(1) The priorities of distribution of general assets from the company's estate is to be as follows:

(a) The costs and expenses of administration, including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) The reasonable expenses of the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, and the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association and of any similar organization in any other state, including overhead, salaries, and other general administrative expenses allocable to the receivership (administrative and claims handling expenses and expenses in connection with arrangements for ongoing coverage), but excluding expenses incurred in the performance of duties under Section 547 or similar duties under the statute governing a similar organization in another state. For property and casualty insurance guaranty associations that guaranty certain obligations of any member company as defined by Section 534.5, expenses shall include, but not be limited to, loss adjustment expenses, which shall include adjusting and other expenses and defense and cost containment expenses. The expenses of such property and casualty guaranty associations, including the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, shall be reimbursed as prescribed by Section 545, but shall be subordinate to all other costs and expenses of administration, including the expenses reimbursed pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph (a).

(ii) The expenses expressly approved or ratified by the Director as liquidator or rehabilitator, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) the actual and necessary costs of preserving or recovering the property of the insurer;

(2) reasonable compensation for all services rendered on behalf of the administrative supervisor or receiver;

(3) any necessary filing fees;

(4) the fees and mileage payable to witnesses;

(5) unsecured loans obtained by the receiver; and

(6) expenses approved by the conservator or rehabilitator of the insurer, if any, incurred in the course of the conservation or rehabilitation that are unpaid at the time of the entry of the order of liquidation.

Any unsecured loan falling under item (5) of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph (a) shall have priority over all other costs and expenses of administration, unless the lender agrees otherwise. Absent agreement to the contrary, all other costs and expenses of administration shall be shared on a pro-rata basis, except for the expenses of property and casualty guaranty associations, which shall have a lower priority pursuant to subparagraph (i) of this paragraph (a).

(b) Secured claims, including claims for taxes and debts due the federal or any state or local government, that are secured by liens perfected prior to the filing of the complaint.

(c) Claims for wages actually owing to employees for services rendered within 3 months

prior to the date of the filing of the complaint, not exceeding $1,000 to each employee unless there are claims due the federal government under paragraph (f), then the claims for wages shall have a priority of distribution immediately following that of federal claims under paragraph (f) and immediately preceding claims of general creditors under paragraph (g).

(d) Claims by policyholders, beneficiaries, and insureds, under insurance policies, annuity contracts, and funding agreements, liability claims against insureds covered under insurance policies and insurance contracts issued by the company, claims of obligees (and, subject to the discretion of the receiver, completion contractors) under surety bonds and surety undertakings (not to include ~~bail bonds,~~ mortgage or financial guaranty, or other forms of insurance offering protection against investment risk), claims by principals under surety bonds and surety undertakings for wrongful dissipation of collateral by the insurer or its agents, and claims incurred during any extension of coverage provided under subsection (5) of Section 193, and claims of the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and any similar organization in another state as prescribed in Section 545. For purposes of this Section, "funding agreement" means an agreement whereby an insurer authorized to write business under Class 1 of Section 4 of this Code may accept and accumulate funds and make one or more payments at future dates in amounts that are not based upon mortality or morbidity contingencies.

(e) Claims by policyholders, beneficiaries, and insureds, the allowed values of which were determined by estimation under paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of Section 209.

(f) Any other claims due the federal government.

(g) All other claims of general creditors not falling within any other priority under this Section including claims for taxes and debts due any state or local government which are not secured claims and claims for attorneys' fees incurred by the company in contesting its conservation, rehabilitation, or liquidation.

(h) Claims of guaranty fund certificate holders, guaranty capital shareholders, capital note holders, and surplus note holders.

(i) Proprietary claims of shareholders, members, or other owners.

Every claim under a written agreement, statute, or rule providing that the assets in a separate account are not chargeable with the liabilities arising out of any other business of the insurer shall be satisfied out of the funded assets in the separate account equal to, but not to exceed, the reserves maintained in the separate account under the separate account agreement, and to the extent, if any, the claim is not fully discharged thereby, the remainder of the claim shall be treated as a priority level (d) claim under paragraph (d) of this subsection to the extent that reserves have been established in the insurer's general account pursuant to statute, rule, or the separate account agreement.

For purposes of this provision, "separate account policies, contracts, or agreements" means any policies, contracts, or agreements that provide for separate accounts as contemplated by Section 245.21.

To the extent that any assets of an insurer, other than those assets properly allocated to and maintained in a separate account, have been used to fund or pay any expenses, taxes, or policyholder benefits that are attributable to a separate account policy, contract, or agreement that should have been paid by a separate account prior to the commencement of receivership proceedings, then upon the commencement of receivership proceedings, the separate accounts that benefited from this payment or funding shall first be used to repay or reimburse the company's general assets or account for any unreimbursed net sums due at the commencement of receivership proceedings prior to the application of the separate account assets to the satisfaction of liabilities or the corresponding separate account policies, contracts, and agreements.

To the extent, if any, reserves or assets maintained in the separate account are in excess of the amounts needed to satisfy claims under the separate account contracts, the excess shall be treated as part of the general assets of the insurer's estate.

(2) Within 120 days after the issuance of an Order of Liquidation with a finding of insolvency against a domestic company, the Director shall make application to the court requesting authority to disburse funds to the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and similar organizations in other states from time to time out of the company's marshaled assets as funds become available in amounts equal to disbursements made by the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and similar organizations in other states for covered claims obligations on the presentation of evidence that such disbursements have been made by the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and similar organizations in other states.

The Director shall establish procedures for the ratable allocation and distribution of disbursements to the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and similar organizations in other states. In determining the amounts available for disbursement, the Director shall reserve sufficient assets for the payment of the expenses of administration described in paragraph (1)(a) of this Section. All funds available for disbursement after the establishment of the prescribed reserve shall be promptly distributed. As a condition to receipt of funds in reimbursement of covered claims obligations, the Director shall secure from the Illinois Insurance Guaranty Fund, the Illinois Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, the Illinois Health Maintenance Organization Guaranty Association, and each similar organization in other states, an agreement to return to the Director on demand funds previously received as may be required to pay claims of secured creditors and claims falling within the priorities established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (1) of this Section in accordance with such priorities.

(3) The changes made in this Section by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly apply to all liquidation, rehabilitation, or conservation proceedings that are pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly and to all future liquidation, rehabilitation, or conservation proceedings.

(4) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 100-410, eff. 8-25-17.)

Section 10-185. The Illinois Gambling Act is amended by changing Section 5.1 as follows:

(230 ILCS 10/5.1) (from Ch. 120, par. 2405.1)

Sec. 5.1. Disclosure of records.

(a) Notwithstanding any applicable statutory provision to the contrary, the Board shall, on written request from any person, provide information furnished by an applicant or licensee concerning the applicant or licensee, his products, services or gambling enterprises and his business holdings, as follows:

(1) The name, business address and business telephone number of any applicant or licensee.

(2) An identification of any applicant or licensee including, if an applicant or licensee is not an individual, the names and addresses of all stockholders and directors, if the entity is a corporation; the names and addresses of all members, if the entity is a limited liability company; the names and addresses of all partners, both general and limited, if the entity is a partnership; and the names and addresses of all beneficiaries, if the entity is a trust. If an applicant or licensee has a pending registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, only the names of those persons or entities holding interest of 5% or more must be provided.

(3) An identification of any business, including, if applicable, the state of incorporation or registration, in which an applicant or licensee or an applicant's or licensee's spouse or children has an equity interest of more than 1%. If an applicant or licensee is a corporation, partnership or other business entity, the applicant or licensee shall identify any other corporation, partnership or business entity in which it has an equity interest of 1% or more, including, if applicable, the state of incorporation or registration. This information need not be provided by a corporation, partnership or other business entity that has a pending registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(4) Whether an applicant or licensee has been indicted, convicted, pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, or <u>pretrial release has been revoked</u> ~~forfeited bail~~ concerning any criminal offense under the laws of any jurisdiction, either felony or misdemeanor (except for traffic violations), including the date, the name and location of the court, arresting agency and prosecuting agency, the case number, the offense, the disposition and the location and length of incarceration.

(5) Whether an applicant or licensee has had any license or certificate issued by a licensing authority in Illinois or any other jurisdiction denied, restricted, suspended, revoked or not renewed and a statement describing the facts and circumstances concerning the denial, restriction, suspension, revocation or non-renewal, including the licensing authority, the date each such action was taken, and the reason for each such action.

(6) Whether an applicant or licensee has ever filed or had filed against it a proceeding in bankruptcy or has ever been involved in any formal process to adjust, defer, suspend or otherwise work out the payment of any debt including the date of filing, the name and location of the court, the case and number of the disposition.

(7) Whether an applicant or licensee has filed, or been served with a complaint or other

notice filed with any public body, regarding the delinquency in the payment of, or a dispute over the filings concerning the payment of, any tax required under federal, State or local law, including the amount, type of tax, the taxing agency and time periods involved.

(8) A statement listing the names and titles of all public officials or officers of any unit of government, and relatives of said public officials or officers who, directly or indirectly, own any financial interest in, have any beneficial interest in, are the creditors of or hold any debt instrument issued by, or hold or have any interest in any contractual or service relationship with, an applicant or licensee.

(9) Whether an applicant or licensee has made, directly or indirectly, any political contribution, or any loans, donations or other payments, to any candidate or office holder, within 5 years from the date of filing the application, including the amount and the method of payment.

(10) The name and business telephone number of the counsel representing an applicant or licensee in matters before the Board.

(11) A description of any proposed or approved gambling operation, including the type of boat, home dock, or casino or gaming location, expected economic benefit to the community, anticipated or actual number of employees, any statement from an applicant or licensee regarding compliance with federal and State affirmative action guidelines, projected or actual admissions and projected or actual adjusted gross gaming receipts.

(12) A description of the product or service to be supplied by an applicant for a supplier's license.

(b) Notwithstanding any applicable statutory provision to the contrary, the Board shall, on written request from any person, also provide the following information:

(1) The amount of the wagering tax and admission tax paid daily to the State of Illinois by the holder of an owner's license.

(2) Whenever the Board finds an applicant for an owner's license unsuitable for licensing, a copy of the written letter outlining the reasons for the denial.

(3) Whenever the Board has refused to grant leave for an applicant to withdraw his application, a copy of the letter outlining the reasons for the refusal.

(c) Subject to the above provisions, the Board shall not disclose any information which would be barred by:

(1) Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act; or

(2) The statutes, rules, regulations or intergovernmental agreements of any jurisdiction.

(d) The Board may assess fees for the copying of information in accordance with Section 6 of the Freedom of Information Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19.)

Section 10-187. The Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act is amended by changing Section 7.5 as follows:

(410 ILCS 70/7.5)

Sec. 7.5. Prohibition on billing sexual assault survivors directly for certain services; written notice; billing protocols.

(a) A hospital, approved pediatric health care facility, health care professional, ambulance provider, laboratory, or pharmacy furnishing medical forensic services, transportation, follow-up healthcare, or medication to a sexual assault survivor shall not:

(1) charge or submit a bill for any portion of the costs of the services, transportation, or medications to the sexual assault survivor, including any insurance deductible, co-pay, co-insurance, denial of claim by an insurer, spenddown, or any other out-of-pocket expense;

(2) communicate with, harass, or intimidate the sexual assault survivor for payment of services, including, but not limited to, repeatedly calling or writing to the sexual assault survivor and threatening to refer the matter to a debt collection agency or to an attorney for collection, enforcement, or filing of other process;

(3) refer a bill to a collection agency or attorney for collection action against the sexual assault survivor;

(4) contact or distribute information to affect the sexual assault survivor's credit rating; or

(5) take any other action adverse to the sexual assault survivor or his or her family on account of providing services to the sexual assault survivor.

(b) Nothing in this Section precludes a hospital, health care provider, ambulance provider, laboratory, or pharmacy from billing the sexual assault survivor or any applicable health insurance or coverage for inpatient services.

(c) Every hospital and approved pediatric health care facility providing treatment services to sexual assault survivors in accordance with a plan approved under Section 2 of this Act shall provide a written notice to a sexual assault survivor. The written notice must include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) a statement that the sexual assault survivor should not be directly billed by any ambulance provider providing transportation services, or by any hospital, approved pediatric health care facility, health care professional, laboratory, or pharmacy for the services the sexual assault survivor received as an outpatient at the hospital or approved pediatric health care facility;

(2) a statement that a sexual assault survivor who is admitted to a hospital may be billed for inpatient services provided by a hospital, health care professional, laboratory, or pharmacy;

(3) a statement that prior to leaving the hospital or approved pediatric health care facility, the hospital or approved pediatric health care facility will give the sexual assault survivor a sexual assault services voucher for follow-up healthcare if the sexual assault survivor is eligible to receive a sexual assault services voucher;

(4) the definition of "follow-up healthcare" as set forth in Section 1a of this Act;

(5) a phone number the sexual assault survivor may call should the sexual assault survivor receive a bill from the hospital or approved pediatric health care facility for medical forensic services;

(6) the toll-free phone number of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General, ~~Crime Victim Services Division,~~ which the sexual assault survivor may call should the sexual assault survivor receive a bill from an ambulance provider, approved pediatric health care facility, a health care professional, a laboratory, or a pharmacy.

This subsection (c) shall not apply to hospitals that provide transfer services as defined under Section 1a of this Act.

(d) Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, every health care professional, except for those employed by a hospital or hospital affiliate, as defined in the Hospital Licensing Act, or those employed by a hospital operated under the University of Illinois Hospital Act, who bills separately for medical or forensic services must develop a billing protocol that ensures that no survivor of sexual assault will be sent a bill for any medical forensic services and submit the billing protocol to the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Attorney General for approval. Within 60 days after the commencement of the provision of medical forensic services, every health care professional, except for those employed by a hospital or hospital affiliate, as defined in the Hospital Licensing Act, or those employed by a hospital operated under the University of Illinois Hospital Act, who bills separately for medical or forensic services must develop a billing protocol that ensures that no survivor of sexual assault is sent a bill for any medical forensic services and submit the billing protocol to the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the Office of the~~ Attorney General for approval. Health care professionals who bill as a legal entity may submit a single billing protocol for the billing entity.

Within 60 days after the Department's approval of a treatment plan, an approved pediatric health care facility and any health care professional employed by an approved pediatric health care facility must develop a billing protocol that ensures that no survivor of sexual assault is sent a bill for any medical forensic services and submit the billing protocol to the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Attorney General for approval.

The billing protocol must include at a minimum:

(1) a description of training for persons who prepare bills for medical and forensic services;

(2) a written acknowledgement signed by a person who has completed the training that the person will not bill survivors of sexual assault;

(3) prohibitions on submitting any bill for any portion of medical forensic services provided to a survivor of sexual assault to a collection agency;

(4) prohibitions on taking any action that would adversely affect the credit of the survivor of sexual assault;

(5) the termination of all collection activities if the protocol is violated; and

(6) the actions to be taken if a bill is sent to a collection agency or the failure to pay is reported to any credit reporting agency.

The ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Attorney General may provide a sample acceptable billing protocol upon request.

The Office of the Attorney General shall approve a proposed protocol if it finds that the implementation of the protocol would result in no survivor of sexual assault being billed or sent a bill for medical forensic services.

If the Office of the Attorney General determines that implementation of the protocol could result in the billing of a survivor of sexual assault for medical forensic services, the Office of the Attorney General shall provide the health care professional or approved pediatric health care facility with a written statement of the deficiencies in the protocol. The health care professional or approved pediatric health care facility shall have 30 days to submit a revised billing protocol addressing the deficiencies to the Office of the Attorney General. The health care professional or approved pediatric health care facility shall implement the protocol upon approval by the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Attorney General.

The health care professional or approved pediatric health care facility shall submit any proposed revision to or modification of an approved billing protocol to the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Attorney General for approval. The health care professional or approved pediatric health care facility shall implement the revised or modified billing protocol upon approval by the ~~Crime Victim Services Division of the~~ Office of the Illinois Attorney General.

(e) This Section is effective on and after July 1, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 100-775, eff. 1-1-19; 101-634, eff. 6-5-20.)

Section 10-190. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 6-204, 6-206, 6-308, 6-500, 6-601, and 16-103 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/6-204) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-204)

Sec. 6-204. When court to forward license and reports.

(a) For the purpose of providing to the Secretary of State the records essential to the performance of the Secretary's duties under this Code to cancel, revoke or suspend the driver's license and privilege to drive motor vehicles of certain minors and of persons found guilty of the criminal offenses or traffic violations which this Code recognizes as evidence relating to unfitness to safely operate motor vehicles, the following duties are imposed upon public officials:

(1) Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which this Code makes mandatory the cancellation or revocation of the driver's license or permit of such person by the Secretary of State, the judge of the court in which such conviction is had shall require the surrender to the clerk of the court of all driver's licenses or permits then held by the person so convicted, and the clerk of the court shall, within 5 days thereafter, forward the same, together with a report of such conviction, to the Secretary.

(2) Whenever any person is convicted of any offense under this Code or similar offenses under a municipal ordinance, other than regulations governing standing, parking or weights of vehicles, and excepting the following enumerated Sections of this Code: Sections 11-1406 (obstruction to driver's view or control), 11-1407 (improper opening of door into traffic), 11-1410 (coasting on downgrade), 11-1411 (following fire apparatus), 11-1419.01 (Motor Fuel Tax I.D. Card), 12-101 (driving vehicle which is in unsafe condition or improperly equipped), 12-201(a) (daytime lights on motorcycles), 12-202 (clearance, identification and side marker lamps), 12-204 (lamp or flag on projecting load), 12-205 (failure to display the safety lights required), 12-401 (restrictions as to tire equipment), 12-502 (mirrors), 12-503 (windshields must be unobstructed and equipped with wipers), 12-601 (horns and warning devices), 12-602 (mufflers, prevention of noise or smoke), 12-603 (seat safety belts), 12-702 (certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices), 12-703 (vehicles for oiling roads operated on highways), 12-710 (splash guards and replacements), 13-101 (safety tests), 15-101 (size, weight and load), 15-102 (width), 15-103 (height), 15-104 (name and address on second division vehicles), 15-107 (length of vehicle), 15-109.1 (cover or tarpaulin), 15-111 (weights), 15-112 (weights), 15-301 (weights), 15-316 (weights), 15-318 (weights), and also excepting the following enumerated Sections of the Chicago Municipal Code: Sections 27-245 (following fire apparatus), 27-254 (obstruction of traffic), 27-258 (driving vehicle which is in unsafe condition), 27-259 (coasting on downgrade), 27-264 (use of horns and signal devices), 27-265 (obstruction to driver's view or driver mechanism), 27-267 (dimming of headlights), 27-268 (unattended motor vehicle), 27-272 (illegal funeral procession), 27-273 (funeral procession on boulevard), 27-275 (driving freight hauling vehicles on boulevard), 27-276 (stopping and standing of buses or taxicabs), 27-277 (cruising of public passenger vehicles), 27-305 (parallel parking), 27-306 (diagonal parking), 27-307 (parking not to obstruct traffic), 27-308 (stopping, standing or parking regulated), 27-311 (parking regulations), 27-312 (parking regulations), 27-313 (parking regulations), 27-314 (parking regulations), 27-315 (parking regulations), 27-316 (parking regulations), 27-317 (parking regulations), 27-318 (parking regulations), 27-319 (parking regulations), 27-320 (parking regulations), 27-321 (parking regulations), 27-322 (parking regulations), 27-324 (loading and unloading at an angle), 27-333 (wheel and axle loads), 27-334 (load restrictions in the downtown

district), 27-335 (load restrictions in residential areas), 27-338 (width of vehicles), 27-339 (height of vehicles), 27-340 (length of vehicles), 27-352 (reflectors on trailers), 27-353 (mufflers), 27-354 (display of plates), 27-355 (display of city vehicle tax sticker), 27-357 (identification of vehicles), 27-358 (projecting of loads), and also excepting the following enumerated paragraphs of Section 2-201 of the Rules and Regulations of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority: (l) (driving unsafe vehicle on tollway), (m) (vehicles transporting dangerous cargo not properly indicated), it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which such conviction is had within 5 days thereafter to forward to the Secretary of State a report of the conviction and the court may recommend the suspension of the driver's license or permit of the person so convicted.

The reporting requirements of this subsection shall apply to all violations stated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection when the individual has been adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Such reporting requirements shall also apply to individuals adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 who have committed a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code, or similar provision of a local ordinance, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, relating to the offense of reckless homicide, or Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act or Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, relating to the offense of operating a snowmobile or a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof. These reporting requirements also apply to individuals adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 based on any offense determined to have been committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang, as provided in Section 5-710 of that Act, if those activities involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which adjudication is had within 5 days thereafter to forward to the Secretary of State a report of the adjudication and the court order requiring the Secretary of State to suspend the minor's driver's license and driving privilege for such time as determined by the court, but only until he or she attains the age of 18 years. All juvenile court dispositions reported to the Secretary of State under this provision shall be processed by the Secretary of State as if the cases had been adjudicated in traffic or criminal court. However, information reported relative to the offense of reckless homicide, or Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be privileged and available only to the Secretary of State, courts, and police officers.

The reporting requirements of this subsection (a) apply to all violations listed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (a), excluding parking violations, when the driver holds a CLP or CDL, regardless of the type of vehicle in which the violation occurred, or when any driver committed the violation in a commercial motor vehicle as defined in Section 6-500 of this Code.

(3) Whenever an order is entered vacating the conditions of pretrial release ~~forfeiture of any bail, security or bond~~ given to secure appearance for any offense under this Code or similar offenses under municipal ordinance, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which such vacation was had or the judge of such court if such court has no clerk, within 5 days thereafter to forward to the Secretary of State a report of the vacation.

(4) A report of any disposition of court supervision for a violation of Sections 6-303, 11-401, 11-501 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, 11-503, 11-504, and 11-506 of this Code, Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, and Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State. A report of any disposition of court supervision for a violation of an offense defined as a serious traffic violation in this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance committed by a person under the age of 21 years shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(5) Reports of conviction under this Code and sentencing hearings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 in an electronic format or a computer processible medium shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State via the Supreme Court in the form and format required by the Illinois Supreme Court and established by a written agreement between the Supreme Court and the Secretary of State. In counties with a population over 300,000, instead of forwarding reports to the Supreme Court, reports of conviction under this Code and sentencing hearings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 in an electronic format or a computer processible medium may be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Circuit Court Clerk in a form and format required by the Secretary of State and established by written agreement between the Circuit Court Clerk and the Secretary of State. Failure to forward the reports of conviction or sentencing hearing under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 as required by this Section shall be deemed an omission of duty and it shall be the duty of the several State's Attorneys to enforce the requirements of this Section.

(b) Whenever a restricted driving permit is forwarded to a court, as a result of confiscation by a police officer pursuant to the authority in Section 6-113(f), it shall be the duty of the clerk, or judge, if the court has no clerk, to forward such restricted driving permit and a facsimile of the officer's citation to the Secretary of State as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) For the purposes of this Code, a violation of the conditions of pretrial release ~~forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court~~ when the conditions of pretrial release have ~~forfeiture has~~ not been vacated, or the failure of a defendant to appear for trial after depositing his driver's license in lieu of other bail, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

(d) For the purpose of providing the Secretary of State with records necessary to properly monitor and assess driver performance and assist the courts in the proper disposition of repeat traffic law offenders, the clerk of the court shall forward to the Secretary of State, on a form prescribed by the Secretary, records of a driver's participation in a driver remedial or rehabilitative program which was required, through a court order or court supervision, in relation to the driver's arrest for a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. The clerk of the court shall also forward to the Secretary, either on paper or in an electronic format or a computer processible medium as required under paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of this Section, any disposition of court supervision for any traffic violation, excluding those offenses listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section. These reports shall be sent within 5 days after disposition, or, if the driver is referred to a driver remedial or rehabilitative program, within 5 days of the driver's referral to that program. These reports received by the Secretary of State, including those required to be forwarded under paragraph (a)(4), shall be privileged information, available only (i) to the affected driver, (ii) to the parent or guardian of a person under the age of 18 years holding an instruction permit or a graduated driver's license, and (iii) for use by the courts, police officers, prosecuting authorities, the Secretary of State, and the driver licensing administrator of any other state. In accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 384, all reports of court supervision, except violations related to parking, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for all holders of a CLP or CDL or any driver who commits an offense while driving a commercial motor vehicle. These reports shall be recorded to the driver's record as a conviction for use in the disqualification of the driver's commercial motor vehicle privileges and shall not be privileged information.

(Source: P.A. 100-74, eff. 8-11-17; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-206)

Sec. 6-206. Discretionary authority to suspend or revoke license or permit; right to a hearing.

(a) The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke the driving privileges of any person without preliminary hearing upon a showing of the person's records or other sufficient evidence that the person:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of a driver's license or permit is required upon conviction;

2. Has been convicted of not less than 3 offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles committed within any 12-month ~~12 month~~ period. No revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the date of last conviction;

3. Has been repeatedly involved as a driver in motor vehicle collisions or has been repeatedly convicted of offenses against laws and ordinances regulating the movement of traffic, to a degree that indicates lack of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or disrespect for the traffic laws and the safety of other persons upon the highway;

4. Has by the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle caused or contributed to an accident resulting in injury requiring immediate professional treatment in a medical facility or doctor's office to any person, except that any suspension or revocation imposed by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this subsection shall start no later than 6 months after being convicted of violating a law or ordinance regulating the movement of traffic, which violation is related to the accident, or shall start not more than one year after the date of the accident, whichever date occurs later;

5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of a driver's license, identification card, or permit;

6. Has been lawfully convicted of an offense or offenses in another state, including the authorization contained in Section 6-203.1, which if committed within this State would be grounds for suspension or revocation;

7. Has refused or failed to submit to an examination provided for by Section 6-207 or has failed to pass the examination;

8. Is ineligible for a driver's license or permit under the provisions of Section 6-103;

9. Has made a false statement or knowingly concealed a material fact or has used false information or identification in any application for a license, identification card, or permit;

10. Has possessed, displayed, or attempted to fraudulently use any license,

identification card, or permit not issued to the person;

11. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driving privilege or privilege to obtain a driver's license or permit was revoked or suspended unless the operation was authorized by a monitoring device driving permit, judicial driving permit issued prior to January 1, 2009, probationary license to drive, or ~~a~~ restricted driving permit issued under this Code;

12. Has submitted to any portion of the application process for another person or has obtained the services of another person to submit to any portion of the application process for the purpose of obtaining a license, identification card, or permit for some other person;

13. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driver's license or permit was invalid under the provisions of Sections 6-107.1 and 6-110;

14. Has committed a violation of Section 6-301, 6-301.1, or 6-301.2 of this Code, or Section 14, 14A, or 14B of the Illinois Identification Card Act;

15. Has been convicted of violating Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to criminal trespass to vehicles if the person exercised actual physical control over the vehicle during the commission of the offense, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

16. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-204 of this Code relating to fleeing from a peace officer;

17. Has refused to submit to a test, or tests, as required under Section 11-501.1 of this Code and the person has not sought a hearing as provided for in Section 11-501.1;

18. (Blank);

19. Has committed a violation of paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 6-101 relating to driving without a driver's license;

20. Has been convicted of violating Section 6-104 relating to classification of driver's license;

21. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-402 of this Code relating to leaving the scene of an accident resulting in damage to a vehicle in excess of $1,000, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

22. Has used a motor vehicle in violating paragraph (3), (4), (7), or (9) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to unlawful use of weapons, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

23. Has, as a driver, been convicted of committing a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code for a second or subsequent time within one year of a similar violation;

24. Has been convicted by a court-martial or punished by non-judicial punishment by military authorities of the United States at a military installation in Illinois or in another state of or for a traffic-related ~~traffic related~~ offense that is the same as or similar to an offense specified under Section 6-205 or 6-206 of this Code;

25. Has permitted any form of identification to be used by another in the application process in order to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, identification card, or permit;

26. Has altered or attempted to alter a license or has possessed an altered license, identification card, or permit;

27. (Blank);

28. Has been convicted for a first time of the illegal possession, while operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle, of any controlled substance prohibited under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any cannabis prohibited under the Cannabis Control Act, or any methamphetamine prohibited under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year. Any defendant found guilty of this offense while operating a motor vehicle~~,~~ shall have an entry made in the court record by the presiding judge that this offense did occur while the defendant was operating a motor vehicle and order the clerk of the court to report the violation to the Secretary of State;

29. Has been convicted of the following offenses that were committed while the person was operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle: criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, juvenile pimping, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, promoting juvenile prostitution as described in subdivision (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of Section 11-14.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, and the manufacture, sale or delivery of controlled substances or instruments used for illegal drug use or abuse in which case the driver's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year;

30. Has been convicted a second or subsequent time for any combination of the offenses

named in paragraph 29 of this subsection, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 5 years;

31. Has refused to submit to a test as required by Section 11-501.6 of this Code or Section 5-16c of the Boat Registration and Safety Act or has submitted to a test resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance as listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound as listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the penalty shall be as prescribed in Section 6-208.1;

32. Has been convicted of Section 24-1.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the aggravated discharge of a firearm if the offender was located in a motor vehicle at the time the firearm was discharged, in which case the suspension shall be for 3 years;

33. Has as a driver, who was less than 21 years of age on the date of the offense, been convicted a first time of a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

34. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.5 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

35. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.6 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

36. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of not less than 2 offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles committed within any 24-month ~~24 month~~ period. No revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the date of last conviction;

37. Has committed a violation of subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of this Code that resulted in damage to the property of another or the death or injury of another;

38. Has been convicted of a violation of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance and the person was an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

39. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-1201 of this Code;

40. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-908 of this Code;

41. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-605.1 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar violation in any other state within 2 years of the date of the previous violation, in which case the suspension shall be for 90 days;

42. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

43. Has received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection (a), (d), or (e) of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance and the person was an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation, in which case the suspension shall be for a period of 3 months;

44. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles after having previously had his or her driving privileges suspended or revoked pursuant to subparagraph 36 of this Section;

45. Has, in connection with or during the course of a formal hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code: (i) committed perjury; (ii) submitted fraudulent or falsified documents; (iii) submitted documents that have been materially altered; or (iv) submitted, as his or her own, documents that were in fact prepared or composed for another person;

46. Has committed a violation of subsection (j) of Section 3-413 of this Code;

47. Has committed a violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-502.1 of this Code;

48. Has submitted a falsified or altered medical examiner's certificate to the Secretary of State or provided false information to obtain a medical examiner's certificate; ~~or~~

49. Has committed a violation of subsection (b-5) of Section 12-610.2 that resulted in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement, in which case the driving privileges shall be suspended for 12 months; or ~~.~~

50. ~~49.~~ Has been convicted of a violation of Section 11-1002 or 11-1002.5 that resulted in a Type A injury to another, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 12 months.

For purposes of paragraphs 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 25, 26, and 27 of this subsection, license means any driver's license, any traffic ticket issued when the person's driver's license is deposited in lieu of bail, a suspension notice issued by the Secretary of State, a duplicate or corrected driver's license, a probationary driver's license, or a temporary driver's license.

(b) If any conviction forming the basis of a suspension or revocation authorized under this Section is appealed, the Secretary of State may rescind or withhold the entry of the order of suspension or revocation, as the case may be, provided that a certified copy of a stay order of a court is filed with the Secretary of State. If the conviction is affirmed on appeal, the date of the conviction shall relate back to the time the original judgment of conviction was entered and the 6-month ~~6 month~~ limitation prescribed shall not apply.

(c) 1. Upon suspending or revoking the driver's license or permit of any person as authorized in this Section, the Secretary of State shall immediately notify the person in writing of the revocation or suspension. The notice to be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person.

2. If the Secretary of State suspends the driver's license of a person under subsection 2 of paragraph (a) of this Section, a person's privilege to operate a vehicle as an occupation shall not be suspended, provided an affidavit is properly completed, the appropriate fee received, and a permit issued prior to the effective date of the suspension, unless 5 offenses were committed, at least 2 of which occurred while operating a commercial vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. All other driving privileges shall be suspended by the Secretary of State. Any driver prior to operating a vehicle for occupational purposes only must submit the affidavit on forms to be provided by the Secretary of State setting forth the facts of the person's occupation. The affidavit shall also state the number of offenses committed while operating a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. The affidavit shall be accompanied by the driver's license. Upon receipt of a properly completed affidavit, the Secretary of State shall issue the driver a permit to operate a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation only. Unless the permit is issued by the Secretary of State prior to the date of suspension, the privilege to drive any motor vehicle shall be suspended as set forth in the notice that was mailed under this Section. If an affidavit is received subsequent to the effective date of this suspension, a permit may be issued for the remainder of the suspension period.

The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any driver required to possess a CDL for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Any person who falsely states any fact in the affidavit required herein shall be guilty of perjury under Section 6-302 and upon conviction thereof shall have all driving privileges revoked without further rights.

3. At the conclusion of a hearing under Section 2-118 of this Code, the Secretary of State shall either rescind or continue an order of revocation or shall substitute an order of suspension; or, good cause appearing therefor, rescind, continue, change, or extend the order of suspension. If the Secretary of State does not rescind the order, the Secretary may upon application, to relieve undue hardship (as defined by the rules of the Secretary of State), issue a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle between the petitioner's residence and petitioner's place of employment or within the scope of the petitioner's employment-related ~~employment related~~ duties, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself, or a family member of the petitioner's household to a medical facility, to receive necessary medical care, to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself to and from alcohol or drug remedial or rehabilitative activity recommended by a licensed service provider, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to classes, as a student, at an accredited educational institution, or to allow the petitioner to transport children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities who do not hold driving privileges and are living in the petitioner's household to and from daycare. The petitioner must demonstrate that no alternative means of transportation is reasonably available and that the petitioner will not endanger the public safety or welfare.

(A) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these offenses, arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(B) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times due to any combination of:

(i) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or

(ii) a statutory summary suspension or revocation under Section 11-501.1; or

(iii) a suspension under Section 6-203.1;

arising out of separate occurrences; that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may

not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(B-5) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to a conviction for a violation of subparagraph (C) or (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance or similar out-of-state offense, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(C) The person issued a permit conditioned upon the use of an ignition interlock device must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed $30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.

(D) If the restricted driving permit is issued for employment purposes, then the prohibition against operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's employer when used solely for employment purposes. For any person who, within a 5-year period, is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance or similar out-of-state offense, this employment exemption does not apply until either a one-year period has elapsed during which that person had his or her driving privileges revoked or a one-year period has elapsed during which that person had a restricted driving permit which required the use of an ignition interlock device on every motor vehicle owned or operated by that person.

(E) In each case the Secretary may issue a restricted driving permit for a period deemed appropriate, except that all permits shall expire no later than 2 years from the date of issuance. A restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that a conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation, suspension, or cancellation of a restricted driving permit. The Secretary of State may, as a condition to the issuance of a restricted driving permit, require the applicant to participate in a designated driver remedial or rehabilitative program. The Secretary of State is authorized to cancel a restricted driving permit if the permit holder does not successfully complete the program.

(F) A person subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection (b) of Section 6-208 of this Code may make application for a restricted driving permit at a hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code after the expiration of 5 years from the effective date of the most recent revocation or after 5 years from the date of release from a period of imprisonment resulting from a conviction of the most recent offense, whichever is later, provided the person, in addition to all other requirements of the Secretary, shows by clear and convincing evidence:

(i) a minimum of 3 years of uninterrupted abstinence from alcohol and the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis under the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound under the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; and

(ii) the successful completion of any rehabilitative treatment and involvement in any ongoing rehabilitative activity that may be recommended by a properly licensed service provider according to an assessment of the person's alcohol or drug use under Section 11-501.01 of this Code.

In determining whether an applicant is eligible for a restricted driving permit under this subparagraph (F), the Secretary may consider any relevant evidence, including, but not limited to, testimony, affidavits, records, and the results of regular alcohol or drug tests. Persons subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection (b) of Section 6-208 of this Code and who have been convicted of more than one violation of paragraph (3), paragraph (4), or paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of this Code shall not be eligible to apply for a restricted driving permit under this subparagraph (F).

A restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) shall provide that the holder may only operate motor vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device as required under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 6-205 of this Code and subparagraph (A) of paragraph 3 of subsection (c) of this Section. The Secretary may revoke a restricted driving permit or amend the conditions of a restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) if the holder operates a vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device, or for any other reason authorized under this Code.

A restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) shall be revoked, and the

holder barred from applying for or being issued a restricted driving permit in the future, if the holder is convicted of a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar offense in another state.

(c-3) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), reports received by the Secretary of State under this Section shall, except during the actual time the suspension is in effect, be privileged information and for use only by the courts, police officers, prosecuting authorities, the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the Secretary of State, or the parent or legal guardian of a driver under the age of 18. However, beginning January 1, 2008, if the person is a CDL holder, the suspension shall also be made available to the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the affected driver or motor carrier or prospective motor carrier upon request.

(c-4) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the person by mail that his or her driving privileges and driver's license will be suspended one month after the date of the mailing of the notice.

(c-5) The Secretary of State may, as a condition of the reissuance of a driver's license or permit to an applicant whose driver's license or permit has been suspended before he or she reached the age of 21 years pursuant to any of the provisions of this Section, require the applicant to participate in a driver remedial education course and be retested under Section 6-109 of this Code.

(d) This Section is subject to the provisions of the Driver ~~Drivers~~ License Compact.

(e) The Secretary of State shall not issue a restricted driving permit to a person under the age of 16 years whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked under any provisions of this Code.

(f) In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a CDL whose driving privileges have been suspended, revoked, cancelled, or disqualified under any provisions of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-803, eff. 1-1-19; 101-90, eff. 7-1-20; 101-470, eff. 7-1-20; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 1-4-21.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-308)

Sec. 6-308. Procedures for traffic violations.

(a) Any person cited for violating this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance for which a violation is a petty offense as defined by Section 5-1-17 of the Unified Code of Corrections, excluding business offenses as defined by Section 5-1-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections or a violation of Section 15-111 or subsection (d) of Section 3-401 of this Code, shall not be required to sign the citation ~~or post bond to secure bail~~ for his or her release. All other provisions of this Code or similar provisions of local ordinances shall be governed by the pretrial release ~~bail~~ provisions of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules when it is not practical or feasible to take the person before a judge to have conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ set or to avoid undue delay because of the hour or circumstances.

(b) Whenever a person fails to appear in court, the court may continue the case for a minimum of 30 days and the clerk of the court shall send notice of the continued court date to the person's last known address. If the person does not appear in court on or before the continued court date or satisfy the court that the person's appearance in and surrender to the court is impossible for no fault of the person, the court shall enter an order of failure to appear. The clerk of the court shall notify the Secretary of State, on a report prescribed by the Secretary, of the court's order. The Secretary, when notified by the clerk of the court that an order of failure to appear has been entered, shall immediately suspend the person's driver's license, which shall be designated by the Secretary as a Failure to Appear suspension. The Secretary shall not remove the suspension, nor issue any permit or privileges to the person whose license has been suspended, until notified by the ordering court that the person has appeared and resolved the violation. Upon compliance, the clerk of the court shall present the person with a notice of compliance containing the seal of the court, and shall notify the Secretary that the person has appeared and resolved the violation.

(c) Illinois Supreme Court Rules shall govern pretrial release ~~bail~~ and appearance procedures when a person who is a resident of another state that is not a member of the Nonresident Violator Compact of 1977 is cited for violating this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

(Source: P.A. 100-674, eff. 1-1-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-500) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-500)

Sec. 6-500. Definitions of words and phrases. Notwithstanding the definitions set forth elsewhere in this Code, for purposes of the Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act (UCDLA), the words and phrases listed below have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

(1) Alcohol. "Alcohol" means any substance containing any form of alcohol, including but not limited to ethanol, methanol, propanol, and isopropanol.

(2) Alcohol concentration. "Alcohol concentration" means:

(A) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath; or

(B) the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or

(C) the number of grams of alcohol per 67 milliliters of urine.

Alcohol tests administered within 2 hours of the driver being "stopped or detained" shall be considered that driver's "alcohol concentration" for the purposes of enforcing this UCDLA.

(3) (Blank).

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank).

(5.3) CDLIS driver record. "CDLIS driver record" means the electronic record of the individual CDL driver's status and history stored by the State-of-Record as part of the Commercial Driver's License Information System, or CDLIS, established under 49 U.S.C. 31309.

(5.5) CDLIS motor vehicle record. "CDLIS motor vehicle record" or "CDLIS MVR" means a report generated from the CDLIS driver record meeting the requirements for access to CDLIS information and provided by states to users authorized in 49 C.F.R. 384.225(e)(3) and (4), subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(5.7) Commercial driver's license downgrade. "Commercial driver's license downgrade" or "CDL downgrade" means either:

(A) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to interstate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operation excepted from 49 C.F.R. Part 391, as provided in 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3;

(B) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to intrastate only, if the driver qualifies under that state's physical qualification requirements for intrastate only;

(C) a state allows the driver to change his or her certification to intrastate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or part of the state driver qualification requirements; or

(D) a state removes the CDL privilege from the driver license.

(6) Commercial Motor Vehicle.

(A) "Commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce, except those referred to in subdivision (B), designed to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(i) has a gross combination weight rating or gross combination weight of 11,794 kilograms or more (26,001 pounds or more), whichever is greater, inclusive of any towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of more than 4,536 kilograms (10,000 pounds), whichever is greater; or

(i-5) has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of 11,794 or more kilograms (26,001 pounds or more), whichever is greater; or

(ii) is designed to transport 16 or more persons, including the driver; or

(iii) is of any size and is used in transporting hazardous materials as defined in 49 C.F.R. 383.5.

(B) Pursuant to the interpretation of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 by the Federal Highway Administration, the definition of "commercial motor vehicle" does not include:

(i) recreational vehicles, when operated primarily for personal use;

(ii) vehicles owned by or operated under the direction of the United States Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard only when operated by non-civilian personnel. This includes any operator on active military duty; members of the Reserves; National Guard; personnel on part-time training; and National Guard military technicians (civilians who are required to wear military uniforms and are subject to the Code of Military Justice); or

(iii) firefighting, police, and other emergency equipment (including, without limitation, equipment owned or operated by a HazMat or technical rescue team authorized by a county board under Section 5-1127 of the Counties Code), with audible and visual signals, owned or operated by or for a governmental entity, which is necessary to the preservation of life or property or the execution of emergency governmental functions which are normally not subject to general traffic rules and regulations.

(7) Controlled Substance. "Controlled substance" shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 102 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, and shall also include cannabis as defined in Section 3 of the Cannabis Control Act and methamphetamine as defined in Section 10 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

(8) Conviction. "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or by an authorized administrative tribunal; an unvacated <u>revocation of pretrial release or</u> forfeiture of bail or collateral

deposited to secure the person's appearance in court; a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court; the payment of a fine or court cost regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred and ultimately a judgment dismissing the underlying charge is entered; or a violation of a condition of pretrial release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated.

(8.5) Day. "Day" means calendar day.

(9) (Blank).

(10) (Blank).

(11) (Blank).

(12) (Blank).

(13) Driver. "Driver" means any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, any person who is required to hold a CDL, or any person who is a holder of a CDL while operating a non-commercial motor vehicle.

(13.5) Driver applicant. "Driver applicant" means an individual who applies to a state or other jurisdiction to obtain, transfer, upgrade, or renew a CDL or to obtain or renew a CLP.

(13.8) Electronic device. "Electronic device" includes, but is not limited to, a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, pager, computer, or any other device used to input, write, send, receive, or read text.

(14) Employee. "Employee" means a person who is employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA pertaining to employees. An owner-operator on a long-term lease shall be considered an employee.

(15) Employer. "Employer" means a person (including the United States, a State or a local authority) who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns employees to operate such a vehicle. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA.

(15.1) Endorsement. "Endorsement" means an authorization to an individual's CLP or CDL required to permit the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles.

(15.2) Entry-level driver training. "Entry-level driver training" means the training an entry-level driver receives from an entity listed on the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's Training Provider Registry prior to: (i) taking the CDL skills test required to receive the Class A or Class B CDL for the first time; (ii) taking the CDL skills test required to upgrade to a Class A or Class B CDL; or (iii) taking the CDL skills test required to obtain a passenger or school bus endorsement for the first time or the CDL knowledge test required to obtain a hazardous materials endorsement for the first time.

(15.3) Excepted interstate. "Excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted under 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3 from all or part of the qualification requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 391 and is not required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(15.5) Excepted intrastate. "Excepted intrastate" means a person who operates in intrastate commerce but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or parts of the state driver qualification requirements.

(16) (Blank).

(16.5) Fatality. "Fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident.

(16.7) Foreign commercial driver. "Foreign commercial driver" means a person licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle by an authority outside the United States, or a citizen of a foreign country who operates a commercial motor vehicle in the United States.

(17) Foreign jurisdiction. "Foreign jurisdiction" means a sovereign jurisdiction that does not fall within the definition of "State".

(18) (Blank).

(19) (Blank).

(20) Hazardous materials. "Hazardous material" means any material that has been designated under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 C.F.R. part 73.

(20.5) Imminent Hazard. "Imminent hazard" means the existence of any condition of a vehicle, employee, or commercial motor vehicle operations that substantially increases the likelihood of serious injury or death if not discontinued immediately; or a condition relating to hazardous material that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury or endangerment.

(20.6) Issuance. "Issuance" means initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a CLP or CDL and non-domiciled CLP or CDL.

(20.7) Issue. "Issue" means initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a CLP or CDL and non-domiciled CLP or non-domiciled CDL.

(21) Long-term lease. "Long-term lease" means a lease of a commercial motor vehicle by the owner-lessor to a lessee, for a period of more than 29 days.

(21.01) Manual transmission. "Manual transmission" means a transmission utilizing a driver-operated clutch that is activated by a pedal or lever and a gear-shift mechanism operated either by hand or foot including those known as a stick shift, stick, straight drive, or standard transmission. All other transmissions, whether semi-automatic or automatic, shall be considered automatic for the purposes of the standardized restriction code.

(21.1) Medical examiner. "Medical examiner" means an individual certified by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners in accordance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 390.101 et seq.

(21.2) Medical examiner's certificate. "Medical examiner's certificate" means either (1) prior to June 22, 2021, a document prescribed or approved by the Secretary of State that is issued by a medical examiner to a driver to medically qualify him or her to drive; or (2) beginning June 22, 2021, an electronic submission of results of an examination conducted by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration of a driver to medically qualify him or her to drive.

(21.5) Medical variance. "Medical variance" means a driver has received one of the following from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration which allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate: (1) an exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 381, Subpart C or 49 C.F.R. 391.64; or (2) a skill performance evaluation (SPE) certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 391.49.

(21.7) Mobile telephone. "Mobile telephone" means a mobile communication device that falls under or uses any commercial mobile radio service, as defined in regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, 47 CFR 20.3. It does not include two-way or citizens band radio services.

(22) Motor Vehicle. "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from over head trolley wires but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved solely by human power and motorized wheel chairs.

(22.2) Motor vehicle record. "Motor vehicle record" means a report of the driving status and history of a driver generated from the driver record provided to users, such as drivers or employers, and is subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(22.5) Non-CMV. "Non-CMV" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles not defined by the term "commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" in this Section.

(22.7) Non-excepted interstate. "Non-excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, is subject to and meets the qualification requirements under 49 C.F.R. Part 391, and is required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(22.8) Non-excepted intrastate. "Non-excepted intrastate" means a person who operates only in intrastate commerce and is subject to State driver qualification requirements.

(23) Non-domiciled CLP or Non-domiciled CDL. "Non-domiciled CLP" or "Non-domiciled CDL" means a CLP or CDL, respectively, issued by a state or other jurisdiction under either of the following two conditions:

(i) to an individual domiciled in a foreign country meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b)(1) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(ii) to an individual domiciled in another state meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b)(2) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(24) (Blank).

(25) (Blank).

(25.5) Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing Violation. "Railroad-highway grade crossing violation" means a violation, while operating a commercial motor vehicle, of any of the following:

(A) Section 11-1201, 11-1202, or 11-1425 of this Code.

(B) Any other similar law or local ordinance of any state relating to railroad-highway grade crossing.

(25.7) School Bus. "School bus" means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. "School bus" does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

(26) Serious Traffic Violation. "Serious traffic violation" means:

(A) a conviction when operating a commercial motor vehicle, or when operating a non-CMV while holding a CLP or CDL, of:

(i) a violation relating to excessive speeding, involving a single speeding charge of 15 miles per hour or more above the legal speed limit; or

(ii) a violation relating to reckless driving; or

(iii) a violation of any State law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control (other than parking violations) arising in connection with a fatal traffic accident; or

(iv) a violation of Section 6-501, relating to having multiple driver's licenses; or

(v) a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 6-507, relating to the requirement to have a valid CLP or CDL; or

(vi) a violation relating to improper or erratic traffic lane changes; or

(vii) a violation relating to following another vehicle too closely; or

(viii) a violation relating to texting while driving; or

(ix) a violation relating to the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving; or

(B) any other similar violation of a law or local ordinance of any state relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, which the Secretary of State determines by administrative rule to be serious.

(27) State. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia and any province or territory of Canada.

(28) (Blank).

(29) (Blank).

(30) (Blank).

(31) (Blank).

(32) Texting. "Texting" means manually entering alphanumeric text into, or reading text from, an electronic device.

(1) Texting includes, but is not limited to, short message service, emailing, instant messaging, a command or request to access a World Wide Web page, pressing more than a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone, or engaging in any other form of electronic text retrieval or entry for present or future communication.

(2) Texting does not include:

(i) inputting, selecting, or reading information on a global positioning system or navigation system; or

(ii) pressing a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone; or

(iii) using a device capable of performing multiple functions (for example, a fleet management system, dispatching device, smart phone, citizens band radio, or music player) for a purpose that is not otherwise prohibited by Part 392 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

(32.3) Third party skills test examiner. "Third party skills test examiner" means a person employed by a third party tester who is authorized by the State to administer the CDL skills tests specified in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts G and H.

(32.5) Third party tester. "Third party tester" means a person (including, but not limited to, another state, a motor carrier, a private driver training facility or other private institution, or a department, agency, or instrumentality of a local government) authorized by the State to employ skills test examiners to administer the CDL skills tests specified in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts G and H.

(32.7) United States. "United States" means the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(33) Use a hand-held mobile telephone. "Use a hand-held mobile telephone" means:

(1) using at least one hand to hold a mobile telephone to conduct a voice communication;

(2) dialing or answering a mobile telephone by pressing more than a single button; or

(3) reaching for a mobile telephone in a manner that requires a driver to maneuver so that he or she is no longer in a seated driving position, restrained by a seat belt that is installed in accordance with 49 CFR 393.93 and adjusted in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's instructions.

(Source: P.A. 100-223, eff. 8-18-17; 101-185, eff. 1-1-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-601) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-601)

Sec. 6-601. Penalties.

(a) It is a petty offense for any person to violate any of the provisions of this Chapter unless such violation is by this Code or other law of this State declared to be a misdemeanor or a felony.

(b) General penalties. Unless another penalty is in this Code or other laws of this State, every person convicted of a petty offense for the violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500.

(c) Unlicensed driving. Except as hereinafter provided a violation of Section 6-101 shall be:

1. A Class A misdemeanor if the person failed to obtain a driver's license or permit after expiration of a period of revocation.

2. A Class B misdemeanor if the person has been issued a driver's license or permit, which has expired, and if the period of expiration is greater than one year; or if the person has never been issued a driver's license or permit, or is not qualified to obtain a driver's license or permit because of his age.

3. A petty offense if the person has been issued a temporary visitor's driver's license or permit and is unable to provide proof of liability insurance as provided in subsection (d-5) of Section 6-105.1.

If a licensee under this Code is convicted of violating Section 6-303 for operating a motor vehicle during a time when such licensee's driver's license was suspended under the provisions of Section 6-306.3 or 6-308, then such act shall be a petty offense (provided the licensee has answered the charge which was the basis of the suspension under Section 6-306.3 or 6-308), and there shall be imposed no additional like period of suspension as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 6-303.

(d) For violations of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance for which a violation is a petty offense as defined by Section 5-1-17 of the Unified Code of Corrections, excluding business offenses as defined by Section 5-1-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections or a violation of Section 15-111 or subsection (d) of Section 3-401 of this Code, if the violation may be satisfied without a court appearance, the violator may, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule, satisfy the case with a written plea of guilty and payment of fines, penalties, and costs as ~~equal to the bail amount~~ established by the Supreme Court for the offense.

(Source: P.A. 97-1157, eff. 11-28-13; 98-870, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1134, eff. 1-1-15.)

(625 ILCS 5/16-103) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 16-103)

Sec. 16-103. Arrest outside county where violation committed.

Whenever a defendant is arrested upon a warrant charging a violation of this Act in a county other than that in which such warrant was issued, the arresting officer, immediately upon the request of the defendant, shall take such defendant before a circuit judge or associate circuit judge in the county in which the arrest was made who shall admit the defendant to pretrial release ~~bail~~ for his appearance before the court named in the warrant. On setting the conditions of pretrial release ~~taking such bail~~ the circuit judge or associate circuit judge shall certify such fact on the warrant and deliver the warrant and conditions of pretrial release ~~undertaking of bail or other security~~, or the drivers license of such defendant if deposited, under the law relating to such licenses, in lieu of such security, to the officer having charge of the defendant. Such officer shall then immediately discharge the defendant from arrest and without delay deliver such warrant and such acknowledgment by the defendant of his or her receiving the conditions of pretrial release ~~undertaking of bail, or other security~~ or drivers license to the court before which the defendant is required to appear.

(Source: P.A. 77-1280.)

Section 10-191. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 6-209.1, 11-208.3, 11-208.6, 11-208.8, 11-208.9, and 11-1201.1 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/6-209.1)

Sec. 6-209.1. Restoration of driving privileges; revocation; suspension; cancellation.

(a) The Secretary shall rescind the suspension or cancellation of a person's driver's license that has been suspended or canceled before July 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-623) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ due to:

(1) the person being convicted of theft of motor fuel under Section ~~Sections~~ 16-25 or 16K-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(2) the person, since the issuance of the driver's license, being adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease;

(3) a violation of Section 6-16 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(4) the person being convicted of a violation of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person was not an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

(5) the person receiving a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection ~~subsections~~ (a),

(d), or (e) of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person was not an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

(6) the person failing to pay any fine or penalty due or owing as a result of 10 or more violations of a municipality's or county's vehicular standing, parking, or compliance regulations established by ordinance under Section 11-208.3 of this Code;

(7) the person failing to satisfy any fine or penalty resulting from a final order issued by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority relating directly or indirectly to 5 or more toll violations, toll evasions, or both;

(8) the person being convicted of a violation of Section 4-102 of this Code, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person did not exercise actual physical control of the vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(9) the person being convicted of criminal trespass to vehicles under Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person did not exercise actual physical control of the vehicle at the time of the violation.

(b) As soon as practicable and no later than July 1, 2021, the Secretary shall rescind the suspension, cancellation, or prohibition of renewal of a person's driver's license that has been suspended, canceled, or whose renewal has been prohibited before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly due to the person having failed to pay any fine or penalty for traffic violations, automated traffic law enforcement system violations as defined in Sections 11-208.6, and 11-208.8,11-208.9, and 11-1201.1, or abandoned vehicle fees.

(Source: P.A. 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-208.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3)

Sec. 11-208.3. Administrative adjudication of violations of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or condition of vehicles, automated traffic law violations, and automated speed enforcement system violations.

(a) Any municipality or county may provide by ordinance for a system of administrative adjudication of vehicular standing and parking violations and vehicle compliance violations as described in this subsection, automated traffic law violations as defined in Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, and automated speed enforcement system violations as defined in Section 11-208.8. The administrative system shall have as its purpose the fair and efficient enforcement of municipal or county regulations through the administrative adjudication of automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations and violations of municipal or county ordinances regulating the standing and parking of vehicles, the condition and use of vehicle equipment, and the display of municipal or county wheel tax licenses within the municipality's or county's borders. The administrative system shall only have authority to adjudicate civil offenses carrying fines not in excess of $500 or requiring the completion of a traffic education program, or both, that occur after the effective date of the ordinance adopting such a system under this Section. For purposes of this Section, "compliance violation" means a violation of a municipal or county regulation governing the condition or use of equipment on a vehicle or governing the display of a municipal or county wheel tax license.

(b) Any ordinance establishing a system of administrative adjudication under this Section shall provide for:

(1) A traffic compliance administrator authorized to adopt, distribute, and process parking, compliance, and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notices and other notices required by this Section, collect money paid as fines and penalties for violation of parking and compliance ordinances and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, and operate an administrative adjudication system. ~~The traffic compliance administrator also may make a certified report to the Secretary of State under Section 6-306.5.~~

(2) A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice that shall specify or include the date, time, and place of violation of a parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulation; the particular regulation violated; any requirement to complete a traffic education program; the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance; the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle; the state registration number of the vehicle; and the identification number of the person issuing the notice. With regard to automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, vehicle make shall be specified on the automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice

if the notice does not include a photograph of the vehicle and the make is available and readily discernible. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make specified is incorrect. The violation notice shall state that the completion of any required traffic education program, the payment of any indicated fine, and the payment of any applicable penalty for late payment or failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, shall operate as a final disposition of the violation. The notice also shall contain information as to the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits. The violation notice shall specify the time and manner in which a hearing may be had.

(3) Service of a parking, standing, or compliance violation notice by: (i) affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to an unlawfully parked or standing vehicle; (ii) handing the notice to the operator of a vehicle if he or she is present; or (iii) mailing the notice to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the date of the violation, except that in the case of a lessee of a motor vehicle, service of a parking, standing, or compliance violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation; and service of an automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice by mail to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the violation, except that in the case of a lessee of a motor vehicle, service of an automated traffic law violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation. A person authorized by ordinance to issue and serve parking, standing, and compliance violation notices shall certify as to the correctness of the facts entered on the violation notice by signing his or her name to the notice at the time of service or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, by signing a single certificate to be kept by the traffic compliance administrator attesting to the correctness of all notices produced by the device while it was under his or her control. In the case of an automated traffic law violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed or contracted by the municipality or county that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle entered the intersection as part of a funeral procession or in order to yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle, a citation shall not be issued. In municipalities with a population of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants and counties with a population of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing the violation. In municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants and counties with a population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained ~~fully-trained~~ reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. In the case of an automated speed enforcement system violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed by the municipality, based upon an inspection of recorded images, video or other documentation, including documentation of the speed limit and automated speed enforcement signage, and documentation of the inspection, calibration, and certification of the speed equipment, that the vehicle was being operated in violation of Article VI of Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle speed was not determined by a calibrated, certified speed equipment device based upon the speed equipment documentation, or if the vehicle was an emergency vehicle, a citation may not be issued. The automated speed enforcement ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a violation occurred be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. Routine and independent calibration of the speeds produced by automated speed enforcement systems and equipment shall be conducted annually by a qualified technician. Speeds produced by an automated speed enforcement system shall be compared with speeds produced by lidar or other independent

equipment. Radar or lidar equipment shall undergo an internal validation test no less frequently than once each week. Qualified technicians shall test loop-based ~~loop based~~ equipment no less frequently than once a year. Radar equipment shall be checked for accuracy by a qualified technician when the unit is serviced, when unusual or suspect readings persist, or when deemed necessary by a reviewing technician. Radar equipment shall be checked with the internal frequency generator and the internal circuit test whenever the radar is turned on. Technicians must be alert for any unusual or suspect readings, and if unusual or suspect readings of a radar unit persist, that unit shall immediately be removed from service and not returned to service until it has been checked by a qualified technician and determined to be functioning properly. Documentation of the annual calibration results, including the equipment tested, test date, technician performing the test, and test results, shall be maintained and available for use in the determination of an automated speed enforcement system violation and issuance of a citation. The technician performing the calibration and testing of the automated speed enforcement equipment shall be trained and certified in the use of equipment for speed enforcement purposes. Training on the speed enforcement equipment may be conducted by law enforcement, civilian, or manufacturer's personnel and if applicable may be equivalent to the equipment use and operations training included in the Speed Measuring Device Operator Program developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The vendor or technician who performs the work shall keep accurate records on each piece of equipment the technician calibrates and tests. As used in this paragraph, " fully trained ~~fully-trained~~ reviewing technician" means a person who has received at least 40 hours of supervised training in subjects which shall include image inspection and interpretation, the elements necessary to prove a violation, license plate identification, and traffic safety and management. In all municipalities and counties, the automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law ordinance shall require that no additional fee shall be charged to the alleged violator for exercising his or her right to an administrative hearing, and persons shall be given at least 25 days following an administrative hearing to pay any civil penalty imposed by a finding that Section 11-208.6, 11-208.8, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a similar local ordinance has been violated. The original or a facsimile of the violation notice or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, a printed record generated by the device showing the facts entered on the notice, shall be retained by the traffic compliance administrator, and shall be a record kept in the ordinary course of business. A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice issued, signed , and served in accordance with this Section, a copy of the notice, or the computer-generated ~~computer generated~~ record shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts shown on the notice. The notice, copy, or computer-generated ~~computer generated~~ record shall be admissible in any subsequent administrative or legal proceedings.

(4) An opportunity for a hearing for the registered owner of the vehicle cited in the parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice in which the owner may contest the merits of the alleged violation, and during which formal or technical rules of evidence shall not apply; provided, however, that under Section 11-1306 of this Code the lessee of a vehicle cited in the violation notice likewise shall be provided an opportunity for a hearing of the same kind afforded the registered owner. The hearings shall be recorded, and the person conducting the hearing on behalf of the traffic compliance administrator shall be empowered to administer oaths and to secure by subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers. Persons appearing at a hearing under this Section may be represented by counsel at their expense. The ordinance may also provide for internal administrative review following the decision of the hearing officer.

(5) Service of additional notices, sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database, or, under Section 11-1306 or subsection (p) of Section 11-208.6 or 11-208.9, or subsection (p) of Section 11-208.8 of this Code, to the lessee of the cited vehicle at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database. The service shall be deemed complete as of the date of deposit in the United States mail. The notices shall be in the following sequence and shall include, but not be limited to, the information specified herein:

(i) A second notice of parking, standing, or compliance violation if the first notice of the violation was issued by affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to the unlawfully parked vehicle or by handing the notice to the operator. This notice shall specify or include the date and location of the violation cited in the parking, standing, or compliance violation notice, the

particular regulation violated, the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle, the state registration number of the vehicle, any requirement to complete a traffic education program, the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or failure to complete a traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance, the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits, and the time and manner in which the hearing may be had. The notice of violation shall also state that failure to complete a required traffic education program, to pay the indicated fine and any applicable penalty, or to appear at a hearing on the merits in the time and manner specified, will result in a final determination of violation liability for the cited violation in the amount of the fine or penalty indicated, and that, upon the occurrence of a final determination of violation liability for the failure, and the exhaustion of, or failure to exhaust, available administrative or judicial procedures for review, any incomplete traffic education program or any unpaid fine or penalty, or both, will constitute a debt due and owing the municipality or county.

(ii) A notice of final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability. This notice shall be sent following a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability and the conclusion of judicial review procedures taken under this Section. The notice shall state that the incomplete traffic education program or the unpaid fine or penalty, or both, is a debt due and owing the municipality or county. The notice shall contain warnings that failure to complete any required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty due and owing the municipality or county, or both, within the time specified may result in the municipality's or county's filing of a petition in the Circuit Court to have the incomplete traffic education program or unpaid fine or penalty, or both, rendered a judgment as provided by this Section, or, where applicable, may result in suspension of the person's driver's ~~drivers~~ license for failure to complete a traffic education program ~~or to pay fines or penalties, or both, for 5 or more automated traffic law violations under Section 11-208.6 or 11-208.9 or automated speed enforcement system violations under Section 11-208.8~~.

(6) A notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension. This notice shall be sent to the person liable for failure to complete a required traffic education program ~~or to pay any fine or penalty that remains due and owing, or both, on 5 or more unpaid automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations~~. The notice shall state that failure to complete a required traffic education program ~~or to pay the fine or penalty owing, or both,~~ within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county notifying the Secretary of State that the person is eligible for initiation of suspension proceedings under Section 6-306.5 of this Code. The notice shall also state that the person may obtain a photostatic copy of an original ticket imposing a fine or penalty by sending a self-addressed ~~self addressed~~, stamped envelope to the municipality or county along with a request for the photostatic copy. The notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension shall be sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database.

(7) Final determinations of violation liability. A final determination of violation liability shall occur following failure to complete the required traffic education program or to pay the fine or penalty, or both, after a hearing officer's determination of violation liability and the exhaustion of or failure to exhaust any administrative review procedures provided by ordinance. Where a person fails to appear at a hearing to contest the alleged violation in the time and manner specified in a prior mailed notice, the hearing officer's determination of violation liability shall become final: (A) upon denial of a timely petition to set aside that determination, or (B) upon expiration of the period for filing the petition without a filing having been made.

(8) A petition to set aside a determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability that may be filed by a person owing an unpaid fine or penalty. A petition to set aside a determination of liability may also be filed by a person required to complete a traffic education program. The petition shall be filed with and ruled upon by the traffic compliance administrator in the manner and within the time specified by ordinance. The grounds for the petition may be limited to: (A) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle on the date the violation notice was issued, (B) the person having already completed the required traffic education program or paid the fine or penalty, or both, for the violation in question, and (C) excusable failure to appear at or request a new date for a hearing. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make, only if specified in the violation notice, is incorrect. After the determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or

automated traffic law violation liability has been set aside upon a showing of just cause, the registered owner shall be provided with a hearing on the merits for that violation.

(9) Procedures for non-residents. Procedures by which persons who are not residents of the municipality or county may contest the merits of the alleged violation without attending a hearing.

(10) A schedule of civil fines for violations of vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations enacted by ordinance pursuant to this Section, and a schedule of penalties for late payment of the fines or failure to complete required traffic education programs, provided, however, that the total amount of the fine and penalty for any one violation shall not exceed $250, except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code.

(11) Other provisions as are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted and purposes stated in this Section.

(c) Any municipality or county establishing vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations under this Section may also provide by ordinance for a program of vehicle immobilization for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of those regulations. The program of vehicle immobilization shall provide for immobilizing any eligible vehicle upon the public way by presence of a restraint in a manner to prevent operation of the vehicle. Any ordinance establishing a program of vehicle immobilization under this Section shall provide:

(1) Criteria for the designation of vehicles eligible for immobilization. A vehicle shall be eligible for immobilization when the registered owner of the vehicle has accumulated the number of incomplete traffic education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, as determined by ordinance.

(2) A notice of impending vehicle immobilization and a right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the notice by disproving liability for the incomplete traffic education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, listed on the notice.

(3) The right to a prompt hearing after a vehicle has been immobilized or subsequently towed without the completion of the required traffic education program or payment of the outstanding fines and penalties on parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations, or both, for which final determinations have been issued. An order issued after the hearing is a final administrative decision within the meaning of Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) A post immobilization and post-towing notice advising the registered owner of the vehicle of the right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the impoundment.

(d) Judicial review of final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations and final administrative decisions issued after hearings regarding vehicle immobilization and impoundment made under this Section shall be subject to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law.

(e) Any fine, penalty, incomplete traffic education program, or part of any fine or any penalty remaining unpaid after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, administrative remedies created under this Section and the conclusion of any judicial review procedures shall be a debt due and owing the municipality or county and, as such, may be collected in accordance with applicable law. Completion of any required traffic education program and payment in full of any fine or penalty resulting from a standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation shall constitute a final disposition of that violation.

(f) After the expiration of the period within which judicial review may be sought for a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, the municipality or county may commence a proceeding in the Circuit Court for purposes of obtaining a judgment on the final determination of violation. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a municipality or county from consolidating multiple final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations against a person in a proceeding. Upon commencement of the action, the municipality or county shall file a certified copy or record of the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, which shall be accompanied by a certification that recites facts sufficient to show that the final determination of violation was issued in accordance with this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance. Service of the summons and a copy of the petition may be by any method provided by Section 2-203 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by certified mail, return receipt requested, provided that the total amount of fines and penalties for final determinations of parking,

standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations does not exceed $2500. If the court is satisfied that the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation was entered in accordance with the requirements of this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance, and that the registered owner or the lessee, as the case may be, had an opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review as provided in this Section, the court shall render judgment in favor of the municipality or county and against the registered owner or the lessee for the amount indicated in the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, plus costs. The judgment shall have the same effect and may be enforced in the same manner as other judgments for the recovery of money.

(g) The fee for participating in a traffic education program under this Section shall not exceed $25.

A low-income individual required to complete a traffic education program under this Section who provides proof of eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a required traffic education program.

(Source: P.A. 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 12-21-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-208.6)

Sec. 11-208.6. Automated traffic law enforcement system.

(a) As used in this Section, "automated traffic law enforcement system" means a device with one or more motor vehicle sensors working in conjunction with a red light signal to produce recorded images of motor vehicles entering an intersection against a red signal indication in violation of Section 11-306 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

An automated traffic law enforcement system is a system, in a municipality or county operated by a governmental agency, that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance and is designed to obtain a clear recorded image of the vehicle and the vehicle's license plate. The recorded image must also display the time, date, and location of the violation.

(b) As used in this Section, "recorded images" means images recorded by an automated traffic law enforcement system on:

(1) 2 or more photographs;

(2) 2 or more microphotographs;

(3) 2 or more electronic images; or

(4) a video recording showing the motor vehicle and, on at least one image or portion of the recording, clearly identifying the registration plate or digital registration plate number of the motor vehicle.

(b-5) A municipality or county that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance must make the recorded images of a violation accessible to the alleged violator by providing the alleged violator with a website address, accessible through the Internet.

(c) Except as provided under Section 11-208.8 of this Code, a county or municipality, including a home rule county or municipality, may not use an automated traffic law enforcement system to provide recorded images of a motor vehicle for the purpose of recording its speed. Except as provided under Section 11-208.8 of this Code, the regulation of the use of automated traffic law enforcement systems to record vehicle speeds is an exclusive power and function of the State. This subsection (c) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(c-5) A county or municipality, including a home rule county or municipality, may not use an automated traffic law enforcement system to issue violations in instances where the motor vehicle comes to a complete stop and does not enter the intersection, as defined by Section 1-132 of this Code, during the cycle of the red signal indication unless one or more pedestrians or bicyclists are present, even if the motor vehicle stops at a point past a stop line or crosswalk where a driver is required to stop, as specified in subsection (c) of Section 11-306 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

(c-6) A county, or a municipality with less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, including a home rule county or municipality, may not use an automated traffic law enforcement system to issue violations in instances where a motorcyclist enters an intersection against a red signal indication when the red signal fails to change to a green signal within a reasonable period of time not less than 120 seconds because of a signal malfunction or because the signal has failed to detect the arrival of the motorcycle due to the motorcycle's size or weight.

(d) For each violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance recorded by an automatic traffic law enforcement system, the county or municipality having jurisdiction shall issue a written notice of the violation to the registered owner of the vehicle as the alleged violator. The notice shall be delivered to the registered owner of the vehicle, by mail, within 30 days after the Secretary of State notifies the

municipality or county of the identity of the owner of the vehicle, but in no event later than 90 days after the violation.

The notice shall include:

(1) the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;

(2) the registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;

(3) the violation charged;

(4) the location where the violation occurred;

(5) the date and time of the violation;

(6) a copy of the recorded images;

(7) the amount of the civil penalty imposed and the requirements of any traffic education program imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid and the traffic education program should be completed;

(8) a statement that recorded images are evidence of a violation of a red light signal;

(9) a warning that failure to pay the civil penalty, to complete a required traffic education program, or to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of liability ~~and may result in a suspension of the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle~~;

(10) a statement that the person may elect to proceed by:

(A) paying the fine, completing a required traffic education program, or both; or

(B) challenging the charge in court, by mail, or by administrative hearing; and

(11) a website address, accessible through the Internet, where the person may view the recorded images of the violation.

(e) (Blank). ~~If a person charged with a traffic violation, as a result of an automated traffic law enforcement system, does not pay the fine or complete a required traffic education program, or both, or successfully contest the civil penalty resulting from that violation, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle under Section 6-306.5 of this Code for failing to complete a required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty due and owing, or both, as a result of a combination of 5 violations of the automated traffic law enforcement system or the automated speed enforcement system under Section 11-208.8 of this Code.~~

(f) Based on inspection of recorded images produced by an automated traffic law enforcement system, a notice alleging that the violation occurred shall be evidence of the facts contained in the notice and admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this Section.

(g) Recorded images made by an automatic traffic law enforcement system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for purposes of adjudicating a violation of this Section, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes. Any recorded image evidencing a violation of this Section, however, may be admissible in any proceeding resulting from the issuance of the citation.

(h) The court or hearing officer may consider in defense of a violation:

(1) that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates of the motor vehicle were stolen before the violation occurred and not under the control of or in the possession of the owner at the time of the violation;

(2) that the driver of the vehicle passed through the intersection when the light was red either (i) in order to yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle or (ii) as part of a funeral procession; and

(3) any other evidence or issues provided by municipal or county ordinance.

(i) To demonstrate that the motor vehicle or the registration plates or digital registration plates were stolen before the violation occurred and were not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the violation, the owner must submit proof that a report concerning the stolen motor vehicle or registration plates was filed with a law enforcement agency in a timely manner.

(j) Unless the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer at the time of the violation, the motor vehicle owner is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding $100 or the completion of a traffic education program, or both, plus an additional penalty of not more than $100 for failure to pay the original penalty or to complete a required traffic education program, or both, in a timely manner, if the motor vehicle is recorded by an automated traffic law enforcement system. A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this Section is not a violation of a traffic regulation governing the movement of vehicles and may not be recorded on the driving record of the owner of the vehicle.

(j-3) A registered owner who is a holder of a valid commercial driver's license is not required to complete a traffic education program.

(j-5) For purposes of the required traffic education program only, a registered owner may submit an affidavit to the court or hearing officer swearing that at the time of the alleged violation, the vehicle was

in the custody and control of another person. The affidavit must identify the person in custody and control of the vehicle, including the person's name and current address. The person in custody and control of the vehicle at the time of the violation is required to complete the required traffic education program. If the person in custody and control of the vehicle at the time of the violation completes the required traffic education program, the registered owner of the vehicle is not required to complete a traffic education program.

(k) An intersection equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must be posted with a sign visible to approaching traffic indicating that the intersection is being monitored by an automated traffic law enforcement system.

(k-3) A municipality or county that has one or more intersections equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must provide notice to drivers by posting the locations of automated traffic law systems on the municipality or county website.

(k-5) An intersection equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must have a yellow change interval that conforms with the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (IMUTCD) published by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

(k-7) A municipality or county operating an automated traffic law enforcement system shall conduct a statistical analysis to assess the safety impact of each automated traffic law enforcement system at an intersection following installation of the system. The statistical analysis shall be based upon the best available crash, traffic, and other data, and shall cover a period of time before and after installation of the system sufficient to provide a statistically valid comparison of safety impact. The statistical analysis shall be consistent with professional judgment and acceptable industry practice. The statistical analysis also shall be consistent with the data required for valid comparisons of before and after conditions and shall be conducted within a reasonable period following the installation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The statistical analysis required by this subsection (k-7) shall be made available to the public and shall be published on the website of the municipality or county. If the statistical analysis for the 36 month period following installation of the system indicates that there has been an increase in the rate of accidents at the approach to the intersection monitored by the system, the municipality or county shall undertake additional studies to determine the cause and severity of the accidents, and may take any action that it determines is necessary or appropriate to reduce the number or severity of the accidents at that intersection.

(l) The compensation paid for an automated traffic law enforcement system must be based on the value of the equipment or the services provided and may not be based on the number of traffic citations issued or the revenue generated by the system.

(m) This Section applies only to the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, St. Clair, and Will and to municipalities located within those counties.

(n) The fee for participating in a traffic education program under this Section shall not exceed $25.

A low-income individual required to complete a traffic education program under this Section who provides proof of eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a required traffic education program.

(o) (Blank). ~~A municipality or county shall make a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6-306.5 of this Code whenever a registered owner of a vehicle has failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of a combination of 5 offenses for automated traffic law or speed enforcement system violations.~~

(p) No person who is the lessor of a motor vehicle pursuant to a written lease agreement shall be liable for an automated speed or traffic law enforcement system violation involving such motor vehicle during the period of the lease; provided that upon the request of the appropriate authority received within 120 days after the violation occurred, the lessor provides within 60 days after such receipt the name and address of the lessee. ~~The drivers license number of a lessee may be subsequently individually requested by the appropriate authority if needed for enforcement of this Section.~~

Upon the provision of information by the lessor pursuant to this subsection, the county or municipality may issue the violation to the lessee of the vehicle in the same manner as it would issue a violation to a registered owner of a vehicle pursuant to this Section, and the lessee may be held liable for the violation. (Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-208.8)

Sec. 11-208.8. Automated speed enforcement systems in safety zones.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Automated speed enforcement system" means a photographic device, radar device, laser device, or other electrical or mechanical device or devices installed or utilized in a safety zone and designed to record the speed of a vehicle and obtain a clear photograph or other recorded image of the vehicle and the vehicle's

registration plate or digital registration plate while the driver is violating Article VI of Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

An automated speed enforcement system is a system, located in a safety zone which is under the jurisdiction of a municipality, that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance and is designed to obtain a clear recorded image of the vehicle and the vehicle's license plate. The recorded image must also display the time, date, and location of the violation.

"Owner" means the person or entity to whom the vehicle is registered.

"Recorded image" means images recorded by an automated speed enforcement system on:

(1) 2 or more photographs;

(2) 2 or more microphotographs;

(3) 2 or more electronic images; or

(4) a video recording showing the motor vehicle and, on at least one image or portion of the recording, clearly identifying the registration plate or digital registration plate number of the motor vehicle.

"Safety zone" means an area that is within one-eighth of a mile from the nearest property line of any public or private elementary or secondary school, or from the nearest property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a school district that is used for educational purposes approved by the Illinois State Board of Education, not including school district headquarters or administrative buildings. A safety zone also includes an area that is within one-eighth of a mile from the nearest property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a park district used for recreational purposes. However, if any portion of a roadway is within either one-eighth mile radius, the safety zone also shall include the roadway extended to the furthest portion of the next furthest intersection. The term "safety zone" does not include any portion of the roadway known as Lake Shore Drive or any controlled access highway with 8 or more lanes of traffic.

(a-5) The automated speed enforcement system shall be operational and violations shall be recorded only at the following times:

(i) if the safety zone is based upon the property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a school district, only on school days and no earlier than 6 a.m. and no later than 8:30 p.m. if the school day is during the period of Monday through Thursday, or 9 p.m. if the school day is a Friday; and

(ii) if the safety zone is based upon the property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a park district, no earlier than one hour prior to the time that the facility, area, or land is open to the public or other patrons, and no later than one hour after the facility, area, or land is closed to the public or other patrons.

(b) A municipality that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance must make the recorded images of a violation accessible to the alleged violator by providing the alleged violator with a website address, accessible through the Internet.

(c) Notwithstanding any penalties for any other violations of this Code, the owner of a motor vehicle used in a traffic violation recorded by an automated speed enforcement system shall be subject to the following penalties:

(1) if the recorded speed is no less than 6 miles per hour and no more than 10 miles per hour over the legal speed limit, a civil penalty not exceeding $50, plus an additional penalty of not more than $50 for failure to pay the original penalty in a timely manner; or

(2) if the recorded speed is more than 10 miles per hour over the legal speed limit, a civil penalty not exceeding $100, plus an additional penalty of not more than $100 for failure to pay the original penalty in a timely manner.

A penalty may not be imposed under this Section if the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer for a speeding violation occurring within one-eighth of a mile and 15 minutes of the violation that was recorded by the system. A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this Section is not a violation of a traffic regulation governing the movement of vehicles and may not be recorded on the driving record of the owner of the vehicle. A law enforcement officer is not required to be present or to witness the violation. No penalty may be imposed under this Section if the recorded speed of a vehicle is 5 miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit. The municipality may send, in the same manner that notices are sent under this Section, a speed violation warning notice where the violation involves a speed of 5 miles per hour or less above the legal speed limit.

(d) The net proceeds that a municipality receives from civil penalties imposed under an automated speed enforcement system, after deducting all non-personnel and personnel costs associated with the operation and maintenance of such system, shall be expended or obligated by the municipality for the following purposes:

(i) public safety initiatives to ensure safe passage around schools, and to provide

police protection and surveillance around schools and parks, including but not limited to: (1) personnel costs; and (2) non-personnel costs such as construction and maintenance of public safety infrastructure and equipment;

(ii) initiatives to improve pedestrian and traffic safety;

(iii) construction and maintenance of infrastructure within the municipality, including but not limited to roads and bridges; and

(iv) after school programs.

(e) For each violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance recorded by an automated speed enforcement system, the municipality having jurisdiction shall issue a written notice of the violation to the registered owner of the vehicle as the alleged violator. The notice shall be delivered to the registered owner of the vehicle, by mail, within 30 days after the Secretary of State notifies the municipality of the identity of the owner of the vehicle, but in no event later than 90 days after the violation.

(f) The notice required under subsection (e) of this Section shall include:

(1) the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;

(2) the registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;

(3) the violation charged;

(4) the date, time, and location where the violation occurred;

(5) a copy of the recorded image or images;

(6) the amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid;

(7) a statement that recorded images are evidence of a violation of a speed restriction;

(8) a warning that failure to pay the civil penalty or to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of liability ~~and may result in a suspension of the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle~~;

(9) a statement that the person may elect to proceed by:

(A) paying the fine; or

(B) challenging the charge in court, by mail, or by administrative hearing; and

(10) a website address, accessible through the Internet, where the person may view the recorded images of the violation.

(g) (Blank). ~~If a person charged with a traffic violation, as a result of an automated speed enforcement system, does not pay the fine or successfully contest the civil penalty resulting from that violation, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle under Section 6-306.5 of this Code for failing to pay any fine or penalty due and owing, or both, as a result of a combination of 5 violations of the automated speed enforcement system or the automated traffic law under Section 11-208.6 of this Code.~~

(h) Based on inspection of recorded images produced by an automated speed enforcement system, a notice alleging that the violation occurred shall be evidence of the facts contained in the notice and admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this Section.

(i) Recorded images made by an automated speed enforcement system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for purposes of adjudicating a violation of this Section, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes. Any recorded image evidencing a violation of this Section, however, may be admissible in any proceeding resulting from the issuance of the citation.

(j) The court or hearing officer may consider in defense of a violation:

(1) that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates of the motor vehicle were stolen before the violation occurred and not under the control or in the possession of the owner at the time of the violation;

(2) that the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer for a speeding violation occurring within one-eighth of a mile and 15 minutes of the violation that was recorded by the system; and

(3) any other evidence or issues provided by municipal ordinance.

(k) To demonstrate that the motor vehicle or the registration plates or digital registration plates were stolen before the violation occurred and were not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the violation, the owner must submit proof that a report concerning the stolen motor vehicle or registration plates was filed with a law enforcement agency in a timely manner.

(l) A roadway equipped with an automated speed enforcement system shall be posted with a sign conforming to the national Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices that is visible to approaching traffic stating that vehicle speeds are being photo-enforced and indicating the speed limit. The municipality

shall install such additional signage as it determines is necessary to give reasonable notice to drivers as to where automated speed enforcement systems are installed.

(m) A roadway where a new automated speed enforcement system is installed shall be posted with signs providing 30 days notice of the use of a new automated speed enforcement system prior to the issuance of any citations through the automated speed enforcement system.

(n) The compensation paid for an automated speed enforcement system must be based on the value of the equipment or the services provided and may not be based on the number of traffic citations issued or the revenue generated by the system.

(o) (Blank). ~~A municipality shall make a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6-306.5 of this Code whenever a registered owner of a vehicle has failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of a combination of 5 offenses for automated speed or traffic law enforcement system violations.~~

(p) No person who is the lessor of a motor vehicle pursuant to a written lease agreement shall be liable for an automated speed or traffic law enforcement system violation involving such motor vehicle during the period of the lease; provided that upon the request of the appropriate authority received within 120 days after the violation occurred, the lessor provides within 60 days after such receipt the name and address of the lessee. The drivers license number of a lessee may be subsequently individually requested by the appropriate authority if needed for enforcement of this Section.

Upon the provision of information by the lessor pursuant to this subsection, the municipality may issue the violation to the lessee of the vehicle in the same manner as it would issue a violation to a registered owner of a vehicle pursuant to this Section, and the lessee may be held liable for the violation.

(q) A municipality using an automated speed enforcement system must provide notice to drivers by publishing the locations of all safety zones where system equipment is installed on the website of the municipality.

(r) A municipality operating an automated speed enforcement system shall conduct a statistical analysis to assess the safety impact of the system. The statistical analysis shall be based upon the best available crash, traffic, and other data, and shall cover a period of time before and after installation of the system sufficient to provide a statistically valid comparison of safety impact. The statistical analysis shall be consistent with professional judgment and acceptable industry practice. The statistical analysis also shall be consistent with the data required for valid comparisons of before and after conditions and shall be conducted within a reasonable period following the installation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The statistical analysis required by this subsection shall be made available to the public and shall be published on the website of the municipality.

(s) This Section applies only to municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-208.9)

Sec. 11-208.9. Automated traffic law enforcement system; approaching, overtaking, and passing a school bus.

(a) As used in this Section, "automated traffic law enforcement system" means a device with one or more motor vehicle sensors working in conjunction with the visual signals on a school bus, as specified in Sections 12-803 and 12-805 of this Code, to produce recorded images of motor vehicles that fail to stop before meeting or overtaking, from either direction, any school bus stopped at any location for the purpose of receiving or discharging pupils in violation of Section 11-1414 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

An automated traffic law enforcement system is a system, in a municipality or county operated by a governmental agency, that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance and is designed to obtain a clear recorded image of the vehicle and the vehicle's license plate. The recorded image must also display the time, date, and location of the violation.

(b) As used in this Section, "recorded images" means images recorded by an automated traffic law enforcement system on:

(1) 2 or more photographs;

(2) 2 or more microphotographs;

(3) 2 or more electronic images; or

(4) a video recording showing the motor vehicle and, on at least one image or portion of the recording, clearly identifying the registration plate or digital registration plate number of the motor vehicle.

(c) A municipality or county that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance must make the recorded images of a violation accessible to the alleged violator by providing the alleged violator with a website address, accessible through the Internet.

(d) For each violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance recorded by an automated traffic law enforcement system, the county or municipality having jurisdiction shall issue a written notice of the violation to the registered owner of the vehicle as the alleged violator. The notice shall be delivered to the registered owner of the vehicle, by mail, within 30 days after the Secretary of State notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner of the vehicle, but in no event later than 90 days after the violation.

(e) The notice required under subsection (d) shall include:

(1) the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;

(2) the registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;

(3) the violation charged;

(4) the location where the violation occurred;

(5) the date and time of the violation;

(6) a copy of the recorded images;

(7) the amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid;

(8) a statement that recorded images are evidence of a violation of overtaking or passing a school bus stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging pupils;

(9) a warning that failure to pay the civil penalty or to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of liability ~~and may result in a suspension of the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle~~;

(10) a statement that the person may elect to proceed by:

(A) paying the fine; or

(B) challenging the charge in court, by mail, or by administrative hearing; and

(11) a website address, accessible through the Internet, where the person may view the recorded images of the violation.

(f) (Blank). ~~If a person charged with a traffic violation, as a result of an automated traffic law enforcement system under this Section, does not pay the fine or successfully contest the civil penalty resulting from that violation, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle under Section 6-306.5 of this Code for failing to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of a combination of 5 violations of the automated traffic law enforcement system or the automated speed enforcement system under Section 11-208.8 of this Code.~~

(g) Based on inspection of recorded images produced by an automated traffic law enforcement system, a notice alleging that the violation occurred shall be evidence of the facts contained in the notice and admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this Section.

(h) Recorded images made by an automated traffic law enforcement system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for purposes of adjudicating a violation of this Section, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes. Any recorded image evidencing a violation of this Section, however, may be admissible in any proceeding resulting from the issuance of the citation.

(i) The court or hearing officer may consider in defense of a violation:

(1) that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates of the motor vehicle were stolen before the violation occurred and not under the control of or in the possession of the owner at the time of the violation;

(2) that the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer for a violation of Section 11-1414 of this Code within one-eighth of a mile and 15 minutes of the violation that was recorded by the system;

(3) that the visual signals required by Sections 12-803 and 12-805 of this Code were damaged, not activated, not present in violation of Sections 12-803 and 12-805, or inoperable; and

(4) any other evidence or issues provided by municipal or county ordinance.

(j) To demonstrate that the motor vehicle or the registration plates or digital registration plates were stolen before the violation occurred and were not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the violation, the owner must submit proof that a report concerning the stolen motor vehicle or registration plates was filed with a law enforcement agency in a timely manner.

(k) Unless the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer at the time of the violation, the motor vehicle owner is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding $150 for a first time violation or $500 for a second or subsequent violation, plus an additional penalty of not more than $100 for failure to pay the original penalty in a timely manner, if the motor vehicle is recorded by an automated traffic law enforcement system. A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this Section is not a violation of a traffic regulation governing the movement of vehicles and may not be

recorded on the driving record of the owner of the vehicle, but may be recorded by the municipality or county for the purpose of determining if a person is subject to the higher fine for a second or subsequent offense.

(l) A school bus equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must be posted with a sign indicating that the school bus is being monitored by an automated traffic law enforcement system.

(m) A municipality or county that has one or more school buses equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must provide notice to drivers by posting a list of school districts using school buses equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system on the municipality or county website. School districts that have one or more school buses equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system must provide notice to drivers by posting that information on their websites.

(n) A municipality or county operating an automated traffic law enforcement system shall conduct a statistical analysis to assess the safety impact in each school district using school buses equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system following installation of the system. The statistical analysis shall be based upon the best available crash, traffic, and other data, and shall cover a period of time before and after installation of the system sufficient to provide a statistically valid comparison of safety impact. The statistical analysis shall be consistent with professional judgment and acceptable industry practice. The statistical analysis also shall be consistent with the data required for valid comparisons of before and after conditions and shall be conducted within a reasonable period following the installation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The statistical analysis required by this subsection shall be made available to the public and shall be published on the website of the municipality or county. If the statistical analysis for the 36-month period following installation of the system indicates that there has been an increase in the rate of accidents at the approach to school buses monitored by the system, the municipality or county shall undertake additional studies to determine the cause and severity of the accidents, and may take any action that it determines is necessary or appropriate to reduce the number or severity of the accidents involving school buses equipped with an automated traffic law enforcement system.

(o) The compensation paid for an automated traffic law enforcement system must be based on the value of the equipment or the services provided and may not be based on the number of traffic citations issued or the revenue generated by the system.

(p) No person who is the lessor of a motor vehicle pursuant to a written lease agreement shall be liable for an automated speed or traffic law enforcement system violation involving such motor vehicle during the period of the lease; provided that upon the request of the appropriate authority received within 120 days after the violation occurred, the lessor provides within 60 days after such receipt the name and address of the lessee. ~~The drivers license number of a lessee may be subsequently individually requested by the appropriate authority if needed for enforcement of this Section.~~

Upon the provision of information by the lessor pursuant to this subsection, the county or municipality may issue the violation to the lessee of the vehicle in the same manner as it would issue a violation to a registered owner of a vehicle pursuant to this Section, and the lessee may be held liable for the violation.

(q) (Blank). ~~A municipality or county shall make a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6-306.5 of this Code whenever a registered owner of a vehicle has failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of a combination of 5 offenses for automated traffic law or speed enforcement system violations.~~

(r) After a municipality or county enacts an ordinance providing for automated traffic law enforcement systems under this Section, each school district within that municipality or county's jurisdiction may implement an automated traffic law enforcement system under this Section. The elected school board for that district must approve the implementation of an automated traffic law enforcement system. The school district shall be responsible for entering into a contract, approved by the elected school board of that district, with vendors for the installation, maintenance, and operation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The school district must enter into an intergovernmental agreement, approved by the elected school board of that district, with the municipality or county with jurisdiction over that school district for the administration of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The proceeds from a school district's automated traffic law enforcement system's fines shall be divided equally between the school district and the municipality or county administering the automated traffic law enforcement system.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-1201.1)

Sec. 11-1201.1. Automated Railroad Crossing Enforcement System.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system is a system in a municipality or county operated by a governmental agency that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or local ordinance and is designed to obtain a clear

recorded image of the vehicle and vehicle's license plate. The recorded image must also display the time, date, and location of the violation.

As used in this Section, "recorded images" means images recorded by an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system on:

(1) 2 or more photographs;

(2) 2 or more microphotographs;

(3) 2 or more electronic images; or

(4) a video recording showing the motor vehicle and, on at least one image or portion of the recording, clearly identifying the registration plate or digital registration plate number of the motor vehicle.

(b) The Illinois Commerce Commission may, in cooperation with a local law enforcement agency, establish in any county or municipality an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system at any railroad grade crossing equipped with a crossing gate designated by local authorities. Local authorities desiring the establishment of an automated railroad crossing enforcement system must initiate the process by enacting a local ordinance requesting the creation of such a system. After the ordinance has been enacted, and before any additional steps toward the establishment of the system are undertaken, the local authorities and the Commission must agree to a plan for obtaining, from any combination of federal, State, and local funding sources, the moneys required for the purchase and installation of any necessary equipment.

(b-1) (Blank.)

(c) For each violation of Section 11-1201 of this Code or a local ordinance recorded by an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system, the county or municipality having jurisdiction shall issue a written notice of the violation to the registered owner of the vehicle as the alleged violator. The notice shall be delivered to the registered owner of the vehicle, by mail, no later than 90 days after the violation.

The notice shall include:

(1) the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;

(2) the registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;

(3) the violation charged;

(4) the location where the violation occurred;

(5) the date and time of the violation;

(6) a copy of the recorded images;

(7) the amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid;

(8) a statement that recorded images are evidence of a violation of a railroad grade crossing;

(9) a warning that failure to pay the civil penalty or to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of liability ~~and may result in a suspension of the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle~~; and

(10) a statement that the person may elect to proceed by:

(A) paying the fine; or

(B) challenging the charge in court, by mail, or by administrative hearing.

(d) (Blank). ~~If a person charged with a traffic violation, as a result of an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system, does not pay or successfully contest the civil penalty resulting from that violation, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of the registered owner of the vehicle under Section 6-306.5 of this Code for failing to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of 5 violations of the automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system.~~

(d-1) (Blank.)

(d-2) (Blank.)

(e) Based on inspection of recorded images produced by an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system, a notice alleging that the violation occurred shall be evidence of the facts contained in the notice and admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this Section.

(e-1) Recorded images made by an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for purposes of adjudicating a violation of this Section, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes. Any recorded image evidencing a violation of this Section, however, may be admissible in any proceeding resulting from the issuance of the citation.

(e-2) The court or hearing officer may consider the following in the defense of a violation:

(1) that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates of the

motor vehicle were stolen before the violation occurred and not under the control of or in the possession of the owner at the time of the violation;

(2) that the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer at the time of the violation for the same offense;

(3) any other evidence or issues provided by municipal or county ordinance.

(e-3) To demonstrate that the motor vehicle or the registration plates or digital registration plates were stolen before the violation occurred and were not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the violation, the owner must submit proof that a report concerning the stolen motor vehicle or registration plates was filed with a law enforcement agency in a timely manner.

(f) Rail crossings equipped with an automatic railroad grade crossing enforcement system shall be posted with a sign visible to approaching traffic stating that the railroad grade crossing is being monitored, that citations will be issued, and the amount of the fine for violation.

(g) The compensation paid for an automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system must be based on the value of the equipment or the services provided and may not be based on the number of citations issued or the revenue generated by the system.

(h) (Blank.)

(i) If any part or parts of this Section are held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this Section. The General Assembly hereby declares that it would have passed the remaining parts of this Section if it had known that the other part or parts of this Section would be declared unconstitutional.

(j) Penalty. A civil fine of $250 shall be imposed for a first violation of this Section, and a civil fine of $500 shall be imposed for a second or subsequent violation of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/4-214.1 rep.) (625 ILCS 5/6-306.5 rep.) (625 ILCS 5/6-306.6 rep.)

Section 10-193. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by repealing Sections 4-214.1, 6-306.5, and 6-306.6.

Section 10-195. The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act is amended by changing Section 5-7 as follows:

(625 ILCS 40/5-7)

Sec. 5-7. Operating a snowmobile while under the influence of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or a combination of them; criminal penalties; suspension of operating privileges.

(a) A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a snowmobile within this State while:

1. The alcohol concentration in that person's blood, other bodily substance, or breath is a concentration at which driving a motor vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

2. The person is under the influence of alcohol;

3. The person is under the influence of any other drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders that person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile;

3.1. The person is under the influence of any intoxicating compound or combination of intoxicating compounds to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile;

4. The person is under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug or drugs or intoxicating compound or compounds to a degree that renders that person incapable of safely operating a snowmobile;

4.3. The person who is not a CDL holder has a tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's whole blood or other bodily substance at which driving a motor vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

4.5. The person who is a CDL holder has any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act; or

5. There is any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in that person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or intoxicating compound listed in the use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.

(b) The fact that a person charged with violating this Section is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, other drug or drugs, any intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them does not constitute a defense against a charge of violating this Section.

(c) Every person convicted of violating this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(c-1) As used in this Section, "first time offender" means any person who has not had a previous conviction or been assigned supervision for violating this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or any person who has not had a suspension imposed under subsection (e) of Section 5-7.1.

(c-2) For purposes of this Section, the following are equivalent to a conviction:

(1) a violation of the terms of pretrial release when the court has not relieved the defendant of complying with the terms of pretrial release ~~forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court when forfeiture has not been vacated~~; or

(2) the failure of a defendant to appear for trial.

(d) Every person convicted of violating this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony if:

1. The person has a previous conviction under this Section;

2. The offense results in personal injury where a person other than the operator suffers great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, when the violation was a proximate cause of the injuries. A person guilty of a Class 4 felony under this paragraph 2, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than one year nor more than 12 years; or

3. The offense occurred during a period in which the person's privileges to operate a snowmobile are revoked or suspended, and the revocation or suspension was for a violation of this Section or was imposed under Section 5-7.1.

(e) Every person convicted of violating this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony if the offense results in the death of a person. A person guilty of a Class 2 felony under this subsection (e), if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.

(e-1) Every person convicted of violating this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance who had a child under the age of 16 on board the snowmobile at the time of offense shall be subject to a mandatory minimum fine of $500 and shall be subject to a mandatory minimum of 5 days of community service in a program benefiting children. The assignment under this subsection shall not be subject to suspension nor shall the person be eligible for probation in order to reduce the assignment.

(e-2) Every person found guilty of violating this Section, whose operation of a snowmobile while in violation of this Section proximately caused any incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, shall be liable for the expense of an emergency response as provided in subsection (i) of Section 11-501.01 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(e-3) In addition to any other penalties and liabilities, a person who is found guilty of violating this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, shall be fined $100, payable to the circuit clerk, who shall distribute the money to the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. In the event that more than one agency is responsible for the arrest, the $100 shall be shared equally. Any moneys received by a law enforcement agency under this subsection (e-3) shall be used to purchase law enforcement equipment or to provide law enforcement training that will assist in the prevention of alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State. Law enforcement equipment shall include, but is not limited to, in-car video cameras, radar and laser speed detection devices, and alcohol breath testers.

(f) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the snowmobile operation privileges of a person convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor under this Section for a period of one year, except that first-time offenders are exempt from this mandatory one year suspension.

(g) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend for a period of 5 years the snowmobile operation privileges of any person convicted or found guilty of a felony under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-697, eff. 7-29-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

Section 10-200. The Clerks of Courts Act is amended by changing Section 27.3b as follows:

(705 ILCS 105/27.3b) (from Ch. 25, par. 27.3b)

Sec. 27.3b. The clerk of court may accept payment of fines, penalties, or costs by credit card or debit card approved by the clerk from an offender who has been convicted of or placed on court supervision for a traffic offense, petty offense, ordinance offense, or misdemeanor or who has been convicted of a felony offense. The clerk of the circuit court may accept credit card payments over the Internet for fines, penalties, or costs from offenders on voluntary electronic pleas of guilty in minor traffic and conservation offenses to satisfy the requirement of written pleas of guilty as provided in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 529. The clerk of the court may also accept payment of statutory fees by a credit card or debit card. ~~The clerk of the court may also accept the credit card or debit card for the cash deposit of bail bond fees.~~

The Clerk of the circuit court is authorized to enter into contracts with credit card or debit card companies approved by the clerk and to negotiate the payment of convenience and administrative fees normally charged by those companies for allowing the clerk of the circuit court to accept their credit cards or debit cards in payment as authorized herein. The clerk of the circuit court is authorized to enter into contracts with third party fund guarantors, facilitators, and service providers under which those entities may contract directly with customers of the clerk of the circuit court and guarantee and remit the payments to the clerk of the circuit court. Where the offender pays fines, penalties, or costs by credit card or debit card or through a third party fund guarantor, facilitator, or service provider, or anyone paying statutory fees of the circuit court clerk ~~or the posting of cash bail~~, the clerk shall collect a service fee of up to $5 or the amount charged to the clerk for use of its services by the credit card or debit card issuer, third party fund guarantor, facilitator, or service provider. This service fee shall be in addition to any other fines, penalties, or costs. The clerk of the circuit court is authorized to negotiate the assessment of convenience and administrative fees by the third party fund guarantors, facilitators, and service providers with the revenue earned by the clerk of the circuit court to be remitted to the county general revenue fund.
(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

Section 10-205. The Attorney Act is amended by changing Section 9 as follows:

(705 ILCS 205/9) (from Ch. 13, par. 9)

Sec. 9. All attorneys and counselors at law, judges, clerks and sheriffs, and all other officers of the several courts within this state, shall be liable to be arrested and held to terms of pretrial release ~~bail~~, and shall be subject to the same legal process, and may in all respects be prosecuted and proceeded against in the same courts and in the same manner as other persons are, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, nevertheless, said judges, counselors or attorneys, clerks, sheriffs and other officers of said courts, shall be privileged from arrest while attending courts, and whilst going to and returning from court.
(Source: R.S. 1874, p. 169.)

Section 10-210. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by changing Sections 1-7, 1-8, and 5-150 as follows:

(705 ILCS 405/1-7) (from Ch. 37, par. 801-7)

Sec. 1-7. Confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement and municipal ordinance violation records.

(A) All juvenile law enforcement records which have not been expunged are confidential and may never be disclosed to the general public or otherwise made widely available. Juvenile law enforcement records may be obtained only under this Section and Section 1-8 and Part 9 of Article V of this Act, when their use is needed for good cause and with an order from the juvenile court, as required by those not authorized to retain them. Inspection, copying, and disclosure of juvenile law enforcement records maintained by law enforcement agencies or records of municipal ordinance violations maintained by any State, local, or municipal agency that relate to a minor who has been investigated, arrested, or taken into custody before his or her 18th birthday shall be restricted to the following:

(0.05) The minor who is the subject of the juvenile law enforcement record, his or her parents, guardian, and counsel.

(0.10) Judges of the circuit court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge.

(0.15) An administrative adjudication hearing officer or members of the staff designated to assist in the administrative adjudication process.

(1) Any local, State, or federal law enforcement officers or designated law enforcement staff of any jurisdiction or agency when necessary for the discharge of their official duties during the investigation or prosecution of a crime or relating to a minor who has been adjudicated delinquent and there has been a previous finding that the act which constitutes the previous offense was committed in furtherance of criminal activities by a criminal street gang, or, when necessary for the discharge of its official duties in connection with a particular investigation of the conduct of a law enforcement officer, an independent agency or its staff created by ordinance and charged by a unit of local government with the duty of investigating the conduct of law enforcement officers. For purposes of this Section, "criminal street gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(2) Prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, social workers, or other individuals assigned by the court to conduct a pre-adjudication or pre-disposition investigation, and individuals responsible for supervising or providing temporary or permanent care and custody for minors under the order of the juvenile court, when essential to performing their responsibilities.

(3) Federal, State, or local prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, and designated staff:

(a) in the course of a trial when institution of criminal proceedings has been permitted or required under Section 5-805;

(b) when institution of criminal proceedings has been permitted or required under Section 5-805 and the minor is the subject of a proceeding to determine the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~;

(c) when criminal proceedings have been permitted or required under Section 5-805 and the minor is the subject of a pre-trial investigation, pre-sentence investigation, fitness hearing, or proceedings on an application for probation; or

(d) in the course of prosecution or administrative adjudication of a violation of a traffic, boating, or fish and game law, or a county or municipal ordinance.

(4) Adult and Juvenile Prisoner Review Board.

(5) Authorized military personnel.

(5.5) Employees of the federal government authorized by law.

(6) Persons engaged in bona fide research, with the permission of the Presiding Judge and the chief executive of the respective law enforcement agency; provided that publication of such research results in no disclosure of a minor's identity and protects the confidentiality of the minor's record.

(7) Department of Children and Family Services child protection investigators acting in their official capacity.

(8) The appropriate school official only if the agency or officer believes that there is an imminent threat of physical harm to students, school personnel, or others who are present in the school or on school grounds.

(A) Inspection and copying shall be limited to juvenile law enforcement records transmitted to the appropriate school official or officials whom the school has determined to have a legitimate educational or safety interest by a local law enforcement agency under a reciprocal reporting system established and maintained between the school district and the local law enforcement agency under Section 10-20.14 of the School Code concerning a minor enrolled in a school within the school district who has been arrested or taken into custody for any of the following offenses:

(i) any violation of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(ii) a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act;

(iii) a violation of the Cannabis Control Act;

(iv) a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(v) a violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act;

(vi) a violation of Section 1-2 of the Harassing and Obscene Communications Act;

(vii) a violation of the Hazing Act; or

(viii) a violation of Section 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-3.05, 12-3.1, 12-3.2, 12-3.4, 12-3.5, 12-5, 12-7.3, 12-7.4, 12-7.5, 25-1, or 25-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

The information derived from the juvenile law enforcement records shall be kept separate from and shall not become a part of the official school record of that child and shall not be a public record. The information shall be used solely by the appropriate school official or officials whom the school has determined to have a legitimate educational or safety interest to aid in the proper rehabilitation of the child and to protect the safety of students and employees in the school. If the designated law enforcement and school officials deem it to be in the best interest of the minor, the student may be referred to in-school or community-based social services if those services are available. "Rehabilitation services" may include interventions by school support personnel, evaluation for eligibility for special education, referrals to community-based agencies such as youth services, behavioral healthcare service providers, drug and alcohol prevention or treatment programs, and other interventions as deemed appropriate for the student.

(B) Any information provided to appropriate school officials whom the school has determined to have a legitimate educational or safety interest by local law enforcement officials about a minor who is the subject of a current police investigation that is directly related to school safety shall consist of oral information only, and not written juvenile law enforcement records, and shall be used solely by the appropriate school official or officials to protect the safety of students and

employees in the school and aid in the proper rehabilitation of the child. The information derived orally from the local law enforcement officials shall be kept separate from and shall not become a part of the official school record of the child and shall not be a public record. This limitation on the use of information about a minor who is the subject of a current police investigation shall in no way limit the use of this information by prosecutors in pursuing criminal charges arising out of the information disclosed during a police investigation of the minor. For purposes of this paragraph, "investigation" means an official systematic inquiry by a law enforcement agency into actual or suspected criminal activity.

(9) Mental health professionals on behalf of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Human Services or prosecutors who are evaluating, prosecuting, or investigating a potential or actual petition brought under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act relating to a person who is the subject of juvenile law enforcement records or the respondent to a petition brought under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act who is the subject of the juvenile law enforcement records sought. Any juvenile law enforcement records and any information obtained from those juvenile law enforcement records under this paragraph (9) may be used only in sexually violent persons commitment proceedings.

(10) The president of a park district. Inspection and copying shall be limited to juvenile law enforcement records transmitted to the president of the park district by the Department of State Police under Section 8-23 of the Park District Code or Section 16a-5 of the Chicago Park District Act concerning a person who is seeking employment with that park district and who has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent for any of the offenses listed in subsection (c) of Section 8-23 of the Park District Code or subsection (c) of Section 16a-5 of the Chicago Park District Act.

(11) Persons managing and designated to participate in a court diversion program as designated in subsection (6) of Section 5-105.

(12) The Public Access Counselor of the Office of the Attorney General, when reviewing juvenile law enforcement records under its powers and duties under the Freedom of Information Act.

(13) Collection agencies, contracted or otherwise engaged by a governmental entity, to collect any debts due and owing to the governmental entity.

(B)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no law enforcement officer or other person or agency may knowingly transmit to the Department of Corrections, Department of State Police, or to the Federal Bureau of Investigation any fingerprint or photograph relating to a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody before his or her 18th birthday, unless the court in proceedings under this Act authorizes the transmission or enters an order under Section 5-805 permitting or requiring the institution of criminal proceedings.

(2) Law enforcement officers or other persons or agencies shall transmit to the Department of State Police copies of fingerprints and descriptions of all minors who have been arrested or taken into custody before their 18th birthday for the offense of unlawful use of weapons under Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, a Class X or Class 1 felony, a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a Class 2 or greater felony under the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or Chapter 4 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, pursuant to Section 5 of the Criminal Identification Act. Information reported to the Department pursuant to this Section may be maintained with records that the Department files pursuant to Section 2.1 of the Criminal Identification Act. Nothing in this Act prohibits a law enforcement agency from fingerprinting a minor taken into custody or arrested before his or her 18th birthday for an offense other than those listed in this paragraph (2).

(C) The records of law enforcement officers, or of an independent agency created by ordinance and charged by a unit of local government with the duty of investigating the conduct of law enforcement officers, concerning all minors under 18 years of age must be maintained separate from the records of arrests and may not be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed to the public. For purposes of obtaining documents under this Section, a civil subpoena is not an order of the court.

(1) In cases where the law enforcement, or independent agency, records concern a pending juvenile court case, the party seeking to inspect the records shall provide actual notice to the attorney or guardian ad litem of the minor whose records are sought.

(2) In cases where the records concern a juvenile court case that is no longer pending, the party seeking to inspect the records shall provide actual notice to the minor or the minor's parent or legal guardian, and the matter shall be referred to the chief judge presiding over matters pursuant to this Act.

(3) In determining whether the records should be available for inspection, the court

shall consider the minor's interest in confidentiality and rehabilitation over the moving party's interest in obtaining the information. Any records obtained in violation of this subsection (C) shall not be admissible in any criminal or civil proceeding, or operate to disqualify a minor from subsequently holding public office or securing employment, or operate as a forfeiture of any public benefit, right, privilege, or right to receive any license granted by public authority.

(D) Nothing contained in subsection (C) of this Section shall prohibit the inspection or disclosure to victims and witnesses of photographs contained in the records of law enforcement agencies when the inspection and disclosure is conducted in the presence of a law enforcement officer for the purpose of the identification or apprehension of any person subject to the provisions of this Act or for the investigation or prosecution of any crime.

(E) Law enforcement officers, and personnel of an independent agency created by ordinance and charged by a unit of local government with the duty of investigating the conduct of law enforcement officers, may not disclose the identity of any minor in releasing information to the general public as to the arrest, investigation or disposition of any case involving a minor.

(F) Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit law enforcement agencies from communicating with each other by letter, memorandum, teletype, or intelligence alert bulletin or other means the identity or other relevant information pertaining to a person under 18 years of age if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person poses a real and present danger to the safety of the public or law enforcement officers. The information provided under this subsection (F) shall remain confidential and shall not be publicly disclosed, except as otherwise allowed by law.

(G) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the right of a Civil Service Commission or appointing authority of any federal government, state, county or municipality examining the character and fitness of an applicant for employment with a law enforcement agency, correctional institution, or fire department from obtaining and examining the records of any law enforcement agency relating to any record of the applicant having been arrested or taken into custody before the applicant's 18th birthday.

(G-5) Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses shall not be disclosed or open to the public under any circumstances. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing his or her own identity.

(H) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 98-61 apply to law enforcement records of a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody on or after January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-61).

(H-5) Nothing in this Section shall require any court or adjudicative proceeding for traffic, boating, fish and game law, or municipal and county ordinance violations to be closed to the public.

(I) Willful violation of this Section is a Class C misdemeanor and each violation is subject to a fine of $1,000. This subsection (I) shall not apply to the person who is the subject of the record.

(J) A person convicted of violating this Section is liable for damages in the amount of $1,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater.

(Source: P.A. 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 100-285, eff. 1-1-18; 100-720, eff. 8-3-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1162, eff. 12-20-18.)

(705 ILCS 405/1-8) (from Ch. 37, par. 801-8)

Sec. 1-8. Confidentiality and accessibility of juvenile court records.

(A) A juvenile adjudication shall never be considered a conviction nor shall an adjudicated individual be considered a criminal. Unless expressly allowed by law, a juvenile adjudication shall not operate to impose upon the individual any of the civil disabilities ordinarily imposed by or resulting from conviction. Unless expressly allowed by law, adjudications shall not prejudice or disqualify the individual in any civil service application or appointment, from holding public office, or from receiving any license granted by public authority. All juvenile court records which have not been expunged are sealed and may never be disclosed to the general public or otherwise made widely available. Sealed juvenile court records may be obtained only under this Section and Section 1-7 and Part 9 of Article V of this Act, when their use is needed for good cause and with an order from the juvenile court. Inspection and copying of juvenile court records relating to a minor who is the subject of a proceeding under this Act shall be restricted to the following:

(1) The minor who is the subject of record, his or her parents, guardian, and counsel.

(2) Law enforcement officers and law enforcement agencies when such information is essential to executing an arrest or search warrant or other compulsory process, or to conducting an ongoing investigation or relating to a minor who has been adjudicated delinquent and there has been a previous finding that the act which constitutes the previous offense was committed in furtherance of criminal activities by a criminal street gang.

Before July 1, 1994, for the purposes of this Section, "criminal street gang" means any

ongoing organization, association, or group of 3 or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more criminal acts and that has a common name or common identifying sign, symbol or specific color apparel displayed, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity.

Beginning July 1, 1994, for purposes of this Section, "criminal street gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(3) Judges, hearing officers, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, social workers, or other individuals assigned by the court to conduct a pre-adjudication or pre-disposition investigation, and individuals responsible for supervising or providing temporary or permanent care and custody for minors under the order of the juvenile court when essential to performing their responsibilities.

(4) Judges, federal, State, and local prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, and designated staff:

(a) in the course of a trial when institution of criminal proceedings has been permitted or required under Section 5-805;

(b) when criminal proceedings have been permitted or required under Section 5-805 and a minor is the subject of a proceeding to determine the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~;

(c) when criminal proceedings have been permitted or required under Section 5-805 and a minor is the subject of a pre-trial investigation, pre-sentence investigation or fitness hearing, or proceedings on an application for probation; or

(d) when a minor becomes 18 years of age or older, and is the subject of criminal proceedings, including a hearing to determine the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~, a pre-trial investigation, a pre-sentence investigation, a fitness hearing, or proceedings on an application for probation.

(5) Adult and Juvenile Prisoner Review Boards.

(6) Authorized military personnel.

(6.5) Employees of the federal government authorized by law.

(7) Victims, their subrogees and legal representatives; however, such persons shall have access only to the name and address of the minor and information pertaining to the disposition or alternative adjustment plan of the juvenile court.

(8) Persons engaged in bona fide research, with the permission of the presiding judge of the juvenile court and the chief executive of the agency that prepared the particular records; provided that publication of such research results in no disclosure of a minor's identity and protects the confidentiality of the record.

(9) The Secretary of State to whom the Clerk of the Court shall report the disposition of all cases, as required in Section 6-204 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. However, information reported relative to these offenses shall be privileged and available only to the Secretary of State, courts, and police officers.

(10) The administrator of a bonafide substance abuse student assistance program with the permission of the presiding judge of the juvenile court.

(11) Mental health professionals on behalf of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Human Services or prosecutors who are evaluating, prosecuting, or investigating a potential or actual petition brought under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act relating to a person who is the subject of juvenile court records or the respondent to a petition brought under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act, who is the subject of juvenile court records sought. Any records and any information obtained from those records under this paragraph (11) may be used only in sexually violent persons commitment proceedings.

(12) Collection agencies, contracted or otherwise engaged by a governmental entity, to collect any debts due and owing to the governmental entity.

(A-1) Findings and exclusions of paternity entered in proceedings occurring under Article II of this Act shall be disclosed, in a manner and form approved by the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services when necessary to discharge the duties of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services under Article X of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(B) A minor who is the victim in a juvenile proceeding shall be provided the same confidentiality regarding disclosure of identity as the minor who is the subject of record.

(C)(0.1) In cases where the records concern a pending juvenile court case, the requesting party seeking to inspect the juvenile court records shall provide actual notice to the attorney or guardian ad litem of the minor whose records are sought.

(0.2) In cases where the juvenile court records concern a juvenile court case that is no longer pending, the requesting party seeking to inspect the juvenile court records shall provide actual notice to the minor or the minor's parent or legal guardian, and the matter shall be referred to the chief judge presiding over matters pursuant to this Act.

(0.3) In determining whether juvenile court records should be made available for inspection and whether inspection should be limited to certain parts of the file, the court shall consider the minor's interest in confidentiality and rehabilitation over the requesting party's interest in obtaining the information. The State's Attorney, the minor, and the minor's parents, guardian, and counsel shall at all times have the right to examine court files and records.

(0.4) Any records obtained in violation of this Section shall not be admissible in any criminal or civil proceeding, or operate to disqualify a minor from subsequently holding public office, or operate as a forfeiture of any public benefit, right, privilege, or right to receive any license granted by public authority.

(D) Pending or following any adjudication of delinquency for any offense defined in Sections 11-1.20 through 11-1.60 or 12-13 through 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the victim of any such offense shall receive the rights set out in Sections 4 and 6 of the Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crime Act; and the juvenile who is the subject of the adjudication, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, shall be treated as an adult for the purpose of affording such rights to the victim.

(E) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of a Civil Service Commission or appointing authority of the federal government, or any state, county, or municipality examining the character and fitness of an applicant for employment with a law enforcement agency, correctional institution, or fire department to ascertain whether that applicant was ever adjudicated to be a delinquent minor and, if so, to examine the records of disposition or evidence which were made in proceedings under this Act.

(F) Following any adjudication of delinquency for a crime which would be a felony if committed by an adult, or following any adjudication of delinquency for a violation of Section 24-1, 24-3, 24-3.1, or 24-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the State's Attorney shall ascertain whether the minor respondent is enrolled in school and, if so, shall provide a copy of the dispositional order to the principal or chief administrative officer of the school. Access to the dispositional order shall be limited to the principal or chief administrative officer of the school and any guidance counselor designated by him or her.

(G) Nothing contained in this Act prevents the sharing or disclosure of information or records relating or pertaining to juveniles subject to the provisions of the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program when that information is used to assist in the early identification and treatment of habitual juvenile offenders.

(H) When a court hearing a proceeding under Article II of this Act becomes aware that an earlier proceeding under Article II had been heard in a different county, that court shall request, and the court in which the earlier proceedings were initiated shall transmit, an authenticated copy of the juvenile court record, including all documents, petitions, and orders filed and the minute orders, transcript of proceedings, and docket entries of the court.

(I) The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall report to the Department of State Police, in the form and manner required by the Department of State Police, the final disposition of each minor who has been arrested or taken into custody before his or her 18th birthday for those offenses required to be reported under Section 5 of the Criminal Identification Act. Information reported to the Department under this Section may be maintained with records that the Department files under Section 2.1 of the Criminal Identification Act.

(J) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 98-61 apply to juvenile law enforcement records of a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody on or after January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-61).

(K) Willful violation of this Section is a Class C misdemeanor and each violation is subject to a fine of $1,000. This subsection (K) shall not apply to the person who is the subject of the record.

(L) A person convicted of violating this Section is liable for damages in the amount of $1,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater.

(Source: P.A. 100-285, eff. 1-1-18; 100-720, eff. 8-3-18; 100-1162, eff. 12-20-18.)

(705 ILCS 405/5-150)

Sec. 5-150. Admissibility of evidence and adjudications in other proceedings.

(1) Evidence and adjudications in proceedings under this Act shall be admissible:

(a) in subsequent proceedings under this Act concerning the same minor; or

(b) in criminal proceedings when the court is to determine the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~, fitness of the defendant or in sentencing under the Unified Code of Corrections; or

(c) in proceedings under this Act or in criminal proceedings in which anyone who has been adjudicated delinquent under Section 5-105 is to be a witness including the minor or defendant if he or she testifies, and then only for purposes of impeachment and pursuant to the rules of evidence for criminal trials; or

(d) in civil proceedings concerning causes of action arising out of the incident or incidents which initially gave rise to the proceedings under this Act.

(2) No adjudication or disposition under this Act shall operate to disqualify a minor from subsequently holding public office nor shall operate as a forfeiture of any right, privilege or right to receive any license granted by public authority.

(3) The court which adjudicated that a minor has committed any offense relating to motor vehicles prescribed in Sections 4-102 and 4-103 of the Illinois Vehicle Code shall notify the Secretary of State of that adjudication and the notice shall constitute sufficient grounds for revoking that minor's driver's license or permit as provided in Section 6-205 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; no minor shall be considered a criminal by reason thereof, nor shall any such adjudication be considered a conviction.
(Source: P.A. 90-590, eff. 1-1-99.)

Section 10-215. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 26.5-5, 31-1, 31A-0.1, 32-10, and 32-15 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/26.5-5)

Sec. 26.5-5. Sentence.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who violates any of the provisions of Section 26.5-1, 26.5-2, or 26.5-3 of this Article is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Except as provided in subsection (b), a second or subsequent violation of Section 26.5-1, 26.5-2, or 26.5-3 of this Article is a Class A misdemeanor, for which the court shall impose a minimum of 14 days in jail or, if public or community service is established in the county in which the offender was convicted, 240 hours of public or community service.

(b) In any of the following circumstances, a person who violates Section 26.5-1, 26.5-2, or 26.5-3 of this Article shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony:

(1) The person has 3 or more prior violations in the last 10 years of harassment by telephone, harassment through electronic communications, or any similar offense of any other state;

(2) The person has previously violated the harassment by telephone provisions, or the harassment through electronic communications provisions, or committed any similar offense in any other state with the same victim or a member of the victim's family or household;

(3) At the time of the offense, the offender was under conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~, probation, conditional discharge, mandatory supervised release or was the subject of an order of protection, in this or any other state, prohibiting contact with the victim or any member of the victim's family or household;

(4) In the course of the offense, the offender threatened to kill the victim or any member of the victim's family or household;

(5) The person has been convicted in the last 10 years of a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(6) The person violates paragraph (5) of Section 26.5-2 or paragraph (4) of Section 26.5-3; or

(7) The person was at least 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense and the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense.

(c) The court may order any person convicted under this Article to submit to a psychiatric examination.
(Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/31-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 31-1)

Sec. 31-1. Resisting or obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee.

(a) A person who knowingly resists or obstructs the performance by one known to the person to be a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee of any authorized act within his or her official capacity commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(a-5) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of resisting or obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee to be sentenced to a minimum of 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment or ordered to perform community service for not less than 100 hours as may be determined by the court. The person shall not be eligible for probation in order to reduce the sentence of imprisonment or community service.

(a-7) A person convicted for a violation of this Section whose violation was the proximate cause of an injury to a peace officer, firefighter, or correctional institution employee is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(b) For purposes of this Section, "correctional institution employee" means any person employed to supervise and control inmates incarcerated in a penitentiary, State farm, reformatory, prison, jail, house of correction, police detention area, half-way house, or other institution or place for the incarceration or custody of persons under sentence for offenses or awaiting trial or sentence for offenses, under arrest for an offense, a violation of probation, a violation of parole, a violation of aftercare release, a violation of mandatory supervised release, or awaiting a ~~bail setting~~ hearing or preliminary hearing on setting the conditions of pretrial release, or who are sexually dangerous persons or who are sexually violent persons; and "firefighter" means any individual, either as an employee or volunteer, of a regularly constituted fire department of a municipality or fire protection district who performs fire fighting duties, including, but not limited to, the fire chief, assistant fire chief, captain, engineer, driver, ladder person, hose person, pipe person, and any other member of a regularly constituted fire department. "Firefighter" also means a person employed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal to conduct arson investigations.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of this Section if a person resists or obstructs the performance of one known by the person to be a firefighter by returning to or remaining in a dwelling, residence, building, or other structure to rescue or to attempt to rescue any person.

(d) A person shall not be subject to arrest under this Section unless there is an underlying offense for which the person was initially subject to arrest.

(Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.)

(720 ILCS 5/31A-0.1)

Sec. 31A-0.1. Definitions. For the purposes of this Article:

"Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual, constructive or attempted transfer of possession of an item of contraband, with or without consideration, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

"Employee" means any elected or appointed officer, trustee or employee of a penal institution or of the governing authority of the penal institution, or any person who performs services for the penal institution pursuant to contract with the penal institution or its governing authority.

"Item of contraband" means any of the following:

(i) "Alcoholic liquor" as that term is defined in Section 1-3.05 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

(ii) "Cannabis" as that term is defined in subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Cannabis Control Act.

(iii) "Controlled substance" as that term is defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

(iii-a) "Methamphetamine" as that term is defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

(iv) "Hypodermic syringe" or hypodermic needle, or any instrument adapted for use of controlled substances or cannabis by subcutaneous injection.

(v) "Weapon" means any knife, dagger, dirk, billy, razor, stiletto, broken bottle, or other piece of glass which could be used as a dangerous weapon. This term includes any of the devices or implements designated in subsections (a)(1), (a)(3) and (a)(6) of Section 24-1 of this Code, or any other dangerous weapon or instrument of like character.

(vi) "Firearm" means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas, including but not limited to:

(A) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, or B-B gun which expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter; or

(B) any device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required as recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission; or

(C) any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or industrial ammunition; or

(D) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which fires one or several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon hitting a human, can send out current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him or her incapable of normal functioning, commonly referred to as a stun gun or taser.

(vii) "Firearm ammunition" means any self-contained cartridge or shotgun shell, by whatever name known, which is designed to be used or adaptable to use in a firearm, including but not limited to:

(A) any ammunition exclusively designed for use with a device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission; or

(B) any ammunition designed exclusively for use with a stud or rivet driver or other similar industrial ammunition.

(viii) "Explosive" means, but is not limited to, bomb, bombshell, grenade, bottle or other container containing an explosive substance of over one-quarter ounce for like purposes such as black powder bombs and Molotov cocktails or artillery projectiles.

(ix) "Tool to defeat security mechanisms" means, but is not limited to, handcuff or security restraint key, tool designed to pick locks, popper, or any device or instrument used to or capable of unlocking or preventing from locking any handcuff or security restraints, doors to cells, rooms, gates or other areas of the penal institution.

(x) "Cutting tool" means, but is not limited to, hacksaw blade, wirecutter, or device, instrument or file capable of cutting through metal.

(xi) "Electronic contraband" for the purposes of Section 31A-1.1 of this Article means, but is not limited to, any electronic, video recording device, computer, or cellular communications equipment, including, but not limited to, cellular telephones, cellular telephone batteries, videotape recorders, pagers, computers, and computer peripheral equipment brought into or possessed in a penal institution without the written authorization of the Chief Administrative Officer. "Electronic contraband" for the purposes of Section 31A-1.2 of this Article, means, but is not limited to, any electronic, video recording device, computer, or cellular communications equipment, including, but not limited to, cellular telephones, cellular telephone batteries, videotape recorders, pagers, computers, and computer peripheral equipment.

"Penal institution" means any penitentiary, State farm, reformatory, prison, jail, house of correction, police detention area, half-way house or other institution or place for the incarceration or custody of persons under sentence for offenses awaiting trial or sentence for offenses, under arrest for an offense, a violation of probation, a violation of parole, a violation of aftercare release, or a violation of mandatory supervised release, or awaiting a ~~bail setting~~ hearing on the setting of conditions of pretrial release or preliminary hearing; provided that where the place for incarceration or custody is housed within another public building this Article shall not apply to that part of the building unrelated to the incarceration or custody of persons.

(Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.)

(720 ILCS 5/32-10) (from Ch. 38, par. 32-10)

Sec. 32-10. Violation of conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~.

(a) Whoever, having been released pretrial under conditions ~~admitted to bail~~ for appearance before any court of this State, incurs a violation of conditions of pretrial release ~~forfeiture of the bail~~ and knowingly fails to surrender himself or herself within 30 days following the date of the violation ~~forfeiture~~, commits, if the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ was given in connection with a charge of felony or pending appeal or certiorari after conviction of any offense, ~~a felony of the next lower Class or~~ a Class A misdemeanor if the underlying offense was a ~~Class 4~~ felony . If the violation of pretrial conditions were made ~~; or, if the bail was given~~ in connection with a charge of committing a misdemeanor, or for appearance as a witness, commits ~~a misdemeanor of the next lower Class, but not less than~~ a Class C misdemeanor.

(a-5) Any person who knowingly violates a condition of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ by possessing a firearm in violation of his or her conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ commits a Class 4 felony for a first violation and a Class 3 felony for a second or subsequent violation.

(b) Whoever, having been released pretrial under conditions ~~admitted to bail~~ for appearance before any court of this State, while charged with a criminal offense in which the victim is a family or household member as defined in Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, knowingly violates a condition of that release as set forth in Section 110-10, subsection (d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) Whoever, having been released pretrial under conditions ~~admitted to bail~~ for appearance before any court of this State for a felony, Class A misdemeanor or a criminal offense in which the victim is a family or household member as defined in Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, is charged with any other felony, Class A misdemeanor, or a criminal offense in which the victim is a family or household member as defined in Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 while on this release, must appear before the court ~~before bail is statutorily set~~.

(d) Nothing in this Section shall interfere with or prevent the exercise by any court of its power to punishment for contempt. Any sentence imposed for violation of this Section may ~~shall~~ be served consecutive to the sentence imposed for the charge for which pretrial release ~~bail~~ had been granted and with respect to which the defendant has been convicted.

(Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/32-15)

Sec. 32-15. Pretrial release ~~Bail bond~~ false statement. Any person who in any affidavit, document, schedule or other application to ensure compliance of another with the terms of pretrial release ~~become surety or bail for another on any bail bond or recognizance~~ in any civil or criminal proceeding then pending or about to be started against the other person, having taken a lawful oath or made affirmation, shall swear or affirm wilfully, corruptly and falsely as to the factors the court relied on to approve the conditions of the other person's pretrial release ~~ownership or liens or incumbrances upon or the value of any real or personal property alleged to be owned~~ by the person proposed to ensure those conditions ~~as surety or bail, the financial worth or standing of the person proposed as surety or bail, or as to the number or total penalties of all other bonds or recognizances signed by and standing against the proposed surety or bail~~, or any person who, having taken a lawful oath or made affirmation, shall testify wilfully, corruptly and falsely as to any of said matters for the purpose of inducing the approval of any such conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ or recognizance; or for the purpose of justifying on any such conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ or recognizance, or who shall suborn any other person to so swear, affirm or testify as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury (as the case may be) and punished accordingly.
(Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

Section 10-216. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 7-5, 7-5.5, 7-9, 9-1, and 33-3 and by adding Sections 7-15, 7-16, and 33-9 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/7-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 7-5)

Sec. 7-5. Peace officer's use of force in making arrest. (a) A peace officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, he is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person, or when he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, both that:

(1) Such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested cannot be apprehended at a later date, and the officer reasonably believes that the person to be arrested is likely to cause great bodily harm to another; and

(2) The person to be arrested just ~~has~~ committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.

As used in this subsection, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

(a-5) Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify himself or herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is aware of those facts.

(a-10) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses to himself or herself if an reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

(a-15) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person who is suspected of committing a property offense, unless that offense is terrorism or unless deadly force is otherwise authorized by law.

(b) A peace officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which he would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless he knows that the warrant is invalid.

(c) The authority to use physical force conferred on peace officers by this Article is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.

(d) Peace officers shall use deadly force only when reasonably necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is reasonably necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques, if reasonably safe and feasible to a reasonable officer.

(e) The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.

(f) The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time of the decision, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.

(g) Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt and develop policies designed to protect individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities, who are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as these disabilities may affect the ability of a person to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.

(h) As used in this Section:

(1) "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

(2) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

(3) "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, or that would be known to a reasonable officer in the same situation, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

(Source: P.A. 84-1426.)

(720 ILCS 5/7-5.5)

Sec. 7-5.5. Prohibited use of force by a peace officer.

(a) A peace officer, or any person acting on behalf of a peace officer, shall not use a chokehold or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation in the performance of his or her duties, unless deadly force is justified under Article 7 of this Code.

(b) A peace officer, or any person acting on behalf of a peace officer, shall not use a chokehold or restraint above the shoulders with risk of asphyxiation, or any lesser contact with the throat or neck area of another, in order to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.

(c) As used in this Section, "chokehold" means applying any direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of another ~~with the intent to reduce or prevent the intake of air. "Chokehold" does not include any holding involving contact with the neck that is not intended to reduce the intake of air~~.

(d) As used in this Section, "restraint above the shoulders with risk of positional asphyxiation" means a use of a technique used to restrain a person above the shoulders, including the neck or head, in a position which interferes with the person's ability to breathe after the person no longer poses a threat to the officer or any other person.

(e) A peace officer, or any person acting on behalf of a peace officer, shall not:

(i) use force as punishment or retaliation;

(ii) discharge kinetic impact projectiles and all other non-or less-lethal projectiles in a manner that targets the head, pelvis, or back;

(iii) discharge firearms or kinetic impact projectiles indiscriminately into a crowd; or

(iv) use chemical agents or irritants, including pepper spray and tear gas, prior to issuing an order to disperse in a sufficient manner to ensure the order is heard and repeated if necessary, followed by sufficient time and space to allow compliance with the order.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(720 ILCS 5/7-9) (from Ch. 38, par. 7-9)

Sec. 7-9. Use of force to prevent escape.

(a) A peace officer or other person who has an arrested person in his custody is justified in the use of ~~such~~ force , except deadly force, to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting such person.

(b) A guard or other peace officer is justified in the use of force~~, including force likely to cause death or great bodily harm,~~ which he reasonably believes to be necessary to prevent the escape from a penal institution of a person whom the officer reasonably believes to be lawfully detained in such institution under sentence for an offense or awaiting trial or commitment for an offense.

(c) Deadly force shall not be used to prevent escape under this Section unless, based on the totality of the circumstances, deadly force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 1983.)

(720 ILCS 5/7-15 new)

Sec. 7-15. Duty to render aid. It is the policy of the State of Illinois that all law enforcement officers must, as soon as reasonably practical, determine if a person is injured, whether as a result of a use of force or otherwise, and render medical aid and assistance consistent with training and request emergency medical assistance if necessary. "Render medical aid and assistance" includes, but is not limited to, (i) performing emergency life-saving procedures such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation or the administration of an automated external defibrillator; and (ii) the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary, or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

(720 ILCS 5/7-16 new)

Sec. 7-16. Duty to intervene.

(a) A peace officer, or any person acting on behalf of a peace officer, shall have an affirmative duty to intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer in his or her presence from using any unauthorized force or force that exceeds the degree of force permitted, if any, without regard for chain of command.

(b) A peace officer, or any person acting on behalf of a peace officer, who intervenes as required by this Section shall report the intervention to the person designated/identified by the law enforcement entity in a manner prescribed by the agency. The report required by this Section must include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity, if known, and description of the participants; and a description of the intervention actions taken and whether they were successful. In no event shall the report be submitted more than 5 days after the incident.

(c) A member of a law enforcement agency shall not discipline nor retaliate in any way against a peace officer for intervening as required in this Section or for reporting unconstitutional or unlawful conduct, or for failing to follow what the officer reasonably believes is an unconstitutional or unlawful directive.

(720 ILCS 5/9-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 9-1)

Sec. 9-1. First degree murder; death penalties; exceptions; separate hearings; proof; findings; appellate procedures; reversals.

(a) A person who kills an individual without lawful justification commits first degree murder if, in performing the acts which cause the death:

(1) he or she either intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual or another, or knows that such acts will cause death to that individual or another; or

(2) he or she knows that such acts create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to that individual or another; or

(3) he or she, acting alone or with one or more participants, commits or attempts to commit a forcible felony other than second degree murder, and in the course of or in furtherance of such crime or flight therefrom, he or she or another participant causes the death of a person ~~he or she is attempting or committing a forcible felony other than second degree murder~~.

(b) Aggravating Factors. A defendant who at the time of the commission of the offense has attained the age of 18 or more and who has been found guilty of first degree murder may be sentenced to death if:

(1) the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his or her official duties, or in retaliation for performing his or her official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman; or

(2) the murdered individual was an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, killed in the course of performing his or her official duties, to prevent the performance of his or her official duties, or in retaliation for performing his or her official duties, or the murdered individual was an inmate at such institution or facility and was killed on the grounds thereof, or the murdered individual was otherwise present in such institution or facility with the knowledge and approval of the chief administrative officer thereof; or

(3) the defendant has been convicted of murdering two or more individuals under subsection (a) of this Section or under any law of the United States or of any state which is substantially similar to subsection (a) of this Section regardless of whether the deaths occurred as the result of the same act or of several related or unrelated acts so long as the deaths were the result of either an intent to kill more than one person or of separate acts which the defendant knew would cause death or create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to the murdered individual or another; or

(4) the murdered individual was killed as a result of the hijacking of an airplane, train, ship, bus, or other public conveyance; or

(5) the defendant committed the murder pursuant to a contract, agreement, or understanding by which he or she was to receive money or anything of value in return for committing the murder or procured another to commit the murder for money or anything of value; or

(6) the murdered individual was killed in the course of another felony if:

(a) the murdered individual:

(i) was actually killed by the defendant, or

(ii) received physical injuries personally inflicted by the defendant substantially contemporaneously with physical injuries caused by one or more persons for whose conduct the defendant is legally accountable under Section 5-2 of this Code, and the physical injuries inflicted by either the defendant or the other person or persons for whose conduct he is legally accountable caused the death of the murdered individual; and

(b) in performing the acts which caused the death of the murdered individual or which resulted in physical injuries personally inflicted by the defendant on the murdered individual under the circumstances of subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (6) of subsection (b) of this Section, the defendant acted with the intent to kill the murdered individual or with the knowledge that his acts created a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to the murdered individual or another; and

(c) the other felony was an inherently violent crime or the attempt to commit an inherently violent crime. In this subparagraph (c), "inherently violent crime" includes, but is not limited to, armed robbery, robbery, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated arson, aggravated stalking, residential burglary, and home invasion; or

(7) the murdered individual was under 12 years of age and the death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(8) the defendant committed the murder with intent to prevent the murdered individual from testifying or participating in any criminal investigation or prosecution or giving material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; or the defendant committed the murder because the murdered individual was a witness in any prosecution or gave material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; for purposes of this paragraph (8), "participating in any criminal investigation or prosecution" is intended to include those appearing in the proceedings in any capacity such as trial judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigators, witnesses, or jurors; or

(9) the defendant, while committing an offense punishable under Sections 401, 401.1, 401.2, 405, 405.2, 407 or 407.1 or subsection (b) of Section 404 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(10) the defendant was incarcerated in an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections at the time of the murder, and while committing an offense punishable as a felony under Illinois law, or while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(11) the murder was committed in a cold, calculated and premeditated manner pursuant to a preconceived plan, scheme or design to take a human life by unlawful means, and the conduct of the defendant created a reasonable expectation that the death of a human being would result therefrom; or

(12) the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel, employed by a municipality or other governmental unit, killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his official duties, or in retaliation for performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel; or

(13) the defendant was a principal administrator, organizer, or leader of a calculated criminal drug conspiracy consisting of a hierarchical position of authority superior to that of all other members of the conspiracy, and the defendant counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of the murdered person; or

(14) the murder was intentional and involved the infliction of torture. For the purpose of this Section torture means the infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain, motivated by an intent to increase or prolong the pain, suffering or agony of the victim; or

(15) the murder was committed as a result of the intentional discharge of a firearm by the defendant from a motor vehicle and the victim was not present within the motor vehicle; or

(16) the murdered individual was 60 years of age or older and the death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(17) the murdered individual was a person with a disability and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a person with a disability. For purposes of this paragraph (17), "person with a disability" means a person who suffers from a permanent physical or mental impairment resulting from disease, an injury, a functional disorder, or a congenital condition that renders the person incapable of adequately providing for his or her own health or personal care; or

(18) the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer; or

(19) the murdered individual was subject to an order of protection and the murder was committed by a person against whom the same order of protection was issued under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986; or

(20) the murdered individual was known by the defendant to be a teacher or other person employed in any school and the teacher or other employee is upon the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent to a school, or is in any part of a building used for school purposes; or

(21) the murder was committed by the defendant in connection with or as a result of the offense of terrorism as defined in Section 29D-14.9 of this Code; or

(22) the murdered individual was a member of a congregation engaged in prayer or other religious activities at a church, synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place used for religious worship.

(b-5) Aggravating Factor; Natural Life Imprisonment. A defendant who has been found guilty of first degree murder and who at the time of the commission of the offense had attained the age of 18 years or more may be sentenced to natural life imprisonment if (i) the murdered individual was a physician, physician assistant, psychologist, nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, (ii) the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a physician, physician assistant, psychologist, nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, and (iii) the murdered individual was killed in the course of acting in his or her capacity as a physician, physician assistant, psychologist, nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse, or to prevent him or her from acting in that capacity, or in retaliation for his or her acting in that capacity.

(c) Consideration of factors in Aggravation and Mitigation.

The court shall consider, or shall instruct the jury to consider any aggravating and any mitigating factors which are relevant to the imposition of the death penalty. Aggravating factors may include but need not be limited to those factors set forth in subsection (b). Mitigating factors may include but need not be limited to the following:

(1) the defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

(2) the murder was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, although not such as to constitute a defense to prosecution;

(3) the murdered individual was a participant in the defendant's homicidal conduct or consented to the homicidal act;

(4) the defendant acted under the compulsion of threat or menace of the imminent infliction of death or great bodily harm;

(5) the defendant was not personally present during commission of the act or acts causing death;

(6) the defendant's background includes a history of extreme emotional or physical abuse;

(7) the defendant suffers from a reduced mental capacity.

Provided, however, that an action that does not otherwise mitigate first degree murder cannot qualify as a mitigating factor for first degree murder because of the discovery, knowledge, or disclosure of the victim's sexual orientation as defined in Section 1-103 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

(d) Separate sentencing hearing.

Where requested by the State, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine the existence of factors set forth in subsection (b) and to consider any aggravating or mitigating factors as indicated in subsection (c). The proceeding shall be conducted:

(1) before the jury that determined the defendant's guilt; or

(2) before a jury impanelled for the purpose of the proceeding if:

A. the defendant was convicted upon a plea of guilty; or

B. the defendant was convicted after a trial before the court sitting without a jury; or

C. the court for good cause shown discharges the jury that determined the

defendant's guilt; or

(3) before the court alone if the defendant waives a jury for the separate proceeding.

(e) Evidence and Argument.

During the proceeding any information relevant to any of the factors set forth in subsection (b) may be presented by either the State or the defendant under the rules governing the admission of evidence at criminal trials. Any information relevant to any additional aggravating factors or any mitigating factors indicated in subsection (c) may be presented by the State or defendant regardless of its admissibility under the rules governing the admission of evidence at criminal trials. The State and the defendant shall be given fair opportunity to rebut any information received at the hearing.

(f) Proof.

The burden of proof of establishing the existence of any of the factors set forth in subsection (b) is on the State and shall not be satisfied unless established beyond a reasonable doubt.

(g) Procedure - Jury.

If at the separate sentencing proceeding the jury finds that none of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. If there is a unanimous finding by the jury that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exist, the jury shall consider aggravating and mitigating factors as instructed by the court and shall determine whether the sentence of death shall be imposed. If the jury determines unanimously, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to death. If the court does not concur with the jury determination that death is the appropriate sentence, the court shall set forth reasons in writing including what facts or circumstances the court relied upon, along with any relevant documents, that compelled the court to non-concur with the sentence. This document and any attachments shall be part of the record for appellate review. The court shall be bound by the jury's sentencing determination.

If after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, one or more jurors determines that death is not the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h) Procedure - No Jury.

In a proceeding before the court alone, if the court finds that none of the factors found in subsection (b) exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

If the Court determines that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the Court shall consider any aggravating and mitigating factors as indicated in subsection (c). If the Court determines, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence, the Court shall sentence the defendant to death.

If the court finds that death is not the appropriate sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h-5) Decertification as a capital case.

In a case in which the defendant has been found guilty of first degree murder by a judge or jury, or a case on remand for resentencing, and the State seeks the death penalty as an appropriate sentence, on the court's own motion or the written motion of the defendant, the court may decertify the case as a death penalty case if the court finds that the only evidence supporting the defendant's conviction is the uncorroborated testimony of an informant witness, as defined in Section 115-21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, concerning the confession or admission of the defendant or that the sole evidence against the defendant is a single eyewitness or single accomplice without any other corroborating evidence. If the court decertifies the case as a capital case under either of the grounds set forth above, the court shall issue a written finding. The State may pursue its right to appeal the decertification pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 604(a)(1). If the court does not decertify the case as a capital case, the matter shall proceed to the eligibility phase of the sentencing hearing.

(i) Appellate Procedure.

The conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court. Such review shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court may overturn the death sentence, and order the imposition of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections if the court finds that the death sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case. If the Illinois Supreme Court finds that the death sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case, independent of any procedural grounds for relief, the Illinois Supreme Court shall issue a written opinion explaining this finding.

(j) Disposition of reversed death sentence.

In the event that the death penalty in this Act is held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, any person convicted of first degree murder shall be sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

In the event that any death sentence pursuant to the sentencing provisions of this Section is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death shall cause the defendant to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(k) Guidelines for seeking the death penalty.

The Attorney General and State's Attorneys Association shall consult on voluntary guidelines for procedures governing whether or not to seek the death penalty. The guidelines do not have the force of law and are only advisory in nature.

(Source: P.A. 100-460, eff. 1-1-18; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-223, eff. 1-1-20.)

(720 ILCS 5/33-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 33-3)

Sec. 33-3. Official misconduct.

(a) A public officer or employee or special government agent commits misconduct when, in his official capacity or capacity as a special government agent, he or she commits any of the following acts:

(1) Intentionally or recklessly fails to perform any mandatory duty as required by law; or

(2) Knowingly performs an act which he knows he is forbidden by law to perform; or

(3) With intent to obtain a personal advantage for himself or another, he performs an act in excess of his lawful authority; or

(4) Solicits or knowingly accepts for the performance of any act a fee or reward which he knows is not authorized by law.

(b) An employee of a law enforcement agency commits misconduct when he or she knowingly uses or communicates, directly or indirectly, information acquired in the course of employment, with the intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent the investigation, apprehension, or prosecution of any criminal offense or person. Nothing in this subsection (b) shall be construed to impose liability for communicating to a confidential resource, who is participating or aiding law enforcement, in an ongoing investigation.

(c) A public officer or employee or special government agent convicted of violating any provision of this Section forfeits his or her office or employment or position as a special government agent. In addition, he or she commits a Class 3 felony.

(d) For purposes of this Section:

"Special ~~, "special~~ government agent" has the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (l) of Section 4A-101 of the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-867, eff. 1-1-15.)

(720 ILCS 5/33-9 new)

Sec. 33-9. Law enforcement misconduct.

(a) A law enforcement officer or a person acting on behalf of a law enforcement officer commits law enforcement misconduct when, in the performance of his or her official duties, he or she knowingly and intentionally:

(1) misrepresents or fails to provide facts describing an incident in any report or during any investigations regarding the law enforcement employee's conduct;

(2) withholds any knowledge of the misrepresentations of another law enforcement officer from the law enforcement employee's supervisor, investigator, or other person or entity tasked with holding the law enforcement officer accountable; or

(3) fails to comply with State law or their department policy requiring the use of officer-worn body cameras.

(b) Sentence. Law enforcement misconduct is a Class 3 felony.

Section 10-255. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing the heading of Article 110 by changing Sections 102-6, 102-7, 103-5, 103-7, 103-9, 104-13, 104-17, 106D-1, 107-4, 107-9, 109-1, 109-2, 109-3, 109-3.1, 110-1, 110-2, 110-3, 110-4, 110-5, 110-5.2, 110-6, 110-6.1, 110-6.2, 110-6.4, 110-10, 110-11, 110-12, 111-2, 112A-23, 114-1, 115-4.1, and 122-6 and by adding Section 110-1.5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/102-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 102-6)

Sec. 102-6. Pretrial release ~~"Bail"~~.

"Pretrial release" ~~"Bail"~~ has the meaning ascribed to bail in Section 9 of Article I of the Illinois Constitution that is non-monetary ~~means the amount of money set by the court which is required to be obligated and secured as provided by law for the release of a person in custody in order that he will appear before the court in which his appearance may be required and that he will comply with such conditions as set forth in the bail bond~~.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/102-7) (from Ch. 38, par. 102-7)

Sec. 102-7. Conditions of pretrial release ~~"Bail bond"~~.

"Conditions of pretrial release" ~~"Bail bond"~~ means the conditions established by the court ~~an undertaking secured by bail~~ entered into by a person in custody by which he binds himself to comply with such conditions as are set forth therein.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/103-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 103-5)

Sec. 103-5. Speedy trial.)

(a) Every person in custody in this State for an alleged offense shall be tried by the court having jurisdiction within 120 days from the date he or she was taken into custody unless delay is occasioned by the defendant, by an examination for fitness ordered pursuant to Section 104-13 of this Act, by a fitness hearing, by an adjudication of unfitness to stand trial, by a continuance allowed pursuant to Section 114-4 of this Act after a court's determination of the defendant's physical incapacity for trial, or by an interlocutory appeal. Delay shall be considered to be agreed to by the defendant unless he or she objects to the delay by making a written demand for trial or an oral demand for trial on the record. The provisions of this subsection (a) do not apply to a person on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or recognizance for an offense but who is in custody for a violation of his or her parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release for another offense.

The 120-day term must be one continuous period of incarceration. In computing the 120-day term, separate periods of incarceration may not be combined. If a defendant is taken into custody a second (or subsequent) time for the same offense, the term will begin again at day zero.

(b) Every person on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or recognizance shall be tried by the court having jurisdiction within 160 days from the date defendant demands trial unless delay is occasioned by the defendant, by an examination for fitness ordered pursuant to Section 104-13 of this Act, by a fitness hearing, by an adjudication of unfitness to stand trial, by a continuance allowed pursuant to Section 114-4 of this Act after a court's determination of the defendant's physical incapacity for trial, or by an interlocutory appeal. The defendant's failure to appear for any court date set by the court operates to waive the defendant's demand for trial made under this subsection.

For purposes of computing the 160 day period under this subsection (b), every person who was in custody for an alleged offense and demanded trial and is subsequently released on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or recognizance and demands trial, shall be given credit for time spent in custody following the making of the demand while in custody. Any demand for trial made under this subsection (b) shall be in writing; and in the case of a defendant not in custody, the demand for trial shall include the date of any prior demand made under this provision while the defendant was in custody.

(c) If the court determines that the State has exercised without success due diligence to obtain evidence material to the case and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such evidence may be obtained at a later day the court may continue the cause on application of the State for not more than an additional 60 days. If the court determines that the State has exercised without success due diligence to obtain results of DNA testing that is material to the case and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such results may be obtained at a later day, the court may continue the cause on application of the State for not more than an additional 120 days.

(d) Every person not tried in accordance with subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this Section shall be discharged from custody or released from the obligations of his pretrial release ~~bail~~ or recognizance.

(e) If a person is simultaneously in custody upon more than one charge pending against him in the same county, or simultaneously demands trial upon more than one charge pending against him in the same county, he shall be tried, or adjudged guilty after waiver of trial, upon at least one such charge before expiration relative to any of such pending charges of the period prescribed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section. Such person shall be tried upon all of the remaining charges thus pending within 160 days from the date on which judgment relative to the first charge thus prosecuted is rendered pursuant to the Unified Code of Corrections or, if such trial upon such first charge is terminated without judgment and there is no subsequent trial of, or adjudication of guilt after waiver of trial of, such first charge within a reasonable time, the person shall be tried upon all of the remaining charges thus pending within 160 days from the date on which such trial is terminated; if either such period of 160 days expires without the

commencement of trial of, or adjudication of guilt after waiver of trial of, any of such remaining charges thus pending, such charge or charges shall be dismissed and barred for want of prosecution unless delay is occasioned by the defendant, by an examination for fitness ordered pursuant to Section 104-13 of this Act, by a fitness hearing, by an adjudication of unfitness for trial, by a continuance allowed pursuant to Section 114-4 of this Act after a court's determination of the defendant's physical incapacity for trial, or by an interlocutory appeal; provided, however, that if the court determines that the State has exercised without success due diligence to obtain evidence material to the case and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such evidence may be obtained at a later day the court may continue the cause on application of the State for not more than an additional 60 days.

(f) Delay occasioned by the defendant shall temporarily suspend for the time of the delay the period within which a person shall be tried as prescribed by subsections (a), (b), or (e) of this Section and on the day of expiration of the delay the said period shall continue at the point at which it was suspended. Where such delay occurs within 21 days of the end of the period within which a person shall be tried as prescribed by subsections (a), (b), or (e) of this Section, the court may continue the cause on application of the State for not more than an additional 21 days beyond the period prescribed by subsections (a), (b), or (e). This subsection (f) shall become effective on, and apply to persons charged with alleged offenses committed on or after, March 1, 1977.

(Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.)

(725 ILCS 5/103-7) (from Ch. 38, par. 103-7)

Sec. 103-7. Posting notice of rights.

Every sheriff, chief of police or other person who is in charge of any jail, police station or other building where persons under arrest are held in custody pending investigation, pretrial release ~~bail~~ or other criminal proceedings, shall post in every room, other than cells, of such buildings where persons are held in custody, in conspicuous places where it may be seen and read by persons in custody and others, a poster, printed in large type, containing a verbatim copy in the English language of the provisions of Sections 103-2, 103-3, 103-4, 109-1, 110-2, 110-4, ~~and sub-parts (a) and (b) of Sections 110-7~~ and 113-3 of this Code. Each person who is in charge of any courthouse or other building in which any trial of an offense is conducted shall post in each room primarily used for such trials and in each room in which defendants are confined or wait, pending trial, in conspicuous places where it may be seen and read by persons in custody and others, a poster, printed in large type, containing a verbatim copy in the English language of the provisions of Sections 103-6, 113-1, 113-4 and 115-1 and of subparts (a) and (b) of Section 113-3 of this Code.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2622.)

(725 ILCS 5/103-9) (from Ch. 38, par. 103-9)

Sec. 103-9. Bail bondsmen. No bail bondsman from any state may seize or transport unwillingly any person found in this State who is allegedly in violation of a bail bond posted in some other state or conditions of pretrial release. The return of any such person to another state may be accomplished only as provided by the laws of this State. Any bail bondsman who violates this Section is fully subject to the criminal and civil penalties provided by the laws of this State for his actions.

(Source: P.A. 84-694.)

(725 ILCS 5/104-13) (from Ch. 38, par. 104-13)

Sec. 104-13. Fitness Examination.

(a) When the issue of fitness involves the defendant's mental condition, the court shall order an examination of the defendant by one or more licensed physicians, clinical psychologists, or psychiatrists chosen by the court. No physician, clinical psychologist or psychiatrist employed by the Department of Human Services shall be ordered to perform, in his official capacity, an examination under this Section.

(b) If the issue of fitness involves the defendant's physical condition, the court shall appoint one or more physicians and in addition, such other experts as it may deem appropriate to examine the defendant and to report to the court regarding the defendant's condition.

(c) An examination ordered under this Section shall be given at the place designated by the person who will conduct the examination, except that if the defendant is being held in custody, the examination shall take place at such location as the court directs. No examinations under this Section shall be ordered to take place at mental health or developmental disabilities facilities operated by the Department of Human Services. If the defendant fails to keep appointments without reasonable cause or if the person conducting the examination reports to the court that diagnosis requires hospitalization or extended observation, the court may order the defendant admitted to an appropriate facility for an examination, other than a screening examination, for not more than 7 days. The court may, upon a showing of good cause, grant an additional 7 days to complete the examination.

(d) Release on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or on recognizance shall not be revoked and an application therefor shall not be denied on the grounds that an examination has been ordered.

(e) Upon request by the defense and if the defendant is indigent, the court may appoint, in addition to the expert or experts chosen pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section, a qualified expert selected by the defendant to examine him and to make a report as provided in Section 104-15. Upon the filing with the court of a verified statement of services rendered, the court shall enter an order on the county board to pay such expert a reasonable fee stated in the order.

(Source: P.A. 89-507, eff. 7-1-97.)

(725 ILCS 5/104-17) (from Ch. 38, par. 104-17)

Sec. 104-17. Commitment for treatment; treatment plan.

(a) If the defendant is eligible to be or has been released on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or on his own recognizance, the court shall select the least physically restrictive form of treatment therapeutically appropriate and consistent with the treatment plan. The placement may be ordered either on an inpatient or an outpatient basis.

(b) If the defendant's disability is mental, the court may order him placed for treatment in the custody of the Department of Human Services, or the court may order him placed in the custody of any other appropriate public or private mental health facility or treatment program which has agreed to provide treatment to the defendant. If the court orders the defendant placed in the custody of the Department of Human Services, the Department shall evaluate the defendant to determine to which secure facility the defendant shall be transported and, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, notify the sheriff of the designated facility. Upon receipt of that notice, the sheriff shall promptly transport the defendant to the designated facility. If the defendant is placed in the custody of the Department of Human Services, the defendant shall be placed in a secure setting. During the period of time required to determine the appropriate placement the defendant shall remain in jail. If during the course of evaluating the defendant for placement, the Department of Human Services determines that the defendant is currently fit to stand trial, it shall immediately notify the court and shall submit a written report within 7 days. In that circumstance the placement shall be held pending a court hearing on the Department's report. Otherwise, upon completion of the placement process, the sheriff shall be notified and shall transport the defendant to the designated facility. If, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, the Department fails to notify the sheriff of the identity of the facility to which the defendant shall be transported, the sheriff shall contact a designated person within the Department to inquire about when a placement will become available at the designated facility and bed availability at other facilities. If, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, the Department fails to notify the sheriff of the identity of the facility to which the defendant shall be transported, the sheriff shall notify the Department of its intent to transfer the defendant to the nearest secure mental health facility operated by the Department and inquire as to the status of the placement evaluation and availability for admission to such facility operated by the Department by contacting a designated person within the Department. The Department shall respond to the sheriff within 2 business days of the notice and inquiry by the sheriff seeking the transfer and the Department shall provide the sheriff with the status of the evaluation, information on bed and placement availability, and an estimated date of admission for the defendant and any changes to that estimated date of admission. If the Department notifies the sheriff during the 2 business day period of a facility operated by the Department with placement availability, the sheriff shall promptly transport the defendant to that facility. The placement may be ordered either on an inpatient or an outpatient basis.

(c) If the defendant's disability is physical, the court may order him placed under the supervision of the Department of Human Services which shall place and maintain the defendant in a suitable treatment facility or program, or the court may order him placed in an appropriate public or private facility or treatment program which has agreed to provide treatment to the defendant. The placement may be ordered either on an inpatient or an outpatient basis.

(d) The clerk of the circuit court shall within 5 days of the entry of the order transmit to the Department, agency or institution, if any, to which the defendant is remanded for treatment, the following:

(1) a certified copy of the order to undergo treatment. Accompanying the certified copy of the order to undergo treatment shall be the complete copy of any report prepared under Section 104-15 of this Code or other report prepared by a forensic examiner for the court;

(2) the county and municipality in which the offense was committed;

(3) the county and municipality in which the arrest took place;

(4) a copy of the arrest report, criminal charges, arrest record; and

(5) all additional matters which the Court directs the clerk to transmit.

(e) Within 30 days of entry of an order to undergo treatment, the person supervising the defendant's treatment shall file with the court, the State, and the defense a report assessing the facility's or program's capacity to provide appropriate treatment for the defendant and indicating his opinion as to the probability

of the defendant's attaining fitness within a period of time from the date of the finding of unfitness. For a defendant charged with a felony, the period of time shall be one year. For a defendant charged with a misdemeanor, the period of time shall be no longer than the sentence if convicted of the most serious offense. If the report indicates that there is a substantial probability that the defendant will attain fitness within the time period, the treatment supervisor shall also file a treatment plan which shall include:

(1) A diagnosis of the defendant's disability;

(2) A description of treatment goals with respect to rendering the defendant fit, a specification of the proposed treatment modalities, and an estimated timetable for attainment of the goals;

(3) An identification of the person in charge of supervising the defendant's treatment.

(Source: P.A. 99-140, eff. 1-1-16; 100-27, eff. 1-1-18.)

(725 ILCS 5/106D-1)

Sec. 106D-1. Defendant's appearance by closed circuit television and video conference.

(a) Whenever the appearance in person in court, in either a civil or criminal proceeding, is required of anyone held in a place of custody or confinement operated by the State or any of its political subdivisions, including counties and municipalities, the chief judge of the circuit by rule may permit the personal appearance to be made by means of two-way audio-visual communication, including closed circuit television and computerized video conference, in the following proceedings:

(1) the initial appearance before a judge on a criminal complaint, at which the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ will be set;

(2) the waiver of a preliminary hearing;

(3) the arraignment on an information or indictment at which a plea of not guilty will be entered;

(4) the presentation of a jury waiver;

(5) any status hearing;

(6) any hearing conducted under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act at which no witness testimony will be taken; and

(7) at any hearing conducted under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act at which no witness testimony will be taken.

(b) The two-way audio-visual communication facilities must provide two-way audio-visual communication between the court and the place of custody or confinement, and must include a secure line over which the person in custody and his or her counsel, if any, may communicate.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit other court appearances through the use of two-way audio-visual communication, upon waiver of any right the person in custody or confinement may have to be present physically.

(d) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to establish a right of any person held in custody or confinement to appear in court through two-way audio-visual communication or to require that any governmental entity, or place of custody or confinement, provide two-way audio-visual communication.

(Source: P.A. 95-263, eff. 8-17-07.)

(725 ILCS 5/107-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 107-4)

Sec. 107-4. Arrest by peace officer from other jurisdiction.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1) "State" means any State of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(2) "Peace Officer" means any peace officer or member of any duly organized State, County, or Municipal peace unit, any police force of another State, the United States Department of Defense, or any police force whose members, by statute, are granted and authorized to exercise powers similar to those conferred upon any peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency of this State.

(3) "Fresh pursuit" means the immediate pursuit of a person who is endeavoring to avoid arrest.

(4) "Law enforcement agency" means a municipal police department or county sheriff's office of this State.

(a-3) Any peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency of this State may conduct temporary questioning pursuant to Section 107-14 of this Code and may make arrests in any jurisdiction within this State: (1) if the officer is engaged in the investigation of criminal activity that occurred in the officer's primary jurisdiction and the temporary questioning or arrest relates to, arises from, or is conducted pursuant to that investigation; or (2) if the officer, while on duty as a peace officer, becomes personally aware of the immediate commission of a felony or misdemeanor violation of the laws of this State; or (3) if the officer, while on duty as a peace officer, is requested by an appropriate State or local law enforcement official to render aid or assistance to the requesting law enforcement agency that is outside the officer's

primary jurisdiction; or (4) in accordance with Section 2605-580 of the Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. While acting pursuant to this subsection, an officer has the same authority as within his or her own jurisdiction.

(a-7) The law enforcement agency of the county or municipality in which any arrest is made under this Section shall be immediately notified of the arrest.

(b) Any peace officer of another State who enters this State in fresh pursuit and continues within this State in fresh pursuit of a person in order to arrest him on the ground that he has committed an offense in the other State has the same authority to arrest and hold the person in custody as peace officers of this State have to arrest and hold a person in custody on the ground that he has committed an offense in this State.

(c) If an arrest is made in this State by a peace officer of another State in accordance with the provisions of this Section he shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the circuit court of the county in which the arrest was made. Such court shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the court determines that the arrest was lawful it shall commit the person arrested, to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the Governor of this State, or admit him to pretrial release ~~bail~~ for such purpose. If the court determines that the arrest was unlawful it shall discharge the person arrested.

(Source: P.A. 98-576, eff. 1-1-14.)

(725 ILCS 5/107-9) (from Ch. 38, par. 107-9)

Sec. 107-9. Issuance of arrest warrant upon complaint.

(a) When a complaint is presented to a court charging that an offense has been committed it shall examine upon oath or affirmation the complainant or any witnesses.

(b) The complaint shall be in writing and shall:

(1) State the name of the accused if known, and if not known the accused may be designated by any name or description by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty;

(2) State the offense with which the accused is charged;

(3) State the time and place of the offense as definitely as can be done by the complainant; and

(4) Be subscribed and sworn to by the complainant.

(b-5) If an arrest warrant is sought and the request is made by electronic means that has a simultaneous video and audio transmission between the requester and a judge, the judge may issue an arrest warrant based upon a sworn complaint or sworn testimony communicated in the transmission.

(c) A warrant shall be issued by the court for the arrest of the person complained against if it appears from the contents of the complaint and the examination of the complainant or other witnesses, if any, that the person against whom the complaint was made has committed an offense.

(d) The warrant of arrest shall:

(1) Be in writing;

(2) Specify the name, sex and birth date of the person to be arrested or if his name, sex or birth date is unknown, shall designate such person by any name or description by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty;

(3) Set forth the nature of the offense;

(4) State the date when issued and the municipality or county where issued;

(5) Be signed by the judge of the court with the title of his office;

(6) Command that the person against whom the complaint was made be arrested and brought before the court issuing the warrant or if he is absent or unable to act before the nearest or most accessible court in the same county;

(7) Specify the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~; and

(8) Specify any geographical limitation placed on the execution of the warrant, but such limitation shall not be expressed in mileage.

(e) The warrant shall be directed to all peace officers in the State. It shall be executed by the peace officer, or by a private person specially named therein, at any location within the geographic limitation for execution placed on the warrant. If no geographic limitation is placed on the warrant, then it may be executed anywhere in the State.

(f) The arrest warrant may be issued electronically or electromagnetically by use of electronic mail or a facsimile transmission machine and any arrest warrant shall have the same validity as a written warrant.

(Source: P.A. 101-239, eff. 1-1-20.)

(725 ILCS 5/109-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 109-1)

Sec. 109-1. Person arrested; release from law enforcement custody and court appearance; geographical constraints prevent in-person appearances.

(a) A person arrested with or without a warrant for an offense for which pretrial release may be denied under paragraphs (1) through (6) of Section 110-6.1 shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest and most accessible judge in that county, except when such county is a participant in a regional jail authority, in which event such person may be taken to the nearest and most accessible judge, irrespective of the county where such judge presides, and a charge shall be filed. Whenever a person arrested either with or without a warrant is required to be taken before a judge, a charge may be filed against such person by way of a two-way closed circuit television system, except that a hearing to deny pretrial release ~~bail~~ to the defendant may not be conducted by way of closed circuit television.

(a-1) Law enforcement shall issue a citation in lieu of custodial arrest, upon proper identification, for those accused of traffic and Class B and C criminal misdemeanor offenses, or of petty and business offenses, who pose no obvious threat to the community or any person, or who have no obvious medical or mental health issues that pose a risk to their own safety. Those released on citation shall be scheduled into court within 21 days.

(a-3) A person arrested with or without a warrant for an offense for which pretrial release may not be denied may, except as otherwise provided in this Code, be released by the officer without appearing before a judge. The releasing officer shall issue the person a summons to appear within 21 days. A presumption in favor of pretrial release shall by applied by an arresting officer in the exercise of his or her discretion under this Section.

(a-5) A person charged with an offense shall be allowed counsel at the hearing at which pretrial release ~~bail~~ is determined under Article 110 of this Code. If the defendant desires counsel for his or her initial appearance but is unable to obtain counsel, the court shall appoint a public defender or licensed attorney at law of this State to represent him or her for purposes of that hearing.

(b) Upon initial appearance of a person before the court, the ~~The~~ judge shall:

(1) inform ~~Inform~~ the defendant of the charge against him and shall provide him with a copy of the charge;

(2) advise ~~Advise~~ the defendant of his right to counsel and if indigent shall appoint a public defender or licensed attorney at law of this State to represent him in accordance with the provisions of Section 113-3 of this Code;

(3) schedule ~~Schedule~~ a preliminary hearing in appropriate cases;

(4) admit ~~Admit~~ the defendant to pretrial release ~~bail~~ in accordance with the provisions of Article 110/5 ~~110~~ of this Code , or upon verified petition of the State, proceed with the setting of a detention hearing as provided in Section 110-6.1; and

(5) Order the confiscation of the person's passport or impose travel restrictions on a defendant arrested for first degree murder or other violent crime as defined in Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, if the judge determines, based on the factors in Section 110-5 of this Code, that this will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant and compliance by the defendant with all conditions of release.

(c) The court may issue an order of protection in accordance with the provisions of Article 112A of this Code. Crime victims shall be given notice by the State's Attorney's office of this hearing as required in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and shall be informed of their opportunity at this hearing to obtain an order of protection under Article 112A of this Code.

(d) At the initial appearance of a defendant in any criminal proceeding, the court must advise the defendant in open court that any foreign national who is arrested or detained has the right to have notice of the arrest or detention given to his or her country's consular representatives and the right to communicate with those consular representatives if the notice has not already been provided. The court must make a written record of so advising the defendant.

(e) If consular notification is not provided to a defendant before his or her first appearance in court, the court shall grant any reasonable request for a continuance of the proceedings to allow contact with the defendant's consulate. Any delay caused by the granting of the request by a defendant shall temporarily suspend for the time of the delay the period within which a person shall be tried as prescribed by subsections (a), (b), or (e) of Section 103-5 of this Code and on the day of the expiration of delay the period shall continue at the point at which it was suspended.

(f) At the hearing at which conditions of pretrial release are determined, the person charged shall be present in person rather than by video phone or any other form of electronic communication, unless the physical health and safety of the person would be endangered by appearing in court or the accused waives the right to be present in person.

(g) Defense counsel shall be given adequate opportunity to confer with Defendant prior to any hearing in which conditions of release or the detention of the Defendant is to be considered, with a physical accommodation made to facilitate attorney/client consultation.

(Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-190, eff. 1-1-16; 100-1, eff. 1-1-18.)

(725 ILCS 5/109-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 109-2)

Sec. 109-2. Person arrested in another county. (a) Any person arrested in a county other than the one in which a warrant for his arrest was issued shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest and most accessible judge in the county where the arrest was made or, if no additional delay is created, before the nearest and most accessible judge in the county from which the warrant was issued. Upon arrival in the county in which the warrant was issued, the status of the arrested person's release status shall be determined by the release revocation process described in Section 110-6. ~~He shall be admitted to bail in the amount specified in the warrant or, for offenses other than felonies, in an amount as set by the judge, and such bail shall be conditioned on his appearing in the court issuing the warrant on a certain date.~~ The judge may hold a hearing to determine if the defendant is the same person as named in the warrant.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), any person arrested in a county other than the one in which a warrant for his arrest was issued, may waive the right to be taken before a judge in the county where the arrest was made. If a person so arrested waives such right, the arresting agency shall surrender such person to a law enforcement agency of the county that issued the warrant without unnecessary delay. The provisions of Section 109-1 shall then apply to the person so arrested.

(c) If a defendant is charged with a felony offense, but has a warrant in another county, the defendant shall be taken to the county that issued the warrant within 72 hours of the completion of condition or detention hearing, so that release or detention status can be resolved. This provision shall not apply to warrants issued outside of Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 86-298.)

(725 ILCS 5/109-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 109-3)

Sec. 109-3. Preliminary examination.)

(a) The judge shall hold the defendant to answer to the court having jurisdiction of the offense if from the evidence it appears there is probable cause to believe an offense has been committed by the defendant, as provided in Section 109-3.1 of this Code, if the offense is a felony.

(b) If the defendant waives preliminary examination the judge shall hold him to answer and may, or on the demand of the prosecuting attorney shall, cause the witnesses for the State to be examined. After hearing the testimony if it appears that there is not probable cause to believe the defendant guilty of any offense the judge shall discharge him.

(c) During the examination of any witness or when the defendant is making a statement or testifying the judge may and on the request of the defendant or State shall exclude all other witnesses. He may also cause the witnesses to be kept separate and to be prevented from communicating with each other until all are examined.

(d) If the defendant is held to answer the judge may require any material witness for the State or defendant to enter into a written undertaking to appear at the trial, and may provide for the forfeiture of a sum certain in the event the witness does not appear at the trial. Any witness who refuses to execute a recognizance may be committed by the judge to the custody of the sheriff until trial or further order of the court having jurisdiction of the cause. Any witness who executes a recognizance and fails to comply with its terms shall, in addition to any forfeiture provided in the recognizance, be subject to the penalty provided in Section 32-10 of the Criminal Code of 2012 for violation of the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~.

(e) During preliminary hearing or examination the defendant may move for an order of suppression of evidence pursuant to Section 114-11 or 114-12 of this Act or for other reasons, and may move for dismissal of the charge pursuant to Section 114-1 of this Act or for other reasons.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/109-3.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 109-3.1)

Sec. 109-3.1. Persons Charged with Felonies. (a) In any case involving a person charged with a felony in this State, alleged to have been committed on or after January 1, 1984, the provisions of this Section shall apply.

(b) Every person in custody in this State for the alleged commission of a felony shall receive either a preliminary examination as provided in Section 109-3 or an indictment by Grand Jury as provided in Section 111-2, within 30 days from the date he or she was taken into custody. Every person on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or recognizance for the alleged commission of a felony shall receive either a preliminary examination as provided in Section 109-3 or an indictment by Grand Jury as provided in Section 111-2, within 60 days from the date he or she was arrested.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the following situations:

(1) when delay is occasioned by the defendant; or

(2) when the defendant has been indicted by the Grand Jury on the felony offense for which he or she was initially taken into custody or on an offense arising from the same transaction or conduct of the defendant that was the basis for the felony offense or offenses initially charged; or

(3) when a competency examination is ordered by the court; or

(4) when a competency hearing is held; or

(5) when an adjudication of incompetency for trial has been made; or

(6) when the case has been continued by the court under Section 114-4 of this Code after a determination that the defendant is physically incompetent to stand trial.

(c) Delay occasioned by the defendant shall temporarily suspend, for the time of the delay, the period within which the preliminary examination must be held. On the day of expiration of the delay the period in question shall continue at the point at which it was suspended.
(Source: P.A. 83-644.)

(725 ILCS 5/Art. 110 heading)

ARTICLE 110. PRETRIAL RELEASE ~~BAIL~~

(725 ILCS 5/110-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-1)

Sec. 110-1. Definitions. (a) (Blank). ~~"Security" is that which is required to be pledged to insure the payment of bail.~~

(b) "Sureties" encompasses the monetary and nonmonetary requirements set by the court as conditions for release either before or after conviction. ~~"Surety" is one who executes a bail bond and binds himself to pay the bail if the person in custody fails to comply with all conditions of the bail bond.~~

(c) The phrase "for which a sentence of imprisonment, without conditional and revocable release, shall be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction" means an offense for which a sentence of imprisonment, without probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge, is required by law upon conviction.

(d) (Blank.) ~~"Real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons", as used in this Article, includes a threat to the community, person, persons or class of persons.~~

(e) Willful flight means planning or attempting to intentionally evade prosecution by concealing oneself. Simple past non-appearance in court alone is not evidence of future intent to evade prosecution.
(Source: P.A. 85-892.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-1.5 new)

Sec. 110-1.5. Abolition of monetary bail. On and after January 1, 2023, the requirement of posting monetary bail is abolished, except as provided in the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, the Driver License Compact, or the Nonresident Violator Compact which are compacts that have been entered into between this State and its sister states.

(725 ILCS 5/110-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-2)

Sec. 110-2. Release on own recognizance.

(a) It is presumed that a defendant is entitled to release on personal recognizance on the condition that the defendant attend all required court proceedings and the defendant does not commit any criminal offense, and complies with all terms of pretrial release, including, but not limited to, orders of protection under both Section 112A-4 of this Code and Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, all civil no contact orders, and all stalking no contact orders.

(b) Additional conditions of release, including those highlighted above, shall be set only when it is determined that they are necessary to assure the defendant's appearance in court, assure the defendant does not commit any criminal offense, and complies with all conditions of pretrial release.

(c) Detention only shall be imposed when it is determined that the defendant poses a specific, real and present threat to a person, or has a high likelihood of willful flight. If the court deems that the defendant is to be released on personal recognizance, the court may require that a written admonishment be signed by ~~When from all the circumstances the court is of the opinion that the defendant will appear as required either before or after conviction and the defendant will not pose a danger to any person or the community and that the defendant will comply with all conditions of bond, which shall include the defendant's current address with a written admonishment to~~ the defendant requiring that he or she must comply with the provisions of Section 110-12 of this Code regarding any change in his or her address. The ~~, the~~ defendant may be released on his or her own recognizance upon signature. The defendant's address shall at all times remain a matter of public record with the clerk of the court. A failure to appear as required by such recognizance shall constitute an offense subject to the penalty provided in Section 32-10 of the Criminal Code of 2012 for violation of the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond, and any obligated sum fixed in the recognizance shall be forfeited and collected in accordance with subsection (g) of Section 110-7 of this Code~~.

(d) If, after the procedures set out in Section 110-6.1, the court decides to detain the defendant, the Court must make a written finding as to why less restrictive conditions would not assure safety to the community and assure the defendant's appearance in court. At each subsequent appearance of the defendant before the Court, the judge must find that continued detention or the current set of conditions imposed are necessary to avoid the specific, real and present threat to any person or of willful flight from prosecution to continue detention of the defendant. The court is not required to be presented with new information or a change in circumstance to consider reconsidering pretrial detention on current conditions.

(e) This Section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purpose of relying upon contempt of court proceedings or criminal sanctions instead of financial loss to assure the appearance of the defendant, and that the defendant will not pose a danger to any person or the community and that the defendant will not pose ~~comply with all conditions of bond. Monetary bail should be set only when it is determined that no other conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court, that the defendant does not present~~ a danger to any person or the community and that the defendant will comply with all conditions of pretrial release ~~bond~~.

~~The State may appeal any order permitting release by personal recognizance.~~

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-3)

Sec. 110-3. Options for warrant alternatives ~~Issuance of warrant~~.

(a) Upon failure to comply with any condition of pretrial release ~~a bail bond~~ or recognizance the court having jurisdiction at the time of such failure may, on its own motion or upon motion from the State, issue an order to show cause as to why he or she shall not be subject to revocation of pretrial release, or for sanctions, as provided in Section 110-6. Nothing in this Section prohibits the court from issuing a warrant under subsection (c) upon failure to comply with any condition of pretrial release or recognizance.

(b) The order issued by the court shall state the facts alleged to constitute the hearing to show cause or otherwise why the person is subject to revocation of pretrial release. A certified copy of the order shall be served upon the person at least 48 hours in advance of the scheduled hearing.

(c) If the person does not appear at the hearing to show cause or absconds, the court may, in addition to any other action provided by law, issue a warrant for the arrest of the person at liberty on pretrial release ~~bail or his own recognizance~~. The contents of such a warrant shall be the same as required for an arrest warrant issued upon complaint and may modify any previously imposed conditions placed upon the person, rather than revoking pretrial release or issuing a warrant for the person in accordance with the requirements in subsections (d) and (e) of Section 110-5. When a defendant is at liberty on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or his own recognizance on a felony charge and fails to appear in court as directed, the court may ~~shall~~ issue a warrant for the arrest of such person after his or her failure to appear at the show for cause hearing as provided in this Section. Such warrant shall be noted with a directive to peace officers to arrest the person and hold such person without pretrial release ~~bail~~ and to deliver such person before the court for further proceedings.

(d) If the order as described in Subsection B is issued, a failure to appear shall not be recorded until the Defendant fails to appear at the hearing to show cause. For the purpose of any risk assessment or future evaluation of risk of willful flight or risk of failure to appear, a non-appearance in court cured by an appearance at the hearing to show cause shall not be considered as evidence of future likelihood appearance in court. ~~A defendant who is arrested or surrenders within 30 days of the issuance of such warrant shall not be bailable in the case in question unless he shows by the preponderance of the evidence that his failure to appear was not intentional.~~

(Source: P.A. 86-298; 86-984; 86-1028.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-4)

Sec. 110-4. Pretrial release ~~Bailable Offenses~~.

(a) All persons charged with an offense shall be eligible for pretrial release before conviction. Pretrial release may only be denied when a person is charged with an offense listed in Section 110-6.1 or when the defendant has a high likelihood of willful flight, and after the court has held a hearing under Section 110-6.1. ~~All persons shall be bailable before conviction, except the following offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant is guilty of the offense: capital offenses; offenses for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed as a consequence of conviction; felony offenses for which a sentence of imprisonment, without conditional and revocable release, shall be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction, where the court after a hearing, determines that the release of the defendant would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons; stalking or aggravated stalking, where the court, after a hearing, determines that the release of the defendant would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of the alleged victim of the offense and denial of bail is necessary to prevent fulfillment of the threat upon which the charge is based; or unlawful use of weapons in violation~~

~~of item (4) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when that offense occurred in a school or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of real property comprising any school, where the court, after a hearing, determines that the release of the defendant would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person and denial of bail is necessary to prevent fulfillment of that threat; or making a terrorist threat in violation of Section 29D-20 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or an attempt to commit the offense of making a terrorist threat, where the court, after a hearing, determines that the release of the defendant would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person and denial of bail is necessary to prevent fulfillment of that threat.~~

(b) A person seeking pretrial release ~~on bail~~ who is charged with a capital offense or an offense for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed shall not be eligible for release pretrial ~~bailable~~ until a hearing is held wherein such person has the burden of demonstrating that the proof of his guilt is not evident and the presumption is not great.

(c) Where it is alleged that pretrial ~~bail~~ should be denied to a person upon the grounds that the person presents a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons, the burden of proof of such allegations shall be upon the State.

(d) When it is alleged that pretrial ~~bail~~ should be denied to a person charged with stalking or aggravated stalking upon the grounds set forth in Section 110-6.3 of this Code, the burden of proof of those allegations shall be upon the State.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-5)

Sec. 110-5. Determining the amount of bail and conditions of release.

(a) In determining which ~~the amount of monetary bail~~ or conditions of pretrial release, if any, which will reasonably assure the appearance of a defendant as required or the safety of any other person or the community and the likelihood of compliance by the defendant with all the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~, the court shall, on the basis of available information, take into account such matters as :

(1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged;

(2) the weight of the evidence against the eligible defendant, except that the court may consider the admissibility of any evidence sought to be excluded;

(3) the history and characteristics of the eligible defendant, including:

(A) the eligible defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past relating to drug or alcohol abuse, conduct, history criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and

(B) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the eligible defendant was on probation, parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under federal law, or the law of this or any other state;

(4) the nature and seriousness of the specific, real and present threat to any person that would be posed by the eligible defendant's release, if applicable; as required under paragraph (7.5) of Section 4 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act; and

(5) the nature and seriousness of the risk of obstructing or attempting to obstruct the criminal justice process that would be posed by the eligible defendant's release, if applicable.

(b) The court shall impose any conditions that are mandatory under Section 110-10. The court may impose any conditions that are permissible under Section 110-10. ~~, whether the evidence shows that as part of the offense there was a use of violence or threatened use of violence, whether the offense involved corruption of public officials or employees, whether there was physical harm or threats of physical harm to any public official, public employee, judge, prosecutor, juror or witness, senior citizen, child, or person with a disability, whether evidence shows that during the offense or during the arrest the defendant possessed or used a firearm, machine gun, explosive or metal piercing ammunition or explosive bomb device or any military or paramilitary armament, whether the evidence shows that the offense committed was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, the condition of the victim, any written statement submitted by the victim or proffer or representation by the State regarding the impact which the alleged criminal conduct has had on the victim and the victim's concern, if any, with further contact with the defendant if released on bail, whether the offense was based on racial, religious, sexual orientation or ethnic hatred, the likelihood of the filing of a greater charge, the likelihood of conviction, the sentence applicable upon conviction, the weight of the evidence against such defendant, whether there exists motivation or ability to flee, whether there is any verification as to prior residence, education, or family ties in the local jurisdiction, in another county, state or foreign country, the defendant's employment,~~

~~financial resources, character and mental condition, past conduct, prior use of alias names or dates of birth, and length of residence in the community, the consent of the defendant to periodic drug testing in accordance with Section 110-6.5, whether a foreign national defendant is lawfully admitted in the United States of America, whether the government of the foreign national maintains an extradition treaty with the United States by which the foreign government will extradite to the United States its national for a trial for a crime allegedly committed in the United States, whether the defendant is currently subject to deportation or exclusion under the immigration laws of the United States, whether the defendant, although a United States citizen, is considered under the law of any foreign state a national of that state for the purposes of extradition or non-extradition to the United States, the amount of unrecovered proceeds lost as a result of the alleged offense, the source of bail funds tendered or sought to be tendered for bail, whether from the totality of the court's consideration, the loss of funds posted or sought to be posted for bail will not deter the defendant from flight, whether the evidence shows that the defendant is engaged in significant possession, manufacture, or delivery of a controlled substance or cannabis, either individually or in consort with others, whether at the time of the offense charged he or she was on bond or pre-trial release pending trial, probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge pursuant to this Code or the comparable Code of any other state or federal jurisdiction, whether the defendant is on bond or pre-trial release pending the imposition or execution of sentence or appeal of sentence for any offense under the laws of Illinois or any other state or federal jurisdiction, whether the defendant is under parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, or work release from the Illinois Department of Corrections or Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice or any penal institution or corrections department of any state or federal jurisdiction, the defendant's record of convictions, whether the defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor or ordinance offense in Illinois or similar offense in other state or federal jurisdiction within the 10 years preceding the current charge or convicted of a felony in Illinois, whether the defendant was convicted of an offense in another state or federal jurisdiction that would be a felony if committed in Illinois within the 20 years preceding the current charge or has been convicted of such felony and released from the penitentiary within 20 years preceding the current charge if a penitentiary sentence was imposed in Illinois or other state or federal jurisdiction, the defendant's records of juvenile adjudication of delinquency in any jurisdiction, any record of appearance or failure to appear by the defendant at court proceedings, whether there was flight to avoid arrest or prosecution, whether the defendant escaped or attempted to escape to avoid arrest, whether the defendant refused to identify himself or herself, or whether there was a refusal by the defendant to be fingerprinted as required by law. Information used by the court in its findings or stated in or offered in connection with this Section may be by way of proffer based upon reliable information offered by the State or defendant. All evidence shall be admissible if it is relevant and reliable regardless of whether it would be admissible under the rules of evidence applicable at criminal trials. If the State presents evidence that the offense committed by the defendant was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, and if the court determines that the evidence may be substantiated, the court shall prohibit the defendant from associating with other members of the organized gang as a condition of bail or release. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.~~

~~(a-5) There shall be a presumption that any conditions of release imposed shall be non-monetary in nature and the court shall impose the least restrictive conditions or combination of conditions necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant for further court proceedings and protect the integrity of the judicial proceedings from a specific threat to a witness or participant. Conditions of release may include, but not be limited to, electronic home monitoring, curfews, drug counseling, stay-away orders, and in-person reporting. The court shall consider the defendant's socio-economic circumstance when setting conditions of release or imposing monetary bail.~~

~~(b) The amount of bail shall be:~~

~~(1) Sufficient to assure compliance with the conditions set forth in the bail bond, which shall include the defendant's current address with a written admonishment to the defendant that he or she must comply with the provisions of Section 110-12 regarding any change in his or her address. The defendant's address shall at all times remain a matter of public record with the clerk of the court.~~

~~(2) Not oppressive.~~

~~(3) Considerate of the financial ability of the accused.~~

~~(4) When a person is charged with a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of cannabis or possession or delivery of a controlled substance as defined in the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the full street value of the drugs seized shall be considered. "Street value" shall be determined by the court on the basis of a proffer by the State based upon reliable information of a law enforcement official contained in~~

~~a written report as to the amount seized and such proffer may be used by the court as to the current street value of the smallest unit of the drug seized.~~

~~(b-5) Upon the filing of a written request demonstrating reasonable cause, the State's Attorney may request a source of bail hearing either before or after the posting of any funds. If the hearing is granted, before the posting of any bail, the accused must file a written notice requesting that the court conduct a source of bail hearing. The notice must be accompanied by justifying affidavits stating the legitimate and lawful source of funds for bail. At the hearing, the court shall inquire into any matters stated in any justifying affidavits, and may also inquire into matters appropriate to the determination which shall include, but are not limited to, the following:~~

~~(1) the background, character, reputation, and relationship to the accused of any surety; and~~

~~(2) the source of any money or property deposited by any surety, and whether any such money or property constitutes the fruits of criminal or unlawful conduct; and~~

~~(3) the source of any money posted as cash bail, and whether any such money constitutes the fruits of criminal or unlawful conduct; and~~

~~(4) the background, character, reputation, and relationship to the accused of the person posting cash bail.~~

~~Upon setting the hearing, the court shall examine, under oath, any persons who may possess material information.~~

~~The State's Attorney has a right to attend the hearing, to call witnesses and to examine any witness in the proceeding. The court shall, upon request of the State's Attorney, continue the proceedings for a reasonable period to allow the State's Attorney to investigate the matter raised in any testimony or affidavit. If the hearing is granted after the accused has posted bail, the court shall conduct a hearing consistent with this subsection (b-5). At the conclusion of the hearing, the court must issue an order either approving of disapproving the bail.~~

~~(c) When a person is charged with an offense punishable by fine only the amount of the bail shall not exceed double the amount of the maximum penalty.~~

~~(d) When a person has been convicted of an offense and only a fine has been imposed the amount of the bail shall not exceed double the amount of the fine.~~

~~(e) The State may appeal any order granting bail or setting a given amount for bail.~~

(b) ~~(f)~~ When a person is charged with a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or when a person is charged with domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, kidnapping, aggravated kidnaping, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint, stalking, aggravated stalking, cyberstalking, harassment by telephone, harassment through electronic communications, or an attempt to commit first degree murder committed against an intimate partner regardless whether an order of protection has been issued against the person,

(1) whether the alleged incident involved harassment or abuse, as defined in the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986;

(2) whether the person has a history of domestic violence, as defined in the Illinois Domestic Violence Act, or a history of other criminal acts;

(3) based on the mental health of the person;

(4) whether the person has a history of violating the orders of any court or governmental entity;

(5) whether the person has been, or is, potentially a threat to any other person;

(6) whether the person has access to deadly weapons or a history of using deadly weapons;

(7) whether the person has a history of abusing alcohol or any controlled substance;

(8) based on the severity of the alleged incident that is the basis of the alleged offense, including, but not limited to, the duration of the current incident, and whether the alleged incident involved the use of a weapon, physical injury, sexual assault, strangulation, abuse during the alleged victim's pregnancy, abuse of pets, or forcible entry to gain access to the alleged victim;

(9) whether a separation of the person from the <u>victim of abuse</u> ~~alleged victim~~ or a termination of the relationship between the person and the <u>victim of abuse</u> ~~alleged victim~~ has recently occurred or is pending;

(10) whether the person has exhibited obsessive or controlling behaviors toward the <u>victim of abuse</u> ~~alleged victim~~, including, but not limited to, stalking, surveillance, or isolation of the <u>victim of abuse</u> ~~alleged victim~~ or victim's family member or members;

(11) whether the person has expressed suicidal or homicidal ideations;

<u>(11.5) any other factors deemed by the court to have a reasonable bearing upon the defendant's propensity or reputation for violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of that behavior</u>

~~(12) based on any information contained in the complaint and any police reports, affidavits, or other documents accompanying the complaint,~~

~~the court may, in its discretion, order the respondent to undergo a risk assessment evaluation using a recognized, evidence-based instrument conducted by an Illinois Department of Human Services approved partner abuse intervention program provider, pretrial service, probation, or parole agency. These agencies shall have access to summaries of the defendant's criminal history, which shall not include victim interviews or information, for the risk evaluation. Based on the information collected from the 12 points to be considered at a bail hearing under this subsection (f), the results of any risk evaluation conducted and the other circumstances of the violation, the court may order that the person, as a condition of bail, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Upon making a determination whether or not to order the respondent to undergo a risk assessment evaluation or to be placed under electronic surveillance and risk assessment, the court shall document in the record the court's reasons for making those determinations. The cost of the electronic surveillance and risk assessment shall be paid by, or on behalf, of the defendant. As used in this subsection (f), "intimate partner" means a spouse or a current or former partner in a cohabitation or dating relationship.~~

(c) In cases of stalking or aggravated stalking under Section 12-7.3 or 12-7.4 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the court may consider the following additional factors:

(1) Any evidence of the defendant's prior criminal history indicative of violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of that behavior. The evidence may include testimony or documents received in juvenile proceedings, criminal, quasi-criminal, civil commitment, domestic relations or other proceedings;

(2) Any evidence of the defendant's psychological, psychiatric or other similar social history that tends to indicate a violent, abusive, or assaultive nature, or lack of any such history.

(3) The nature of the threat which is the basis of the charge against the defendant;

(4) Any statements made by, or attributed to the defendant, together with the circumstances surrounding them;

(5) The age and physical condition of any person allegedly assaulted by the defendant;

(6) Whether the defendant is known to possess or have access to any weapon or weapons;

(7) Any other factors deemed by the court to have a reasonable bearing upon the defendant's propensity or reputation for violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of that behavior.

(d) The Court may use a regularly validated risk assessment tool to aid it determination of appropriate conditions of release as provided for in Section 110-6.4. Risk assessment tools may not be used as the sole basis to deny pretrial release. If a risk assessment tool is used, the defendant's counsel shall be provided with the information and scoring system of the risk assessment tool used to arrive at the determination. The defendant retains the right to challenge the validity of a risk assessment tool used by the court and to present evidence relevant to the defendant's challenge.

(e) If a person remains in pretrial detention after his or her pretrial conditions hearing after having been ordered released with pretrial conditions, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the reason for continued detention. If the reason for continued detention is due to the unavailability or the defendant's ineligibility for one or more pretrial conditions previously ordered by the court or directed by a pretrial services agency, the court shall reopen the conditions of release hearing to determine what available pretrial conditions exist that will reasonably assure the appearance of a defendant as required or the safety of any other person and the likelihood of compliance by the defendant with all the conditions of pretrial release. The inability of Defendant to pay for a condition of release or any other ineligibility for a condition of pretrial release shall not be used as a justification for the pretrial detention of that Defendant.

(f) Prior to the defendant's first appearance, the Court shall appoint the public defender or a licensed attorney at law of this State to represent the Defendant for purposes of that hearing, unless the defendant has obtained licensed counsel for themselves.

(g) Electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, or home confinement can only be imposed condition of pretrial release if a no less restrictive condition of release or combination of less restrictive condition of release would reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant for later hearings or protect an identifiable person or persons from imminent threat of serious physical harm.

(h) If the court imposes electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, or home confinement the court shall set forth in the record the basis for its finding. A defendant shall be given custodial credit for each day he or she was subjected to that program, at the same rate described in subsection (b) of Section 5-4.5-100 of the unified code of correction.

(i) If electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, or home confinement is imposed, the court shall determine every 60 days if no less restrictive condition of release or combination of less restrictive conditions of release would reasonably ensure the appearance, or continued appearance, of the defendant for later hearings or protect an identifiable person or persons from imminent threat of serious physical harm. If the

court finds that there are less restrictive conditions of release, the court shall order that the condition be removed.

(j) Crime Victims shall be given notice by the State's Attorney's office of this hearing as required in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 4.5 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and shall be informed of their opportunity at this hearing to obtain an order of protection under Article 112A of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 100-1, eff. 1-1-18; revised 7-12-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-5.2)

Sec. 110-5.2. Pretrial release ~~Bail~~; pregnant pre-trial detainee.

(a) It is the policy of this State that a pre-trial detainee shall not be required to deliver a child while in custody absent a finding by the court that continued pre-trial custody is necessary to protect the public or the victim of the offense on which the charge is based.

(b) If the court reasonably believes that a pre-trial detainee will give birth while in custody, the court shall order an alternative to custody unless, after a hearing, the court determines:

(1) that the release of the pregnant pre-trial detainee would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of the alleged victim of the offense and continuing custody is necessary to prevent the fulfillment of the threat upon which the charge is based; or

(2) that the release of the pregnant pre-trial detainee would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons or the general public.

(c) The court may order a pregnant or post-partum detainee to be subject to electronic monitoring as a condition of pre-trial release or order other condition or combination of conditions the court reasonably determines are in the best interest of the detainee and the public.

(d) This Section shall be applicable to a pregnant pre-trial detainee in custody on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-630, eff. 1-1-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-6)

Sec. 110-6. Revocation of pretrial release, modification of conditions of pretrial release, and sanctions for violations of conditions of pretrial release ~~Modification of bail or conditions~~.

(a) When a defendant is granted pretrial release under this section, that pretrial release may be revoked only under the following conditions:

(1) if the defendant is charged with a detainable felony as defined in 110-6.1, a defendant may be detained after the State files a verified petition for such a hearing, and gives the defendant notice as prescribed in 110-6.1; or

(2) in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Revocation due to a new criminal charge: If an individual, while on pretrial release for a Felony or Class A misdemeanor under this Section, is charged with a new felony or Class A misdemeanor under the Criminal Code of 2012, the court may, on its own motion or motion of the state, begin proceedings to revoke the individual's' pretrial release.

(1) When the defendant is charged with a felony or class A misdemeanor offense and while free on pretrial release bail is charged with a subsequent felony or class A misdemeanor offense that is alleged to have occurred during the defendant's pretrial release, the state may file a verified petition for revocation of pretrial release.

(2) When a defendant on pretrial release is charged with a violation of an order of protection issued under Section 112A-14 of this Code, or Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or previously was convicted of a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, and the subject of the order of protection is the same person as the victim in the underlying matter, the state shall file a verified petition for revocation of pretrial release.

(3) Upon the filing of this petition, the court shall order the transfer of the defendant and the application to the court before which the previous felony matter is pending. The defendant shall be held without bond pending transfer to and a hearing before such court. The defendant shall be transferred to the court before which the previous matter is pending without unnecessary delay. In no event shall the time between the filing of the state's petition for revocation and the defendant's appearance before the court before which the previous matter is pending exceed 72 hours.

(4) The court before which the previous felony matter is pending may revoke the defendant's pretrial release only if it finds, after considering all relevant circumstances including, but not limited to, the nature and seriousness of the violation or criminal act alleged, by the court finds clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release would reasonably assure the appearance of the

defendant for later hearings or prevent the defendant from being charged with a subsequent felony or class A misdemeanor.

(5) In lieu of revocation, the court may release the defendant pre-trial, with or without modification of conditions of pretrial release.

(6) If the case that caused the revocation is dismissed, the defendant is found not guilty in the case causing the revocation, or the defendant completes a lawfully imposed sentence on the case causing the revocation, the court shall, without unnecessary delay, hold a hearing on conditions of release pursuant to section 110-5 and release the defendant with or without modification of conditions of pretrial release.

(7) Both the state and the defense may appeal an order revoking pretrial release or denying a petition for revocation of release.

(c) Violations other than re-arrest for a felony or class A misdemeanor. If a defendant:

(1) fails to appear in court as required by their conditions of release;

(2) is charged with a class B or C misdemeanor, petty offense, traffic offense, or ordinance violation that is alleged to have occurred during the defendant's pretrial release; or

(3) violates any other condition of release set by the court,

the court shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 110-3 to ensure the defendant's appearance in court to address the violation.

(d) When a defendant appears in court for a notice to show cause hearing, or after being arrested on a warrant issued because of a failure to appear at a notice to show cause hearing, or after being arrested for an offense other than a felony or class A misdemeanor, the state may file a verified petition requesting a hearing for sanctions.

(e) During the hearing for sanctions, the defendant shall be represented by counsel and have an opportunity to be heard regarding the violation and evidence in mitigation. The court shall only impose sanctions if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

1. The defendant committed an act that violated a term of their pretrial release;

2. The defendant had actual knowledge that their action would violate a court order;

3. The violation of the court order was willful; and

4. The violation was not caused by a lack of access to financial monetary resources.

(f) Sanctions: sanctions for violations of pretrial release may include:

1. A verbal or written admonishment from the court;

2. Imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days;

3. A fine of not more than $200; or

4. A modification of the defendant's pretrial conditions.

(g) Modification of Pretrial Conditions

(a) The court may, at any time, after motion by either party or on its own motion, remove previously set conditions of pretrial release, subject to the provisions in section (e). The court may only add or increase conditions of pretrial release at a hearing under this Section, in a warrant issued under Section 110-3, or upon motion from the state.

(b) Modification of conditions of release regarding contact with victims or witnesses. The court shall not remove a previously set condition of bond regulating contact with a victim or witness in the case, unless the subject of the condition has been given notice of the hearing as required in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 4.5 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. If the subject of the condition of release is not present, the court shall follow the procedures of paragraph (10) of subsection (c-1) of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

(h) Notice to Victims: Crime Victims shall be given notice by the State's Attorney's office of all hearings in this section as required in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 4.5 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and shall be informed of their opportunity at these hearing to obtain an order of protection under Article 112A of this Code. ~~Upon verified application by the State or the defendant or on its own motion the court before which the proceeding is pending may increase or reduce the amount of bail or may alter the conditions of the bail bond or grant bail where it has been previously revoked or denied. If bail has been previously revoked pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section or if bail has been denied to the defendant pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 110-6.1 or subsection (e) of Section 110-6.3, the defendant shall be required to present a verified application setting forth in detail any new facts not known or obtainable at the time of the previous revocation or denial of bail proceedings. If the court grants bail where it has been previously revoked or denied, the court shall state on the record of the proceedings the findings of facts and conclusion of law upon which such order is based.~~

~~(a-5) In addition to any other available motion or procedure under this Code, a person in custody solely for a Category B offense due to an inability to post monetary bail shall be brought before the court at the next available court date or 7 calendar days from the date bail was set, whichever is earlier, for a rehearing~~

~~on the amount or conditions of bail or release pending further court proceedings. The court may reconsider conditions of release for any other person whose inability to post monetary bail is the sole reason for continued incarceration, including a person in custody for a Category A offense or a Category A offense and a Category B offense. The court may deny the rehearing permitted under this subsection (a-5) if the person has failed to appear as required before the court and is incarcerated based on a warrant for failure to appear on the same original criminal offense.~~

~~(b) Violation of the conditions of Section 110-10 of this Code or any special conditions of bail as ordered by the court shall constitute grounds for the court to increase the amount of bail, or otherwise alter the conditions of bail, or, where the alleged offense committed on bail is a forcible felony in Illinois or a Class 2 or greater offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, revoke bail pursuant to the appropriate provisions of subsection (e) of this Section.~~

~~(c) Reasonable notice of such application by the defendant shall be given to the State.~~

~~(d) Reasonable notice of such application by the State shall be given to the defendant, except as provided in subsection (e).~~

~~(e) Upon verified application by the State stating facts or circumstances constituting a violation or a threatened violation of any of the conditions of the bail bond the court may issue a warrant commanding any peace officer to bring the defendant without unnecessary delay before the court for a hearing on the matters set forth in the application. If the actual court before which the proceeding is pending is absent or otherwise unavailable another court may issue a warrant pursuant to this Section. When the defendant is charged with a felony offense and while free on bail is charged with a subsequent felony offense and is the subject of a proceeding set forth in Section 109-1 or 109-3 of this Code, upon the filing of a verified petition by the State alleging a violation of Section 110-10 (a) (4) of this Code, the court shall without prior notice to the defendant, grant leave to file such application and shall order the transfer of the defendant and the application without unnecessary delay to the court before which the previous felony matter is pending for a hearing as provided in subsection (b) or this subsection of this Section. The defendant shall be held without bond pending transfer to and a hearing before such court. At the conclusion of the hearing based on a violation of the conditions of Section 110-10 of this Code or any special conditions of bail as ordered by the court the court may enter an order increasing the amount of bail or alter the conditions of bail as deemed appropriate.~~

~~(f) Where the alleged violation consists of the violation of one or more felony statutes of any jurisdiction which would be a forcible felony in Illinois or a Class 2 or greater offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and the defendant is on bail for the alleged commission of a felony, or where the defendant is on bail for a felony domestic battery (enhanced pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012), aggravated domestic battery, aggravated battery, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint or domestic battery in violation of item (1) of subsection (a) of Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against a family or household member as defined in Section 112A-3 of this Code and the violation is an offense of domestic battery against the same victim the court shall, on the motion of the State or its own motion, revoke bail in accordance with the following provisions:~~

~~(1) The court shall hold the defendant without bail pending the hearing on the alleged breach; however, if the defendant is not admitted to bail the hearing shall be commenced within 10 days from the date the defendant is taken into custody or the defendant may not be held any longer without bail, unless delay is occasioned by the defendant. Where defendant occasions the delay, the running of the 10 day period is temporarily suspended and resumes at the termination of the period of delay. Where defendant occasions the delay with 5 or fewer days remaining in the 10 day period, the court may grant a period of up to 5 additional days to the State for good cause shown. The State, however, shall retain the right to proceed to hearing on the alleged violation at any time, upon reasonable notice to the defendant and the court.~~

~~(2) At a hearing on the alleged violation the State has the burden of going forward and proving the violation by clear and convincing evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court with the opportunity to testify, to present witnesses in his behalf, and to cross-examine witnesses if any are called by the State, and representation by counsel and if the defendant is indigent to have counsel appointed for him. The rules of evidence applicable in criminal trials in this State shall not govern the admissibility of evidence at such hearing. Information used by the court in its findings or stated in or offered in connection with hearings for increase or revocation of bail may be by way of proffer based upon reliable information offered by the State or defendant. All evidence shall be admissible if it is relevant and reliable regardless of whether it would be admissible under the rules of evidence applicable at criminal trials. A motion by~~

~~the defendant to suppress evidence or to suppress a confession shall not be entertained at such a hearing. Evidence that proof may have been obtained as a result of an unlawful search and seizure or through improper interrogation is not relevant to this hearing.~~

~~(3) Upon a finding by the court that the State has established by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has committed a forcible felony or a Class 2 or greater offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act while admitted to bail, or where the defendant is on bail for a felony domestic battery (enhanced pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012), aggravated domestic battery, aggravated battery, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint or domestic battery in violation of item (1) of subsection (a) of Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against a family or household member as defined in Section 112A-3 of this Code and the violation is an offense of domestic battery, against the same victim, the court shall revoke the bail of the defendant and hold the defendant for trial without bail. Neither the finding of the court nor any transcript or other record of the hearing shall be admissible in the State's case in chief, but shall be admissible for impeachment, or as provided in Section 115-10.1 of this Code or in a perjury proceeding.~~

~~(4) If the bail of any defendant is revoked pursuant to paragraph (f) (3) of this Section, the defendant may demand and shall be entitled to be brought to trial on the offense with respect to which he was formerly released on bail within 90 days after the date on which his bail was revoked. If the defendant is not brought to trial within the 90 day period required by the preceding sentence, he shall not be held longer without bail. In computing the 90 day period, the court shall omit any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the defendant.~~

~~(5) If the defendant either is arrested on a warrant issued pursuant to this Code or is arrested for an unrelated offense and it is subsequently discovered that the defendant is a subject of another warrant or warrants issued pursuant to this Code, the defendant shall be transferred promptly to the court which issued such warrant. If, however, the defendant appears initially before a court other than the court which issued such warrant, the non-issuing court shall not alter the amount of bail set on such warrant unless the court sets forth on the record of proceedings the conclusions of law and facts which are the basis for such altering of another court's bond. The non-issuing court shall not alter another courts bail set on a warrant unless the interests of justice and public safety are served by such action.~~

~~(g) The State may appeal any order where the court has increased or reduced the amount of bail or altered the conditions of the bail bond or granted bail where it has previously been revoked.~~

(Source: P.A. 100-1, eff. 1-1-18; 100-929, eff. 1-1-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-6.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-6.1)

Sec. 110-6.1. Denial of pretrial release ~~bail in non-probationable felony offenses~~.

(a) Upon verified petition by the State, the court shall hold a hearing and may deny ~~to determine whether bail should be denied to~~ a defendant pretrial release only if:

(1) the defendant ~~who~~ is charged with a forcible felony offense for which a sentence of imprisonment, without

probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge, is required by law upon conviction, and ~~when~~ it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a specific, real and present threat to any person or the community. ~~admission to bail poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons~~ ; .

(2) the defendant is charged with stalking or aggravated stalking and it is alleged that the defendant's pre-trial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of a victim of the alleged offense, and denial of release is necessary to prevent fulfillment of the threat upon which the charge is based;

(3) the victim of abuse was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, and the person charged, at the time of the alleged offense, was subject to the terms of an order of protection issued under Section 112A-14 of this Code, or Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or previously was convicted of a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or a violent crime if the victim was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 at the time of the offense or a violation of a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States if the victim was a family or household member as defined by paragraph (6) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 at the time of the offense, and it is alleged that the defendant's pre-trial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;

(4) the defendant is charged with domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery under Section 12-3.2 or 12-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;

(5) the defendant is charged with any offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012, except for Sections 11-30, 11-35, 11-40, and 11-45 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or similar provisions of the Criminal Code of 1961 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial release poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons;

(6) the defendant is charged with any of these violations under the Criminal Code of 2012 and it is alleged that the defendant's pretrial releases poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any specifically identifiable person or persons.

(A) Section 24-1.2 (aggravated discharge of a firearm);

(B) Section 24-2.5 (aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a device designed or use for silencing the report of a firearm);

(C) Section 24-1.5 (reckless discharge of a firearm);

(D) Section 24-1.7 (armed habitual criminal);

(E) Section 24-2.2 2 (manufacture, sale or transfer of bullets or shells represented to be armor piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells or flechette shells);

(F) Section 24-3 (unlawful sale or delivery of firearms);

(G) Section 24-3.3 (unlawful sale or delivery of firearms on the premises of any school);

(H) Section 24-34 (unlawful sale of firearms by liquor license);

(I) Section 24-3.5 {unlawful purchase of a firearm);

(J) Section 24-3A (gunrunning); or

(K) Section on 24-3B (firearms trafficking);

(L) Section 10-9 (b) (involuntary servitude);

(M) Section 10-9 (c) (involuntary sexual servitude of a minor);

(N) Section 10-9(d) (trafficking in persons);

(O) Non-probationable violations: (i) (unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons or persons in the Custody of the Department of Corrections facilities (Section 24-1.1), (ii) aggravated unlawful use of a weapon (Section 24-1.6, or (iii) aggravated possession of a stolen firearm (Section 24-3.9);

(7) the person has a high likelihood of willful flight to avoid prosecution and is charged with:

(A) Any felony described in Sections (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this Section; or

(B) A felony offense other than a Class 4 offense.

(b) If the charged offense is a felony, the Court shall hold a hearing pursuant to 109-3 of this Code to determine whether there is probable cause the defendant has committed an offense, unless a grand jury has returned a true bill of indictment against the defendant. If there is a finding of no probable cause, the defendant shall be released. No such finding is necessary if the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor.

(c) Timing of petition.

(1) A petition may be filed without prior notice to the defendant at the first appearance before a judge, or within the 21 calendar days, except as provided in Section 110-6, after arrest and release of the defendant upon reasonable notice to defendant; provided that while such petition is pending before the court, the defendant if previously released shall not be detained.

(2) (2) Upon filing, the court shall immediately hold a hearing on the petition unless a continuance is requested. If a continuance is requested, the hearing shall be held within 48 hours of the defendant's first appearance if the defendant is charged with a Class X, Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 felony, and within 24 hours if the defendant is charged with a Class 4 or misdemeanor offense. The Court may deny and or grant the request for continuance. If the court decides to grant the continuance, the Court retains the discretion to detain or release the defendant in the time between the filing of the petition and the hearing.

(d) Contents of petition.

(1) The petition shall be verified by the State and shall state the grounds upon which it contends the defendant should be denied pretrial release, including the identity of the specific person or persons the State believes the defendant poses a danger to.

(2) Only one petition may be filed under this Section.

(e) Eligibility: All defendants shall be presumed eligible for pretrial release, and the State shall bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that: ~~The hearing shall be held immediately upon the defendant's appearance before the court, unless for good cause shown the defendant or the State seeks a continuance. A continuance on motion of the defendant may not exceed 5 calendar days, and a continuance on the motion of the State may not exceed 3 calendar days. The defendant may be held in custody during such continuance.~~

~~(b) The court may deny bail to the defendant where, after the hearing, it is determined that:~~

(1) the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant has committed an

offense listed in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) ~~for which a sentence of imprisonment, without probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge, must be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction~~, and

(2) the defendant poses a real and present threat to the ~~physical~~ safety of a specific, identifiable ~~any~~ person or persons,

by conduct which may include, but is not limited to, a forcible felony, the obstruction of justice, intimidation, injury, or abuse as defined by paragraph (1) of Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 ~~physical harm, an offense under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act which is a Class X felony, or an offense under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act which is a Class X felony~~, and

(3) ~~the court finds that~~ no condition or combination of conditions set forth in subsection (b) of Section 110-10 of this Article can mitigate the real and present threat to the safety of any ~~, can reasonably assure the physical safety of any other~~ person or persons or the defendant's willful flight.

(f) ~~(c)~~ Conduct of the hearings.

(1) Prior to the hearing the State shall tender to the defendant copies of defendant's criminal history available, any written or recorded statements, and the substance of any oral statements made by any person, if relied upon by the State in its petition, and any police reports in the State's Attorney's possession at the time of the hearing that are required to be disclosed to the defense under Illinois Supreme Court rules. ~~The hearing on the defendant's culpability and dangerousness shall be conducted in accordance with the following provisions:~~

(2) The State or defendant may present evidence at the hearing ~~(A) Information used by the court in its findings or stated in or offered at such hearing may be~~ by way of proffer based upon reliable information ~~offered by the State or by defendant~~.

(3) The defendant ~~Defendant~~ has the right to be represented by counsel, and if he or she is indigent, to have counsel

appointed for him or her. The defendant ~~.~~ ~~Defendant~~ shall have the opportunity to testify, to present witnesses on ~~in~~ his or her own behalf, and to cross-examine any witnesses that ~~if any~~ are called by the State.

(4) If the defense seeks to call the complaining witness as a witness in its favor, it shall petition the court for permission. ~~The defendant has the right to present witnesses in his favor.~~ When the ends of justice so require, the court may exercise ~~exercises~~ its discretion and compel the

appearance of a complaining witness. The court shall state on the record reasons for granting a defense request to compel the presence of a complaining witness. In making a determination under this section, the court shall state on the record the reason for granting a defense request to compel the presence of a complaining witness, and only grant the request if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant will be materially prejudiced if the complaining witness does not appear. Cross-examination of a complaining witness at the pretrial detention hearing for the purpose of impeaching the witness' credibility is insufficient reason to compel the presence of the witness. In deciding whether to compel the appearance of a complaining witness, the court shall be considerate of the emotional and physical well-being of the witness. The pre-trial detention hearing is not to be used for purposes of discovery, and the post arraignment rules of discovery do not apply. ~~The State shall tender to the defendant, prior to the hearing, copies of defendant's criminal history, if any, if available, and any written or recorded statements and the substance of any oral statements made by any person, if relied upon by the State in its petition.~~

(5) The rules concerning the admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to

the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing. At the trial concerning the offense for which the hearing was conducted neither the finding of the court nor any transcript or other record of the hearing shall be admissible in the State's case in chief, but shall be admissible for impeachment, or as provided in Section 115-10.1 of this Code, or in a perjury proceeding.

(6) The ~~(B) A motion by the~~ defendant may not move to suppress evidence or ~~to suppress~~ a confession , however, evidence ~~shall not be entertained. Evidence~~ that proof of the charged crime may have been ~~obtained as~~ the result

of an unlawful search or ~~and~~ seizure , or both, or through improper interrogation, is ~~not~~ relevant in assessing the weight of the evidence against the defendant ~~to this state of the prosecution~~.

(7) Decisions regarding release, conditions of release and detention prior trial should be individualized, and no single factor or standard should be used exclusively to make a condition or detention decision.

~~(2) The facts relied upon by the court to support a finding that the defendant poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence presented by the State.~~

(g) ~~(d)~~ Factors to be considered in making a determination of dangerousness. The court may, in determining whether the defendant poses a specific, imminent ~~real and present~~ threat of serious ~~to the~~ physical harm to an identifiable ~~safety of any~~ person or persons, consider but shall not be limited to evidence or testimony concerning:

(1) The nature and circumstances of any offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence, involving a weapon, or a sex offense.

(2) The history and characteristics of the defendant including:

(A) Any evidence of the defendant's prior criminal history indicative of violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of such behavior. Such evidence may include testimony or documents received in juvenile proceedings, criminal, quasi-criminal, civil commitment, domestic relations or other proceedings.

(B) Any evidence of the defendant's psychological, psychiatric or other similar social history which tends to indicate a violent, abusive, or assaultive nature, or lack of any such history.

(3) The identity of any person or persons to whose safety the defendant is believed to pose a threat, and the nature of the threat;

(4) Any statements made by, or attributed to the defendant, together with the circumstances surrounding them;

(5) The age and physical condition of ~~any person assaulted by~~ the defendant;

(6) The age and physical condition of any victim or complaining witness;

(7) Whether the defendant is known to possess or have access to any weapon or weapons;

(8) ~~(7)~~ Whether, at the time of the current offense or any other offense or arrest, the defendant was on probation, parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release or other release from custody pending trial, sentencing, appeal or completion of sentence for an offense under federal or state law;

(9) ~~(8)~~ Any other factors, including those listed in Section 110-5 of this Article deemed by the court to have a reasonable bearing upon the defendant's propensity or reputation for violent, abusive or assaultive behavior, or lack of such behavior.

(h) ~~(e)~~ Detention order. The court shall, in any order for detention:

(1) briefly summarize the evidence of the defendant's guilt or innocence, ~~culpability~~ and the court's ~~its~~ reasons for concluding that the defendant should be denied pretrial release ~~held without bail~~;

(2) direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of the sheriff for confinement in the county jail pending trial;

(3) direct that the defendant be given a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with counsel, and for communication with others of his or her choice by visitation, mail and telephone; and

(4) direct that the sheriff deliver the defendant as required for appearances in connection with court proceedings.

(i) Detention. ~~(f)~~ If the court enters an order for the detention of the defendant pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section, the defendant shall be brought to trial on the offense for which he is detained within 90 days after the date on which the order for detention was entered. If the defendant is not brought to trial within the 90 day period required by the preceding sentence, he shall not be denied pretrial release ~~held longer without bail~~. In computing the 90 day period, the court shall omit any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the defendant.

(j) ~~(g)~~ Rights of the defendant. Any person shall be entitled to appeal any order entered under this Section denying pretrial release ~~bail~~ to the defendant.

(k) Appeal. ~~(h)~~ The State may appeal any order entered under this Section denying any motion for denial of pretrial release ~~bail~~.

(l) Presumption of innocence. ~~(i)~~ Nothing in this Section shall be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the defendant's presumption of innocence in further criminal proceedings.

(m) Victim notice.

(1) Crime Victims shall be given notice by the State's Attorney's office of this hearing as required in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 4.5 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and shall be informed of their opportunity at this hearing to obtain an order of protection under Article 112A of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-6.2) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-6.2)

Sec. 110-6.2. Post-conviction Detention.

(a) The court may order that a person who has been found guilty of an offense and who is waiting imposition or execution of sentence be held without release ~~bond~~ unless the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to any other person or the community if released under Sections 110-5 and 110-10 of this Act.

(b) The court may order that person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment be held without release ~~bond~~ unless the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released ~~on bond~~ pending appeal; and

(2) that the appeal is not for purpose of delay and raises a substantial question of law or fact likely to result in reversal or an order for a new trial.

(Source: P.A. 96-1200, eff. 7-22-10.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-6.4)

Sec. 110-6.4. Statewide risk-assessment tool. The Supreme Court may establish a statewide risk-assessment tool to be used in proceedings to assist the court in establishing conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ for a defendant by assessing the defendant's likelihood of appearing at future court proceedings or determining if the defendant poses a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person or persons. The Supreme Court shall consider establishing a risk-assessment tool that does not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, educational level, socio-economic status, or neighborhood. If a risk-assessment tool is utilized within a circuit that does not require a personal interview to be completed, the Chief Judge of the circuit or the director of the pretrial services agency may exempt the requirement under Section 9 and subsection (a) of Section 7 of the Pretrial Services Act.

For the purpose of this Section, "risk-assessment tool" means an empirically validated, evidence-based screening instrument that demonstrates reduced instances of a defendant's failure to appear for further court proceedings or prevents future criminal activity.

(Source: P.A. 100-1, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-10) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-10)

Sec. 110-10. Conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~.

(a) If a person is released prior to conviction, ~~either upon payment of bail security or on his or her own recognizance,~~ the conditions of pretrial release ~~the bail bond~~ shall be that he or she will:

(1) Appear to answer the charge in the court having jurisdiction on a day certain and thereafter as ordered by the court until discharged or final order of the court;

(2) Submit himself or herself to the orders and process of the court;

(3) (Blank); ~~Not depart this State without leave of the court;~~

(4) Not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction;

(5) At a time and place designated by the court, surrender all firearms in his or her possession to a law enforcement officer designated by the court to take custody of and impound the firearms and physically surrender his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card to the clerk of the circuit court when the offense the person has been charged with is a forcible felony, stalking, aggravated stalking, domestic battery, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act that is classified as a Class 2 or greater felony, or any felony violation of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; the court may, however, forgo the imposition of this condition when the circumstances of the case clearly do not warrant it or when its imposition would be impractical; if the Firearm Owner's Identification Card is confiscated, the clerk of the circuit court shall mail the confiscated card to the Illinois State Police; all legally possessed firearms shall be returned to the person upon the charges being dismissed, or if the person is found not guilty, unless the finding of not guilty is by reason of insanity; and

(6) At a time and place designated by the court, submit to a psychological evaluation when the person has been charged with a violation of item (4) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and that violation occurred in a school or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of real property comprising any school.

Psychological evaluations ordered pursuant to this Section shall be completed promptly and made available to the State, the defendant, and the court. As a further condition of pretrial release ~~bail~~ under these circumstances, the court shall order the defendant to refrain from entering upon the property of the school, including any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from

school or a school-related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of real property comprising any school. Upon receipt of the psychological evaluation, either the State or the defendant may request a change in the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~, pursuant to Section 110-6 of this Code. The court may change the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ to include a requirement that the defendant follow the recommendations of the psychological evaluation, including undergoing psychiatric treatment. The conclusions of the psychological evaluation and any statements elicited from the defendant during its administration are not admissible as evidence of guilt during the course of any trial on the charged offense, unless the defendant places his or her mental competency in issue.

(b) The court may impose other conditions, such as the following, if the court finds that such conditions are reasonably necessary to assure the defendant's appearance in court, protect the public from the defendant, or prevent the defendant's unlawful interference with the orderly administration of justice:

(0.05) Not depart this State without leave of the court;

(1) Report to or appear in person before such person or agency as the court may direct;

(2) Refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;

(3) Refrain from approaching or communicating with particular persons or classes of persons;

(4) Refrain from going to certain described geographical areas or premises;

(5) Refrain from engaging in certain activities or indulging in intoxicating liquors or in certain drugs;

(6) Undergo treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;

(7) Undergo medical or psychiatric treatment;

(8) Work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;

(9) Attend or reside in a facility designated by the court;

(10) Support his or her dependents;

(11) If a minor resides with his or her parents or in a foster home, attend school, attend a non-residential program for youths, and contribute to his or her own support at home or in a foster home;

(12) Observe any curfew ordered by the court;

(13) Remain in the custody of such designated person or organization agreeing to supervise his release. Such third party custodian shall be responsible for notifying the court if the defendant fails to observe the conditions of release which the custodian has agreed to monitor, and shall be subject to contempt of court for failure so to notify the court;

(14) Be placed under direct supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency, Probation Department or Court Services Department in a pretrial ~~bond~~ home supervision capacity with or without the use of an approved electronic monitoring device subject to Article 8A of Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(14.1) The court may ~~shall~~ impose upon a defendant who is charged with any alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine, or controlled substance violation and is placed under direct supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency, Probation Department or Court Services Department in a pretrial ~~bond~~ home supervision capacity with the use of an approved monitoring device, as a condition of such pretrial monitoring ~~bail bond~~, a fee that represents costs incidental to the electronic monitoring for each day of such pretrial ~~bail~~ supervision ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the defendant to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee or no fee as the case may be. The fee shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the substance abuse services fund under Section 5-1086.1 of the Counties Code, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court of the county may by administrative order establish a program for electronic monitoring of offenders with regard to drug-related and alcohol-related offenses, in which a vendor supplies and monitors the operation of the electronic monitoring device, and collects the fees on behalf of the county. The program shall include provisions for indigent offenders and the collection of unpaid fees. The program shall not unduly burden the offender and shall be subject to review by the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court may suspend any additional charges or fees for late payment, interest, or damage to any device;

(14.2) The court may ~~shall~~ impose upon all defendants, including those defendants subject to paragraph (14.1) above, placed under direct supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency, Probation Department or Court Services Department in a pretrial ~~bond~~ home supervision capacity with the use of an approved monitoring device, as a condition of such release ~~bail bond~~, a fee which shall represent

costs incidental to such electronic monitoring for each day of such ~~bail~~ supervision ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the defendant to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee or no fee as the case may be. The fee shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer who shall use the monies collected to defray the costs of corrections. The county treasurer shall deposit the fee collected in the county working cash fund under Section 6-27001 or Section 6-29002 of the Counties Code, as the case may be, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court of the county may by administrative order establish a program for electronic monitoring of offenders with regard to drug-related and alcohol-related offenses, in which a vendor supplies and monitors the operation of the electronic monitoring device, and collects the fees on behalf of the county. The program shall include provisions for indigent offenders and the collection of unpaid fees. The program shall not unduly burden the offender and shall be subject to review by the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court may suspend any additional charges or fees for late payment, interest, or damage to any device;

(14.3) The Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit may establish reasonable fees to be paid by a person receiving pretrial services while under supervision of a pretrial services agency, probation department, or court services department. Reasonable fees may be charged for pretrial services including, but not limited to, pretrial supervision, diversion programs, electronic monitoring, victim impact services, drug and alcohol testing, DNA testing, GPS electronic monitoring, assessments and evaluations related to domestic violence and other victims, and victim mediation services. The person receiving pretrial services may be ordered to pay all costs incidental to pretrial services in accordance with his or her ability to pay those costs;

(14.4) For persons charged with violating Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, refrain from operating a motor vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device, as defined in Section 1-129.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, pursuant to the rules promulgated by the Secretary of State for the installation of ignition interlock devices. Under this condition the court may allow a defendant who is not self-employed to operate a vehicle owned by the defendant's employer that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device in the course and scope of the defendant's employment;

(15) Comply with the terms and conditions of an order of protection issued by the court under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or an order of protection issued by the court of another state, tribe, or United States territory;

(16) (Blank); and ~~Under Section 110-6.5 comply with the conditions of the drug testing program; and~~

(17) Such other reasonable conditions as the court may impose.

(c) When a person is charged with an offense under Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, involving a victim who is a minor under 18 years of age living in the same household with the defendant at the time of the offense, in ~~granting bail or~~ releasing the defendant ~~on his own recognizance~~, the judge shall impose conditions to restrict the defendant's access to the victim which may include, but are not limited to conditions that he will:

1. Vacate the household.

2. Make payment of temporary support to his dependents.

3. Refrain from contact or communication with the child victim, except as ordered by the court.

(d) When a person is charged with a criminal offense and the victim is a family or household member as defined in Article 112A, conditions shall be imposed at the time of the defendant's release ~~on bond~~ that restrict the defendant's access to the victim. Unless provided otherwise by the court, the restrictions shall include requirements that the defendant do the following:

(1) refrain from contact or communication with the victim for a minimum period of 72 hours following the defendant's release; and

(2) refrain from entering or remaining at the victim's residence for a minimum period of 72 hours following the defendant's release.

(e) Local law enforcement agencies shall develop standardized pretrial release ~~bond~~ forms for use in cases involving family or household members as defined in Article 112A, including specific conditions of pretrial release ~~bond~~ as provided in subsection (d). Failure of any law enforcement department to develop or use those forms shall in no way limit the applicability and enforcement of subsections (d) and (f).

(f) If the defendant is released ~~admitted to bail~~ after conviction following appeal or other post-conviction proceeding, the conditions of the pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ shall be that he will, in addition to the conditions set forth in subsections (a) and (b) hereof:

(1) Duly prosecute his appeal;

(2) Appear at such time and place as the court may direct;

(3) Not depart this State without leave of the court;

(4) Comply with such other reasonable conditions as the court may impose; and

(5) If the judgment is affirmed or the cause reversed and remanded for a new trial,

forthwith surrender to the officer from whose custody he was released ~~bailed~~.

(g) Upon a finding of guilty for any felony offense, the defendant shall physically surrender, at a time and place designated by the court, any and all firearms in his or her possession and his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card as a condition of being released ~~remaining on bond~~ pending sentencing.

(h) In the event the defendant is denied pretrial release ~~unable to post bond~~, the court may impose a no contact provision with the victim or other interested party that shall be enforced while the defendant remains in custody.

(Source: P.A. 101-138, eff. 1-1-20.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-11) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-11)

Sec. 110-11. Pretrial release ~~Bail~~ on a new trial. If the judgment of conviction is reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial the trial court may order that the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ stand pending such trial, or modify the conditions of pretrial release ~~reduce or increase bail~~.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-12) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-12)

Sec. 110-12. Notice of change of address.

A defendant who has been admitted to pretrial release ~~bail~~ shall file a written notice with the clerk of the court before which the proceeding is pending of any change in his or her address within 24 hours after such change, except that a defendant who has been admitted to pretrial release ~~bail~~ for a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall file a written notice with the clerk of the court before which the proceeding is pending and the clerk shall immediately deliver a time stamped copy of the written notice to the State's Attorney charged with the prosecution within 24 hours prior to such change. The address of a defendant who has been admitted to pretrial release ~~bail~~ shall at all times remain a matter of public record with the clerk of the court.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/111-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 111-2)

Sec. 111-2. Commencement of prosecutions.

(a) All prosecutions of felonies shall be by information or by indictment. No prosecution may be pursued by information unless a preliminary hearing has been held or waived in accordance with Section 109-3 and at that hearing probable cause to believe the defendant committed an offense was found, and the provisions of Section 109-3.1 of this Code have been complied with.

(b) All other prosecutions may be by indictment, information or complaint.

(c) Upon the filing of an information or indictment in open court charging the defendant with the commission of a sex offense defined in any Section of Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, and a minor as defined in Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is alleged to be the victim of the commission of the acts of the defendant in the commission of such offense, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor as provided in Section 2-17, 3-19, 4-16 or 5-610 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(d) Upon the filing of an information or indictment in open court, the court shall immediately issue a warrant for the arrest of each person charged with an offense directed to a peace officer or some other person specifically named commanding him to arrest such person.

(e) When the offense is eligible for pretrial release ~~bailable~~, the judge shall endorse on the warrant the conditions of pretrial release ~~amount of bail~~ required by the order of the court, and if the court orders the process returnable forthwith, the warrant shall require that the accused be arrested and brought immediately into court.

(f) Where the prosecution of a felony is by information or complaint after preliminary hearing, or after a waiver of preliminary hearing in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Section, such prosecution may be for all offenses, arising from the same transaction or conduct of a defendant even though the complaint or complaints filed at the preliminary hearing charged only one or some of the offenses arising from that transaction or conduct.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/112A-23) (from Ch. 38, par. 112A-23)

Sec. 112A-23. Enforcement of protective orders.

(a) When violation is crime. A violation of any protective order, whether issued in a civil, quasi-criminal proceeding, shall be enforced by a criminal court when:

(1) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a domestic violence order of protection pursuant to Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code,

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid order of protection, which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or United States territory, or

(iii) ~~or~~ any other remedy when the act constitutes a crime against the protected parties as defined by the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

Prosecution for a violation of a domestic violence order of protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the domestic violence order of protection; or

(2) The respondent commits the crime of child abduction pursuant to Section 10-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code, or

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid domestic violence order of protection, which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or United States territory.

(3) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a civil no contact order when the respondent violates Section 12-3.8 of the Criminal Code of 2012. Prosecution for a violation of a civil no contact order shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the civil no contact order.

(4) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a stalking no contact order when the respondent violates Section 12-3.9 of the Criminal Code of 2012. Prosecution for a violation of a stalking no contact order shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the stalking no contact order.

(b) When violation is contempt of court. A violation of any valid protective order, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, may be enforced through civil or criminal contempt procedures, as appropriate, by any court with jurisdiction, regardless where the act or acts which violated the protective order were committed, to the extent consistent with the venue provisions of this Article. Nothing in this Article shall preclude any Illinois court from enforcing any valid protective order issued in another state. Illinois courts may enforce protective orders through both criminal prosecution and contempt proceedings, unless the action which is second in time is barred by collateral estoppel or the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy.

(1) In a contempt proceeding where the petition for a rule to show cause sets forth facts evidencing an immediate danger that the respondent will flee the jurisdiction, conceal a child, or inflict physical abuse on the petitioner or minor children or on dependent adults in petitioner's care, the court may order the attachment of the respondent without prior service of the rule to show cause or the petition for a rule to show cause. Bond shall be set unless specifically denied in writing.

(2) A petition for a rule to show cause for violation of a protective order shall be treated as an expedited proceeding.

(c) Violation of custody, allocation of parental responsibility, or support orders. A violation of remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), (8), or (9) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code may be enforced by any remedy provided by Section 607.5 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. The court may enforce any order for support issued under paragraph (12) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code in the manner provided for under Parts V and VII of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.

(d) Actual knowledge. A protective order may be enforced pursuant to this Section if the respondent violates the order after respondent has actual knowledge of its contents as shown through one of the following means:

(1) (Blank).

(2) (Blank).

(3) By service of a protective order under subsection (f) of Section 112A-17.5 or Section 112A-22 of this Code.

(4) By other means demonstrating actual knowledge of the contents of the order.

(e) The enforcement of a protective order in civil or criminal court shall not be affected by either of the following:

(1) The existence of a separate, correlative order entered under Section 112A-15 of this Code.

(2) Any finding or order entered in a conjoined criminal proceeding.

(f) Circumstances. The court, when determining whether or not a violation of a protective order has occurred, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.

(g) Penalties.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), where the court finds the commission of a crime or contempt of court under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section, the penalty shall be the penalty that generally applies in such criminal or contempt proceedings, and may include one or more of the following: incarceration, payment of restitution, a fine, payment of attorneys' fees and costs, or community service.

(2) The court shall hear and take into account evidence of any factors in aggravation or mitigation before deciding an appropriate penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection (g).

(3) To the extent permitted by law, the court is encouraged to:

(i) increase the penalty for the knowing violation of any protective order over any penalty previously imposed by any court for respondent's violation of any protective order or penal statute involving petitioner as victim and respondent as defendant;

(ii) impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for respondent's first violation of any protective order; and

(iii) impose a minimum penalty of 48 hours imprisonment for respondent's second or subsequent violation of a protective order

unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or that period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust.

(4) In addition to any other penalties imposed for a violation of a protective order, a criminal court may consider evidence of any violations of a protective order:

(i) to ~~increase, revoke, or~~ modify the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ on an underlying criminal charge pursuant to Section 110-6 of this Code;

(ii) to revoke or modify an order of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, pursuant to Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(iii) to revoke or modify a sentence of periodic imprisonment, pursuant to Section 5-7-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16; 100-199, eff. 1-1-18; 100-597, eff. 6-29-18; revised 7-12-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/114-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 114-1)

Sec. 114-1. Motion to dismiss charge.

(a) Upon the written motion of the defendant made prior to trial before or after a plea has been entered the court may dismiss the indictment, information or complaint upon any of the following grounds:

(1) The defendant has not been placed on trial in compliance with Section 103-5 of this Code.

(2) The prosecution of the offense is barred by Sections 3-3 through 3-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(3) The defendant has received immunity from prosecution for the offense charged.

(4) The indictment was returned by a Grand Jury which was improperly selected and which results in substantial injustice to the defendant.

(5) The indictment was returned by a Grand Jury which acted contrary to Article 112 of this Code and which results in substantial injustice to the defendant.

(6) The court in which the charge has been filed does not have jurisdiction.

(7) The county is an improper place of trial.

(8) The charge does not state an offense.

(9) The indictment is based solely upon the testimony of an incompetent witness.

(10) The defendant is misnamed in the charge and the misnomer results in substantial injustice to the defendant.

(11) The requirements of Section 109-3.1 have not been complied with.

(b) The court shall require any motion to dismiss to be filed within a reasonable time after the defendant has been arraigned. Any motion not filed within such time or an extension thereof shall not be considered by the court and the grounds therefor, except as to subsections (a)(6) and (a)(8) of this Section, are waived.

(c) If the motion presents only an issue of law the court shall determine it without the necessity of further pleadings. If the motion alleges facts not of record in the case the State shall file an answer admitting or denying each of the factual allegations of the motion.

(d) When an issue of fact is presented by a motion to dismiss and the answer of the State the court shall conduct a hearing and determine the issues.

(d-5) When a defendant seeks dismissal of the charge upon the ground set forth in subsection (a)(7) of this Section, the defendant shall make a prima facie showing that the county is an improper place of trial. Upon such showing, the State shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the county is the proper place of trial.

(d-6) When a defendant seeks dismissal of the charge upon the grounds set forth in subsection (a)(2) of this Section, the prosecution shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the prosecution of the offense is not barred by Sections 3-3 through 3-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(e) Dismissal of the charge upon the grounds set forth in subsections (a)(4) through (a)(11) of this Section shall not prevent the return of a new indictment or the filing of a new charge, and upon such dismissal the court may order that the defendant be held in custody or, if the defendant had been previously released on pretrial release ~~bail~~, that the pretrial release ~~bail~~ be continued for a specified time pending the return of a new indictment or the filing of a new charge.

(f) If the court determines that the motion to dismiss based upon the grounds set forth in subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7) is well founded it may, instead of dismissal, order the cause transferred to a court of competent jurisdiction or to a proper place of trial.

(Source: P.A. 100-434, eff. 1-1-18.)

(725 ILCS 5/115-4.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 115-4.1)

Sec. 115-4.1. Absence of defendant.

(a) When a defendant after arrest and an initial court appearance for a non-capital felony or a misdemeanor, fails to appear for trial, at the request of the State and after the State has affirmatively proven through substantial evidence that the defendant is willfully avoiding trial, the court may commence trial in the absence of the defendant. Absence of a defendant as specified in this Section shall not be a bar to indictment of a defendant, return of information against a defendant, or arraignment of a defendant for the charge for which pretrial release ~~bail~~ has been granted. If a defendant fails to appear at arraignment, the court may enter a plea of "not guilty" on his behalf. If a defendant absents himself before trial on a capital felony, trial may proceed as specified in this Section provided that the State certifies that it will not seek a death sentence following conviction. Trial in the defendant's absence shall be by jury unless the defendant had previously waived trial by jury. The absent defendant must be represented by retained or appointed counsel. The court, at the conclusion of all of the proceedings, may order the clerk of the circuit court to pay counsel such sum as the court deems reasonable, from any bond monies which were posted by the defendant with the clerk, after the clerk has first deducted all court costs. If trial had previously commenced in the presence of the defendant and the defendant willfully absents himself for two successive court days, the court shall proceed to trial. All procedural rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, Constitution of the State of Illinois, statutes of the State of Illinois, and rules of court shall apply to the proceedings the same as if the defendant were present in court and had not either had his or her pretrial release revoked ~~forfeited his bail bond~~ or escaped from custody. The court may set the case for a trial which may be conducted under this Section despite the failure of the defendant to appear at the hearing at which the trial date is set. When such trial date is set the clerk shall send to the defendant, by certified mail at his last known address indicated on his bond slip, notice of the new date which has been set for trial. Such notification shall be required when the defendant was not personally present in open court at the time when the case was set for trial.

(b) The absence of a defendant from a trial conducted pursuant to this Section does not operate as a bar to concluding the trial, to a judgment of conviction resulting therefrom, or to a final disposition of the trial in favor of the defendant.

(c) Upon a verdict of not guilty, the court shall enter judgment for the defendant. Upon a verdict of guilty, the court shall set a date for the hearing of post-trial motions and shall hear such motion in the absence of the defendant. If post-trial motions are denied, the court shall proceed to conduct a sentencing hearing and to impose a sentence upon the defendant.

(d) A defendant who is absent for part of the proceedings of trial, post-trial motions, or sentencing, does not thereby forfeit his right to be present at all remaining proceedings.

(e) When a defendant who in his absence has been either convicted or sentenced or both convicted and sentenced appears before the court, he must be granted a new trial or new sentencing hearing if the defendant can establish that his failure to appear in court was both without his fault and due to circumstances beyond his control. A hearing with notice to the State's Attorney on the defendant's request for a new trial or a new sentencing hearing must be held before any such request may be granted. At any such hearing both the defendant and the State may present evidence.

(f) If the court grants only the defendant's request for a new sentencing hearing, then a new sentencing hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Unified Code of Corrections. At any such hearing, both the defendant and the State may offer evidence of the defendant's conduct during his period of absence from the court. The court may impose any sentence authorized by the Unified Code of Corrections and is not in any way limited or restricted by any sentence previously imposed.

(g) A defendant whose motion under paragraph (e) for a new trial or new sentencing hearing has been denied may file a notice of appeal therefrom. Such notice may also include a request for review of the judgment and sentence not vacated by the trial court.

(Source: P.A. 90-787, eff. 8-14-98.)

(725 ILCS 5/122-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 122-6)

Sec. 122-6. Disposition in trial court.

The court may receive proof by affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence. In its discretion the court may order the petitioner brought before the court for the hearing. If the court finds in favor of the petitioner, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect to the judgment or sentence in the former proceedings and such supplementary orders as to rearraignment, retrial, custody, conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ or discharge as may be necessary and proper.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

Section 10-256. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing the heading of Article 110 by changing Sections 103-2, 103-3, and 108-8 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/103-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 103-2)

Sec. 103-2. Treatment while in custody.

(a) On being taken into custody every person shall have the right to remain silent.

(b) No unlawful means of any kind shall be used to obtain a statement, admission or confession from any person in custody.

(c) Persons in custody shall be treated humanely and provided with proper food, shelter and, if required, medical treatment without unreasonable delay if the need for the treatment is apparent.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/103-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 103-3)

Sec. 103-3. Right to communicate with attorney and family; transfers.

(a) (Blank). ~~Persons who are arrested shall have the right to communicate with an attorney of their choice and a member of their family by making a reasonable number of telephone calls or in any other reasonable manner. Such communication shall be permitted within a reasonable time after arrival at the first place of custody.~~

(a-5) Persons who are in police custody have the right to communicate free of charge with an attorney of their choice and members of their family as soon as possible upon being taken into police custody, but no later than three hours after arrival at the first place of custody. Persons in police custody must be given:

(1) access to use a telephone via a land line or cellular phone to make three phone calls; and

(2) the ability to retrieve phone numbers contained in his or her contact list on his or her cellular phone prior to the phone being placed into inventory.

(a-10) In accordance with Section 103-7, at every facility where a person is in police custody a sign containing, at minimum, the following information in bold block type must be posted in a conspicuous place:

(1) a short statement notifying persons who are in police custody of their right to have access to a phone within three hours after being taken into police custody; and

(2) persons who are in police custody have the right to make three phone calls within three hours after being taken into custody, at no charge.

(a-15) In addition to the information listed in subsection (a-10), if the place of custody is located in a jurisdiction where the court has appointed the public defender or other attorney to represent persons who are in police custody, the telephone number to the public defender or appointed attorney's office must also be displayed. The telephone call to the public defender or other attorney must not be monitored, eavesdropped upon, or recorded.

(b) (Blank). ~~In the event the accused is transferred to a new place of custody his right to communicate with an attorney and a member of his family is renewed.~~

(c) In the event a person who is in police custody is transferred to a new place of custody, his or her right to make telephone calls under this Section within three hours after arrival is renewed.

(d) In this Section "custody" means the restriction of a person's freedom of movement by a law enforcement officer's exercise of his or her lawful authority.

(e) The three hours requirement shall not apply while the person in police custody is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise incapacitated.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall interfere with a person's rights or override procedures required in the Bill of Rights of the Illinois and US Constitutions, including but not limited to Fourth Amendment search and seizure rights, Fifth Amendment due process rights and rights to be free from self-incrimination and Sixth Amendment right to counsel.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/108-8) (from Ch. 38, par. 108-8)

Sec. 108-8. Use of force in execution of search warrant.

(a) All necessary and reasonable force may be used to effect an entry into any building or property or part thereof to execute a search warrant.

(b) The court issuing a warrant may authorize the officer executing the warrant to make entry without first knocking and announcing his or her office if it finds, based upon a showing of specific facts, the existence of the following exigent circumstances:

(1) That the officer reasonably believes that if notice were given a weapon would be used:

(i) against the officer executing the search warrant; or

(ii) against another person.

(2) That if notice were given there is an imminent "danger" that evidence will be destroyed.

(c) Prior to the issuing of a warrant under subsection (b), the officer must attest that:

(1) prior to entering the location described in the search warrant, a supervising officer will ensure that each participating member is assigned a body worn camera and is following policies and procedures in accordance with Section 10-20 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act; provided that the law enforcement agency has implemented body worn camera in accordance with Section 10-15 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. If a law enforcement agency has not implemented a body camera in accordance with Section 10-15 of the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, the officer must attest that the interaction authorized by the warrant is otherwise recorded;

(2) steps were taken in planning the search to ensure accuracy and plan for children or other vulnerable people on-site; and

(3) if an officer becomes aware the search warrant was executed at an address, unit, or apartment different from the location listed on the search warrant, that member will immediately notify a supervisor who will ensure an internal investigation ensues.

(Source: P.A. 92-502, eff. 12-19-01.)

(725 ILCS 5/110-5.1 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-6.3 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-6.5 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-7 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-8 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-9 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-13 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-14 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-15 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-16 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-17 rep.) (725 ILCS 5/110-18 rep.)

Section 10-260. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by repealing Sections 110-5.1, 110-6.3, 110-6.5, 110-7, 110-8, 110-9, 110-13, 110-14, 110-15, 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18.

Section 10-265. The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 4.5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 120/4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1404)

Sec. 4. Rights of crime victims.

(a) Crime victims shall have the following rights:

(1) The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation, and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.

(1.5) The right to notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request for access to any of the victim's records, information, or communications which are privileged or confidential by law.

(2) The right to timely notification of all court proceedings.

(3) The right to communicate with the prosecution.

(4) The right to be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing.

(5) The right to be notified of the conviction, the sentence, the imprisonment and the release of the accused.

(6) The right to the timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.

(7) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused through the criminal justice process.

(7.5) The right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in ~~denying or fixing the amount of bail,~~ determining whether to release the defendant~~,~~ and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction.

(8) The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.

(9) The right to have present at all court proceedings, including proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice.

(10) The right to restitution.

(b) Any law enforcement agency that investigates an offense committed in this State shall provide a crime victim with a written statement and explanation of the rights of crime victims under this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly within 48 hours of law enforcement's initial contact with a victim. The statement shall include information about crime victim compensation, including how to contact the Office of the Illinois Attorney General to file a claim, and appropriate referrals to local and State programs that provide victim services. The content of the statement shall be provided to law enforcement by the Attorney General. Law enforcement shall also provide a crime victim with a sign-off sheet that the victim shall sign and date as an acknowledgement that he or she has been furnished with information and an explanation of the rights of crime victims and compensation set forth in this Act.

(b-5) Upon the request of the victim, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall provide a free copy of the police report concerning the victim's incident, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 5 business days from the request.

(c) The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall post the rights of crime victims set forth in Article I, Section 8.1(a) of the Illinois Constitution and subsection (a) of this Section within 3 feet of the door to any courtroom where criminal proceedings are conducted. The clerk may also post the rights in other locations in the courthouse.

(d) At any point, the victim has the right to retain a victim's attorney who may be present during all stages of any interview, investigation, or other interaction with representatives of the criminal justice system. Treatment of the victim should not be affected or altered in any way as a result of the victim's decision to exercise this right.

(Source: P.A. 99-413, eff. 8-20-15; 100-1087, eff. 1-1-19.)

(725 ILCS 120/4.5)

Sec. 4.5. Procedures to implement the rights of crime victims. To afford crime victims their rights, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and corrections will provide information, as appropriate, of the following procedures:

(a) At the request of the crime victim, law enforcement authorities investigating the case shall provide notice of the status of the investigation, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation, until such time as the alleged assailant is apprehended or the investigation is closed.

(a-5) When law enforcement authorities reopen a closed case to resume investigating, they shall provide notice of the reopening of the case, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation.

(b) The office of the State's Attorney:

(1) shall provide notice of the filing of an information, the return of an indictment, or the filing of a petition to adjudicate a minor as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(2) shall provide timely notice of the date, time, and place of court proceedings; of any change in the date, time, and place of court proceedings; and of any cancellation of court proceedings. Notice shall be provided in sufficient time, wherever possible, for the victim to make arrangements to attend or to prevent an unnecessary appearance at court proceedings;

(3) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information of social services and

financial assistance available for victims of crime, including information of how to apply for these services and assistance;

(3.5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information about available victim services, including referrals to programs, counselors, and agencies that assist a victim to deal with trauma, loss, and grief;

(4) shall assist in having any stolen or other personal property held by law enforcement authorities for evidentiary or other purposes returned as expeditiously as possible, pursuant to the procedures set out in Section 115-9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963;

(5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims will cooperate with the criminal justice system in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearances;

(6) shall provide, whenever possible, a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require victims to be in close proximity to defendants or juveniles accused of a violent crime, and their families and friends;

(7) shall provide notice to the crime victim of the right to have a translator present at all court proceedings and, in compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the right to communications access through a sign language interpreter or by other means;

(8) (blank);

(8.5) shall inform the victim of the right to be present at all court proceedings, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial;

(9) shall inform the victim of the right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence and confidentiality, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice;

(9.3) shall inform the victim of the right to retain an attorney, at the victim's own expense, who, upon written notice filed with the clerk of the court and State's Attorney, is to receive copies of all notices, motions, and court orders filed thereafter in the case, in the same manner as if the victim were a named party in the case;

(9.5) shall inform the victim of (A) the victim's right under Section 6 of this Act to make a statement at the sentencing hearing; (B) the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members under Section 6 of this Act to present a statement at sentencing; and (C) if a presentence report is to be prepared, the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members to submit information to the preparer of the presentence report about the effect the offense has had on the victim and the person;

(10) at the sentencing shall make a good faith attempt to explain the minimum amount of time during which the defendant may actually be physically imprisoned. The Office of the State's Attorney shall further notify the crime victim of the right to request from the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice information concerning the release of the defendant;

(11) shall request restitution at sentencing and as part of a plea agreement if the victim requests restitution;

(12) shall, upon the court entering a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, inform the victim of the notification services available from the Department of Human Services, including the statewide telephone number, under subparagraph (d)(2) of this Section;

(13) shall provide notice within a reasonable time after receipt of notice from the custodian, of the release of the defendant on <u>pretrial release</u> ~~bail~~ or personal recognizance or the release from detention of a minor who has been detained;

(14) shall explain in nontechnical language the details of any plea or verdict of a defendant, or any adjudication of a juvenile as a delinquent;

(15) shall make all reasonable efforts to consult with the crime victim before the Office of the State's Attorney makes an offer of a plea bargain to the defendant or enters into negotiations with the defendant concerning a possible plea agreement, and shall consider the written statement, if prepared prior to entering into a plea agreement. The right to consult with the prosecutor does not include the right to veto a plea agreement or to insist the case go to trial. If the State's Attorney has not consulted with the victim prior to making an offer or entering into plea negotiations with the defendant, the Office of the State's Attorney shall notify the victim of the offer or the negotiations within 2 business days and confer with the victim;

(16) shall provide notice of the ultimate disposition of the cases arising from an

indictment or an information, or a petition to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(17) shall provide notice of any appeal taken by the defendant and information on how to contact the appropriate agency handling the appeal, and how to request notice of any hearing, oral argument, or decision of an appellate court;

(18) shall provide timely notice of any request for post-conviction review filed by the defendant under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, and of the date, time and place of any hearing concerning the petition. Whenever possible, notice of the hearing shall be given within 48 hours of the court's scheduling of the hearing; and

(19) shall forward a copy of any statement presented under Section 6 to the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice to be considered in making a determination under Section 3-2.5-85 or subsection (b) of Section 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(c) The court shall ensure that the rights of the victim are afforded.

(c-5) The following procedures shall be followed to afford victims the rights guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution:

(1) Written notice. A victim may complete a written notice of intent to assert rights on a form prepared by the Office of the Attorney General and provided to the victim by the State's Attorney. The victim may at any time provide a revised written notice to the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall file the written notice with the court. At the beginning of any court proceeding in which the right of a victim may be at issue, the court and prosecutor shall review the written notice to determine whether the victim has asserted the right that may be at issue.

(2) Victim's retained attorney. A victim's attorney shall file an entry of appearance limited to assertion of the victim's rights. Upon the filing of the entry of appearance and service on the State's Attorney and the defendant, the attorney is to receive copies of all notices, motions and court orders filed thereafter in the case.

(3) Standing. The victim has standing to assert the rights enumerated in subsection (a) of Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and the statutory rights under Section 4 of this Act in any court exercising jurisdiction over the criminal case. The prosecuting attorney, a victim, or the victim's retained attorney may assert the victim's rights. The defendant in the criminal case has no standing to assert a right of the victim in any court proceeding, including on appeal.

(4) Assertion of and enforcement of rights.

(A) The prosecuting attorney shall assert a victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury. The prosecuting attorney shall consult with the victim and the victim's attorney regarding the assertion or enforcement of a right. If the prosecuting attorney decides not to assert or enforce a victim's right, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim or the victim's attorney in sufficient time to allow the victim or the victim's attorney to assert the right or to seek enforcement of a right.

(B) If the prosecuting attorney elects not to assert a victim's right or to seek enforcement of a right, the victim or the victim's attorney may assert the victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury.

(C) If the prosecuting attorney asserts a victim's right or seeks enforcement of a right, and the court denies the assertion of the right or denies the request for enforcement of a right, the victim or victim's attorney may file a motion to assert the victim's right or to request enforcement of the right within 10 days of the court's ruling. The motion need not demonstrate the grounds for a motion for reconsideration. The court shall rule on the merits of the motion.

(D) The court shall take up and decide any motion or request asserting or seeking enforcement of a victim's right without delay, unless a specific time period is specified by law or court rule. The reasons for any decision denying the motion or request shall be clearly stated on the record.

(5) Violation of rights and remedies.

(A) If the court determines that a victim's right has been violated, the court shall determine the appropriate remedy for the violation of the victim's right by hearing from the victim and the parties, considering all factors relevant to the issue, and then awarding appropriate relief to the victim.

(A-5) Consideration of an issue of a substantive nature or an issue that implicates the constitutional or statutory right of a victim at a court proceeding labeled as a status hearing shall constitute a per se violation of a victim's right.

(B) The appropriate remedy shall include only actions necessary to provide the victim the right to which the victim was entitled and may include reopening previously held proceedings; however, in no event shall the court vacate a conviction. Any remedy shall be tailored to provide the victim an appropriate remedy without violating any constitutional right of the defendant. In no event shall the appropriate remedy be a new trial, damages, or costs.

(6) Right to be heard. Whenever a victim has the right to be heard, the court shall allow the victim to exercise the right in any reasonable manner the victim chooses.

(7) Right to attend trial. A party must file a written motion to exclude a victim from trial at least 60 days prior to the date set for trial. The motion must state with specificity the reason exclusion is necessary to protect a constitutional right of the party, and must contain an offer of proof. The court shall rule on the motion within 30 days. If the motion is granted, the court shall set forth on the record the facts that support its finding that the victim's testimony will be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial.

(8) Right to have advocate and support person present at court proceedings.

(A) A party who intends to call an advocate as a witness at trial must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The party must file a written motion at least 90 days before trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the advocate's testimony is sought and an offer of proof regarding (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the advocate; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony. The court shall consider the motion and make findings within 30 days of the filing of the motion. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (i) the anticipated testimony is not protected by an absolute privilege; and (ii) the anticipated testimony contains relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring the advocate to appear to testify at an in camera hearing. The prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before the advocate is required to testify at an ex parte in camera proceeding.

The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall be allowed to be present at the ex parte in camera proceeding. If, after conducting the ex parte in camera hearing, the court determines that due process requires any testimony regarding confidential or privileged information or communications, the court shall provide to the prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney a written memorandum on the substance of the advocate's testimony. The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before a subpoena may be issued for the advocate to testify at trial. The presence of the prosecuting attorney at the ex parte in camera proceeding does not make the substance of the advocate's testimony that the court has ruled inadmissible subject to discovery.

(B) If a victim has asserted the right to have a support person present at the court proceedings, the victim shall provide the name of the person the victim has chosen to be the victim's support person to the prosecuting attorney, within 60 days of trial. The prosecuting attorney shall provide the name to the defendant. If the defendant intends to call the support person as a witness at trial, the defendant must seek permission of the court before a subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion at least 45 days prior to trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the support person will testify and an offer of proof regarding: (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the support person; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony.

If the prosecuting attorney intends to call the support person as a witness during the State's case-in-chief, the prosecuting attorney shall inform the court of this intent in the response to the defendant's written motion. The victim may choose a different person to be the victim's support person. The court may allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination during cross-examination. If the court allows the defendant to do so, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has testified. A defendant who fails to question the support person about matters outside the scope of direct examination during the State's case-in-chief waives the right to challenge the presence of the support person on appeal. The court shall allow the support person to testify if called as a witness in the defendant's case-in-chief or the State's rebuttal.

If the court does not allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has been called by the defendant or the defendant has rested. The court shall allow the support person to testify in the State's rebuttal.

If the prosecuting attorney does not intend to call the support person in the

State's case-in-chief, the court shall verify with the support person whether the support person, if called as a witness, would testify as set forth in the offer of proof. If the court finds that the support person would testify as set forth in the offer of proof, the court shall rule on the relevance, materiality, and admissibility of the anticipated testimony. If the court rules the anticipated testimony is admissible, the court shall issue the subpoena. The support person may remain in the courtroom after the support person testifies and shall be allowed to testify in rebuttal.

If the court excludes the victim's support person during the State's case-in-chief, the victim shall be allowed to choose another support person to be present in court.

If the victim fails to designate a support person within 60 days of trial and the defendant has subpoenaed the support person to testify at trial, the court may exclude the support person from the trial until the support person testifies. If the court excludes the support person the victim may choose another person as a support person.

(9) Right to notice and hearing before disclosure of confidential or privileged information or records. A defendant who seeks to subpoena records of or concerning the victim that are confidential or privileged by law must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion and an offer of proof regarding the relevance, admissibility and materiality of the records. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (A) the records are not protected by an absolute privilege and (B) the records contain relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring a sealed copy of the records be delivered to the court to be reviewed in camera. If, after conducting an in camera review of the records, the court determines that due process requires disclosure of any portion of the records, the court shall provide copies of what it intends to disclose to the prosecuting attorney and the victim. The prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 30 days to seek appellate review before the records are disclosed to the defendant. The disclosure of copies of any portion of the records to the prosecuting attorney does not make the records subject to discovery.

(10) Right to notice of court proceedings. If the victim is not present at a court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue, the court shall ask the prosecuting attorney whether the victim was notified of the time, place, and purpose of the court proceeding and that the victim had a right to be heard at the court proceeding. If the court determines that timely notice was not given or that the victim was not adequately informed of the nature of the court proceeding, the court shall not rule on any substantive issues, accept a plea, or impose a sentence and shall continue the hearing for the time necessary to notify the victim of the time, place and nature of the court proceeding. The time between court proceedings shall not be attributable to the State under Section 103-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(11) Right to timely disposition of the case. A victim has the right to timely disposition of the case so as to minimize the stress, cost, and inconvenience resulting from the victim's involvement in the case. Before ruling on a motion to continue trial or other court proceeding, the court shall inquire into the circumstances for the request for the delay and, if the victim has provided written notice of the assertion of the right to a timely disposition, and whether the victim objects to the delay. If the victim objects, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the victim's objections. If the prosecutor has not conferred with the victim about the continuance, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the attempts to confer. If the court finds the attempts of the prosecutor to confer with the victim were inadequate to protect the victim's right to be heard, the court shall give the prosecutor at least 3 but not more than 5 business days to confer with the victim. In ruling on a motion to continue, the court shall consider the reasons for the requested continuance, the number and length of continuances that have been granted, the victim's objections and procedures to avoid further delays. If a continuance is granted over the victim's objection, the court shall specify on the record the reasons for the continuance and the procedures that have been or will be taken to avoid further delays.

(12) Right to Restitution.

(A) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is known at the time of sentencing, the court shall enter the judgment of restitution at the time of sentencing.

(B) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is not known at the time of sentencing, the prosecutor shall, within 5 days after sentencing, notify the victim what information and documentation related to restitution is needed and that the information and documentation must be provided to the prosecutor within 45 days after sentencing. Failure to timely provide information and documentation related to restitution shall be deemed a waiver of the right to restitution. The prosecutor shall file and serve within 60 days after sentencing a proposed judgment for restitution and a notice that includes information concerning the identity of

any victims or other persons seeking restitution, whether any victim or other person expressly declines restitution, the nature and amount of any damages together with any supporting documentation, a restitution amount recommendation, and the names of any co-defendants and their case numbers. Within 30 days after receipt of the proposed judgment for restitution, the defendant shall file any objection to the proposed judgment, a statement of grounds for the objection, and a financial statement. If the defendant does not file an objection, the court may enter the judgment for restitution without further proceedings. If the defendant files an objection and either party requests a hearing, the court shall schedule a hearing.

(13) Access to presentence reports.

(A) The victim may request a copy of the presentence report prepared under the Unified Code of Corrections from the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall redact the following information before providing a copy of the report:

(i) the defendant's mental history and condition;

(ii) any evaluation prepared under subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 5-3-2; and

(iii) the name, address, phone number, and other personal information about any other victim.

(B) The State's Attorney or the defendant may request the court redact other information in the report that may endanger the safety of any person.

(C) The State's Attorney may orally disclose to the victim any of the information that has been redacted if there is a reasonable likelihood that the information will be stated in court at the sentencing.

(D) The State's Attorney must advise the victim that the victim must maintain the confidentiality of the report and other information. Any dissemination of the report or information that was not stated at a court proceeding constitutes indirect criminal contempt of court.

(14) Appellate relief. If the trial court denies the relief requested, the victim, the victim's attorney, or the prosecuting attorney may file an appeal within 30 days of the trial court's ruling. The trial or appellate court may stay the court proceedings if the court finds that a stay would not violate a constitutional right of the defendant. If the appellate court denies the relief sought, the reasons for the denial shall be clearly stated in a written opinion. In any appeal in a criminal case, the State may assert as error the court's denial of any crime victim's right in the proceeding to which the appeal relates.

(15) Limitation on appellate relief. In no case shall an appellate court provide a new trial to remedy the violation of a victim's right.

(16) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process and the right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in ~~denying or fixing the amount of bail,~~ determining whether to release the defendant, and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction. A victim of domestic violence, a sexual offense, or stalking may request the entry of a protective order under Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(d) Procedures after the imposition of sentence.

(1) The Prisoner Review Board shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen, upon written request, of the prisoner's release on parole, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian, other than the Department of Juvenile Justice, of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a crime from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall provide to a victim or any other concerned citizen a recent photograph of any person convicted of a felony, upon his or her release from custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen when feasible at least 7 days prior to the prisoner's release on furlough of the times and dates of such furlough. Upon written request by the victim or any other concerned citizen, the State's Attorney shall notify the person once of the times and dates of release of a prisoner sentenced to periodic imprisonment. Notification shall be based on the most recent information as to victim's or other concerned citizen's residence or other location available to the notifying authority.

(2) When the defendant has been committed to the Department of Human Services pursuant to Section 5-2-4 or any other provision of the Unified Code of Corrections, the victim may request to be notified by the releasing authority of the approval by the court of an on-grounds pass, a supervised off-grounds pass, an unsupervised off-grounds pass, or conditional release; the release on an off-grounds pass; the return from an off-grounds pass; transfer to another facility; conditional release; escape; death; or final discharge from State custody. The Department of Human Services shall establish and maintain

a statewide telephone number to be used by victims to make notification requests under these provisions and shall publicize this telephone number on its website and to the State's Attorney of each county.

(3) In the event of an escape from State custody, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board of the escape and the Prisoner Review Board shall notify the victim. The notification shall be based upon the most recent information as to the victim's residence or other location available to the Board. When no such information is available, the Board shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain the information and make the notification. When the escapee is apprehended, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board and the Board shall notify the victim.

(4) The victim of the crime for which the prisoner has been sentenced has the right to register with the Prisoner Review Board's victim registry. Victims registered with the Board shall receive reasonable written notice not less than 30 days prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date. The victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date, or in person at the parole hearing or aftercare release protest hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section.~~,~~ The victim shall be notified within 7 days after the prisoner has been granted parole or aftercare release and shall be informed of the right to inspect the registry of parole decisions, established under subsection (g) of Section 3-3-5 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The provisions of this paragraph (4) are subject to the Open Parole Hearings Act. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-1) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice prior to or at a hearing to determine the conditions of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence or at a hearing on revocation of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-2) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement to the Prisoner Review Board for consideration at an executive clemency hearing as provided in Section 3-3-13 of the Unified Code of Corrections. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to a hearing, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(5) If a statement is presented under Section 6, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall inform the victim of any order of discharge pursuant to Section 3-2.5-85 or 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(6) At the written or oral request of the victim of the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced or the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim and the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted of the death of the prisoner if the prisoner died while on parole or aftercare release or mandatory supervised release.

(7) When a defendant who has been committed to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Human Services is released or discharged and subsequently committed to the Department of Human Services as a sexually violent person and the victim had requested to be notified by the releasing authority of the defendant's discharge, conditional release, death, or escape from State custody, the releasing authority shall provide to the Department of Human Services such information that would allow the Department of Human Services to contact the victim.

(8) When a defendant has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act and has been sentenced to the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim of the sex offense of the prisoner's eligibility for release on parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a sex offense from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The notification shall be made to the victim at least 30 days, whenever possible, before release of the sex offender.

(e) The officials named in this Section may satisfy some or all of their obligations to provide notices and other information through participation in a statewide victim and witness notification system established by the Attorney General under Section 8.5 of this Act.

(f) The Prisoner Review Board shall establish a toll-free number that may be accessed by the crime victim to present a victim statement to the Board in accordance with paragraphs (4), (4-1), and (4-2) of subsection (d).

(Source: P.A. 100-199, eff. 1-1-18; 100-961, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-288, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-23-19.)

Section 10-270. The Pretrial Services Act is amended by changing Sections 11, 20, 22, and 34 as follows:

(725 ILCS 185/11) (from Ch. 38, par. 311)

Sec. 11. No person shall be interviewed by a pretrial services agency unless he or she has first been apprised of the identity and purpose of the interviewer, the scope of the interview, the right to secure legal advice, and the right to refuse cooperation. Inquiry of the defendant shall carefully exclude questions concerning the details of the current charge. Statements made by the defendant during the interview, or evidence derived therefrom, are admissible in evidence only when the court is considering the imposition of pretrial or posttrial conditions to ~~bail or~~ recognizance, or when considering the modification of a prior release order.

(Source: P.A. 84-1449.)

(725 ILCS 185/20) (from Ch. 38, par. 320)

Sec. 20. In preparing and presenting its written reports under Sections 17 and 19, pretrial services agencies shall in appropriate cases include specific recommendations for ~~the~~ setting the conditions ~~, increase, or decrease~~ of pretrial release ~~bail~~; the release of the interviewee on his own recognizance in sums certain; and the imposition of ~~pretrial~~ conditions of pretrial release ~~to bail~~ or recognizance designed to minimize the risks of nonappearance, the commission of new offenses while awaiting trial, and other potential interference with the orderly administration of justice. In establishing objective internal criteria of any such recommendation policies, the agency may utilize so-called "point scales" for evaluating the aforementioned risks, but no interviewee shall be considered as ineligible for particular agency recommendations by sole reference to such procedures.

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

(725 ILCS 185/22) (from Ch. 38, par. 322)

Sec. 22. If so ordered by the court, the pretrial services agency shall prepare and submit for the court's approval and signature a uniform release order on the uniform form established by the Supreme Court in all cases where an interviewee may be released from custody under conditions contained in an agency report. Such conditions shall become part of the conditions of pretrial release ~~the bail bond~~. A copy of the uniform release order shall be provided to the defendant and defendant's attorney of record, and the prosecutor.

(Source: P.A. 84-1449.)

(725 ILCS 185/34)

Sec. 34. Probation and court services departments considered pretrial services agencies. For the purposes of administering the provisions of Public Act 95-773, known as the Cindy Bischof Law, all probation and court services departments are to be considered pretrial services agencies under this Act and under the pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(Source: P.A. 96-341, eff. 8-11-09.)

Section 10-275. The Quasi-criminal and Misdemeanor Bail Act is amended by changing the title of the Act and Sections 0.01, 1, 2, 3, and 5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 195/Act title)

An Act to authorize designated officers to let persons charged with quasi-criminal offenses and misdemeanors to pretrial release ~~bail~~ and to accept and receipt for fines on pleas of guilty in minor offenses, in accordance with schedules established by rule of court.

(725 ILCS 195/0.01) (from Ch. 16, par. 80)

Sec. 0.01. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Quasi-criminal and Misdemeanor Pretrial Release ~~Bail~~ Act.

(Source: P.A. 86-1324.)

(725 ILCS 195/1) (from Ch. 16, par. 81)

Sec. 1. Whenever in any circuit there shall be in force a rule or order of the Supreme Court establishing a uniform form ~~schedule~~ prescribing the conditions of pretrial release ~~amounts of bail~~ for specified conservation cases, traffic cases, quasi-criminal offenses and misdemeanors, any general superintendent, chief, captain, lieutenant, or sergeant of police, or other police officer, the sheriff, the circuit clerk, and any deputy sheriff or deputy circuit clerk designated by the Circuit Court for the purpose, are authorized to let to pretrial release ~~bail~~ any person charged with a quasi-criminal offense or misdemeanor ~~and to accept and receipt for bonds or cash bail in accordance with regulations established by rule or order of the Supreme Court. Unless otherwise provided by Supreme Court Rule, no such bail may be posted or accepted in any place other than a police station, sheriff's office or jail, or other county, municipal or other building housing governmental units, or a division headquarters building of the Illinois State Police. Bonds and cash so received shall be delivered to the office of the circuit clerk or that of his designated deputy as provided by regulation. Such cash and securities so received shall be delivered to the office of such clerk or deputy clerk within at least 48 hours of receipt or within the time set for the accused's appearance in court whichever is earliest.~~

~~In all cases where a person is admitted to bail under a uniform schedule prescribing the amount of bail for specified conservation cases, traffic cases, quasi-criminal offenses and misdemeanors the provisions of Section 110-15 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963", approved August 14, 1963, as amended by the 75th General Assembly shall be applicable.~~

(Source: P.A. 80-897.)

(725 ILCS 195/2) (from Ch. 16, par. 82)

Sec. 2. The conditions of the pretrial release ~~bail bond or deposit of cash bail~~ shall be that the accused will appear to answer the charge in court at a time and place specified in the pretrial release form ~~bond~~ and thereafter as ordered by the court until discharged on final order of the court and to submit himself to the orders and process of the court. The accused shall be furnished with an official receipt on a form prescribed by rule of court ~~for any cash or other security deposited,~~ and shall receive a copy of the pretrial release form ~~bond~~ specifying the time and place of his court appearance.

Upon performance of the conditions of the pretrial release ~~bond~~, the pretrial release form ~~bond~~ shall be null and void and the accused shall be released from the conditions of pretrial release ~~any cash bail or other security shall be returned to the accused~~.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2652.)

(725 ILCS 195/3) (from Ch. 16, par. 83)

Sec. 3. In lieu of complying with the conditions of pretrial release ~~making bond or depositing cash bail as provided in this Act or the deposit of other security authorized by law~~, any accused person has the right to be brought without unnecessary delay before the nearest or most accessible judge of the circuit to be dealt with according to law.

(Source: P.A. 77-1248.)

(725 ILCS 195/5) (from Ch. 16, par. 85)

Sec. 5. Any person authorized to accept pretrial release ~~bail~~ or pleas of guilty by this Act who violates any provision of this Act is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 77-2319.)

Section 10-280. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 5-3-2, 5-5-3.2, 5-6-4, 5-6-4.1, 5-8A-7, and 8-2-1 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/5-3-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-3-2)

Sec. 5-3-2. Presentence report.

(a) In felony cases, the presentence report shall set forth:

(1) the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality, physical and mental history and condition, family situation and background, economic status, education, occupation and personal habits;

(2) information about special resources within the community which might be available to

assist the defendant's rehabilitation, including treatment centers, residential facilities, vocational training services, correctional manpower programs, employment opportunities, special educational programs, alcohol and drug abuse programming, psychiatric and marriage counseling, and other programs and facilities which could aid the defendant's successful reintegration into society;

(3) the effect the offense committed has had upon the victim or victims thereof, and any compensatory benefit that various sentencing alternatives would confer on such victim or victims;

(3.5) information provided by the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members about the effect the offense committed has had on the victim and on the person providing the information; if the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member has provided a written statement, the statement shall be attached to the report;

(4) information concerning the defendant's status since arrest, including his record if released on his own recognizance, or the defendant's achievement record if released on a conditional pre-trial supervision program;

(5) when appropriate, a plan, based upon the personal, economic and social adjustment needs of the defendant, utilizing public and private community resources as an alternative to institutional sentencing;

(6) any other matters that the investigatory officer deems relevant or the court directs to be included;

(7) information concerning the defendant's eligibility for a sentence to a county impact incarceration program under Section 5-8-1.2 of this Code; and

(8) information concerning the defendant's eligibility for a sentence to an impact incarceration program administered by the Department under Section 5-8-1.1.

(b) The investigation shall include a physical and mental examination of the defendant when so ordered by the court. If the court determines that such an examination should be made, it shall issue an order that the defendant submit to examination at such time and place as designated by the court and that such examination be conducted by a physician, psychologist or psychiatrist designated by the court. Such an examination may be conducted in a court clinic if so ordered by the court. The cost of such examination shall be paid by the county in which the trial is held.

(b-5) In cases involving felony sex offenses in which the offender is being considered for probation only or any felony offense that is sexually motivated as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act in which the offender is being considered for probation only, the investigation shall include a sex offender evaluation by an evaluator approved by the Board and conducted in conformance with the standards developed under the Sex Offender Management Board Act. In cases in which the offender is being considered for any mandatory prison sentence, the investigation shall not include a sex offender evaluation.

(c) In misdemeanor, business offense or petty offense cases, except as specified in subsection (d) of this Section, when a presentence report has been ordered by the court, such presentence report shall contain information on the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality and shall further contain only those matters listed in any of paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) or in subsection (b) of this Section as are specified by the court in its order for the report.

(d) In cases under Sections 11-1.50, 12-15, and 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the presentence report shall set forth information about alcohol, drug abuse, psychiatric, and marriage counseling or other treatment programs and facilities, information on the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality, and shall contain those additional matters listed in any of paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) or in subsection (b) of this Section as are specified by the court.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall cause the defendant to be held without pretrial release ~~bail~~ or to have his pretrial release ~~bail~~ revoked for the purpose of preparing the presentence report or making an examination.

(Source: P.A. 101-105, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.2)

Sec. 5-5-3.2. Factors in aggravation and extended-term sentencing.

(a) The following factors shall be accorded weight in favor of imposing a term of imprisonment or may be considered by the court as reasons to impose a more severe sentence under Section 5-8-1 or Article 4.5 of Chapter V:

(1) the defendant's conduct caused or threatened serious harm;

(2) the defendant received compensation for committing the offense;

(3) the defendant has a history of prior delinquency or criminal activity;

(4) the defendant, by the duties of his office or by his position, was obliged to

prevent the particular offense committed or to bring the offenders committing it to justice;

(5) the defendant held public office at the time of the offense, and the offense related to the conduct of that office;

(6) the defendant utilized his professional reputation or position in the community to commit the offense, or to afford him an easier means of committing it;

(7) the sentence is necessary to deter others from committing the same crime;

(8) the defendant committed the offense against a person 60 years of age or older or such person's property;

(9) the defendant committed the offense against a person who has a physical disability or such person's property;

(10) by reason of another individual's actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin, the defendant committed the offense against (i) the person or property of that individual; (ii) the person or property of a person who has an association with, is married to, or has a friendship with the other individual; or (iii) the person or property of a relative (by blood or marriage) of a person described in clause (i) or (ii). For the purposes of this Section, "sexual orientation" has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (O-1) of Section 1-103 of the Illinois Human Rights Act;

(11) the offense took place in a place of worship or on the grounds of a place of worship, immediately prior to, during or immediately following worship services. For purposes of this subparagraph, "place of worship" shall mean any church, synagogue or other building, structure or place used primarily for religious worship;

(12) the defendant was convicted of a felony committed while he was on pretrial release ~~released on bail~~ or his own recognizance pending trial for a prior felony and was convicted of such prior felony, or the defendant was convicted of a felony committed while he was serving a period of probation, conditional discharge, or mandatory supervised release under subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1 for a prior felony;

(13) the defendant committed or attempted to commit a felony while he was wearing a bulletproof vest. For the purposes of this paragraph (13), a bulletproof vest is any device which is designed for the purpose of protecting the wearer from bullets, shot or other lethal projectiles;

(14) the defendant held a position of trust or supervision such as, but not limited to, family member as defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, teacher, scout leader, baby sitter, or day care worker, in relation to a victim under 18 years of age, and the defendant committed an offense in violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-11, 11-14.4 except for an offense that involves keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, 11-15.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against that victim;

(15) the defendant committed an offense related to the activities of an organized gang. For the purposes of this factor, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act;

(16) the defendant committed an offense in violation of one of the following Sections while in a school, regardless of the time of day or time of year; on any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity; on the real property of a school; or on a public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school: Section 10-1, 10-2, 10-5, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-14.4, 11-15.1, 11-17.1, 11-18.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-2, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.3, 12-6, 12-6.1, 12-6.5, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 18-2, or 33A-2, or Section 12-3.05 except for subdivision (a)(4) or (g)(1), of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(16.5) the defendant committed an offense in violation of one of the following Sections while in a day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year; on the real property of a day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year; or on a public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year: Section 10-1, 10-2, 10-5, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-14.4, 11-15.1, 11-17.1, 11-18.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-2, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.3, 12-6, 12-6.1, 12-6.5, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 18-2, or 33A-2, or Section 12-3.05 except for subdivision (a)(4) or (g)(1), of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(17) the defendant committed the offense by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer. For the purpose of this Section, "community policing volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012;

(18) the defendant committed the offense in a nursing home or on the real property comprising a nursing home. For the purposes of this paragraph (18), "nursing home" means a skilled nursing or intermediate long term care facility that is subject to license by the Illinois Department of Public Health under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

(19) the defendant was a federally licensed firearm dealer and was previously convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act and has now committed either a felony violation of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or an act of armed violence while armed with a firearm;

(20) the defendant (i) committed the offense of reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof under Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and (ii) was operating a motor vehicle in excess of 20 miles per hour over the posted speed limit as provided in Article VI of Chapter 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(21) the defendant (i) committed the offense of reckless driving or aggravated reckless driving under Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and (ii) was operating a motor vehicle in excess of 20 miles per hour over the posted speed limit as provided in Article VI of Chapter 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(22) the defendant committed the offense against a person that the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving on active duty. For purposes of this clause (22), the term "Armed Forces" means any of the Armed Forces of the United States, including a member of any reserve component thereof or National Guard unit called to active duty;

(23) the defendant committed the offense against a person who was elderly or infirm or who was a person with a disability by taking advantage of a family or fiduciary relationship with the elderly or infirm person or person with a disability;

(24) the defendant committed any offense under Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and possessed 100 or more images;

(25) the defendant committed the offense while the defendant or the victim was in a train, bus, or other vehicle used for public transportation;

(26) the defendant committed the offense of child pornography or aggravated child pornography, specifically including paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 where a child engaged in, solicited for, depicted in, or posed in any act of sexual penetration or bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in a sexual context and specifically including paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1B or Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 where a child engaged in, solicited for, depicted in, or posed in any act of sexual penetration or bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in a sexual context;

(27) the defendant committed the offense of first degree murder, assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, robbery, armed robbery, or aggravated robbery against a person who was a veteran and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the person was a veteran performing duties as a representative of a veterans' organization. For the purposes of this paragraph (27), "veteran" means an Illinois resident who has served as a member of the United States Armed Forces, a member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the United States Reserve Forces; and "veterans' organization" means an organization comprised of members of which substantially all are individuals who are veterans or spouses, widows, or widowers of veterans, the primary purpose of which is to promote the welfare of its members and to provide assistance to the general public in such a way as to confer a public benefit;

(28) the defendant committed the offense of assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, robbery, armed robbery, or aggravated robbery against a person that the defendant knew or reasonably should have known was a letter carrier or postal worker while that person was performing his or her duties delivering mail for the United States Postal Service;

(29) the defendant committed the offense of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse against a victim with an intellectual disability, and the defendant holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim;

(30) the defendant committed the offense of promoting juvenile prostitution, patronizing

a prostitute, or patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution and at the time of the commission of the offense knew that the prostitute or minor engaged in prostitution was in the custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services;

(31) the defendant (i) committed the offense of driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof in violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and (ii) the defendant during the commission of the offense was driving his or her vehicle upon a roadway designated for one-way traffic in the opposite direction of the direction indicated by official traffic control devices; ~~or~~

(32) the defendant committed the offense of reckless homicide while committing a violation of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; ~~.~~

(33) ~~(32)~~ the defendant was found guilty of an administrative infraction related to an act or acts of public indecency or sexual misconduct in the penal institution. In this paragraph (33) ~~(32)~~, "penal institution" has the same meaning as in Section 2-14 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ; or ~~.~~

(34) ~~(32)~~ the defendant committed the offense of leaving the scene of an accident in violation of subsection (b) of Section 11-401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and the accident resulted in the death of a person and at the time of the offense, the defendant was: (i) driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined by Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; or (ii) operating the motor vehicle while using an electronic communication device as defined in Section 12-610.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

For the purposes of this Section:

"School" is defined as a public or private elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university.

"Day care center" means a public or private State certified and licensed day care center as defined in Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969 that displays a sign in plain view stating that the property is a day care center.

"Intellectual disability" means significantly subaverage intellectual functioning which exists concurrently with impairment in adaptive behavior.

"Public transportation" means the transportation or conveyance of persons by means available to the general public, and includes paratransit services.

"Traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices that conform to the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(b) The following factors, related to all felonies, may be considered by the court as reasons to impose an extended term sentence under Section 5-8-2 upon any offender:

(1) When a defendant is convicted of any felony, after having been previously convicted in Illinois or any other jurisdiction of the same or similar class felony or greater class felony, when such conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous conviction, excluding time spent in custody, and such charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts; or

(2) When a defendant is convicted of any felony and the court finds that the offense was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(3) When a defendant is convicted of any felony committed against:

(i) a person under 12 years of age at the time of the offense or such person's property;

(ii) a person 60 years of age or older at the time of the offense or such person's property; or

(iii) a person who had a physical disability at the time of the offense or such person's property; or

(4) When a defendant is convicted of any felony and the offense involved any of the following types of specific misconduct committed as part of a ceremony, rite, initiation, observance, performance, practice or activity of any actual or ostensible religious, fraternal, or social group:

(i) the brutalizing or torturing of humans or animals;

(ii) the theft of human corpses;

(iii) the kidnapping of humans;

(iv) the desecration of any cemetery, religious, fraternal, business, governmental, educational, or other building or property; or

(v) ritualized abuse of a child; or

(5) When a defendant is convicted of a felony other than conspiracy and the court finds

that the felony was committed under an agreement with 2 or more other persons to commit that offense and the defendant, with respect to the other individuals, occupied a position of organizer, supervisor, financier, or any other position of management or leadership, and the court further finds that the felony committed was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's leadership in an organized gang; or

(6) When a defendant is convicted of an offense committed while using a firearm with a laser sight attached to it. For purposes of this paragraph, "laser sight" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 26-7 of the Criminal Code of 2012; or

(7) When a defendant who was at least 17 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense is convicted of a felony and has been previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed by an adult would be a Class X or Class 1 felony when the conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous adjudication, excluding time spent in custody; or

(8) When a defendant commits any felony and the defendant used, possessed, exercised control over, or otherwise directed an animal to assault a law enforcement officer engaged in the execution of his or her official duties or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang in which the defendant is engaged; or

(9) When a defendant commits any felony and the defendant knowingly video or audio records the offense with the intent to disseminate the recording.

(c) The following factors may be considered by the court as reasons to impose an extended term sentence under Section 5-8-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) upon any offender for the listed offenses:

(1) When a defendant is convicted of first degree murder, after having been previously convicted in Illinois of any offense listed under paragraph (c)(2) of Section 5-5-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3), when that conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous conviction, excluding time spent in custody, and the charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts.

(1.5) When a defendant is convicted of first degree murder, after having been previously convicted of domestic battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2) or aggravated domestic battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.3) committed on the same victim or after having been previously convicted of violation of an order of protection (720 ILCS 5/12-30) in which the same victim was the protected person.

(2) When a defendant is convicted of voluntary manslaughter, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, or reckless homicide in which the defendant has been convicted of causing the death of more than one individual.

(3) When a defendant is convicted of aggravated criminal sexual assault or criminal sexual assault, when there is a finding that aggravated criminal sexual assault or criminal sexual assault was also committed on the same victim by one or more other individuals, and the defendant voluntarily participated in the crime with the knowledge of the participation of the others in the crime, and the commission of the crime was part of a single course of conduct during which there was no substantial change in the nature of the criminal objective.

(4) If the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, when a defendant is convicted of aggravated criminal sexual assault or predatory criminal sexual assault of a child under subsection (a)(1) of Section 11-1.40 or subsection (a)(1) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40 or 5/12-14.1).

(5) When a defendant is convicted of a felony violation of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1) and there is a finding that the defendant is a member of an organized gang.

(6) When a defendant was convicted of unlawful use of weapons under Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1) for possessing a weapon that is not readily distinguishable as one of the weapons enumerated in Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1).

(7) When a defendant is convicted of an offense involving the illegal manufacture of a controlled substance under Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/401), the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine under Section 25 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act (720 ILCS 646/25), or the illegal possession of explosives and an emergency response officer in the performance of his or her duties is killed or injured at the scene of the offense while responding to the emergency caused by the commission of the offense. In this paragraph, "emergency" means a situation in which a person's life, health, or safety is in jeopardy; and "emergency response officer" means a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, emergency medical technician-ambulance, emergency medical technician-intermediate, emergency medical technician-

paramedic, ambulance driver, other medical assistance or first aid personnel, or hospital emergency room personnel.

(8) When the defendant is convicted of attempted mob action, solicitation to commit mob action, or conspiracy to commit mob action under Section 8-1, 8-2, or 8-4 of the Criminal Code of 2012, where the criminal object is a violation of Section 25-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, and an electronic communication is used in the commission of the offense. For the purposes of this paragraph (8), "electronic communication" shall have the meaning provided in Section 26.5-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(e) The court may impose an extended term sentence under Article 4.5 of Chapter V upon an offender who has been convicted of a felony violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim of the offense is under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense and, during the commission of the offense, the victim was under the influence of alcohol, regardless of whether or not the alcohol was supplied by the offender; and the offender, at the time of the commission of the offense, knew or should have known that the victim had consumed alcohol.

(Source: P.A. 100-1053, eff. 1-1-19; 101-173, eff. 1-1-20; 101-401, eff. 1-1-20; 101-417, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-18-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-6-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-4)

Sec. 5-6-4. Violation, Modification or Revocation of Probation, of Conditional Discharge or Supervision or of a sentence of county impact incarceration - Hearing.

(a) Except in cases where conditional discharge or supervision was imposed for a petty offense as defined in Section 5-1-17, when a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition, the court may:

(1) in the case of probation violations, order the issuance of a notice to the offender to be present by the County Probation Department or such other agency designated by the court to handle probation matters; and in the case of conditional discharge or supervision violations, such notice to the offender shall be issued by the Circuit Court Clerk; and in the case of a violation of a sentence of county impact incarceration, such notice shall be issued by the Sheriff;

(2) order a summons to the offender to be present for hearing; or

(3) order a warrant for the offender's arrest where there is danger of his fleeing the jurisdiction or causing serious harm to others or when the offender fails to answer a summons or notice from the clerk of the court or Sheriff.

Personal service of the petition for violation of probation or the issuance of such warrant, summons or notice shall toll the period of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or sentence of county impact incarceration until the final determination of the charge, and the term of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or sentence of county impact incarceration shall not run until the hearing and disposition of the petition for violation.

(b) The court shall conduct a hearing of the alleged violation. The court shall admit the offender to pretrial release ~~bail~~ pending the hearing unless the alleged violation is itself a criminal offense in which case the offender shall be admitted to pretrial release ~~bail~~ on such terms as are provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended. In any case where an offender remains incarcerated only as a result of his alleged violation of the court's earlier order of probation, supervision, conditional discharge, or county impact incarceration such hearing shall be held within 14 days of the onset of said incarceration, unless the alleged violation is the commission of another offense by the offender during the period of probation, supervision or conditional discharge in which case such hearing shall be held within the time limits described in Section 103-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended.

(c) The State has the burden of going forward with the evidence and proving the violation by the preponderance of the evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court with the right of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.

(d) Probation, conditional discharge, periodic imprisonment and supervision shall not be revoked for failure to comply with conditions of a sentence or supervision, which imposes financial obligations upon the offender unless such failure is due to his willful refusal to pay.

(e) If the court finds that the offender has violated a condition at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period, it may continue him on the existing sentence, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions, or may impose any other sentence that was available under Article 4.5 of Chapter V of this Code or Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code at the time of initial sentencing. If the court finds that the person has failed to successfully complete his or her sentence to a county impact incarceration program, the court may impose any other sentence that was available under Article 4.5 of Chapter V of

this Code or Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code at the time of initial sentencing, except for a sentence of probation or conditional discharge. If the court finds that the offender has violated paragraph (8.6) of subsection (a) of Section 5-6-3, the court shall revoke the probation of the offender. If the court finds that the offender has violated subsection (o) of Section 5-6-3.1, the court shall revoke the supervision of the offender.

(f) The conditions of probation, of conditional discharge, of supervision, or of a sentence of county impact incarceration may be modified by the court on motion of the supervising agency or on its own motion or at the request of the offender after notice and a hearing.

(g) A judgment revoking supervision, probation, conditional discharge, or a sentence of county impact incarceration is a final appealable order.

(h) Resentencing after revocation of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or a sentence of county impact incarceration shall be under Article 4. The term on probation, conditional discharge or supervision shall not be credited by the court against a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment unless the court orders otherwise. The amount of credit to be applied against a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment when the defendant served a term or partial term of periodic imprisonment shall be calculated upon the basis of the actual days spent in confinement rather than the duration of the term.

(i) Instead of filing a violation of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or a sentence of county impact incarceration, an agent or employee of the supervising agency with the concurrence of his or her supervisor may serve on the defendant a Notice of Intermediate Sanctions. The Notice shall contain the technical violation or violations involved, the date or dates of the violation or violations, and the intermediate sanctions to be imposed. Upon receipt of the Notice, the defendant shall immediately accept or reject the intermediate sanctions. If the sanctions are accepted, they shall be imposed immediately. If the intermediate sanctions are rejected or the defendant does not respond to the Notice, a violation of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or a sentence of county impact incarceration shall be immediately filed with the court. The State's Attorney and the sentencing court shall be notified of the Notice of Sanctions. Upon successful completion of the intermediate sanctions, a court may not revoke probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or a sentence of county impact incarceration or impose additional sanctions for the same violation. A notice of intermediate sanctions may not be issued for any violation of probation, conditional discharge, supervision, or a sentence of county impact incarceration which could warrant an additional, separate felony charge. The intermediate sanctions shall include a term of home detention as provided in Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code for multiple or repeat violations of the terms and conditions of a sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision.

(j) When an offender is re-sentenced after revocation of probation that was imposed in combination with a sentence of imprisonment for the same offense, the aggregate of the sentences may not exceed the maximum term authorized under Article 4.5 of Chapter V.

(k)(1) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, this subsection (k) shall apply to arrest warrants in Cook County only. An arrest warrant issued under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) when the underlying conviction is for the offense of theft, retail theft, or possession of a controlled substance shall remain active for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date the warrant was issued unless a motion to extend the warrant is filed by the office of the State's Attorney or by, or on behalf of, the agency supervising the wanted person. A motion to extend the warrant shall be filed within one year before the warrant expiration date and notice shall be provided to the office of the sheriff.

(2) If a motion to extend a warrant issued under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) is not filed, the warrant shall be quashed and recalled as a matter of law under paragraph (1) of this subsection (k) and the wanted person's period of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision shall terminate unsatisfactorily as a matter of law.

(Source: P.A. 101-406, eff. 1-1-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-6-4.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-4.1)

Sec. 5-6-4.1. Violation, Modification or Revocation of Conditional Discharge or Supervision - Hearing.)

(a) In cases where a defendant was placed upon supervision or conditional discharge for the commission of a petty offense, upon the oral or written motion of the State, or on the court's own motion, which charges that a violation of a condition of that conditional discharge or supervision has occurred, the court may:

(1) Conduct a hearing instanter if the offender is present in court;

(2) Order the issuance by the court clerk of a notice to the offender to be present for a hearing for violation;

(3) Order summons to the offender to be present; or

(4) Order a warrant for the offender's arrest.

The oral motion, if the defendant is present, or the issuance of such warrant, summons or notice shall toll the period of conditional discharge or supervision until the final determination of the charge, and the term of conditional discharge or supervision shall not run until the hearing and disposition of the petition for violation.

(b) The Court shall admit the offender to pretrial release ~~bail~~ pending the hearing.

(c) The State has the burden of going forward with the evidence and proving the violation by the preponderance of the evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court with the right of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.

(d) Conditional discharge or supervision shall not be revoked for failure to comply with the conditions of the discharge or supervision which imposed financial obligations upon the offender unless such failure is due to his wilful refusal to pay.

(e) If the court finds that the offender has violated a condition at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period, it may continue him on the existing sentence or supervision with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions, or may impose any other sentence that was available under Article 4.5 of Chapter V of this Code or Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code at the time of initial sentencing.

(f) The conditions of conditional discharge and of supervision may be modified by the court on motion of the probation officer or on its own motion or at the request of the offender after notice to the defendant and a hearing.

(g) A judgment revoking supervision is a final appealable order.

(h) Resentencing after revocation of conditional discharge or of supervision shall be under Article 4. Time served on conditional discharge or supervision shall be credited by the court against a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment unless the court orders otherwise.

(Source: P.A. 95-1052, eff. 7-1-09.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7)

Sec. 5-8A-7. Domestic violence surveillance program. If the Prisoner Review Board, Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice, or court (the supervising authority) orders electronic surveillance as a condition of parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, early release, probation, or conditional discharge for a violation of an order of protection or as a condition of pretrial release ~~bail~~ for a person charged with a violation of an order of protection, the supervising authority shall use the best available global positioning technology to track domestic violence offenders. Best available technology must have real-time and interactive capabilities that facilitate the following objectives: (1) immediate notification to the supervising authority of a breach of a court ordered exclusion zone; (2) notification of the breach to the offender; and (3) communication between the supervising authority, law enforcement, and the victim, regarding the breach. The supervising authority may also require that the electronic surveillance ordered under this Section monitor the consumption of alcohol or drugs.

(Source: P.A. 99-628, eff. 1-1-17; 99-797, eff. 8-12-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(730 ILCS 5/8-2-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1008-2-1)

Sec. 8-2-1. Saving Clause.

The repeal of Acts or parts of Acts enumerated in Section 8-5-1 does not: (1) affect any offense committed, act done, prosecution pending, penalty, punishment or forfeiture incurred, or rights, powers or remedies accrued under any law in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this Code; (2) impair, avoid, or affect any grant or conveyance made or right acquired or cause of action then existing under any such repealed Act or amendment thereto; (3) affect or impair the validity of any pretrial release ~~bail or other bond~~ or other obligation issued or sold and constituting a valid obligation of the issuing authority immediately prior to the effective date of this Code; (4) the validity of any contract; or (5) the validity of any tax levied under any law in effect prior to the effective date of this Code. The repeal of any validating Act or part thereof shall not avoid the effect of the validation. No Act repealed by Section 8-5-1 shall repeal any Act or part thereof which embraces the same or a similar subject matter as the Act repealed.

(Source: P.A. 78-255.)

Section 10-281. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-6-3, 5-4-1, 5-4.5-95, 5-4.5-100, 5-8-1, 5-8-6, 5-8A-2, 5-8A-4, and 5-8A-4.1 and by adding 5-6-3.8 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)

Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and regulations for sentence credit.

(a)(1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.

(1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may be awarded for the following:

(A) successful completion of programming while in custody of the Department or while in custody prior to sentencing;

(B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department; or

(C) service to the institution, service to a community, or service to the State.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to offense listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or with respect to the offense of being an armed habitual criminal committed on or after August 2, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-398) or with respect to the offenses listed in clause (v) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or with respect to the offense of aggravated domestic battery committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224) or with respect to the offense of attempt to commit terrorism committed on or after January 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-990), the following:

(i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder or for the offense of terrorism shall receive no sentence credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;

(ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit terrorism, attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), or (e)(4) of Section 12-3.05, heinous battery as described in Section 12-4.1 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05, being an armed habitual criminal, aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 12-3.05, or aggravated battery of a child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(iv) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated discharge of a firearm, whether or not the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to the victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(v) that a person serving a sentence for gunrunning, narcotics racketeering, controlled substance trafficking, methamphetamine trafficking, drug-induced homicide, aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment, money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of Section 29B-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a Class X felony conviction for delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver, calculated criminal drug conspiracy, criminal drug conspiracy, street gang criminal drug conspiracy, participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, aggravated participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, delivery of methamphetamine, possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, aggravated delivery of methamphetamine, aggravated possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, methamphetamine conspiracy when the substance containing the controlled substance or methamphetamine is 100 grams or more shall receive no more than 7.5 days sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(vi) that a prisoner serving a sentence for a second or subsequent offense of luring a minor shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and

(vii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated domestic battery shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or subdivision (a)(2)(v) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or subdivision (a)(2)(vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or subdivision (a)(2)(vii) committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of

Public Act 96-1224), and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of sentence credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of sentence credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

(2.2) A prisoner serving a term of natural life imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no sentence credit.

(2.3) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.4) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), that a prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.5) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(3) In addition to the sentence credits earned under paragraphs (2.1), (4), (4.1), (4.2), and (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days of earned sentence credit for prisoners serving a sentence of incarceration of less than 5 years, and up to 365 days of earned sentence credit for prisoners serving a sentence of 5 years or longer. The Director may grant this credit for good conduct in specific instances as the Director deems proper. The good conduct may include, but is not limited to, compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, service to the Department, service to a community, or service to the State.

Eligible inmates for an award of earned sentence credit under this paragraph (3) may be selected to receive the credit at the Director's or his or her designee's sole discretion. Eligibility for the additional earned sentence credit under this paragraph (3) may ~~shall~~ be based on, but is not limited to, participation in programming offered by the department as appropriate for the prisoner based on the results of any available risk/needs assessment or other relevant assessments or evaluations administered by the Department using a validated instrument, the circumstances of the crime, demonstrated commitment to rehabilitation by a prisoner with a ~~any~~ history of conviction for a forcible felony enumerated in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the inmate's behavior and improvements in disciplinary history while incarcerated, and the inmate's commitment to rehabilitation, including participation in programming offered by the Department.

The Director shall not award sentence credit under this paragraph (3) to an inmate unless the inmate has served a minimum of 60 days of the sentence; except nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the Director to extend an inmate's sentence beyond that which was imposed by the court. Prior to awarding credit under this paragraph (3), the Director shall make a written determination that the inmate:

(A) is eligible for the earned sentence credit;

(B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 60 days as the sentence will allow;

(B-1) has received a risk/needs assessment or other relevant evaluation or assessment

administered by the Department using a validated instrument; and

(C) has met the eligibility criteria established by rule for earned sentence credit.

The Director shall determine the form and content of the written determination required in this subsection.

(3.5) The Department shall provide annual written reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the award of earned sentence credit no later than February 1 of each year. The Department must publish both reports on its website within 48 hours of transmitting the reports to the Governor and the General Assembly. The reports must include:

(A) the number of inmates awarded earned sentence credit;

(B) the average amount of earned sentence credit awarded;

(C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded earned sentence credit; and

(D) the number of earned sentence credit revocations.

(4)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that any prisoner who ~~the sentence credit accumulated and retained under paragraph (2.1) of subsection (a) of this Section by any inmate during specific periods of time in which such inmate~~ is engaged full-time in substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, work-release programs or activities in accordance with 730 ILCS 5/3-13-1 et seq., behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completes the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department, shall receive [one day] of sentence credit for each day in which that prisoner is engaged in the activities described in this paragraph ~~be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 for program participation before August 11, 1993 and 1.50 for program participation on or after that date~~. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit~~, subject to the same offense limits and multiplier provided in this paragraph,~~ may be provided to an inmate who was held in pre-trial detention prior to his or her current commitment to the Department of Corrections and successfully completed a full-time, 60-day or longer substance abuse program, educational program, behavior modification program, life skills course, or re-entry planning provided by the county department of corrections or county jail. Calculation of this county program credit shall be done at sentencing as provided in Section 5-4.5-100 of this Code and shall be included in the sentencing order. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit may be provided to an inmate who is in compliance with programming requirements in an adult transition center. ~~However, no inmate shall be eligible for the additional sentence credit under this paragraph (4) or (4.1) of this subsection (a) while assigned to a boot camp or electronic detention.~~

(B) The Department shall award sentence credit under this paragraph (4) accumulated prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-440) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ in an amount specified in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (4) to an inmate serving a sentence for an offense committed prior to June 19, 1998, if the Department determines that the inmate is entitled to this sentence credit, based upon:

(i) documentation provided by the Department that the inmate engaged in any full-time substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration; or

(ii) the inmate's own testimony in the form of an affidavit or documentation, or a third party's documentation or testimony in the form of an affidavit that the inmate likely engaged in any full-time substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration.

(C) If the inmate can provide documentation that he or she is entitled to sentence credit under subparagraph (B) in excess of 45 days of participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 90 days of sentence credit. If the inmate cannot provide documentation of more than 45 days of participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 45 days of sentence credit. In the event of a disagreement between the Department and the inmate as to the amount of credit accumulated under subparagraph (B), if the Department provides documented proof of a lesser amount of days of participation in those programs, that proof shall control. If the Department provides no documentary proof, the inmate's proof as set forth in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall control as to the amount of sentence credit provided.

(D) If the inmate has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, sentencing credits under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4) shall be awarded by the Department only if the conditions set forth in paragraph (4.6) of subsection (a) are satisfied. No inmate

serving a term of natural life imprisonment shall receive sentence credit under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4).

Educational, vocational, substance abuse, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, re-entry planning, and correctional industry programs under which sentence credit may be earned increased under this paragraph (4) and paragraph (4.1) of this subsection (a) shall be evaluated by the Department on the basis of documented standards. The Department shall report the results of these evaluations to the Governor and the General Assembly by September 30th of each year. The reports shall include data relating to the recidivism rate among program participants.

Availability of these programs shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. Eligible inmates who are denied immediate admission shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who has been placed on a waiting list but is transferred for non-disciplinary reasons before beginning a program shall receive priority placement on the waitlist for appropriate programs at the new facility. The inability of any inmate to become engaged in any such programs by reason of insufficient program resources or for any other reason established under the rules and regulations of the Department shall not be deemed a cause of action under which the Department or any employee or agent of the Department shall be liable for damages to the inmate. The rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who begins an educational, vocational, substance abuse, work-release programs or activities in accordance with 730 ILCS 5/3-13-1 et seq., behavior modification program, life skills course, re-entry planning, or correctional industry programs but is unable to complete the program due to illness, disability, transfer, lockdown, or another reason outside of the prisoner's control shall receive prorated sentence credits for the days in which the prisoner did participate.

(4.1) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 90 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes high school equivalency testing while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be pursuant to the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate. If, after an award of the high school equivalency testing sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 90 days of sentence credit to any committed person who passed high school equivalency testing while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 120 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a associate degree while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections, regardless of the date that the associate degree was obtained, including if prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph (4.1) shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned an associate degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the associate degree sentence credit has been made and the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 120 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned an associate degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a bachelor's degree while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not earned a bachelor's degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the bachelor's degree sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a bachelor's degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a master's or professional degree while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a master's or professional degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the master's or professional degree sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a master's or professional degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

(4.2) The rules and regulations shall also provide that any prisoner engaged in self-improvement programs, volunteer work, or work assignments that are not otherwise eligible activities under section (4), shall receive up to 0.5 days of sentence credit for each day in which the prisoner is engaged in activities described in this paragraph.

(4.5) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall also provide that when the court's sentencing order recommends a prisoner for substance abuse treatment and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the prisoner shall receive no sentence credit awarded under clause (3) of this subsection (a) unless he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program. The Director may waive the requirement to participate in or complete a substance abuse treatment program in specific instances if the prisoner is not a good candidate for a substance abuse treatment program for medical, programming, or operational reasons. Availability of substance abuse treatment shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. If treatment is not available and the requirement to participate and complete the treatment has not been waived by the Director, the prisoner shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The Director may allow a prisoner placed on a waiting list to participate in and complete a substance abuse education class or attend substance abuse self-help meetings in lieu of a substance abuse treatment program. A prisoner on a waiting list who is not placed in a substance abuse program prior to release may be eligible for a waiver and receive sentence credit under clause (3) of this subsection (a) at the discretion of the Director.

(4.6) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act shall receive no sentence credit unless he or she either has successfully completed or is participating in sex offender treatment as defined by the Sex Offender Management Board. However, prisoners who are waiting to receive treatment, but who are unable to do so due solely to the lack of resources on the part of the Department, may, at the Director's sole discretion, be awarded sentence credit at a rate as the Director shall determine.

(4.7) On or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~, sentence credit under paragraph (3), (4), or (4.1) of this subsection (a) may be awarded to a prisoner who is serving a sentence for an offense described in paragraph (2), (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), or (2.6) for credit earned on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~; provided, the award of the credits under this paragraph (4.7) shall not reduce the sentence of the prisoner to less than the following amounts:

(i) 85% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 85% of his or her sentence; or

(ii) 60% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 75% of his or her sentence, except if the prisoner is serving a sentence for gunrunning his or her sentence shall not be reduced to less than 75%.

(iii) 100% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 100% of his or her sentence.

(5) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of earned sentence credit under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section given at any time during the term, the Department shall give reasonable notice of the impending release not less than 14 days prior to the date of the release to the State's Attorney of the county where the prosecution of the inmate took place, and if applicable, the State's Attorney of the county into which the inmate will be released. The Department must also make identification information and a recent photo of the inmate being released accessible on the Internet by means of a hyperlink labeled "Community Notification of Inmate Early Release" on the Department's World Wide Web homepage. The identification information shall include the inmate's:

name, any known alias, date of birth, physical characteristics, commitment offense, and county where conviction was imposed. The identification information shall be placed on the website within 3 days of the inmate's release and the information may not be removed until either: completion of the first year of mandatory supervised release or return of the inmate to custody of the Department.

(b) Whenever a person is or has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, the sentences shall be construed under Section 5-8-4 in granting and forfeiting of sentence credit.

(c) (1) The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for revoking sentence credit, including revoking sentence credit awarded under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations establishing and requiring the use of a sanctions matrix for revoking sentence credit. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for suspending or reducing the rate of accumulation of sentence credit for specific rule violations, during imprisonment. These rules and regulations shall provide that no inmate may be penalized more than one year of sentence credit for any one infraction.

(2) When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend, or reduce the rate of accumulation of any sentence credits for an alleged infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a)(4) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code, if the amount of credit at issue exceeds 30 days, whether from one infraction or cumulatively from multiple infractions arising out of a single event, or when, during any 12-month ~~12 month~~ period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In those cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of 30 days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit within any calendar year for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department.

(3) The Director of the Department of Corrections, in appropriate cases, may restore ~~up to 30 days of~~ sentence credits which have been revoked, suspended , or reduced. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the restoration of sentence credits. These rules and regulations shall provide for the automatic restoration of sentence credits following a period in which the prisoner maintains a record without a disciplinary violation. ~~Any restoration of sentence credits in excess of 30 days shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board. However, the Board may not restore sentence credit in excess of the amount requested by the Director.~~

Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the Prisoner Review Board from ordering, pursuant to Section 3-3-9(a)(3)(i)(B), that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court that was not served due to the accumulation of sentence credit.

(d) If a lawsuit is filed by a prisoner in an Illinois or federal court against the State, the Department of Corrections, or the Prisoner Review Board, or against any of their officers or employees, and the court makes a specific finding that a pleading, motion, or other paper filed by the prisoner is frivolous, the Department of Corrections shall conduct a hearing to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit by bringing charges against the prisoner sought to be deprived of the sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a)(8) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code. If the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of sentence credit at the time of the finding, then the Prisoner Review Board may revoke all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner.

For purposes of this subsection (d):

(1) "Frivolous" means that a pleading, motion, or other filing which purports to be a legal document filed by a prisoner in his or her lawsuit meets any or all of the following criteria:

(A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact;

(B) it is being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

(C) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;

(D) the allegations and other factual contentions do not have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; or

(E) the denials of factual contentions are not warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

(2) "Lawsuit" means a motion pursuant to Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

of 1963, a habeas corpus action under Article X of the Code of Civil Procedure or under federal law (28 U.S.C. 2254), a petition for claim under the Court of Claims Act, an action under the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1983), or a second or subsequent petition for post-conviction relief under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 whether filed with or without leave of court or a second or subsequent petition for relief from judgment under Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) Nothing in Public Act 90-592 or 90-593 affects the validity of Public Act 89-404.

(f) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate who has been convicted of a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of sentence credit, the Department, as a condition of release, shall require that the person, upon release, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 100-575, eff. 1-8-18; 101-440, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-1)

Sec. 5-4-1. Sentencing hearing.

(a) Except when the death penalty is sought under hearing procedures otherwise specified, after a determination of guilt, a hearing shall be held to impose the sentence. However, prior to the imposition of sentence on an individual being sentenced for an offense based upon a charge for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the individual must undergo a professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol or other drug abuse problem exists and the extent of such a problem. Programs conducting these evaluations shall be licensed by the Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not a resident of Illinois, the court may, in its discretion, accept an evaluation from a program in the state of such individual's residence. The court shall make a specific finding about whether the defendant is eligible for participation in a Department impact incarceration program as provided in Section 5-8-1.1 or 5-8-1.3, and if not, provide an explanation as to why a sentence to impact incarceration is not an appropriate sentence. The court may in its sentencing order recommend a defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections substance abuse treatment program as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 3-2-2 conditioned upon the defendant being accepted in a program by the Department of Corrections. At the hearing the court shall:

(1) consider the evidence, if any, received upon the trial;

(2) consider any presentence reports;

(3) consider the financial impact of incarceration based on the financial impact statement filed with the clerk of the court by the Department of Corrections;

(4) consider evidence and information offered by the parties in aggravation and mitigation;

(4.5) consider substance abuse treatment, eligibility screening, and an assessment, if any, of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;

(5) hear arguments as to sentencing alternatives;

(6) afford the defendant the opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf;

(7) afford the victim of a violent crime or a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the opportunity to present an oral or written statement, as guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and provided in Section 6 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. The court shall allow a victim to make an oral statement if the victim is present in the courtroom and requests to make an oral or written statement. An oral or written statement includes the victim or a representative of the victim reading the written statement. The court may allow persons impacted by the crime who are not victims under subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act to present an oral or written statement. A victim and any person making an oral statement shall not be put under oath or subject to cross-examination. All statements offered under this paragraph (7) shall become part of the record of the court. In this paragraph (7), "victim of a violent crime" means a person who is a victim of a violent crime for which the defendant has been convicted after a bench or jury trial or a person who is the victim of a violent crime with which the defendant was charged and the defendant has been convicted under a plea agreement of a crime that is not a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act;

(7.5) afford a qualified person affected by: (i) a violation of Section 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or a violation of Section 55 or Section 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; or (ii) a Class 4 felony violation of Section 11-14, 11-14.3 except as described in subdivisions (a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B), 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1, or 11-19 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, committed by the defendant

the opportunity to make a statement concerning the impact on the qualified person and to offer evidence in aggravation or mitigation; provided that the statement and evidence offered in aggravation or mitigation shall first be prepared in writing in conjunction with the State's Attorney before it may be presented orally at the hearing. Sworn testimony offered by the qualified person is subject to the defendant's right to cross-examine. All statements and evidence offered under this paragraph (7.5) shall become part of the record of the court. In this paragraph (7.5), "qualified person" means any person who: (i) lived or worked within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place; or (ii) is familiar with various public places within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place. "Qualified person" includes any peace officer or any member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace officer unit assigned to the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place;

(8) in cases of reckless homicide afford the victim's spouse, guardians, parents or other immediate family members an opportunity to make oral statements;

(9) in cases involving a felony sex offense as defined under the Sex Offender Management Board Act, consider the results of the sex offender evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 5-3-2 of this Act; and

(10) make a finding of whether a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.

(b) All sentences shall be imposed by the judge based upon his independent assessment of the elements specified above and any agreement as to sentence reached by the parties. The judge who presided at the trial or the judge who accepted the plea of guilty shall impose the sentence unless he is no longer sitting as a judge in that court. Where the judge does not impose sentence at the same time on all defendants who are convicted as a result of being involved in the same offense, the defendant or the State's Attorney may advise the sentencing court of the disposition of any other defendants who have been sentenced.

(b-1) In imposing a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge is an available sentence, if the defendant has no prior sentence of probation or conditional discharge and no prior conviction for a violent crime, the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment before review and consideration of a presentence report and determination and explanation of why the particular evidence, information, factor in aggravation, factual finding, or other reasons support a sentencing determination that one or more of the factors under subsection (a) of Section 5-6-1 of this Code apply and that probation or conditional discharge is not an appropriate sentence.

(c) In imposing a sentence for a violent crime or for an offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, when such offense resulted in the personal injury to someone other than the defendant, the trial judge shall specify on the record the particular evidence, information, factors in mitigation and aggravation or other reasons that led to his sentencing determination. The full verbatim record of the sentencing hearing shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.

(c-1) In imposing a sentence for the offense of aggravated kidnapping for ransom, home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, the trial judge shall make a finding as to whether the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, and shall enter that finding and the basis for that finding in the record.

(c-2) If the defendant is sentenced to prison, other than when a sentence of natural life imprisonment or a sentence of death is imposed, at the time the sentence is imposed the judge shall state on the record in open court the approximate period of time the defendant will serve in custody according to the then current statutory rules and regulations for sentence credit found in Section 3-6-3 and other related provisions of this Code. This statement is intended solely to inform the public, has no legal effect on the defendant's actual release, and may not be relied on by the defendant on appeal.

The judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(4) of Section 3-6-3, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 180 days additional earned sentence credit. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant

may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3, other than first degree murder, and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, and when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is entitled to no more than 4 1/2 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, this defendant will serve at least 85% of his or her sentence. Assuming the defendant receives 4 1/2 days credit for each month of his or her sentence, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations receives lesser credit, the actual time served in prison will be longer."

When a sentence of imprisonment is imposed for first degree murder and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is not entitled to sentence credit. Therefore, this defendant will serve 100% of his or her sentence."

When the sentencing order recommends placement in a substance abuse program for any offense that results in incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the judge's statement, in addition to any other judge's statement required under this Section, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant shall receive no earned sentence credit under clause (3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3 until he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program or receives a waiver from the Director of Corrections pursuant to clause (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3."

(c-4) Before the sentencing hearing and as part of the presentence investigation under Section 5-3-1, the court shall inquire of the defendant whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. If the defendant is currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and has been diagnosed as having a mental illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or physician, the court may:

(1) order that the officer preparing the presentence report consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, or another agency or person with suitable knowledge or experience for the purpose of providing the court with information regarding treatment options available to the defendant, including federal, State, and local programming; and

(2) consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health professionals together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.

For the purposes of this subsection (c-4), "qualified psychiatrist" means a reputable physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine in all its branches, who has specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 5 years.

(c-6) In imposing a sentence, the trial judge shall specify, on the record, the particular evidence and other reasons which led to his or her determination that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense.

(c-7) In imposing a sentence for a Class 3 or 4 felony, other than a violent crime as defined in Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, the court shall determine and indicate in the sentencing order whether the defendant has 4 or more or fewer than 4 months remaining on his or her sentence accounting for time served.

(d) When the defendant is committed to the Department of Corrections, the State's Attorney shall and counsel for the defendant may file a statement with the clerk of the court to be transmitted to the department, agency or institution to which the defendant is committed to furnish such department, agency or institution with the facts and circumstances of the offense for which the person was committed together with all other factual information accessible to them in regard to the person prior to his commitment relative to his habits, associates, disposition and reputation and any other facts and circumstances which may aid such department, agency or institution during its custody of such person. The clerk shall within 10 days after receiving any such statements transmit a copy to such department, agency or institution and a copy to the other party, provided, however, that this shall not be cause for delay in conveying the person to the department, agency or institution to which he has been committed.

(e) The clerk of the court shall transmit to the department, agency or institution, if any, to which the defendant is committed, the following:

(1) the sentence imposed;

(2) any statement by the court of the basis for imposing the sentence;

(3) any presentence reports;

(3.5) any sex offender evaluations;

(3.6) any substance abuse treatment eligibility screening and assessment of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;

(4) the number of days, if any, which the defendant has been in custody and for which he is entitled to credit against the sentence, which information shall be provided to the clerk by the sheriff;

(4.1) any finding of great bodily harm made by the court with respect to an offense enumerated in subsection (c-1);

(5) all statements filed under subsection (d) of this Section;

(6) any medical or mental health records or summaries of the defendant;

(7) the municipality where the arrest of the offender or the commission of the offense has occurred, where such municipality has a population of more than 25,000 persons;

(8) all statements made and evidence offered under paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section; and

(9) all additional matters which the court directs the clerk to transmit.

(f) In cases in which the court finds that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced, the clerk of the court shall, within 5 days thereafter, forward a report of such conviction to the Secretary of State.

(Source: P.A. 100-961, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-105, eff. 1-1-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-95)

Sec. 5-4.5-95. GENERAL RECIDIVISM PROVISIONS.

(a) HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

(1) Every person who has been twice convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now (the date of the offense committed after the 2 prior convictions) classified in Illinois as a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, or first degree murder, and who is thereafter convicted of a Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, or first degree murder, committed after the 2 prior convictions, shall be adjudged an habitual criminal.

(2) The 2 prior convictions need not have been for the same offense.

(3) Any convictions that result from or are connected with the same transaction, or result from offenses committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purposes of this Section as one conviction.

(4) This Section does not apply unless each of the following requirements are satisfied:

(A) The third offense was committed after July 3, 1980.

(B) The third offense was committed within 20 years of the date that judgment was entered on the first conviction; provided, however, that time spent in custody shall not be counted.

(C) The third offense was committed after conviction on the second offense.

(D) The second offense was committed after conviction on the first offense.

(E) The first offense was committed when the person was 21 years of age or older.

(5) Anyone who~~, having attained the age of 18 at the time of the third offense,~~ is adjudged an habitual criminal shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment.

(6) A prior conviction shall not be alleged in the indictment, and no evidence or other disclosure of that conviction shall be presented to the court or the jury during the trial of an offense set forth in this Section unless otherwise permitted by the issues properly raised in that trial. After a plea or verdict or finding of guilty and before sentence is imposed, the prosecutor may file with the court a verified written statement signed by the State's Attorney concerning any former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section rendered against the defendant. The court shall then cause the defendant to be brought before it; shall inform the defendant of the allegations of the statement so filed, and of his or her right to a hearing before the court on the issue of that former conviction and of his or her right to counsel at that hearing; and unless the defendant admits such conviction, shall hear and determine the issue, and shall make a written finding thereon. If a sentence has previously been imposed, the court may vacate that sentence and impose a new sentence in accordance with this Section.

(7) A duly authenticated copy of the record of any alleged former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section shall be prima facie evidence of that former conviction; and a duly authenticated copy of the record of the defendant's final release or discharge from probation granted, or from sentence and parole supervision (if any) imposed pursuant to that former conviction, shall be prima facie evidence of that release or discharge.

(8) Any claim that a previous conviction offered by the prosecution is not a former conviction of an offense set forth in this Section because of the existence of any exceptions described in this Section, is waived unless duly raised at the hearing on that conviction, or unless the prosecution's proof shows the existence of the exceptions described in this Section.

(9) If the person so convicted shows to the satisfaction of the court before whom that conviction was had that he or she was released from imprisonment, upon either of the sentences upon a pardon granted for the reason that he or she was innocent, that conviction and sentence shall not be considered under this Section.

(b) When a defendant, over the age of 21 years, is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 forcible felony ~~, except for an offense listed in subsection (c) of this Section,~~ after having twice been convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now (the date the Class 1 or Class 2 forcible felony was committed) classified in Illinois as a Class 2 or greater Class forcible felony ~~, except for an offense listed in subsection (c) of this Section,~~ and those charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts, that defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. This subsection does not apply unless:

(1) the first forcible felony was committed after February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 80-1099);

(2) the second forcible felony was committed after conviction on the first; ~~and~~

(3) the third forcible felony was committed after conviction on the second; and

(4) the first offense was committed when the person was 21 years of age or older.

(c) (Blank). ~~Subsection (b) of this Section does not apply to Class 1 or Class 2 felony convictions for a violation of Section 16-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.~~

A person sentenced as a Class X offender under this subsection (b) is not eligible to apply for treatment as a condition of probation as provided by Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act (20 ILCS 301/40-10).

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-100)

Sec. 5-4.5-100. CALCULATION OF TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.

(a) COMMENCEMENT. A sentence of imprisonment shall commence on the date on which the offender is received by the Department or the institution at which the sentence is to be served.

(b) CREDIT; TIME IN CUSTODY; SAME CHARGE. Except as set forth in subsection (e), the offender shall be given credit on the determinate sentence or maximum term and the minimum period of imprisonment for the number of days spent in custody as a result of the offense for which the sentence was imposed. The Department shall calculate the credit at the rate specified in Section 3-6-3 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). The ~~Except when prohibited by subsection (d), the~~ trial court shall give credit to the defendant for time spent in home detention on the same sentencing terms as incarceration as provided in Section 5-8A-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-3). Home detention for purposes of credit includes restrictions on liberty such as curfews restricting movement for 12 hours or more per day and electronic monitoring that restricts travel or

movement. Electronic monitoring is not required for home detention to be considered custodial for purposes of sentencing credit. The trial court may give credit to the defendant for the number of days spent confined for psychiatric or substance abuse treatment prior to judgment, if the court finds that the detention or confinement was custodial.

(c) CREDIT; TIME IN CUSTODY; FORMER CHARGE. An offender arrested on one charge and prosecuted on another charge for conduct that occurred prior to his or her arrest shall be given credit on the determinate sentence or maximum term and the minimum term of imprisonment for time spent in custody under the former charge not credited against another sentence.

(c-5) CREDIT; PROGRAMMING. The trial court shall give the defendant credit for successfully completing county programming while in custody prior to imposition of sentence at the rate specified in Section 3-6-3 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). For the purposes of this subsection, "custody" includes time spent in home detention.

(d) (Blank). ~~NO CREDIT; SOME HOME DETENTION. An offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offense listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 5-5-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3) or in paragraph (3) of subsection (c-1) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 ILCS 5/11-501) shall not receive credit for time spent in home detention prior to judgment.~~

(e) NO CREDIT; REVOCATION OF PAROLE, MANDATORY SUPERVISED RELEASE, OR PROBATION. An offender charged with the commission of an offense committed while on parole, mandatory supervised release, or probation shall not be given credit for time spent in custody under subsection (b) for that offense for any time spent in custody as a result of a revocation of parole, mandatory supervised release, or probation where such revocation is based on a sentence imposed for a previous conviction, regardless of the facts upon which the revocation of parole, mandatory supervised release, or probation is based, unless both the State and the defendant agree that the time served for a violation of mandatory supervised release, parole, or probation shall be credited towards the sentence for the current offense.

(Source: P.A. 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-697, eff. 6-22-12.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-6-3.8 new)

Sec. 5-6-3.8. Eligibility for programs restricted by felony background. Any conviction entered prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly for:

(1) felony possession of a controlled substance, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance, in a total amount equal to or less than the amounts listed in subsection (a-5) of Section 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act; or

(2) felony possession of methamphetamine, or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, in an amount less than 3 grams; or any adjudication of delinquency under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for acts that would have constituted those felonies if committed by an adult, shall be treated as a Class A misdemeanor for the purposes of evaluating a defendant's eligibility for programs of qualified probation, impact incarceration, or any other diversion, deflection, probation, or other program for which felony background or delinquency background is a factor in determining eligibility.".

(730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)

Sec. 5-8-1. Natural life imprisonment; enhancements for use of a firearm; mandatory supervised release terms.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining the offense or in Article 4.5 of Chapter V, a sentence of imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set by the court under this Section, subject to Section 5-4.5-115 of this Code, according to the following limitations:

(1) for first degree murder,

(a) (blank),

(b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection (a)(1)(c) of this Section, that any of the aggravating factors listed in subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 are present, the court may sentence the defendant, subject to Section 5-4.5-105, to a term of natural life imprisonment, or

(c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment if the defendant, at the time of the commission of the murder, had attained the age of 18, and

(i) has previously been convicted of first degree murder under any state or federal law, or

(ii) is found guilty of murdering more than one victim, or

(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace officer, fireman, or emergency

management worker when the peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the peace officer or fireman from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker from performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker, or

(iv) is found guilty of murdering an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, when the employee was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the employee from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the employee performing his official duties, or

(v) is found guilty of murdering an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver or other medical assistance or first aid person while employed by a municipality or other governmental unit when the person was killed in the course of performing official duties or to prevent the person from performing official duties or in retaliation for performing official duties and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistant or first aid personnel, or

(vi) (blank), or

(vii) is found guilty of first degree murder and the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer. For the purpose of this Section, "community policing volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

For purposes of clause (v), "emergency medical technician - ambulance", "emergency medical technician - intermediate", "emergency medical technician - paramedic", have the meanings ascribed to them in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.

(d)(i) if the person committed the offense while armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

(ii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm, 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

(iii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person, 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

(2) (blank);

(2.5) for a person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted under the circumstances described in subdivision (b)(1)(B) of Section 11-1.20 or paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, subdivision (d)(2) of Section 11-1.30 or paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 12-14, subdivision (b)(1.2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, subdivision (b)(2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment.

(b) (Blank).

(c) (Blank).

(d) Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8, the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be written as part of the sentencing order and shall be as follows:

(1) for first degree murder or for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or before December 12, 2005 ~~or a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009~~, 3 years;

(1.5) except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection (d), for a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and

except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B.,11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 18 months;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection (d), for a Class 1 felony or a Class 2 felony except for the offense of criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) ~~this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly~~ and except for the offenses of manufacture and dissemination of child pornography under clauses (a)(1) and (a)(2) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 12 months ~~2 years~~;

(3) except as provided in paragraph (4), (6), or (7) of this subsection (d), a mandatory supervised release term shall not be imposed for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony; unless:

(A) the Prisoner Review Board, based on a validated risk and needs assessment, determines it is necessary for an offender to serve a mandatory supervised release term;

(B) if the Prisoner Review Board determines a mandatory supervised release term is necessary pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (3), the Prisoner Review Board shall specify the maximum number of months of mandatory supervised release the offender may serve, limited to a term of: (i) 12 months for a Class 3 felony; and (ii) 12 months for a Class 4 felony ~~for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony, 1 year~~;

(4) for defendants who commit the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or criminal sexual assault, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, or who commit the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, manufacture of child pornography, or dissemination of child pornography after January 1, 2009, the term of mandatory supervised release shall range from a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of the natural life of the defendant;

(5) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual abuse or felony criminal sexual abuse, 4 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic monitoring or home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;

(6) for a felony domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, and a felony violation of an order of protection, 4 years; ~~.~~

(7) for any felony described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(2)(iv), (a)(2)(vi), (a)(2.1), (a)(2.3), (a)(2.4), (a)(2.5), or (a)(2.6) of Article 5, Section 3-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections requiring an inmate to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentence, except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after December 13, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-715) and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B.,11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009 and except as provided in paragraph (4) or paragraph (6) of this subsection (d), the term of mandatory supervised release shall be as follows:

(A) Class X felony, 3 years;

(B) Class 1 or Class 2 felonies, 2 years;

(C) Class 3 or Class 4 felonies, 1 year.

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 100-431, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1182, eff. 6-1-19; 101-288, eff. 1-1-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-8-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-6)

Sec. 5-8-6. Place of confinement.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a), offenders ~~Offenders~~ sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a felony shall be committed to the penitentiary system of the Department of Corrections. However, such sentence shall not limit the powers of the Department of Children and Family Services in relation to any child under the age of one year in the sole custody of a person so sentenced, nor in relation to any child delivered by a female so sentenced while she is so confined as a consequence of such sentence. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a), a ~~A~~ person sentenced for a felony may be assigned by the Department of Corrections to any of its institutions, facilities or programs. An offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a Class 3 or 4 felony, other than a violent crime as defined in Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, in which the sentencing order indicates that the offender has

less than 4 months remaining on his or her sentence accounting for time served may not be confined in the penitentiary system of the Department of Corrections but may be assigned to electronic home detention under Article 8A of this Chapter V, an adult transition center, or another facility or program within the Department of Corrections.

(b) Offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment for less than one year shall be committed to the custody of the sheriff. A person committed to the Department of Corrections, prior to July 14, 1983, for less than one year may be assigned by the Department to any of its institutions, facilities or programs.

(c) All offenders under 18 years of age when sentenced to imprisonment shall be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice and the court in its order of commitment shall set a definite term. The provisions of Section 3-3-3 shall be a part of such commitment as fully as though written in the order of commitment. The place of confinement for sentences imposed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly are not affected or abated by this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(d) No defendant shall be committed to the Department of Corrections for the recovery of a fine or costs.

(e) When a court sentences a defendant to a term of imprisonment concurrent with a previous and unexpired sentence of imprisonment imposed by any district court of the United States, it may commit the offender to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General of the United States, or the authorized representative of the Attorney General of the United States, shall be furnished with the warrant of commitment from the court imposing sentence, which warrant of commitment shall provide that, when the offender is released from federal confinement, whether by parole or by termination of sentence, the offender shall be transferred by the Sheriff of the committing county to the Department of Corrections. The court shall cause the Department to be notified of such sentence at the time of commitment and to be provided with copies of all records regarding the sentence.

(Source: P.A. 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-8A-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8A-2)

Sec. 5-8A-2. Definitions. As used in this Article:

(A) "Approved electronic monitoring device" means a device approved by the supervising authority which is primarily intended to record or transmit information as to the defendant's presence or nonpresence in the home, consumption of alcohol, consumption of drugs, location as determined through GPS, cellular triangulation, Wi-Fi, or other electronic means.

An approved electronic monitoring device may record or transmit: oral or wire communications or an auditory sound; visual images; or information regarding the offender's activities while inside the offender's home. These devices are subject to the required consent as set forth in Section 5-8A-5 of this Article.

An approved electronic monitoring device may be used to record a conversation between the participant and the monitoring device, or the participant and the person supervising the participant solely for the purpose of identification and not for the purpose of eavesdropping or conducting any other illegally intrusive monitoring.

(A-10) "Department" means the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(A-20) "Electronic monitoring" means the monitoring of an inmate, person, or offender with an electronic device both within and outside of their home under the terms and conditions established by the supervising authority.

(B) "Excluded offenses" means first degree murder, escape, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), or (e)(4) of Section 12-3.05, bringing or possessing a firearm, ammunition or explosive in a penal institution, any "Super-X" drug offense or calculated criminal drug conspiracy or streetgang criminal drug conspiracy, or any predecessor or successor offenses with the same or substantially the same elements, or any inchoate offenses relating to the foregoing offenses.

(B-10) "GPS" means a device or system which utilizes the Global Positioning Satellite system for determining the location of a person, inmate or offender.

(C) "Home detention" means the confinement of a person convicted or charged with an offense to his or her place of residence under the terms and conditions established by the supervising authority. Confinement need not be 24 hours per day to qualify as home detention, and significant restrictions on liberty such as 7pm to 7am curfews shall qualify. Home confinement may or may not be accompanied by electronic monitoring, and electronic monitoring is not required for purposes of sentencing credit.

(D) "Participant" means an inmate or offender placed into an electronic monitoring program.

(E) "Supervising authority" means the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, probation department, a Chief Judge's office, pretrial services division or department, sheriff,

superintendent of municipal house of corrections or any other officer or agency charged with authorizing and supervising electronic monitoring and home detention.

(F) "Super-X drug offense" means a violation of Section 401(a)(1)(B), (C), or (D); Section 401(a)(2)(B), (C), or (D); Section 401(a)(3)(B), (C), or (D); or Section 401(a)(7)(B), (C), or (D) of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

(G) "Wi-Fi" or "WiFi" means a device or system which utilizes a wireless local area network for determining the location of a person, inmate or offender.

(Source: P.A. 99-797, eff. 8-12-16.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-8A-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8A-4)

Sec. 5-8A-4. Program description. The supervising authority may promulgate rules that prescribe reasonable guidelines under which an electronic monitoring and home detention program shall operate. When using electronic monitoring for home detention these rules may ~~shall~~ include but not be limited to the following:

(A) The participant may be instructed to ~~shall~~ remain within the interior premises or within the property boundaries of his or her residence at all times during the hours designated by the supervising authority. Such instances of approved absences from the home shall ~~may~~ include but are not limited to the following:

(1) working or employment approved by the court or traveling to or from approved employment;

(2) unemployed and seeking employment approved for the participant by the court;

(3) undergoing medical, psychiatric, mental health treatment, counseling, or other treatment programs approved for the participant by the court;

(4) attending an educational institution or a program approved for the participant by the court;

(5) attending a regularly scheduled religious service at a place of worship;

(6) participating in community work release or community service programs approved for the participant by the supervising authority; or

(7) for another compelling reason consistent with the public interest, as approved by the supervising authority.

(8) purchasing groceries, food, or other basic necessities.

(A-1) At a minimum, any person ordered to pretrial home confinement with or without electronic monitoring must be provided with open movement spread out over no fewer than two days per week, to participate in basic activities such as those listed in paragraph (A).

(B) The participant shall admit any person or agent designated by the supervising authority into his or her residence at any time for purposes of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his or her detention.

(C) The participant shall make the necessary arrangements to allow for any person or agent designated by the supervising authority to visit the participant's place of education or employment at any time, based upon the approval of the educational institution employer or both, for the purpose of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his or her detention.

(D) The participant shall acknowledge and participate with the approved electronic monitoring device as designated by the supervising authority at any time for the purpose of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his or her detention.

(E) The participant shall maintain the following:

(1) access to a working telephone ~~in the participant's home~~;

(2) a monitoring device in the participant's home, or on the participant's person, or both; and

(3) a monitoring device in the participant's home and on the participant's person in the absence of a telephone.

(F) The participant shall obtain approval from the supervising authority before the participant changes residence or the schedule described in subsection (A) of this Section. Such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(G) The participant shall not commit another crime during the period of home detention ordered by the Court.

(H) Notice to the participant that violation of the order for home detention may subject the participant to prosecution for the crime of escape as described in Section 5-8A-4.1.

(I) The participant shall abide by other conditions as set by the supervising authority.

(Source: P.A. 99-797, eff. 8-12-16.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-8A-4.1)

Sec. 5-8A-4.1. Escape; failure to comply with a condition of the electronic monitoring or home detention program.

(a) A person charged with or convicted of a felony, or charged with or adjudicated delinquent for an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony, conditionally released from the supervising authority through an electronic monitoring or home detention program, who knowingly violates a condition of the electronic monitoring or home detention program and remains in violation for at least 48 hours is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(b) A person charged with or convicted of a misdemeanor, or charged with or adjudicated delinquent for an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor, conditionally released from the supervising authority through an electronic monitoring or home detention program, who knowingly violates a condition of the electronic monitoring or home detention program and remains in violation for at least 48 hours is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) A person who violates this Section while armed with a dangerous weapon is guilty of a Class 1 felony.

(Source: P.A. 99-797, eff. 8-12-16; 100-431, eff. 8-25-17.)

Section 10-285. The Probation and Probation Officers Act is amended by changing Section 18 as follows:

(730 ILCS 110/18)

Sec. 18. Probation and court services departments considered pretrial services agencies. For the purposes of administering the provisions of Public Act 95-773, known as the Cindy Bischof Law, all probation and court services departments are to be considered pretrial services agencies under the Pretrial Services Act and under the pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(Source: P.A. 96-341, eff. 8-11-09.)

Section 10-290. The County Jail Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(730 ILCS 125/5) (from Ch. 75, par. 105)

Sec. 5. Costs of maintaining prisoners.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), all costs of maintaining persons committed for violations of Illinois law, shall be the responsibility of the county. Except as provided in subsection (b), all costs of maintaining persons committed under any ordinance or resolution of a unit of local government, including medical costs, is the responsibility of the unit of local government enacting the ordinance or resolution, and arresting the person.

(b) If a person who is serving a term of mandatory supervised release for a felony is incarcerated in a county jail, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall pay the county in which that jail is located one-half of the cost of incarceration, as calculated by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the county's chief financial officer, for each day that the person remains in the county jail after notice of the incarceration is given to the Illinois Department of Corrections by the county, provided that (i) the Illinois Department of Corrections has issued a warrant for an alleged violation of mandatory supervised release by the person; (ii) if the person is incarcerated on a new charge, unrelated to the offense for which he or she is on mandatory supervised release, there has been a court hearing at which the conditions of pretrial release have ~~bail has~~ been set on the new charge; (iii) the county has notified the Illinois Department of Corrections that the person is incarcerated in the county jail, which notice shall not be given until the ~~bail~~ hearing has concluded, if the person is incarcerated on a new charge; and (iv) the person remains incarcerated in the county jail for more than 48 hours after the notice has been given to the Department of Corrections by the county. Calculation of the per diem cost shall be agreed upon prior to the passage of the annual State budget.

(c) If a person who is serving a term of mandatory supervised release is incarcerated in a county jail, following an arrest on a warrant issued by the Illinois Department of Corrections, solely for violation of a condition of mandatory supervised release and not on any new charges for a new offense, then the Illinois Department of Corrections shall pay the medical costs incurred by the county in securing treatment for that person, for any injury or condition other than one arising out of or in conjunction with the arrest of the person or resulting from the conduct of county personnel, while he or she remains in the county jail on the warrant issued by the Illinois Department of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 94-678, eff. 1-1-06; 94-1094, eff. 1-26-07.)

Section 10-295. The County Jail Good Behavior Allowance Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(730 ILCS 130/3) (from Ch. 75, par. 32)

Sec. 3. The good behavior of any person who commences a sentence of confinement in a county jail for a fixed term of imprisonment after January 1, 1987 shall entitle such person to a good behavior allowance, except that: (1) a person who inflicted physical harm upon another person in committing the offense for which he is confined shall receive no good behavior allowance; and (2) a person sentenced for an offense for which the law provides a mandatory minimum sentence shall not receive any portion of a good behavior allowance that would reduce the sentence below the mandatory minimum; and (3) a person sentenced to a county impact incarceration program; and (4) a person who is convicted of criminal sexual assault under subdivision (a)(3) of Section 11-1.20 or paragraph (a)(3) of Section 12-13 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse shall receive no good behavior allowance. The good behavior allowance provided for in this Section shall not apply to individuals sentenced for a felony to probation or conditional discharge where a condition of such probation or conditional discharge is that the individual serve a sentence of periodic imprisonment or to individuals sentenced under an order of court for civil contempt.

Such good behavior allowance shall be cumulative and awarded as provided in this Section.

The good behavior allowance rate shall be cumulative and awarded on the following basis:

The prisoner shall receive one day of good behavior allowance for each day of service of sentence in the county jail, and one day of good behavior allowance for each day of incarceration in the county jail before sentencing for the offense that he or she is currently serving sentence but was unable to comply with the conditions of pretrial release ~~post bail~~ before sentencing, except that a prisoner serving a sentence of periodic imprisonment under Section 5-7-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections shall only be eligible to receive good behavior allowance if authorized by the sentencing judge. Each day of good behavior allowance shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of incarceration set by the court. For the purpose of calculating a prisoner's good behavior allowance, a fractional part of a day shall not be calculated as a day of service of sentence in the county jail unless the fractional part of the day is over 12 hours in which case a whole day shall be credited on the good behavior allowance.

If consecutive sentences are served and the time served amounts to a total of one year or more, the good behavior allowance shall be calculated on a continuous basis throughout the entire time served beginning on the first date of sentence or incarceration, as the case may be.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Section 10-296. The Veterans and Servicemembers Court Treatment Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(730 ILCS 167/20)

Sec. 20. Eligibility. Veterans and Servicemembers are eligible for Veterans and Servicemembers Courts, provided the following:

(a) A defendant, who is eligible for probation based on the nature of the crime convicted of and in consideration of his or her criminal background, if any, may be admitted into a Veterans and Servicemembers Court program before adjudication only upon the agreement of the defendant and with the approval of the Court. A defendant may be admitted into a Veterans and Servicemembers Court program post-adjudication only with the approval of the court.

(b) A defendant shall be excluded from Veterans and Servicemembers Court program if any of one of the following applies:

(1) The crime is a crime of violence as set forth in clause (3) of this subsection (b).

(2) The defendant does not demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.

(3) The defendant has been convicted of a crime of violence within the past 10 years excluding incarceration time, including first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping and kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, stalking, aggravated stalking, or any offense involving the discharge of a firearm.

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank). ~~The crime for which the defendant has been convicted is non-probationable.~~

(6) The sentence imposed on the defendant, whether the result of a plea or a finding of guilt, renders the defendant ineligible for probation.

(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15; 100-426, eff. 1-1-18.)

Section 10-297. The Mental Health Court Treatment Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:
(730 ILCS 168/20)

Sec. 20. Eligibility.

(a) A defendant, who is eligible for probation based on the nature of the crime convicted of and in consideration of his or her criminal background, if any, may be admitted into a mental health court program only upon the agreement of the defendant and with the approval of the court.

(b) A defendant shall be excluded from a mental health court program if any one of the following applies:

(1) The crime is a crime of violence as set forth in clause (3) of this subsection (b).

(2) The defendant does not demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.

(3) The defendant has been convicted of a crime of violence within the past 10 years excluding incarceration time. As used in this paragraph (3), "crime of violence" means: first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, stalking, aggravated stalking, or any offense involving the discharge of a firearm.

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank). ~~The crime for which the defendant has been convicted is non-probationable.~~

(6) The sentence imposed on the defendant, whether the result of a plea or a finding of guilt, renders the defendant ineligible for probation.

(c) A defendant charged with prostitution under Section 11-14 of the Criminal Code of 2012 may be admitted into a mental health court program, if available in the jurisdiction and provided that the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) are satisfied. Mental health court programs may include specialized service programs specifically designed to address the trauma associated with prostitution and human trafficking, and may offer those specialized services to defendants admitted to the mental health court program. Judicial circuits establishing these specialized programs shall partner with prostitution and human trafficking advocates, survivors, and service providers in the development of the programs.
(Source: P.A. 100-426, eff. 1-1-18.)

Section 10-300. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Sections 10-106, 10-125, 10-127, 10-135, 10-136, and 21-103 as follows:

(735 ILCS 5/10-106) (from Ch. 110, par. 10-106)

Sec. 10-106. Grant of relief - Penalty. Unless it shall appear from the complaint itself, or from the documents thereto annexed, that the party can neither be discharged, admitted to pretrial release ~~bail~~ nor otherwise relieved, the court shall forthwith award relief by habeas corpus. Any judge empowered to grant relief by habeas corpus who shall corruptly refuse to grant the relief when legally applied for in a case where it may lawfully be granted, or who shall for the purpose of oppression unreasonably delay the granting of such relief shall, for every such offense, forfeit to the prisoner or party affected a sum not exceeding $1,000.
(Source: P.A. 83-707.)

(735 ILCS 5/10-125) (from Ch. 110, par. 10-125)

Sec. 10-125. New commitment. In all cases where the imprisonment is for a criminal, or supposed criminal matter, if it appears to the court that there is sufficient legal cause for the commitment of the prisoner, although such commitment may have been informally made, or without due authority, or the process may have been executed by a person not duly authorized, the court shall make a new commitment in proper form, and direct it to the proper officer, or admit the party to pretrial release ~~bail~~ if the case is eligible for pretrial release ~~bailable~~. The court shall also, when necessary, take the recognizance of all material witnesses against the prisoner, as in other cases. The recognizances shall be in the form provided by law, and returned as other recognizances. If any judge shall neglect or refuse to bind any such prisoner or witness by recognizance, or to return a recognizance when taken as hereinabove stated, he or she shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor in office, and be proceeded against accordingly.
(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/10-127) (from Ch. 110, par. 10-127)

Sec. 10-127. Grant of habeas corpus. It is not lawful for any court, on a second order of habeas corpus obtained by such prisoner, to discharge the prisoner, if he or she is clearly and specifically charged in the warrant of commitment with a criminal offense; but the court shall, on the return of such second order, have power only to admit such prisoner to pretrial release ~~bail~~ where the offense is eligible for pretrial

release ~~bailable~~ by law, or remand him or her to prison where the offense is not eligible for pretrial release ~~bailable~~, or being eligible for pretrial release ~~bailable~~, where such prisoner fails to comply with the terms of pretrial release ~~give the bail required~~.

(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/10-135) (from Ch. 110, par. 10-135)

Sec. 10-135. Habeas corpus to testify. The several courts having authority to grant relief by habeas corpus, may enter orders, when necessary, to bring before them any prisoner to testify, or to be surrendered in discharge of pretrial release ~~bail~~, or for trial upon any criminal charge lawfully pending in the same court or to testify in a criminal proceeding in another state as provided for by Section 2 of the "Uniform Act to secure the attendance of witnesses from within or without a state in criminal proceedings", approved July 23, 1959, as heretofore or hereafter amended; and the order may be directed to any county in the State, and there be served and returned by any officer to whom it is directed.

(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/10-136) (from Ch. 110, par. 10-136)

Sec. 10-136. Prisoner remanded or punished. After a prisoner has given his or her testimony, or been surrendered, or his or her pretrial release ~~bail~~ discharged, or he or she has been tried for the crime with which he or she is charged, he or she shall be returned to the jail or other place of confinement from which he or she was taken for that purpose. If such prisoner is convicted of a crime punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, he or she may be punished accordingly; but in any case where the prisoner has been taken from the penitentiary, and his or her punishment is by imprisonment, the time of such imprisonment shall not commence to run until the expiration of the time of service under any former sentence.

(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/21-103) (from Ch. 110, par. 21-103)

Sec. 21-103. Notice by publication.

(a) Previous notice shall be given of the intended application by publishing a notice thereof in some newspaper published in the municipality in which the person resides if the municipality is in a county with a population under 2,000,000, or if the person does not reside in a municipality in a county with a population under 2,000,000, or if no newspaper is published in the municipality or if the person resides in a county with a population of 2,000,000 or more, then in some newspaper published in the county where the person resides, or if no newspaper is published in that county, then in some convenient newspaper published in this State. The notice shall be inserted for 3 consecutive weeks after filing, the first insertion to be at least 6 weeks before the return day upon which the petition is to be heard, and shall be signed by the petitioner or, in case of a minor, the minor's parent or guardian, and shall set forth the return day of court on which the petition is to be heard and the name sought to be assumed.

(b) The publication requirement of subsection (a) shall not be required in any application for a change of name involving a minor if, before making judgment under this Article, reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard is given to any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated and to any person who has physical custody of the child. If any of these persons are outside this State, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be given under Section 21-104.

(b-3) The publication requirement of subsection (a) shall not be required in any application for a change of name involving a person who has received a judgment for dissolution of marriage or declaration of invalidity of marriage and wishes to change his or her name to resume the use of his or her former or maiden name.

(b-5) Upon motion, the court may issue an order directing that the notice and publication requirement be waived for a change of name involving a person who files with the court a written declaration that the person believes that publishing notice of the name change would put the person at risk of physical harm or discrimination. The person must provide evidence to support the claim that publishing notice of the name change would put the person at risk of physical harm or discrimination.

(c) The Director of State Police or his or her designee may apply to the circuit court for an order directing that the notice and publication requirements of this Section be waived if the Director or his or her designee certifies that the name change being sought is intended to protect a witness during and following a criminal investigation or proceeding.

(c-1) The court may enter a written order waiving the publication requirement of subsection (a) if:

(i) the petitioner is 18 years of age or older; and

(ii) concurrent with the petition, the petitioner files with the court a statement,

verified under oath as provided under Section 1-109 of this Code, attesting that the petitioner is or has been a person protected under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, the Stalking No Contact Order Act, the Civil No Contact Order Act, Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a

condition of pretrial release ~~bail~~ under subsections (b) through (d) of Section 110-10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, or a similar provision of a law in another state or jurisdiction.

The petitioner may attach to the statement any supporting documents, including relevant court orders.

(c-2) If the petitioner files a statement attesting that disclosure of the petitioner's address would put the petitioner or any member of the petitioner's family or household at risk or reveal the confidential address of a shelter for domestic violence victims, that address may be omitted from all documents filed with the court, and the petitioner may designate an alternative address for service.

(c-3) Court administrators may allow domestic abuse advocates, rape crisis advocates, and victim advocates to assist petitioners in the preparation of name changes under subsection (c-1).

(c-4) If the publication requirements of subsection (a) have been waived, the circuit court shall enter an order impounding the case.

(d) The maximum rate charged for publication of a notice under this Section may not exceed the lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space in the newspaper in which the notice appears and shall include all cash discounts, multiple insertion discounts, and similar benefits extended to the newspaper's regular customers.

(Source: P.A. 100-520, eff. 1-1-18 (see Section 5 of P.A. 100-565 for the effective date of P.A. 100-520); 100-788, eff. 1-1-19; 100-966, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-203, eff. 1-1-20.)

Section 10-305. The Civil No Contact Order Act is amended by changing Section 220 as follows:

(740 ILCS 22/220)

Sec. 220. Enforcement of a civil no contact order.

(a) Nothing in this Act shall preclude any Illinois court from enforcing a valid protective order issued in another state.

(b) Illinois courts may enforce civil no contact orders through both criminal proceedings and civil contempt proceedings, unless the action which is second in time is barred by collateral estoppel or the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy.

(b-1) The court shall not hold a school district or private or non-public school or any of its employees in civil or criminal contempt unless the school district or private or non-public school has been allowed to intervene.

(b-2) The court may hold the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of a minor respondent in civil or criminal contempt for a violation of any provision of any order entered under this Act for conduct of the minor respondent in violation of this Act if the parents, guardian, or legal custodian directed, encouraged, or assisted the respondent minor in such conduct.

(c) Criminal prosecution. A violation of any civil no contact order, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, shall be enforced by a criminal court when the respondent commits the crime of violation of a civil no contact order pursuant to Section 219 by having knowingly violated:

(1) remedies described in Section 213 and included in a civil no contact order; or

(2) a provision of an order, which is substantially similar to provisions of Section 213, in a valid civil no contact order which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory.

Prosecution for a violation of a civil no contact order shall not bar a concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the civil no contact order.

(d) Contempt of court. A violation of any valid Illinois civil no contact order, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, may be enforced through civil or criminal contempt procedures, as appropriate, by any court with jurisdiction, regardless of where the act or acts which violated the civil no contact order were committed, to the extent consistent with the venue provisions of this Act.

(1) In a contempt proceeding where the petition for a rule to show cause or petition for adjudication of criminal contempt sets forth facts evidencing an immediate danger that the respondent will flee the jurisdiction or inflict physical abuse on the petitioner or minor children or on dependent adults in the petitioner's care, the court may order the attachment of the respondent without prior service of the petition for a rule to show cause, the rule to show cause, the petition for adjudication of criminal contempt or the adjudication of criminal contempt. Conditions of release ~~Bond~~ shall be set unless specifically denied in writing.

(2) A petition for a rule to show cause or a petition for adjudication of criminal contempt for violation of a civil no contact order shall be treated as an expedited proceeding.

(e) Actual knowledge. A civil no contact order may be enforced pursuant to this Section if the respondent violates the order after the respondent has actual knowledge of its contents as shown through one of the following means:

(1) by service, delivery, or notice under Section 208;

(2) by notice under Section 218;

(3) by service of a civil no contact order under Section 218; or

(4) by other means demonstrating actual knowledge of the contents of the order.

(f) The enforcement of a civil no contact order in civil or criminal court shall not be affected by either of the following:

(1) the existence of a separate, correlative order, entered under Section 202; or

(2) any finding or order entered in a conjoined criminal proceeding.

(g) Circumstances. The court, when determining whether or not a violation of a civil no contact order has occurred, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.

(h) Penalties.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, where the court finds the commission of a crime or contempt of court under subsection (a) or (b) of this Section, the penalty shall be the penalty that generally applies in such criminal or contempt proceedings, and may include one or more of the following: incarceration, payment of restitution, a fine, payment of attorneys' fees and costs, or community service.

(2) The court shall hear and take into account evidence of any factors in aggravation or mitigation before deciding an appropriate penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) To the extent permitted by law, the court is encouraged to:

(i) increase the penalty for the knowing violation of any civil no contact order over any penalty previously imposed by any court for respondent's violation of any civil no contact order or penal statute involving petitioner as victim and respondent as defendant;

(ii) impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for respondent's first violation of any civil no contact order; and

(iii) impose a minimum penalty of 48 hours imprisonment for respondent's second or subsequent violation of a civil no contact order unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or that period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust.

(4) In addition to any other penalties imposed for a violation of a civil no contact order, a criminal court may consider evidence of any previous violations of a civil no contact order:

(i) to ~~increase, revoke or~~ modify the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ on an underlying criminal charge pursuant to Section 110-6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963;

(ii) to revoke or modify an order of probation, conditional discharge or supervision, pursuant to Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections; or

(iii) to revoke or modify a sentence of periodic imprisonment, pursuant to Section 5-7-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 96-311, eff. 1-1-10; 97-294, eff. 1-1-12.)

Section 10-307. The Crime Victims Compensation Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 2.5, 4.1, 6.1, and 7.1 as follows:

(740 ILCS 45/2) (from Ch. 70, par. 72)

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

(a) "Applicant" means any person who applies for compensation under this Act or any person the Court of Claims or the Attorney General finds is entitled to compensation, including the guardian of a minor or of a person under legal disability. It includes any person who was a dependent of a deceased victim of a crime of violence for his or her support at the time of the death of that victim.

The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after January 1, 2021.

(b) "Court of Claims" means the Court of Claims created by the Court of Claims Act.

(c) "Crime of violence" means and includes any offense defined in Sections 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3, 9-3.2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-9, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-11, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 11-23, 11-23.5, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-3.1, 12-3.2, 12-3.3, 12-3.4, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.3, 12-5, 12-7.1, 12-7.3, 12-7.4, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 12-20.5, 12-30, 20-1 or 20-1.1, or Section 12-3.05 except for subdivision (a)(4) or (g)(1), or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 11-14.4, of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, Sections 1(a) and 1(a-5) of the Cemetery Protection Act, Section 125 of the Stalking No Contact Order Act, Section 219 of the Civil No Contact Order Act, driving under the influence as defined in Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, a violation of Section 11-401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, provided the victim was a pedestrian or was operating a vehicle moved solely by human power or a mobility device at the time of contact, and a violation of Section 11-204.1 of

the Illinois Vehicle Code; so long as the offense did not occur during a civil riot, insurrection or rebellion. "Crime of violence" does not include any other offense or accident involving a motor vehicle except those vehicle offenses specifically provided for in this paragraph. "Crime of violence" does include all of the offenses specifically provided for in this paragraph that occur within this State but are subject to federal jurisdiction and crimes involving terrorism as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331.

(d) "Victim" means (1) a person killed or injured in this State as a result of a crime of violence perpetrated or attempted against him or her, (2) the spouse, ~~or~~ parent , or child of a person killed or injured in this State as a result of a crime of violence perpetrated or attempted against the person, or anyone living in the household of a person killed or injured in a relationship that is substantially similar to that of a parent, spouse, or child, (3) a person killed or injured in this State while attempting to assist a person against whom a crime of violence is being perpetrated or attempted, if that attempt of assistance would be expected of a reasonable person under the circumstances, (4) a person killed or injured in this State while assisting a law enforcement official apprehend a person who has perpetrated a crime of violence or prevent the perpetration of any such crime if that assistance was in response to the express request of the law enforcement official, (5) a person who personally witnessed a violent crime, (5.05) a person who will be called as a witness by the prosecution to establish a necessary nexus between the offender and the violent crime, (5.1) solely for the purpose of compensating for pecuniary loss incurred for psychological treatment of a mental or emotional condition caused or aggravated by the crime, any other person under the age of 18 who is the brother, sister, half brother, or half sister ~~, child, or stepchild~~ of a person killed or injured in this State as a result of a crime of violence, (6) an Illinois resident who is a victim of a "crime of violence" as defined in this Act except, if the crime occurred outside this State, the resident has the same rights under this Act as if the crime had occurred in this State upon a showing that the state, territory, country, or political subdivision of a country in which the crime occurred does not have a compensation of victims of crimes law for which that Illinois resident is eligible, (7) a deceased person whose body is dismembered or whose remains are desecrated as the result of a crime of violence, or (8) solely for the purpose of compensating for pecuniary loss incurred for psychological treatment of a mental or emotional condition caused or aggravated by the crime, any parent, spouse, or child under the age of 18 of a deceased person whose body is dismembered or whose remains are desecrated as the result of a crime of violence.

(e) "Dependent" means a relative of a deceased victim who was wholly or partially dependent upon the victim's income at the time of his or her death and shall include the child of a victim born after his or her death.

(f) "Relative" means a spouse, parent, grandparent, stepfather, stepmother, child, grandchild, brother, brother-in-law, sister, sister-in-law, half brother, half sister, spouse's parent, nephew, niece, uncle, ~~or~~ aunt , or anyone living in the household of a person killed or injured in a relationship that is substantially similar to that of a parent, spouse, or child.

(g) "Child" means a ~~an unmarried~~ son or daughter ~~who is under 18 years of age~~ and includes a stepchild, an adopted child or a child born out of wedlock.

(h) "Pecuniary loss" means, in the case of injury, appropriate medical expenses and hospital expenses including expenses of medical examinations, rehabilitation, medically required nursing care expenses, appropriate psychiatric care or psychiatric counseling expenses, appropriate expenses for care or counseling by a licensed clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed professional counselor, or licensed clinical professional counselor and expenses for treatment by Christian Science practitioners and nursing care appropriate thereto; transportation expenses to and from medical and counseling treatment facilities; prosthetic appliances, eyeglasses, and hearing aids necessary or damaged as a result of the crime; costs associated with trafficking tattoo removal by a person authorized or licensed to perform the specific removal procedure; replacement costs for clothing and bedding used as evidence; costs associated with temporary lodging or relocation necessary as a result of the crime, including, but not limited to, the first month's rent and security deposit of the dwelling that the claimant relocated to and other reasonable relocation expenses incurred as a result of the violent crime; locks or windows necessary or damaged as a result of the crime; the purchase, lease, or rental of equipment necessary to create usability of and accessibility to the victim's real and personal property, or the real and personal property which is used by the victim, necessary as a result of the crime; the costs of appropriate crime scene clean-up; replacement services loss, to a maximum of $1,250 per month; dependents replacement services loss, to a maximum of $1,250 per month; loss of tuition paid to attend grammar school or high school when the victim had been enrolled as a student prior to the injury, or college or graduate school when the victim had been enrolled as a day or night student prior to the injury when the victim becomes unable to continue attendance at school as a result of the crime of violence perpetrated against him or her; loss of earnings, loss of future earnings because of disability resulting from the injury, and, in addition, in the case of death, expenses for funeral, burial, and travel and transport for survivors of homicide victims to secure bodies of

deceased victims and to transport bodies for burial all of which may be awarded up to ~~not exceed~~ a maximum of $10,000 ~~$7,500~~ and loss of support of the dependents of the victim; in the case of dismemberment or desecration of a body, expenses for funeral and burial, all of which may be awarded up to ~~not exceed~~ a maximum of $10,000 ~~$7,500~~. Loss of future earnings shall be reduced by any income from substitute work actually performed by the victim or by income he or she would have earned in available appropriate substitute work he or she was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake. Loss of earnings, loss of future earnings and loss of support shall be determined on the basis of the victim's average net monthly earnings for the 6 months immediately preceding the date of the injury or on $2,400 ~~$1,250~~ per month, whichever is less or, in cases where the absences commenced more than 3 years from the date of the crime, on the basis of the net monthly earnings for the 6 months immediately preceding the date of the first absence, not to exceed $2,400 ~~$1,250~~ per month. If a divorced or legally separated applicant is claiming loss of support for a minor child of the deceased, the amount of support for each child shall be based either on the amount of support pursuant to the judgment prior to the date of the deceased victim's injury or death, or, if the subject of pending litigation filed by or on behalf of the divorced or legally separated applicant prior to the injury or death, on the result of that litigation. Real and personal property includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, houses, apartments, town houses, or condominiums. Pecuniary loss does not include pain and suffering or property loss or damage.

The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after January 1, 2021.

(i) "Replacement services loss" means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income, but for the benefit of himself or herself or his or her family, if he or she had not been injured.

(j) "Dependents replacement services loss" means loss reasonably incurred by dependents or private legal guardians of minor dependents after a victim's death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the victim would have performed, not for income, but for their benefit, if he or she had not been fatally injured.

(k) "Survivor" means immediate family including a parent, stepfather, stepmother, child, brother, sister, or spouse.

(l) "Parent" means a natural parent, adopted parent, stepparent, or permanent legal guardian of another person.

(m) "Trafficking tattoo" is a tattoo which is applied to a victim in connection with the commission of a violation of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(Source: P.A. 100-690, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(740 ILCS 45/2.5)

Sec. 2.5. Felon as victim. A victim's criminal history or felony status shall not automatically prevent compensation to that victim or the victim's family. However, no compensation may be granted to a victim or applicant under this Act while the applicant or victim is held in a correctional institution. ~~Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of Section 2, "victim" does not include a person who is convicted of a felony until that person is discharged from probation or is released from a correctional institution and has been discharged from parole or mandatory supervised release, if any.~~ For purposes of this Section, the death of a felon who is serving a term of parole, probation, or mandatory supervised release shall be considered a discharge from that sentence. ~~No compensation may be granted to an applicant under this Act during a period of time that the applicant is held in a correctional institution.~~

A victim who has been convicted of a felony may apply for assistance under this Act at any time but no award of compensation may be considered until the applicant meets the requirements of this Section.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 96-267, eff. 8-11-09.)

(740 ILCS 45/4.1) (from Ch. 70, par. 74.1)

Sec. 4.1. In addition to other powers and duties set forth in this Act and other powers exercised by the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall:

(1) investigate all claims and prepare and present an investigatory report and a draft award determination ~~a report of each applicant's claim~~ to the Court of Claims for a review period of 28 business days; ~~prior to the issuance of an order by the Court of Claims,~~

(2) upon conclusion of the review by the Court of Claims, provide the applicant with a compensation determination letter;

(3) prescribe and furnish all applications and other forms required to be filed in the office of the Attorney General by the terms of this Act; ~~,~~ and

(4) represent the interests of the State of Illinois in any hearing before the Court of

Claims.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after January 1, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 97-817, eff. 1-1-13.)

(740 ILCS 45/6.1) (from Ch. 70, par. 76.1)

Sec. 6.1. Right to compensation. A person is entitled to compensation under this Act if:

(a) Within 5 ~~2~~ years of the occurrence of the crime, or within one year after a criminal charge of a person for an offense, upon which the claim is based, the applicant presents ~~he files~~ an application, under oath, to the Attorney General that is filed with the Court of Claims and on a form prescribed in accordance with Section 7.1 furnished by the Attorney General. If the person entitled to compensation is under 18 years of age or under other legal disability at the time of the occurrence or is determined by a court to be under a legal disability as a result of the occurrence, he or she may present ~~file~~ the application required by this subsection within 3 ~~2~~ years after he or she attains the age of 18 years or the disability is removed, as the case may be. Legal disability includes a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder.

(a-1) The Attorney General and the Court of Claims may accept an application presented after the period provided in subsection (a) if the Attorney General determines that the applicant had good cause for a delay.

(b) For all crimes of violence, except those listed in subsection (b-1) of this Section, the appropriate law enforcement officials were notified within 72 hours of the perpetration of the crime allegedly causing the death or injury to the victim or, in the event such notification was made more than 72 hours after the perpetration of the crime, the applicant establishes that such notice was timely under the circumstances.

(b-1) For victims of offenses defined in Sections 10-9, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, and 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the appropriate law enforcement officials were notified within 7 days of the perpetration of the crime allegedly causing death or injury to the victim or, in the event that the notification was made more than 7 days after the perpetration of the crime, the applicant establishes that the notice was timely under the circumstances. If the applicant or victim has obtained an order of protection, a civil no contact order, or a stalking no contact order, has presented himself or herself to a hospital for medical care or sexual assault evidence collection ~~and medical care~~, or is engaged in a legal proceeding involving a claim that the applicant or victim is a victim of human trafficking, such action shall constitute appropriate notification under this subsection (b-1) or subsection (b) of this Section.

(c) The applicant has cooperated with law enforcement officials in the apprehension and prosecution of the assailant. If the applicant or victim has obtained an order of protection, a civil no contact order, or a stalking no contact order, has presented himself or herself to a hospital for medical care or sexual assault evidence collection ~~and medical care~~, or is engaged in a legal proceeding involving a claim that the applicant or victim is a victim of human trafficking, such action shall constitute cooperation under this subsection (c). If the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, the following shall constitute cooperation under this subsection (c):

(1) the applicant or the victim files a police report with a law enforcement agency;

(2) a mandated reporter reports the crime to law enforcement; or

(3) a person with firsthand knowledge of the crime reports the crime to law enforcement.

(d) The applicant is not the offender or an accomplice of the offender and the award would not unjustly benefit the offender or his accomplice.

(e) (Blank). ~~The injury to or death of the victim was not substantially attributable to his own wrongful act and was not substantially provoked by the victim.~~

(f) For victims of offenses defined in Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the victim submits a statement under oath on a form prescribed by the Attorney General attesting that the removed tattoo was applied in connection with the commission of the offense.

(g) In determining whether cooperation has been reasonable, the Attorney General and Court of Claims may consider the victim's age, physical condition, psychological state, cultural or linguistic barriers, and compelling health and safety concerns, including, but not limited to, a reasonable fear of retaliation or harm that would jeopardize the well-being of the victim or the victim's family, and giving due consideration to the degree of cooperation that the victim or derivative victim is capable of in light of the presence of any of these factors, or any other factor the Attorney General considers relevant.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after January 1, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 100-575, eff. 1-8-18; 100-1037, eff. 1-1-19.)

(740 ILCS 45/7.1) (from Ch. 70, par. 77.1)

Sec. 7.1. (a) The application shall set out:

(1) the name and address of the victim;

(2) if the victim is deceased, the name and address of the applicant and his or her relationship to the victim, the names and addresses of other persons dependent on the victim for their support and the extent to which each is so dependent, and other persons who may be entitled to compensation for a pecuniary loss;

(3) the date and nature of the crime on which the application for compensation is based;

(4) the date and place where and the law enforcement officials to whom notification of the crime was given;

(5) the nature and extent of the injuries sustained by the victim, and the names and addresses of those giving medical and hospitalization treatment to the victim;

(6) the pecuniary loss to the applicant and to such other persons as are specified under item (2) resulting from the injury or death;

(7) the amount of benefits, payments, or awards, if any, payable under:

(a) the Workers' Compensation Act,

(b) the Dram Shop Act,

(c) any claim, demand, or cause of action based upon the crime-related injury or death,

(d) the Federal Medicare program,

(e) the State Public Aid program,

(f) Social Security Administration burial benefits,

(g) Veterans administration burial benefits,

(h) life, health, accident or liability insurance,

(i) the Criminal Victims' Escrow Account Act,

(j) the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act,

(k) restitution, or

(l) any other source;

(8) releases authorizing the surrender to the Court of Claims or Attorney General of reports, documents and other information relating to the matters specified under this Act and rules promulgated in accordance with the Act;

(9) such other information as the Court of Claims or the Attorney General reasonably requires.

(b) The Attorney General may require that materials substantiating the facts stated in the application be submitted with that application.

(c) An applicant, on his or her own motion, may file an amended application or additional substantiating materials to correct inadvertent errors or omissions at any time before the original application has been disposed of by the Court of Claims or the Attorney General. In either case, the filing of additional information or of an amended application shall be considered for the purpose of this Act to have been filed at the same time as the original application.

For claims submitted on or after January 1, 2021, an amended application or additional substantiating materials to correct inadvertent errors or omissions may be filed at any time before the original application is disposed of by the Attorney General or the Court of Claims.

(d) Determinations submitted by the Attorney General to the Court of Claims shall be available to the Court of Claims for review. The Attorney General shall provide the sources and evidence relied upon as a basis for a compensation determination.

(e) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly apply to actions commenced or pending on or after January 1, 2021.

(Source: P.A. 97-817, eff. 1-1-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 10-310. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 is amended by changing Sections 223 and 301 as follows:

(750 ILCS 60/223) (from Ch. 40, par. 2312-23)

Sec. 223. Enforcement of orders of protection.

(a) When violation is crime. A violation of any order of protection, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, shall be enforced by a criminal court when:

(1) The respondent commits the crime of violation of an order of protection pursuant to

Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act; or

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), and (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act, in a valid order of protection which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory; or

(iii) any other remedy when the act constitutes a crime against the protected parties as defined by the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

Prosecution for a violation of an order of protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the order of protection; or

(2) The respondent commits the crime of child abduction pursuant to Section 10-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6) or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act; or

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act, in a valid order of protection which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory.

(b) When violation is contempt of court. A violation of any valid Illinois order of protection, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, may be enforced through civil or criminal contempt procedures, as appropriate, by any court with jurisdiction, regardless where the act or acts which violated the order of protection were committed, to the extent consistent with the venue provisions of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall preclude any Illinois court from enforcing any valid order of protection issued in another state. Illinois courts may enforce orders of protection through both criminal prosecution and contempt proceedings, unless the action which is second in time is barred by collateral estoppel or the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy.

(1) In a contempt proceeding where the petition for a rule to show cause sets forth facts evidencing an immediate danger that the respondent will flee the jurisdiction, conceal a child, or inflict physical abuse on the petitioner or minor children or on dependent adults in petitioner's care, the court may order the attachment of the respondent without prior service of the rule to show cause or the petition for a rule to show cause. Conditions of release ~~Bond~~ shall be set unless specifically denied in writing.

(2) A petition for a rule to show cause for violation of an order of protection shall be treated as an expedited proceeding.

(b-1) The court shall not hold a school district or private or non-public school or any of its employees in civil or criminal contempt unless the school district or private or non-public school has been allowed to intervene.

(b-2) The court may hold the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of a minor respondent in civil or criminal contempt for a violation of any provision of any order entered under this Act for conduct of the minor respondent in violation of this Act if the parents, guardian, or legal custodian directed, encouraged, or assisted the respondent minor in such conduct.

(c) Violation of custody or support orders or temporary or final judgments allocating parental responsibilities. A violation of remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), (8), or (9) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act may be enforced by any remedy provided by Section 607.5 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. The court may enforce any order for support issued under paragraph (12) of subsection (b) of Section 214 in the manner provided for under Parts V and VII of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.

(d) Actual knowledge. An order of protection may be enforced pursuant to this Section if the respondent violates the order after the respondent has actual knowledge of its contents as shown through one of the following means:

(1) By service, delivery, or notice under Section 210.

(2) By notice under Section 210.1 or 211.

(3) By service of an order of protection under Section 222.

(4) By other means demonstrating actual knowledge of the contents of the order.

(e) The enforcement of an order of protection in civil or criminal court shall not be affected by either of the following:

(1) The existence of a separate, correlative order, entered under Section 215.

(2) Any finding or order entered in a conjoined criminal proceeding.

(f) Circumstances. The court, when determining whether or not a violation of an order of protection has occurred, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.

(g) Penalties.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, where the court finds the commission of a crime or contempt of court under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section, the penalty shall be the penalty that generally applies in such criminal or contempt proceedings, and may include one or more of the following: incarceration, payment of restitution, a fine, payment of attorneys' fees and costs, or community service.

(2) The court shall hear and take into account evidence of any factors in aggravation or mitigation before deciding an appropriate penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) To the extent permitted by law, the court is encouraged to:

(i) increase the penalty for the knowing violation of any order of protection over any penalty previously imposed by any court for respondent's violation of any order of protection or penal statute involving petitioner as victim and respondent as defendant;

(ii) impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for respondent's first violation of any order of protection; and

(iii) impose a minimum penalty of 48 hours imprisonment for respondent's second or subsequent violation of an order of protection

unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or that period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust.

(4) In addition to any other penalties imposed for a violation of an order of protection, a criminal court may consider evidence of any violations of an order of protection:

(i) to increase, revoke or modify the conditions of pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ on an underlying criminal charge pursuant to Section 110-6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963;

(ii) to revoke or modify an order of probation, conditional discharge or supervision, pursuant to Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(iii) to revoke or modify a sentence of periodic imprisonment, pursuant to Section 5-7-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(5) In addition to any other penalties, the court shall impose an additional fine of $20 as authorized by Section 5-9-1.11 of the Unified Code of Corrections upon any person convicted of or placed on supervision for a violation of an order of protection. The additional fine shall be imposed for each violation of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16.)

(750 ILCS 60/301) (from Ch. 40, par. 2313-1)

Sec. 301. Arrest without warrant.

(a) Any law enforcement officer may make an arrest without warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed or is committing any crime, including but not limited to violation of an order of protection, under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, even if the crime was not committed in the presence of the officer.

(b) The law enforcement officer may verify the existence of an order of protection by telephone or radio communication with his or her law enforcement agency or by referring to the copy of the order provided by the petitioner or respondent.

(c) Any law enforcement officer may make an arrest without warrant if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe a defendant at liberty under the provisions of subdivision (d)(1) or (d)(2) of Section 110-10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 has violated a condition of his or her pretrial release ~~bail bond~~ or recognizance.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Section 10-315. The Industrial and Linen Supplies Marking Law is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(765 ILCS 1045/11) (from Ch. 140, par. 111)

Sec. 11. Search warrant.

Whenever the registrant, or officer, or authorized agent of any firm, partnership or corporation which is a registrant under this Act, takes an oath before any circuit court, that he has reason to believe that any supplies are being unlawfully used, sold, or secreted in any place, the court shall issue a search warrant to any police officer authorizing such officer to search the premises wherein it is alleged such articles may be found and take into custody any person in whose possession the articles are found. Any person so seized shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the court issuing the search warrant. The court is

empowered to impose conditions of pretrial release ~~bail~~ on any such person to compel his attendance at any continued hearing.
(Source: P.A. 77-1273.)

Section 10-320. The Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission Act is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(775 ILCS 40/50)

Sec. 50. Post-commission judicial review.

(a) If the Commission concludes there is sufficient evidence of torture to merit judicial review, the Chair of the Commission shall request the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for assignment to a trial judge for consideration. The court may receive proof by affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence. In its discretion the court may order the petitioner brought before the court for the hearing. Notwithstanding the status of any other postconviction proceedings relating to the petitioner, if the court finds in favor of the petitioner, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect to the judgment or sentence in the former proceedings and such supplementary orders as to rearraignment, retrial, custody, pretrial release ~~bail~~ or discharge, or for such relief as may be granted under a petition for a certificate of innocence, as may be necessary and proper.

(b) The State's Attorney, or the State's Attorney's designee, shall represent the State at the hearing before the assigned judge.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

Section 10-325. The Unemployment Insurance Act is amended by changing Section 602 as follows:

(820 ILCS 405/602) (from Ch. 48, par. 432)

Sec. 602. Discharge for misconduct - Felony.

A. An individual shall be ineligible for benefits for the week in which he has been discharged for misconduct connected with his work and, thereafter, until he has become reemployed and has had earnings equal to or in excess of his current weekly benefit amount in each of four calendar weeks which are either for services in employment, or have been or will be reported pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act by each employing unit for which such services are performed and which submits a statement certifying to that fact. The requalification requirements of the preceding sentence shall be deemed to have been satisfied, as of the date of reinstatement, if, subsequent to his discharge by an employing unit for misconduct connected with his work, such individual is reinstated by such employing unit. For purposes of this subsection, the term "misconduct" means the deliberate and willful violation of a reasonable rule or policy of the employing unit, governing the individual's behavior in performance of his work, provided such violation has harmed the employing unit or other employees or has been repeated by the individual despite a warning or other explicit instruction from the employing unit. The previous definition notwithstanding, "misconduct" shall include any of the following work-related circumstances:

1. Falsification of an employment application, or any other documentation provided to the employer, to obtain employment through subterfuge.

2. Failure to maintain licenses, registrations, and certifications reasonably required by the employer, or those that the individual is required to possess by law, to perform his or her regular job duties, unless the failure is not within the control of the individual.

3. Knowing, repeated violation of the attendance policies of the employer that are in compliance with State and federal law following a written warning for an attendance violation, unless the individual can demonstrate that he or she has made a reasonable effort to remedy the reason or reasons for the violations or that the reason or reasons for the violations were out of the individual's control. Attendance policies of the employer shall be reasonable and provided to the individual in writing, electronically, or via posting in the workplace.

4. Damaging the employer's property through conduct that is grossly negligent.

5. Refusal to obey an employer's reasonable and lawful instruction, unless the refusal is due to the lack of ability, skills, or training for the individual required to obey the instruction or the instruction would result in an unsafe act.

6. Consuming alcohol or illegal or non-prescribed prescription drugs, or using an impairing substance in an off-label manner, on the employer's premises during working hours in violation of the employer's policies.

7. Reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, illegal or non-prescribed prescription drugs, or an impairing substance used in an off-label manner in violation of the employer's policies, unless the individual is compelled to report to work by the employer outside of scheduled and on-call working hours and informs the employer that he or she is under the influence of alcohol, illegal

or non-prescribed prescription drugs, or an impairing substance used in an off-label manner in violation of the employer's policies.

8. Grossly negligent conduct endangering the safety of the individual or co-workers.

For purposes of paragraphs 4 and 8, conduct is "grossly negligent" when the individual is, or reasonably should be, aware of a substantial risk that the conduct will result in the harm sought to be prevented and the conduct constitutes a substantial deviation from the standard of care a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.

Nothing in paragraph 6 or 7 prohibits the lawful use of over-the-counter drug products as defined in Section 206 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, provided that the medication does not affect the safe performance of the employee's work duties.

B. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no benefit rights shall accrue to any individual based upon wages from any employer for service rendered prior to the day upon which such individual was discharged because of the commission of a felony in connection with his work, or because of theft in connection with his work, for which the employer was in no way responsible; provided, that the employer notified the Director of such possible ineligibility within the time limits specified by regulations of the Director, and that the individual has admitted his commission of the felony or theft to a representative of the Director, or has signed a written admission of such act and such written admission has been presented to a representative of the Director, or such act has resulted in a conviction or order of supervision by a court of competent jurisdiction; and provided further, that if by reason of such act, he is in legal custody, held on pretrial release ~~bail~~ or is a fugitive from justice, the determination of his benefit rights shall be held in abeyance pending the result of any legal proceedings arising therefrom.

(Source: P.A. 99-488, eff. 1-3-16.)

Article 15.
Pregnant Prisoner Rights

Section 15-5. The Counties Code is amended by changing 3-15003.6 and by adding Sections 3-15003.7, 3-15003.8, 3-15003.9, and 3-15003.10 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.6)

Sec. 3-15003.6. Pregnant female prisoners.

(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this Section and Sections 3-15003.7, 3-15003.8, 3-15003.9, and 3-15003.10:

(1) "Restraints" means any physical restraint or mechanical device used to control the movement of a prisoner's body or limbs, or both, including, but not limited to, flex cuffs, soft restraints, hard metal handcuffs, a black box, Chubb cuffs, leg irons, belly chains, a security (tether) chain, or a convex shield, or shackles of any kind.

(2) "Labor" means the period of time before a birth and shall include any medical condition in which a woman is sent or brought to the hospital for the purpose of delivering her baby. These situations include: induction of labor, prodromal labor, pre-term labor, prelabor rupture of membranes, the 3 stages of active labor, uterine hemorrhage during the third trimester of pregnancy, and caesarian delivery including pre-operative preparation.

(3) "Post-partum" means, as determined by her physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant, the period immediately following delivery, including the entire period a woman is in the hospital or infirmary after birth.

(4) "Correctional institution" means any entity under the authority of a county law enforcement division of a county of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants that has the power to detain or restrain, or both, a person under the laws of the State.

(5) "Corrections official" means the official that is responsible for oversight of a correctional institution, or his or her designee.

(6) "Prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program, and any person detained under the immigration laws of the United States at any correctional facility.

(7) "Extraordinary circumstance" means an extraordinary medical or security circumstance, including a substantial flight risk, that dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, the staff of the correctional institution or medical facility, other prisoners, or the public.

(b) A county department of corrections shall not apply security restraints to a prisoner that has been determined by a qualified medical professional to be pregnant and is known by the county department of

corrections to be pregnant or in postpartum recovery, which is the entire period a woman is in the medical facility after birth, unless the corrections official makes an individualized determination that the prisoner presents a substantial flight risk or some other extraordinary circumstance that dictates security restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, her child or unborn child, the staff of the county department of corrections or medical facility, other prisoners, or the public. The protections set out in clauses (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this Section shall apply to security restraints used pursuant to this subsection. The corrections official shall immediately remove all restraints upon the written or oral request of medical personnel. Oral requests made by medical personnel shall be verified in writing as promptly as reasonably possible.

(1) Qualified authorized health staff shall have the authority to order therapeutic restraints for a pregnant or postpartum prisoner who is a danger to herself, her child, unborn child, or other persons due to a psychiatric or medical disorder. Therapeutic restraints may only be initiated, monitored and discontinued by qualified and authorized health staff and used to safely limit a prisoner's mobility for psychiatric or medical reasons. No order for therapeutic restraints shall be written unless medical or mental health personnel, after personally observing and examining the prisoner, are clinically satisfied that the use of therapeutic restraints is justified and permitted in accordance with hospital policies and applicable State law. Metal handcuffs or shackles are not considered therapeutic restraints.

(2) Whenever therapeutic restraints are used by medical personnel, Section 2-108 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code shall apply.

(3) Leg irons, shackles or waist shackles shall not be used on any pregnant or postpartum prisoner regardless of security classification. Except for therapeutic restraints under clause (b)(2), no restraints of any kind may be applied to prisoners during labor.

(4) When a pregnant or postpartum prisoner must be restrained, restraints used shall be the least restrictive restraints possible to ensure the safety and security of the prisoner, her child, unborn child, the staff of the county department of corrections or medical facility, other prisoners, or the public, and in no case shall include leg irons, shackles or waist shackles.

(5) Upon the pregnant prisoner's entry into a hospital room, and completion of initial room inspection, a corrections official shall be posted immediately outside the hospital room, unless requested to be in the room by medical personnel attending to the prisoner's medical needs.

(6) The county department of corrections shall provide adequate corrections personnel to monitor the pregnant prisoner during her transport to and from the hospital and during her stay at the hospital.

(7) Where the county department of corrections requires prisoner safety assessments, a corrections official may enter the hospital room to conduct periodic prisoner safety assessments, except during a medical examination or the delivery process.

(8) Upon discharge from a medical facility, postpartum prisoners shall be restrained only with handcuffs in front of the body during transport to the county department of corrections. A corrections official shall immediately remove all security restraints upon written or oral request by medical personnel. Oral requests made by medical personnel shall be verified in writing as promptly as reasonably possible.

(c) Enforcement. No later than 30 days before the end of each fiscal year, the county sheriff or corrections official of the correctional institution where a pregnant prisoner has been restrained during that previous fiscal year, shall submit a written report to the Illinois General Assembly and the Office of the Governor that includes an account of every instance of prisoner restraint pursuant to this Section. The written report shall state the date, time, location and rationale for each instance in which restraints are used. The written report shall not contain any individually identifying information of any prisoner. Such reports shall be made available for public inspection.

(Source: P.A. 99-581, eff. 1-1-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18.)

(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.7 new)

Sec. 3-15003.7. Corrections official training related to pregnant prisoners.

(a) A county department of corrections shall provide training relating to medical and mental health care issues applicable to pregnant prisoners to:

(1) each corrections official employed by a county department at a correctional institution in which female prisoners are confined; and

(2) any other county department of corrections employee whose duties involve contact with pregnant prisoners.

(b) The training must include information regarding:

(1) appropriate care for pregnant prisoners; and

(2) the impact on a pregnant prisoner and the prisoner's unborn child of:

(A) the use of restraints;

(B) placement in administrative segregation; and

(C) invasive searches.

(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.8 new)

Sec. 3-15003.8. Educational programing for pregnant prisoners. A county department of corrections shall develop and provide to each pregnant prisoner educational programming relating to pregnancy and parenting. The programming must include instruction regarding:

(1) appropriate prenatal care and hygiene;

(2) the effects of prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs on a developing fetus;

(3) parenting skills; and

(4) medical and mental health issues applicable to children.

(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.9 new)

Sec. 3-15003.9. Prisoner post-partum recovery requirements. A county department of corrections shall ensure that, for a period of 72 hours after the birth of an infant by a prisoner:

(1) the infant is allowed to remain with the prisoner, unless a medical professional determines doing so would pose a health or safety risk to the prisoner or infant; and

(2) the prisoner has access to any nutritional or hygiene-related products necessary to care for the infant, including diapers.

(55 ILCS 5/3-15003.10 new)

Sec. 3-15003.10. Housing requirements applicable to pregnant prisoners.

(a) A county department of corrections may not place in administrative segregation a prisoner who is pregnant or who gave birth during the preceding 30 days unless the director of the county department of corrections or the director's designee determines that the placement is necessary based on a reasonable belief that the prisoner will harm herself, the prisoner's infant, or any other person or will attempt escape.

(b) A county department of corrections may not assign a pregnant prisoner to any bed that is elevated more than 3 feet above the floor.

Section 15-10. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by adding Sections 3-6-7.1, 3-6-7.2, 3-6-7.3, and 3-6-7.4 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-7.1 new)

Sec. 3-6-7.1. Correctional officer training related to pregnant committed persons.

(a) The Department shall provide training relating to medical and mental health care issues applicable to pregnant committed persons to:

(1) each correctional officer employed by the Department at a correctional institution or facility in which female committed persons are confined; and

(2) any other Department employee whose duties involve contact with pregnant committed persons.

(b) The training must include information regarding:

(1) appropriate care for pregnant committed persons; and

(2) the impact on a pregnant committed person and the committed person's unborn child of:

(A) the use of restraints;

(B) placement in administrative segregation; and

(C) invasive searches.

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-7.2 new)

Sec. 3-6-7.2. Educational programing for pregnant committed persons. The Department shall develop and provide to each pregnant committed person educational programming relating to pregnancy and parenting. The programming must include instruction regarding:

(1) appropriate prenatal care and hygiene;

(2) the effects of prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs on a developing fetus;

(3) parenting skills; and

(4) medical and mental health issues applicable to children.

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-7.3 new)

Sec. 3-6-7.3. Committed person post-partum recovery requirements. The Department shall ensure that, for a period of 72 hours after the birth of an infant by an committed person:

(1) the infant is allowed to remain with the committed person, unless a medical professional determines doing so would pose a health or safety risk to the committed person or infant; and

(2) the committed person has access to any nutritional or hygiene-related products necessary to care for the infant, including diapers.

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-7.4 new)

Sec. 3-6-7.4. Housing requirements applicable to pregnant committed persons.

(a) The Department may not place in administrative segregation a committed person who is pregnant or who gave birth during the preceding 30 days unless the Director or the Director's designee determines that the placement is necessary based on a reasonable belief that the committed person will harm herself, the committed person's infant, or any other person or will attempt escape.

(b) The Department may not assign a pregnant committed person to any bed that is elevated more than 3 feet above the floor.

Section 15-15. The County Jail Act is amended by adding Sections 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, and 17.9 as follows:

(730 ILCS 125/17.6 new)

Sec. 17.6. Sheriff training related to pregnant prisoners.

(a) The sheriff shall provide training relating to medical and mental health care issues applicable to pregnant prisoners confined in the county jail to:

(1) each correctional officer employed by the sheriff at the county jail in which female committed persons are confined; and

(2) any other sheriff employee whose duties involve contact with pregnant prisoners.

(b) The training must include information regarding:

(1) appropriate care for pregnant prisoners; and

(2) the impact on a pregnant prisoner and the prisoner's unborn child of:

(A) the use of restraints;

(B) placement in administrative segregation; and

(C) invasive searches.

(730 ILCS 125/17.7 new)

Sec. 17.7. Educational programing for pregnant prisoners. The sheriff shall develop and provide to each pregnant prisoner educational programming relating to pregnancy and parenting. The programming must include instruction regarding:

(1) appropriate prenatal care and hygiene;

(2) the effects of prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs on a developing fetus;

(3) parenting skills; and

(4) medical and mental health issues applicable to children.

(730 ILCS 125/17.8 new)

Sec. 17.8. Prisoner post-partum recovery requirements. The sheriff shall ensure that, for a period of 72 hours after the birth of an infant by a prisoner:

(1) the infant is allowed to remain with the prisoner, unless a medical professional determines doing so would pose a health or safety risk to the prisoner or infant; and

(2) the prisoner has access to any nutritional or hygiene-related products necessary to care for the infant, including diapers.

(730 ILCS 125/17.9 new)

Sec. 17.9. Housing requirements applicable to pregnant prisoners.

(a) The sheriff may not place in administrative segregation a prisoner who is pregnant or who gave birth during the preceding 30 days unless the sheriff or the sheriff's designee determines that the placement is necessary based on a reasonable belief that the prisoner will harm herself, the prisoner's infant, or any other person or will attempt escape.

(b) The sheriff may not assign a pregnant committed person to any bed that is elevated more than 3 feet above the floor.

Article 20.
Mandatory Minimums

Section 20-5. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Section 5-4-1 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/5-4-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-1)

Sec. 5-4-1. Sentencing hearing.

(a) Except when the death penalty is sought under hearing procedures otherwise specified, after a determination of guilt, a hearing shall be held to impose the sentence. However, prior to the imposition of sentence on an individual being sentenced for an offense based upon a charge for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the individual must undergo a professional evaluation to determine if an alcohol or other drug abuse problem exists and the extent of such a problem. Programs conducting these evaluations shall be licensed by the Department of Human Services. However, if the individual is not a resident of Illinois, the court may, in its discretion, accept an evaluation from a program in the state of such individual's residence. The court may in its sentencing order

approve an eligible defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections impact incarceration program as provided in Section 5-8-1.1 or 5-8-1.3. The court may in its sentencing order recommend a defendant for placement in a Department of Corrections substance abuse treatment program as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 3-2-2 conditioned upon the defendant being accepted in a program by the Department of Corrections. At the hearing the court shall:

(1) consider the evidence, if any, received upon the trial;

(2) consider any presentence reports;

(3) consider the financial impact of incarceration based on the financial impact statement filed with the clerk of the court by the Department of Corrections;

(4) consider evidence and information offered by the parties in aggravation and mitigation;

(4.5) consider substance abuse treatment, eligibility screening, and an assessment, if any, of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;

(5) hear arguments as to sentencing alternatives;

(6) afford the defendant the opportunity to make a statement in his own behalf;

(7) afford the victim of a violent crime or a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the opportunity to present an oral or written statement, as guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and provided in Section 6 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. The court shall allow a victim to make an oral statement if the victim is present in the courtroom and requests to make an oral or written statement. An oral or written statement includes the victim or a representative of the victim reading the written statement. The court may allow persons impacted by the crime who are not victims under subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act to present an oral or written statement. A victim and any person making an oral statement shall not be put under oath or subject to cross-examination. All statements offered under this paragraph (7) shall become part of the record of the court. In this paragraph (7), "victim of a violent crime" means a person who is a victim of a violent crime for which the defendant has been convicted after a bench or jury trial or a person who is the victim of a violent crime with which the defendant was charged and the defendant has been convicted under a plea agreement of a crime that is not a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act;

(7.5) afford a qualified person affected by: (i) a violation of Section 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or a violation of Section 55 or Section 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; or (ii) a Class 4 felony violation of Section 11-14, 11-14.3 except as described in subdivisions (a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B), 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-18.1, or 11-19 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, committed by the defendant the opportunity to make a statement concerning the impact on the qualified person and to offer evidence in aggravation or mitigation; provided that the statement and evidence offered in aggravation or mitigation shall first be prepared in writing in conjunction with the State's Attorney before it may be presented orally at the hearing. Sworn testimony offered by the qualified person is subject to the defendant's right to cross-examine. All statements and evidence offered under this paragraph (7.5) shall become part of the record of the court. In this paragraph (7.5), "qualified person" means any person who: (i) lived or worked within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place; or (ii) is familiar with various public places within the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place. "Qualified person" includes any peace officer or any member of any duly organized State, county, or municipal peace officer unit assigned to the territorial jurisdiction where the offense took place when the offense took place;

(8) in cases of reckless homicide afford the victim's spouse, guardians, parents or other immediate family members an opportunity to make oral statements;

(9) in cases involving a felony sex offense as defined under the Sex Offender Management Board Act, consider the results of the sex offender evaluation conducted pursuant to Section 5-3-2 of this Act; and

(10) make a finding of whether a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced.

(b) All sentences shall be imposed by the judge based upon his independent assessment of the elements specified above and any agreement as to sentence reached by the parties. The judge who presided at the trial or the judge who accepted the plea of guilty shall impose the sentence unless he is no longer sitting as a judge in that court. Where the judge does not impose sentence at the same time on all defendants who

are convicted as a result of being involved in the same offense, the defendant or the State's Attorney may advise the sentencing court of the disposition of any other defendants who have been sentenced.

(b-1) In imposing a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony for which a sentence of probation or conditional discharge is an available sentence, if the defendant has no prior sentence of probation or conditional discharge and no prior conviction for a violent crime, the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment before review and consideration of a presentence report and determination and explanation of why the particular evidence, information, factor in aggravation, factual finding, or other reasons support a sentencing determination that one or more of the factors under subsection (a) of Section 5-6-1 of this Code apply and that probation or conditional discharge is not an appropriate sentence.

(c) In imposing a sentence for a violent crime or for an offense of operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any other drug or any combination thereof, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, when such offense resulted in the personal injury to someone other than the defendant, the trial judge shall specify on the record the particular evidence, information, factors in mitigation and aggravation or other reasons that led to his sentencing determination. The full verbatim record of the sentencing hearing shall be filed with the clerk of the court and shall be a public record.

(c-1) In imposing a sentence for the offense of aggravated kidnapping for ransom, home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, the trial judge shall make a finding as to whether the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, and shall enter that finding and the basis for that finding in the record.

(c-1.5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in imposing a sentence for an offense that requires a mandatory minimum sentence of imprisonment, the court may instead sentence the offender to probation, conditional discharge, or a lesser term of imprisonment it deems appropriate if: (1) the offense involves the use or possession of drugs, retail theft, or driving on a revoked license due to unpaid financial obligations; (2) the court finds that the defendant does not pose a risk to public safety; and (3) the interest of justice requires imposing a term of probation, conditional discharge, or a lesser term of imprisonment. The court must state on the record its reasons for imposing probation, conditional discharge, or a lesser term of imprisonment.

(c-2) If the defendant is sentenced to prison, other than when a sentence of natural life imprisonment or a sentence of death is imposed, at the time the sentence is imposed the judge shall state on the record in open court the approximate period of time the defendant will serve in custody according to the then current statutory rules and regulations for sentence credit found in Section 3-6-3 and other related provisions of this Code. This statement is intended solely to inform the public, has no legal effect on the defendant's actual release, and may not be relied on by the defendant on appeal.

The judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, other than when the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(4) of Section 3-6-3, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, assuming the defendant receives all of his or her sentence credit, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months, less up to 180 days additional earned sentence credit. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations, does not receive those credits, the actual time served in prison will be longer. The defendant may also receive an additional one-half day sentence credit for each day of participation in vocational, industry, substance abuse, and educational programs as provided for by Illinois statute."

When the sentence is imposed for one of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of Section 3-6-3, other than first degree murder, and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, and when the sentence is imposed for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the offense was committed on or after January 1, 1999, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated arson if the offense was committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176), and when the sentence is imposed for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle

Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is entitled to no more than 4 1/2 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, this defendant will serve at least 85% of his or her sentence. Assuming the defendant receives 4 1/2 days credit for each month of his or her sentence, the period of estimated actual custody is ... years and ... months. If the defendant, because of his or her own misconduct or failure to comply with the institutional regulations receives lesser credit, the actual time served in prison will be longer."

When a sentence of imprisonment is imposed for first degree murder and the offense was committed on or after June 19, 1998, the judge's statement, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant is not entitled to sentence credit. Therefore, this defendant will serve 100% of his or her sentence."

When the sentencing order recommends placement in a substance abuse program for any offense that results in incarceration in a Department of Corrections facility and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the judge's statement, in addition to any other judge's statement required under this Section, to be given after pronouncing the sentence, shall include the following:

"The purpose of this statement is to inform the public of the actual period of time this defendant is likely to spend in prison as a result of this sentence. The actual period of prison time served is determined by the statutes of Illinois as applied to this sentence by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In this case, the defendant shall receive no earned sentence credit under clause (3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3 until he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program or receives a waiver from the Director of Corrections pursuant to clause (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 3-6-3."

(c-4) Before the sentencing hearing and as part of the presentence investigation under Section 5-3-1, the court shall inquire of the defendant whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States. If the defendant is currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and has been diagnosed as having a mental illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or physician, the court may:

(1) order that the officer preparing the presentence report consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, or another agency or person with suitable knowledge or experience for the purpose of providing the court with information regarding treatment options available to the defendant, including federal, State, and local programming; and

(2) consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health professionals together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.

For the purposes of this subsection (c-4), "qualified psychiatrist" means a reputable physician licensed in Illinois to practice medicine in all its branches, who has specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than 5 years.

(c-6) In imposing a sentence, the trial judge shall specify, on the record, the particular evidence and other reasons which led to his or her determination that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense.

(d) When the defendant is committed to the Department of Corrections, the State's Attorney shall and counsel for the defendant may file a statement with the clerk of the court to be transmitted to the department, agency or institution to which the defendant is committed to furnish such department, agency or institution with the facts and circumstances of the offense for which the person was committed together with all other factual information accessible to them in regard to the person prior to his commitment relative to his habits, associates, disposition and reputation and any other facts and circumstances which may aid such department, agency or institution during its custody of such person. The clerk shall within 10 days after receiving any such statements transmit a copy to such department, agency or institution and a copy to the other party, provided, however, that this shall not be cause for delay in conveying the person to the department, agency or institution to which he has been committed.

(e) The clerk of the court shall transmit to the department, agency or institution, if any, to which the defendant is committed, the following:

(1) the sentence imposed;

(2) any statement by the court of the basis for imposing the sentence;

(3) any presentence reports;

(3.5) any sex offender evaluations;

(3.6) any substance abuse treatment eligibility screening and assessment of the defendant by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois courts;

(4) the number of days, if any, which the defendant has been in custody and for which he is entitled to credit against the sentence, which information shall be provided to the clerk by the sheriff;

(4.1) any finding of great bodily harm made by the court with respect to an offense enumerated in subsection (c-1);

(5) all statements filed under subsection (d) of this Section;

(6) any medical or mental health records or summaries of the defendant;

(7) the municipality where the arrest of the offender or the commission of the offense has occurred, where such municipality has a population of more than 25,000 persons;

(8) all statements made and evidence offered under paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section; and

(9) all additional matters which the court directs the clerk to transmit.

(f) In cases in which the court finds that a motor vehicle was used in the commission of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced, the clerk of the court shall, within 5 days thereafter, forward a report of such conviction to the Secretary of State.

(Source: P.A. 99-861, eff. 1-1-17; 99-938, eff. 1-1-18; 100-961, eff. 1-1-19; revised 10-3-18.)

Article 25.
Law Enforcement

Section 25-5. The Open Meetings Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(5 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 102, par. 42)

Sec. 2. Open meetings.

(a) Openness required. All meetings of public bodies shall be open to the public unless excepted in subsection (c) and closed in accordance with Section 2a.

(b) Construction of exceptions. The exceptions contained in subsection (c) are in derogation of the requirement that public bodies meet in the open, and therefore, the exceptions are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects clearly within their scope. The exceptions authorize but do not require the holding of a closed meeting to discuss a subject included within an enumerated exception.

(c) Exceptions. A public body may hold closed meetings to consider the following subjects:

(1) The appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific employees, specific individuals who serve as independent contractors in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or specific volunteers of the public body or legal counsel for the public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee, a specific individual who serves as an independent contractor in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or a volunteer of the public body or against legal counsel for the public body to determine its validity. However, a meeting to consider an increase in compensation to a specific employee of a public body that is subject to the Local Government Wage Increase Transparency Act may not be closed and shall be open to the public and posted and held in accordance with this Act.

(2) Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees.

(3) The selection of a person to fill a public office, as defined in this Act, including a vacancy in a public office, when the public body is given power to appoint under law or ordinance, or the discipline, performance or removal of the occupant of a public office, when the public body is given power to remove the occupant under law or ordinance.

(4) Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act, provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning.

(5) The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired.

(6) The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body.

(7) The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts. This exception shall not apply to the investment of assets or income of funds deposited into the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund.

(8) Security procedures, school building safety and security, and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property.

(9) Student disciplinary cases.

(10) The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students.

(11) Litigation, when an action against, affecting or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting.

(12) The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member.

(13) Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair housing practices and creating a commission or administrative agency for their enforcement.

(14) Informant sources, the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment, or ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by a public body with criminal investigatory responsibilities.

(15) Professional ethics or performance when considered by an advisory body appointed to advise a licensing or regulatory agency on matters germane to the advisory body's field of competence.

(16) Self evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member.

(17) The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals, or for the discussion of matters protected under the federal Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 42 C.F.R. Part 3 (73 FR 70732), or the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160, 162, and 164, by a hospital, or other institution providing medical care, that is operated by the public body.

(18) Deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board.

(19) Review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Act.

(20) The classification and discussion of matters classified as confidential or continued confidential by the State Government Suggestion Award Board.

(21) Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes as mandated by Section 2.06.

(22) Deliberations for decisions of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board.

(23) The operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or the operation of a municipal power agency or municipal natural gas agency when the discussion involves (i) contracts relating to the purchase, sale, or delivery of electricity or natural gas or (ii) the results or conclusions of load forecast studies.

(24) Meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.

(25) Meetings of an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.

(26) Meetings of a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.

(27) (Blank).

(28) Correspondence and records (i) that may not be disclosed under Section 11-9 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or (ii) that pertain to appeals under Section 11-8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(29) Meetings between internal or external auditors and governmental audit committees,

finance committees, and their equivalents, when the discussion involves internal control weaknesses, identification of potential fraud risk areas, known or suspected frauds, and fraud interviews conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the United States of America.

(30) Those meetings or portions of meetings of a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council during which a review of the death of an eligible adult in which abuse or neglect is suspected, alleged, or substantiated is conducted pursuant to Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(31) Meetings and deliberations for decisions of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(32) Meetings between the Regional Transportation Authority Board and its Service Boards when the discussion involves review by the Regional Transportation Authority Board of employment contracts under Section 28d of the Metropolitan Transit Authority Act and Sections 3A.18 and 3B.26 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act.

(33) Those meetings or portions of meetings of the advisory committee and peer review subcommittee created under Section 320 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act during which specific controlled substance prescriber, dispenser, or patient information is discussed.

(34) Meetings of the Tax Increment Financing Reform Task Force under Section 2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(35) Meetings of the group established to discuss Medicaid capitation rates under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(36) Those deliberations or portions of deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Gaming Board in which there is discussed any of the following: (i) personal, commercial, financial, or other information obtained from any source that is privileged, proprietary, confidential, or a trade secret; or (ii) information specifically exempted from the disclosure by federal or State law.

(37) Deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, the Certification Review Panel, and the Illinois State Police Merit Board regarding certification and decertification.

(d) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

"Employee" means a person employed by a public body whose relationship with the public body constitutes an employer-employee relationship under the usual common law rules, and who is not an independent contractor.

"Public office" means a position created by or under the Constitution or laws of this State, the occupant of which is charged with the exercise of some portion of the sovereign power of this State. The term "public office" shall include members of the public body, but it shall not include organizational positions filled by members thereof, whether established by law or by a public body itself, that exist to assist the body in the conduct of its business.

"Quasi-adjudicative body" means an administrative body charged by law or ordinance with the responsibility to conduct hearings, receive evidence or testimony and make determinations based thereon, but does not include local electoral boards when such bodies are considering petition challenges.

(e) Final action. No final action may be taken at a closed meeting. Final action shall be preceded by a public recital of the nature of the matter being considered and other information that will inform the public of the business being conducted.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-459, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-27-19.)

Section 25-10. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Sections 7 and 7.5 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/7) (from Ch. 116, par. 207)

Sec. 7. Exemptions.

(1) When a request is made to inspect or copy a public record that contains information that is exempt from disclosure under this Section, but also contains information that is not exempt from disclosure, the public body may elect to redact the information that is exempt. The public body shall make the remaining information available for inspection and copying. Subject to this requirement, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:

(a) Information specifically prohibited from disclosure by federal or State law or rules and regulations implementing federal or State law.

(b) Private information, unless disclosure is required by another provision of this Act, a State or federal law or a court order.

(b-5) Files, documents, and other data or databases maintained by one or more law

enforcement agencies and specifically designed to provide information to one or more law enforcement agencies regarding the physical or mental status of one or more individual subjects.

(c) Personal information contained within public records, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, unless the disclosure is consented to in writing by the individual subjects of the information. "Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means the disclosure of information that is highly personal or objectionable to a reasonable person and in which the subject's right to privacy outweighs any legitimate public interest in obtaining the information. The disclosure of information that bears on the public duties of public employees and officials shall not be considered an invasion of personal privacy.

(d) Records in the possession of any public body created in the course of administrative enforcement proceedings, and any law enforcement or correctional agency for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that disclosure would:

(i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency that is the recipient of the request;

(ii) interfere with active administrative enforcement proceedings conducted by the public body that is the recipient of the request;

(iii) create a substantial likelihood that a person will be deprived of a fair trial or an impartial hearing;

(iv) unavoidably disclose the identity of a confidential source, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, or persons who file complaints with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law enforcement, or penal agencies; except that the identities of witnesses to traffic accidents, traffic accident reports, and rescue reports shall be provided by agencies of local government, except when disclosure would interfere with an active criminal investigation conducted by the agency that is the recipient of the request;

(v) disclose unique or specialized investigative techniques other than those generally used and known or disclose internal documents of correctional agencies related to detection, observation or investigation of incidents of crime or misconduct, and disclosure would result in demonstrable harm to the agency or public body that is the recipient of the request;

(vi) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel or any other person; or

(vii) obstruct an ongoing criminal investigation by the agency that is the recipient of the request.

(d-5) A law enforcement record created for law enforcement purposes and contained in a shared electronic record management system if the law enforcement agency that is the recipient of the request did not create the record, did not participate in or have a role in any of the events which are the subject of the record, and only has access to the record through the shared electronic record management system.

(d-6) Records contained in the Officer Professional Conduct Database under Section 9.4 of the Illinois Police Training Act, except to the extent authorized under that Section. This includes the documents supplied to Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board from the Illinois State Police and Illinois State Police Merit Board.

(e) Records that relate to or affect the security of correctional institutions and detention facilities.

(e-5) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail if those materials are available in the library of the correctional institution or facility or jail where the inmate is confined.

(e-6) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail if those materials include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information.

(e-7) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health if those materials are available through an administrative request to the Department of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health.

(e-8) Records requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail, the disclosure of which would result in the risk of harm to any person or the risk of an escape from a jail or correctional institution or facility.

(e-9) Records requested by a person in a county jail or committed to the Department

of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, containing personal information pertaining to the person's victim or the victim's family, including, but not limited to, a victim's home address, home telephone number, work or school address, work telephone number, social security number, or any other identifying information, except as may be relevant to a requester's current or potential case or claim.

(e-10) Law enforcement records of other persons requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail, including, but not limited to, arrest and booking records, mug shots, and crime scene photographs, except as these records may be relevant to the requester's current or potential case or claim.

(f) Preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, memoranda and other records in which opinions are expressed, or policies or actions are formulated, except that a specific record or relevant portion of a record shall not be exempt when the record is publicly cited and identified by the head of the public body. The exemption provided in this paragraph (f) extends to all those records of officers and agencies of the General Assembly that pertain to the preparation of legislative documents.

(g) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person or business where the trade secrets or commercial or financial information are furnished under a claim that they are proprietary, privileged, or confidential, and that disclosure of the trade secrets or commercial or financial information would cause competitive harm to the person or business, and only insofar as the claim directly applies to the records requested.

The information included under this exemption includes all trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained by a public body, including a public pension fund, from a private equity fund or a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund as a result of either investing or evaluating a potential investment of public funds in a private equity fund. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the aggregate financial performance information of a private equity fund, nor to the identity of the fund's managers or general partners. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the identity of a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund, unless the disclosure of the identity of a privately held company may cause competitive harm.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (g) shall be construed to prevent a person or business from consenting to disclosure.

(h) Proposals and bids for any contract, grant, or agreement, including information which if it were disclosed would frustrate procurement or give an advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contractor agreement with the body, until an award or final selection is made. Information prepared by or for the body in preparation of a bid solicitation shall be exempt until an award or final selection is made.

(i) Valuable formulae, computer geographic systems, designs, drawings and research data obtained or produced by any public body when disclosure could reasonably be expected to produce private gain or public loss. The exemption for "computer geographic systems" provided in this paragraph (i) does not extend to requests made by news media as defined in Section 2 of this Act when the requested information is not otherwise exempt and the only purpose of the request is to access and disseminate information regarding the health, safety, welfare, or legal rights of the general public.

(j) The following information pertaining to educational matters:

(i) test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer an academic examination;

(ii) information received by a primary or secondary school, college, or university under its procedures for the evaluation of faculty members by their academic peers;

(iii) information concerning a school or university's adjudication of student disciplinary cases, but only to the extent that disclosure would unavoidably reveal the identity of the student; and

(iv) course materials or research materials used by faculty members.

(k) Architects' plans, engineers' technical submissions, and other construction related technical documents for projects not constructed or developed in whole or in part with public funds and the same for projects constructed or developed with public funds, including, but not limited to, power generating and distribution stations and other transmission and distribution facilities, water treatment facilities, airport facilities, sport stadiums, convention centers, and all government owned, operated, or occupied buildings, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise security.

(l) Minutes of meetings of public bodies closed to the public as provided in the Open Meetings Act until the public body makes the minutes available to the public under Section 2.06 of the Open Meetings Act.

(m) Communications between a public body and an attorney or auditor representing the public body that would not be subject to discovery in litigation, and materials prepared or compiled by or for a public body in anticipation of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding upon the request of an attorney advising the public body, and materials prepared or compiled with respect to internal audits of public bodies.

(n) Records relating to a public body's adjudication of employee grievances or disciplinary cases; however, this exemption shall not extend to the final outcome of cases in which discipline is imposed.

(o) Administrative or technical information associated with automated data processing operations, including, but not limited to, software, operating protocols, computer program abstracts, file layouts, source listings, object modules, load modules, user guides, documentation pertaining to all logical and physical design of computerized systems, employee manuals, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the security of the system or its data or the security of materials exempt under this Section.

(p) Records relating to collective negotiating matters between public bodies and their employees or representatives, except that any final contract or agreement shall be subject to inspection and copying.

(q) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to determine the qualifications of an applicant for a license or employment.

(r) The records, documents, and information relating to real estate purchase negotiations until those negotiations have been completed or otherwise terminated. With regard to a parcel involved in a pending or actually and reasonably contemplated eminent domain proceeding under the Eminent Domain Act, records, documents, and information relating to that parcel shall be exempt except as may be allowed under discovery rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court. The records, documents, and information relating to a real estate sale shall be exempt until a sale is consummated.

(s) Any and all proprietary information and records related to the operation of an intergovernmental risk management association or self-insurance pool or jointly self-administered health and accident cooperative or pool. Insurance or self insurance (including any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool) claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications.

(t) Information contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public body responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions, insurance companies, or pharmacy benefit managers, unless disclosure is otherwise required by State law.

(u) Information that would disclose or might lead to the disclosure of secret or confidential information, codes, algorithms, programs, or private keys intended to be used to create electronic or digital signatures under the Electronic Commerce Security Act.

(v) Vulnerability assessments, security measures, and response policies or plans that are designed to identify, prevent, or respond to potential attacks upon a community's population or systems, facilities, or installations, the destruction or contamination of which would constitute a clear and present danger to the health or safety of the community, but only to the extent that disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the effectiveness of the measures or the safety of the personnel who implement them or the public. Information exempt under this item may include such things as details pertaining to the mobilization or deployment of personnel or equipment, to the operation of communication systems or protocols, or to tactical operations.

(w) (Blank).

(x) Maps and other records regarding the location or security of generation, transmission, distribution, storage, gathering, treatment, or switching facilities owned by a utility, by a power generator, or by the Illinois Power Agency.

(y) Information contained in or related to proposals, bids, or negotiations related to electric power procurement under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act that is determined to be confidential and proprietary by the Illinois Power Agency or by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

(z) Information about students exempted from disclosure under Sections 10-20.38 or 34-18.29 of the School Code, and information about undergraduate students enrolled at an institution of higher education exempted from disclosure under Section 25 of the Illinois Credit Card Marketing Act of 2009.

(aa) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the Viatical Settlements Act of 2009.

(bb) Records and information provided to a mortality review team and records maintained by a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.

(cc) Information regarding interments, entombments, or inurnments of human remains that are submitted to the Cemetery Oversight Database under the Cemetery Care Act or the Cemetery Oversight Act, whichever is applicable.

(dd) Correspondence and records (i) that may not be disclosed under Section 11-9 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or (ii) that pertain to appeals under Section 11-8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(ee) The names, addresses, or other personal information of persons who are minors and are also participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations.

(ff) The names, addresses, or other personal information of participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations where such programs are targeted primarily to minors.

(gg) Confidential information described in Section 1-100 of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012.

(hh) The report submitted to the State Board of Education by the School Security and Standards Task Force under item (8) of subsection (d) of Section 2-3.160 of the School Code and any information contained in that report.

(ii) Records requested by persons committed to or detained by the Department of Human Services under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act or committed to the Department of Corrections under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act if those materials: (i) are available in the library of the facility where the individual is confined; (ii) include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information; or (iii) are available through an administrative request to the Department of Human Services or the Department of Corrections.

(jj) Confidential information described in Section 5-535 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(kk) The public body's credit card numbers, debit card numbers, bank account numbers, Federal Employer Identification Number, security code numbers, passwords, and similar account information, the disclosure of which could result in identity theft or impression or defrauding of a governmental entity or a person.

(ll) ~~(kk)~~ Records concerning the work of the threat assessment team of a school district.

(1.5) Any information exempt from disclosure under the Judicial Privacy Act shall be redacted from public records prior to disclosure under this Act.

(2) A public record that is not in the possession of a public body but is in the possession of a party with whom the agency has contracted to perform a governmental function on behalf of the public body, and that directly relates to the governmental function and is not otherwise exempt under this Act, shall be considered a public record of the public body, for purposes of this Act.

(3) This Section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as stated in this Section or otherwise provided in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-26, eff. 8-4-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-732, eff. 8-3-18; 101-434, eff. 1-1-20; 101-452, eff. 1-1-20; 101-455, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-27-19.)

(5 ILCS 140/7.5)

Sec. 7.5. Statutory exemptions. To the extent provided for by the statutes referenced below, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:

(a) All information determined to be confidential under Section 4002 of the Technology Advancement and Development Act.

(b) Library circulation and order records identifying library users with specific materials under the Library Records Confidentiality Act.

(c) Applications, related documents, and medical records received by the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Board and any and all documents or other records prepared by the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Board or its staff relating to applications it has received.

(d) Information and records held by the Department of Public Health and its authorized representatives relating to known or suspected cases of sexually transmissible disease or any information the disclosure of which is restricted under the Illinois Sexually Transmissible Disease Control Act.

(e) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under Section 30 of the Radon Industry Licensing Act.

(f) Firm performance evaluations under Section 55 of the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act.

(g) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 50 of the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Act.

(h) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, and records of any lawfully created State or local inspector general's office that would be exempt if created or obtained by an Executive Inspector General's office under that Act.

(i) Information contained in a local emergency energy plan submitted to a municipality in accordance with a local emergency energy plan ordinance that is adopted under Section 11-21.5-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(j) Information and data concerning the distribution of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by carriers under the Emergency Telephone System Act.

(k) Law enforcement officer identification information or driver identification information compiled by a law enforcement agency or the Department of Transportation under Section 11-212 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(l) Records and information provided to a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.

(m) Information provided to the predatory lending database created pursuant to Article 3 of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act, except to the extent authorized under that Article.

(n) Defense budgets and petitions for certification of compensation and expenses for court appointed trial counsel as provided under Sections 10 and 15 of the Capital Crimes Litigation Act. This subsection (n) shall apply until the conclusion of the trial of the case, even if the prosecution chooses not to pursue the death penalty prior to trial or sentencing.

(o) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 4 of the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act.

(p) Security portions of system safety program plans, investigation reports, surveys, schedules, lists, data, or information compiled, collected, or prepared by or for the Regional Transportation Authority under Section 2.11 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act or the St. Clair County Transit District under the Bi-State Transit Safety Act.

(q) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Personnel Record Review Act.

(r) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Illinois School Student Records Act.

(s) Information the disclosure of which is restricted under Section 5-108 of the Public Utilities Act.

(t) All identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data or medical records contained in, stored in, submitted to, transferred by, or released from the Illinois Health Information Exchange, and identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data and medical records of the Illinois Health Information Exchange in the possession of the Illinois Health Information Exchange Office due to its administration of the Illinois Health Information Exchange. The terms "identified" and "deidentified" shall be given the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191, or any subsequent amendments thereto, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under the Developmental Disability and Mental Health Safety Act (also known as Brian's Law).

(v) Names and information of people who have applied for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(w) Personally identifiable information which is exempted from disclosure under subsection (g) of Section 19.1 of the Toll Highway Act.

(x) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 5-1014.3 of the Counties Code or Section 8-11-21 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(y) Confidential information under the Adult Protective Services Act and its predecessor enabling statute, the Elder Abuse and Neglect Act, including information about the identity and administrative finding against any caregiver of a verified and substantiated decision of abuse, neglect,

or financial exploitation of an eligible adult maintained in the Registry established under Section 7.5 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(z) Records and information provided to a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council under Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(aa) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2.37 of the Wildlife Code.

(bb) Information which is or was prohibited from disclosure by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(cc) Recordings made under the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.

(dd) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 45 of the Condominium and Common Interest Community Ombudsperson Act.

(ee) Information that is exempted from disclosure under Section 30.1 of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(ff) Information that is exempted from disclosure under the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

(gg) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 7-603.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(hh) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 1A-16.7 of the Election Code.

(ii) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(jj) Information and reports that are required to be submitted to the Department of Labor by registering day and temporary labor service agencies but are exempt from disclosure under subsection (a-1) of Section 45 of the Day and Temporary Labor Services Act.

(kk) Information prohibited from disclosure under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(ll) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(mm) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 4.2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.

(nn) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 70 of the Higher Education Student Assistance Act.

(oo) Communications, notes, records, and reports arising out of a peer support counseling session prohibited from disclosure under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.

(pp) Names and all identifying information relating to an employee of an emergency services provider or law enforcement agency under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.

(qq) Information and records held by the Department of Public Health and its authorized representatives collected under the Reproductive Health Act.

(rr) Information that is exempt from disclosure under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(ss) Data reported by an employer to the Department of Human Rights pursuant to Section 2-108 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

(tt) Recordings made under the Children's Advocacy Center Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.

(uu) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 50 of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act.

(vv) Information that is exempt from disclosure under subsections (f) and (j) of Section 5-36 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(ww) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 16.8 of the State Treasurer Act.

(xx) Information that is exempt from disclosure or information that shall not be made public under the Illinois Insurance Code.

(yy) Information prohibited from being disclosed under the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act.

(zz) Information prohibited from being disclosed under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act.

(aaa) Information prohibited from being disclosed under Section 1-167 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(bbb) Information that is prohibited from disclosure by the Illinois Police Training Act and the State Police Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-20, eff. 7-1-17; 100-22, eff. 1-1-18; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-373, eff. 1-1-18; 100-464, eff. 8-28-17; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-512, eff. 7-1-18; 100-517, eff. 6-1-18; 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; 100-690, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-887, eff. 8-14-18; 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 101-236, eff. 1-1-20; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-377, eff. 8-16-19; 101-452, eff. 1-1-20; 101-466, eff. 1-1-20; 101-600, eff. 12-6-19; 101-620, eff 12-20-19; 101-649, eff. 7-7-20.)

(5 ILCS 140/7.1 rep.)

Section 25-15. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by repealing Section 7.1.

Section 25-20. The State Employee Indemnification Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(5 ILCS 350/1) (from Ch. 127, par. 1301)

Sec. 1. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act:

(a) The term "State" means the State of Illinois, the General Assembly, the court, or any State office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or committee, the governing boards of the public institutions of higher education created by the State, the Illinois National Guard, the Illinois State Guard, the Comprehensive Health Insurance Board, any poison control center designated under the Poison Control System Act that receives State funding, or any other agency or instrumentality of the State. It does not mean any local public entity as that term is defined in Section 1-206 of the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act or a pension fund.

(b) The term "employee" means: any present or former elected or appointed officer, trustee or employee of the State, or of a pension fund; any present or former commissioner or employee of the Executive Ethics Commission or of the Legislative Ethics Commission; any present or former Executive, Legislative, or Auditor General's Inspector General; any present or former employee of an Office of an Executive, Legislative, or Auditor General's Inspector General; any present or former member of the Illinois National Guard while on active duty; any present or former member of the Illinois State Guard while on State active duty; individuals or organizations who contract with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Comprehensive Health Insurance Board, or the Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide services; individuals or organizations who contract with the Department of Human Services (as successor to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities) to provide services including but not limited to treatment and other services for sexually violent persons; individuals or organizations who contract with the Department of Military Affairs for youth programs; individuals or organizations who contract to perform carnival and amusement ride safety inspections for the Department of Labor; individuals who contract with the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to provide legal services, but only when performing duties within the scope of the Office's prosecutorial activities; individual representatives of or designated organizations authorized to represent the Office of State Long-Term Ombudsman for the Department on Aging; individual representatives of or organizations designated by the Department on Aging in the performance of their duties as adult protective services agencies or regional administrative agencies under the Adult Protective Services Act; individuals or organizations appointed as members of a review team or the Advisory Council under the Adult Protective Services Act; individuals or organizations who perform volunteer services for the State where such volunteer relationship is reduced to writing; individuals who serve on any public entity (whether created by law or administrative action) described in paragraph (a) of this Section; individuals or not for profit organizations who, either as volunteers, where such volunteer relationship is reduced to writing, or pursuant to contract, furnish professional advice or consultation to any agency or instrumentality of the State; individuals who serve as foster parents for the Department of Children and Family Services when caring for youth in care as defined in Section 4d of the Children and Family Services Act; individuals who serve as members of an independent team of experts under the Developmental Disability and Mental Health Safety Act (also known as Brian's Law); and individuals who serve as arbitrators pursuant to Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure and the rules of the Supreme Court implementing Part 10A, each as now or hereafter amended; the members of the Certification Review Panel under the Illinois Police Training Act; the term "employee" does not mean an independent contractor except as provided in this Section. The term includes an individual appointed as an inspector by the Director of State Police when performing duties within the scope of the activities of a Metropolitan Enforcement Group or a law enforcement organization established under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. An individual who renders professional advice and consultation to the State through an organization which qualifies as an "employee" under the Act is also an employee. The term includes the estate or personal representative of an employee.

(c) The term "pension fund" means a retirement system or pension fund created under the Illinois Pension Code.
(Source: P.A. 100-159, eff. 8-18-17; 100-1030, eff. 8-22-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Section 25-25. The Personnel Code is amended by changing Section 4c as follows:
(20 ILCS 415/4c) (from Ch. 127, par. 63b104c)
Sec. 4c. General exemptions. The following positions in State service shall be exempt from jurisdictions A, B, and C, unless the jurisdictions shall be extended as provided in this Act:
(1) All officers elected by the people.
(2) All positions under the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Comptroller, State Board of Education, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and State Board of Elections.
(3) Judges, and officers and employees of the courts, and notaries public.
(4) All officers and employees of the Illinois General Assembly, all employees of legislative commissions, all officers and employees of the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau and the Legislative Printing Unit.
(5) All positions in the Illinois National Guard and Illinois State Guard, paid from federal funds or positions in the State Military Service filled by enlistment and paid from State funds.
(6) All employees of the Governor at the executive mansion and on his immediate personal staff.
(7) Directors of Departments, the Adjutant General, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Director of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, members of boards and commissions, and all other positions appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.
(8) The presidents, other principal administrative officers, and teaching, research and extension faculties of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, the Illinois Community College Board, Southern Illinois University, Illinois Board of Higher Education, University of Illinois, State Universities Civil Service System, University Retirement System of Illinois, and the administrative officers and scientific and technical staff of the Illinois State Museum.
(9) All other employees except the presidents, other principal administrative officers, and teaching, research and extension faculties of the universities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and the colleges and universities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, Illinois Community College Board, Southern Illinois University, Illinois Board of Higher Education, Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, the Board of Regents, University of Illinois, State Universities Civil Service System, University Retirement System of Illinois, so long as these are subject to the provisions of the State Universities Civil Service Act.
(10) The State Police so long as they are subject to the merit provisions of the State Police Act. Employees of the Illinois State Police Merit Board are subject to the provisions of this Code.
(11) (Blank).
(12) The technical and engineering staffs of the Department of Transportation, the Department of Nuclear Safety, the Pollution Control Board, and the Illinois Commerce Commission, and the technical and engineering staff providing architectural and engineering services in the Department of Central Management Services.
(13) All employees of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority.
(14) The Secretary of the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission.
(15) All persons who are appointed or employed by the Director of Insurance under authority of Section 202 of the Illinois Insurance Code to assist the Director of Insurance in discharging his responsibilities relating to the rehabilitation, liquidation, conservation, and dissolution of companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Insurance Code.
(16) All employees of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area Airport Authority.
(17) All investment officers employed by the Illinois State Board of Investment.
(18) Employees of the Illinois Young Adult Conservation Corps program, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, authorized grantee under Title VIII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, 29 USC 993.
(19) Seasonal employees of the Department of Agriculture for the operation of the Illinois State Fair and the DuQuoin State Fair, no one person receiving more than 29 days of such employment in any calendar year.
(20) All "temporary" employees hired under the Department of Natural Resources' Illinois

Conservation Service, a youth employment program that hires young people to work in State parks for a period of one year or less.

(21) All hearing officers of the Human Rights Commission.

(22) All employees of the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy.

(23) All employees of the Kankakee River Valley Area Airport Authority.

(24) The commissioners and employees of the Executive Ethics Commission.

(25) The Executive Inspectors General, including special Executive Inspectors General, and employees of each Office of an Executive Inspector General.

(26) The commissioners and employees of the Legislative Ethics Commission.

(27) The Legislative Inspector General, including special Legislative Inspectors General, and employees of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General.

(28) The Auditor General's Inspector General and employees of the Office of the Auditor General's Inspector General.

(29) All employees of the Illinois Power Agency.

(30) Employees having demonstrable, defined advanced skills in accounting, financial reporting, or technical expertise who are employed within executive branch agencies and whose duties are directly related to the submission to the Office of the Comptroller of financial information for the publication of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

(31) All employees of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.

(Source: P.A. 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18.)

Section 25-30. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 2605-50 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-50) (was 20 ILCS 2605/55a-6)

Sec. 2605-50. Division of Internal Investigation. The Division of Internal Investigation shall initiate internal departmental investigations and, at the direction of the Governor, investigate complaints and initiate investigations of official misconduct by State officers and State employees under the jurisdiction of the Governor. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Division shall serve as the investigative body for the Illinois State Police for purposes of compliance with the provisions of Sections 12.6 and 12.7 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 25-35. The State Police Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 6, 8, and 9 and by adding Sections 6.5, 11.5, 11.6, 12.6, 12.7, 40.1, and 46 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2610/3) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.3)

Sec. 3. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Department of State Police Merit Board, hereinafter called the Board, consisting of 7 ~~5~~ members to hold office . The Governor shall appoint new board members within 30 days for the vacancies created under this amendatory Act. Board members shall be appointed to four-year terms. No member shall be appointed to more than 2 terms. In making the appointments, the Governor shall make a good faith effort to appoint members reflecting the geographic, ethic, and cultural diversity of this State. In making the appointments, the Governor should also consider appointing: persons with professional backgrounds, possessing legal, management, personnel, or labor experience; at least one member with at least 10 years of experience as a licensed physician or clinical psychologist with expertise in mental health; and at least one member affiliated with an organization commitment to social and economic rights and to eliminating discrimination. ~~, one until the third Monday in March, 1951, one until the third Monday in March, 1953, and one until the third Monday in March, 1955, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. One of the members added by this amendatory Act of 1977 shall serve a term expiring on the third Monday in March, 1980, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and one shall serve a term expiring on the third Monday in March, 1982, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Upon the expiration of the terms of office of those first appointed, their respective successors shall be appointed to hold office from the third Monday in March of the year of their respective appointments for a term of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified for a like term~~. No more than 4 ~~3~~ members of the Board shall be affiliated with the same political party. If the Senate is not in session at the time initial appointments are made pursuant to this section, the Governor shall make temporary appointments as in the case of a vacancy. In order to avoid actual conflicts of interest, or the appearance of conflicts of interest, no board member shall be a retired or former employee of the Illinois State Police. When a Board member may have an actual, perceived, or potential conflict of interest that could prevent the Board member from making a fair and impartial decision on a complaint or formal complaint against

an Illinois State Police officer, the Board member shall recuse himself or herself; or If the Board member fails to recuse himself or herself, then the Board may, by a simple majority, vote to recuse the Board member.

(Source: P.A. 87-284.)

(20 ILCS 2610/6) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.6)

Sec. 6. The Board is authorized to employ such clerical and technical staff assistants, not to exceed fifteen, as may be necessary to enable the Board to transact its business and, if the rate of compensation is not otherwise fixed by law, to fix their compensation. In order to avoid actual conflicts of interest, or the appearance of conflicts of interest, no employee, contractor, clerical or technical staff shall be a retired or former employee of the Illinois State Police. All employees shall be subject to the Personnel Code.

(Source: Laws 1949, p. 1357.)

(20 ILCS 2610/6.5 new)

Sec. 6.5. Badges. No badge, star, or shield shall be issued to Board members, employees, contractors, clerical or technical staff.

(20 ILCS 2610/8) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.8)

Sec. 8. Board jurisdiction.

(a) The Board shall exercise jurisdiction over the certification for appointment and promotion, and over the discipline, removal, demotion and suspension of Department of State Police officers. The Board and the Illinois State Police should also ensure Illinois State Police cadets and officers represent the utmost integrity and professionalism and represent the geographic, ethnic, and cultural diversity of this State. The Board shall also exercise jurisdiction to certify and terminate Illinois State Police Officers in compliance with certification standards consistent with Sections 9, 11.5, and 12.6 of this Act. Pursuant to recognized merit principles of public employment, the Board shall formulate, adopt, and put into effect rules, regulations and procedures for its operation and the transaction of its business. The Board shall establish a classification of ranks of persons subject to its jurisdiction and shall set standards and qualifications for each rank. Each Department of State Police officer appointed by the Director shall be classified as a State Police officer as follows: trooper, sergeant, master sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, or Special Agent.

(b) The Board shall publish all standards and qualifications for each rank, including Cadet, on its website. This shall include, but not be limited to, all physical fitness, medical, visual, and hearing standards. The Illinois State Police shall cooperate with the Board by providing any necessary information to complete this requirement.

(Source: P.A. 100-49, eff. 1-1-18.)

(20 ILCS 2610/9) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.9)

Sec. 9. Appointment; qualifications.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the appointment of Department of State Police officers shall be made from those applicants who have been certified by the Board as being qualified for appointment. All persons so appointed shall, at the time of their appointment, be not less than 21 years of age, or 20 years of age and have successfully completed an associate's degree or 60 credit hours at an accredited college or university. Any person appointed subsequent to successful completion of an associate's degree or 60 credit hours at an accredited college or university shall not have power of arrest, nor shall he or she be permitted to carry firearms, until he or she reaches 21 years of age. In addition, all persons so certified for appointment shall be of sound mind and body, be of good moral character, be citizens of the United States, have no criminal records, possess such prerequisites of training, education, and experience as the Board may from time to time prescribe so long as persons who have an associate's degree or 60 credit hours at an accredited college or university are not disqualified, and shall be required to pass successfully such mental and physical tests and examinations as may be prescribed by the Board. All persons who meet one of the following requirements are deemed to have met the collegiate educational requirements:

(i) have been honorably discharged and who have been awarded a Southwest Asia Service Medal, Kosovo Campaign Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, or Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal by the United States Armed Forces;

(ii) are active members of the Illinois National Guard or a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces and who have been awarded a Southwest Asia Service Medal, Kosovo Campaign Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, or Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal as a result of honorable service during deployment on active duty;

(iii) have been honorably discharged who served in a combat mission by proof of hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay during deployment on active duty; or

(iv) have at least 3 years of full active and continuous military duty and received an

honorable discharge before hiring.

Preference shall be given in such appointments to persons who have honorably served in the military or naval services of the United States. All appointees shall serve a probationary period of 12 months from the date of appointment and during that period may be discharged at the will of the Director. However, the Director may in his or her sole discretion extend the probationary period of an officer up to an additional 6 months when to do so is deemed in the best interest of the Department. Nothing in this subsection (a) limits the Board's ability to prescribe education prerequisites or requirements to certify Department of State Police officers for promotion as provided in Section 10 of this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Act, after July 1, 1977 and before July 1, 1980, the Director of State Police may appoint and promote not more than 20 persons having special qualifications as special agents as he or she deems necessary to carry out the Department's objectives. Any such appointment or promotion shall be ratified by the Board.

(c) During the 90 days following the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995, the Director of State Police may appoint up to 25 persons as State Police officers. These appointments shall be made in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (c) and any additional criteria that may be established by the Director, but are not subject to any other requirements of this Act. The Director may specify the initial rank for each person appointed under this subsection.

All appointments under this subsection (c) shall be made from personnel certified by the Board. A person certified by the Board and appointed by the Director under this subsection must have been employed by the Illinois Commerce Commission on November 30, 1994 in a job title subject to the Personnel Code and in a position for which the person was eligible to earn "eligible creditable service" as a "noncovered employee", as those terms are defined in Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code.

Persons appointed under this subsection (c) shall thereafter be subject to the same requirements and procedures as other State police officers. A person appointed under this subsection must serve a probationary period of 12 months from the date of appointment, during which he or she may be discharged at the will of the Director.

This subsection (c) does not affect or limit the Director's authority to appoint other State Police officers under subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) During the 180 days following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Director of the Illinois State Police may appoint current Illinois State Police Employees serving in law enforcement officer positions previously within Central Management Services as State Police Officers. These appointments shall be made in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (d) and any institutional criteria that may be established by the Director, but are not subject to any other requirements of this Act. All appointments under this subsection (d) shall be made from personnel certified by the Board. A person certified by the Board and appointed by the Director under this subsection must have been employed by the a state agency, board, or commission on January 1, 2021, in a job title subject to the Personnel Code and in a position for which the person was eligible to earn "eligible creditable service" as a "noncovered employee", as those terms are defined in Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code. Persons appointed under this subsection (d) shall thereafter be subject to the same requirements, and subject to the same contractual benefits and obligations, as other State police officers. This subsection (d) does not affect or limit the Director's authority to appoint other State Police officers under subsection (a) of this Section.

(e) The Merit Board shall review Illinois State Police Cadet applicants. The Illinois State Police may provide background check and investigation material to the Board for their review 10 pursuant to this section. The Board shall approve and ensure that no cadet applicant is certified unless the applicant is a person of good character and has not been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, a felony offense, any of the misdemeanors in Section or if committed in any other state would be an offense similar to 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-30, 12-2, 12- 3.2, 12-3.5, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, to Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Officer Misconduct Database, provided in Section 9.2 of the Illinois Police Training Act, shall be searched as part of this process. For purposes of this Section "convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

(f) The Board shall by rule establish an application fee waiver program for any person who meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) his or her available personal income is 200% or less of the current poverty level; or

(2) he or she is, in the discretion of the Board, unable to proceed in an action with payment of application fee and payment of that fee would result in substantial hardship to the person or the person's family.

(Source: P.A. 100-11, eff. 7-1-17; 101-374, eff. 1-1-20.)

(20 ILCS 2610/11.5 new)

Sec. 11.5. Merit Board annual report.

(a) The Illinois State Police Merit Board shall report annually to the Governor and General Assembly the following information:

(1) the number of state police officers terminated in the preceding calendar year;

(2) the number of cadet written tests administered and the pass and fail rate;

(3) cadet physical fitness testing and locations;

(4) the number of cadet applicants who administered a physical fitness test and the pass and fail rate;

(5) the number of cadet applicants who failed the background investigation and general categories for failure; and

(6) the number of cadet applicants certified for each cadet class.

(b) The Board shall also report the number of promotional tests and assessments administered and the number of persons who were certified for promotion. All reported categories and data shall contain a gender and ethnic breakdown for those individuals. The Illinois State Police shall cooperate with the Board by providing any necessary information to complete this annual report. The report shall also identify strategies for promoting diversity and inclusion in all testing, including promotional testing, and cadet recruitment, and barriers to advancement of these goals. The first report shall be filed no later than March 31, 2022.

(20 ILCS 2610/11.6 new)

Sec. 11.6. Illinois State Police annual disciplinary data report.

(a) The Illinois State Police shall report annually to the Governor and General Assembly the following statistical information, which may be part of its annual report, pursuant to Section 5-650 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois:

(1) the number of complaints received in the preceding calendar year against an Illinois State Police officer, including but not limited to the race, gender, and type of complaints received;

(2) the number of internal investigations initiated in the preceding calendar year since the date of the last report;

(3) the number of internal investigations concluded in the preceding calendar year;

(4) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date;

(5) the number of Merit Board referrals;

(6) the number of officers decertified in the preceding calendar year; and

(7) the number of investigations that led to a determination of: administratively closed, exonerated, not sustained, sustained, and unfounded.

(b) This report shall not contain any personal identifiable information or case specific information.

(c) This report shall be filed beginning March 1, 2023, or whenever the agency files its annual report.

(20 ILCS 2610/12.6 new)

Sec. 12.6. Automatic termination of Illinois State Police officers. The Board shall terminate a state police officer convicted of a felony offense under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony. The Board must also terminate Illinois State Police officers who were convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, any misdemeanor specified in this Section or if committed in any other state would be an offense similar to Section 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-14.1, 11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.5, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, to Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Illinois State Police Merit Board shall report terminations under this Section to the Officer Misconduct Database, provided in Section 9.2 of the Illinois Police Training Act. For purposes of this section "convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes

sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

(20 ILCS 2610/12.7 new)

Sec. 12.7. Discretionary termination of Illinois State Police officers.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 6.3:

"Duty to Intervene" means an obligation to intervene to prevent harm from occurring that arises when an officer is present and has reason to know:

(1) that excessive force is being used; or

(2) that any constitutional violation has been committed by a law enforcement official; and the officer has a realistic opportunity to intervene.

This duty applies equally to supervisory and nonsupervisory officers. If aid is required, the officer shall not, when reasonable to administer aid, knowingly and willingly refuse to render aid as defined by State or federal law. An officer does not violate this duty if the failure to render aid is due to circumstances such as lack of appropriate specialized training, lack of resources or equipment, or both, or if it is unsafe or impracticable to render aid.

"Excessive use of force" means using force in violation of State or federal law.

"False statement" means:

(1) any knowingly false statement provided on a form or report;

(2) that the writer does not believe to be true; and

(3) that the writer includes to mislead a public servant in performing that public servant's official functions.

"Perjury" has the meaning as defined under Sections 32-2 and 32-3 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

"Tampers with or fabricates evidence" means if a law enforcement officer:

(1) has reason to believe that an official proceeding is pending or may be instituted; and

(2) alters, destroys, conceals, or removes any record, document, data, video or thing to impair its validity or availability in the proceeding.

(b) Discretionary termination conduct. The Board may terminate an Illinois State Police officer upon a determination by the Board that the Illinois State Police officer has:

(1) committed an act that would constitute a felony or misdemeanor which could serve as basis for automatic decertification, whether or not the law enforcement officer was criminally prosecuted, and whether or not the law enforcement officer's employment was terminated;

(2) exercised excessive use of force;

(3) failed to comply with the officer's duty to intervene, including through acts or omission;

(4) tampered with a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera or directed another to tamper with or turn off a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera for the purpose of concealing, destroying or altering potential evidence;

(5) engaged in the following conduct relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime: committed perjury, made a false statement, or knowingly tampered with or fabricated evidence;

(6) engaged in any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public; such conduct or practice need not have resulted in actual injury to any person. As used in this paragraph, the term "unprofessional conduct" shall include any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of an officer.

(b) If an officer enters a plea of guilty, nolo contendere, stipulates to the facts or is found guilty of a violation of any law, or if there is any other Board or judicial determination that will support any punitive measure taken against the officer, such action by the officer or judicial entity may be considered for the purposes of this Section. Termination under this Section shall be by clear and convincing evidence. If the Board votes to terminate, the Board shall put its decision in writing, setting forth the specific reasons for its decision. Final decisions under this Section are reviewable under the Administrative Review Law.

(c) The Illinois State Police Merit Board shall report all terminations under this Section to the Officer Misconduct Database, provided in Section 9.2 of the Illinois Police Training Act.

(d) Nothing in this Act shall require an Illinois State Police officer to waive any applicable constitutional rights.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the Merit Board from administering discipline up to and including termination for violations of Illinois State Police policies and procedures pursuant to other sections of this Act.

(20 ILCS 2610/40.1 new)

Sec. 40.1. Mandated training compliance. The Director of the Illinois State Police and the Illinois State Police Academy shall ensure all Illinois State Police cadets and officers comply with all statutory, regulatory, and department mandated training.

(20 ILCS 2610/46 new)

Sec. 46. Officer Professional Conduct Database; reporting, transparency.

(a) The Illinois State Police Merit Board shall be responsible for reporting all required information contained in the Officer Misconduct Database, provided in Section 9.2 of the Illinois Police Training Act.

(b) Before the Illinois State Police Merit Board certifies any Illinois State Police Cadet the Board shall conduct a search of all Illinois State Police Cadet applicants in the Officer Professional Conduct Database.

(c) The database, documents, materials, or other information in the possession or control of the Board that are obtained by or disclosed to the Board pursuant to this subsection shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action. However, the Board is authorized to use such documents, materials, or other information in furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as part of the Board's official duties. Unless otherwise required by law, the Board shall not disclose the database or make such documents, materials, or other information public without the prior written consent of the governmental agency and the law enforcement officer. The Board nor any person who received documents, materials or other information shared pursuant to this subsection shall be required to testify in any private civil action concerning the database or any confidential documents, materials, or information subject to this subsection.

Nothing in this Section shall exempt a governmental agency from disclosing public records in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act.

Section 25-40. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 3, 6, 6.1, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.1, 8.2, 9, 10, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7, 10.11, 10.12, 10.13, 10.16, 10.18, 10.19, 10.20, and 10.22 and by adding Sections 3.1, 6.3, 6.6, 6.7, 8.3, 8.4, 9.2, and 13 as follows:

(50 ILCS 705/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 502)

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

"Board" means the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board.

"Full-time law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement officer who has completed the officer's probationary period and is employed on a full-time basis as a law enforcement officer by a local government agency, State government agency, or as a campus police officer by a participating State-controlled university, college, or public community college.

"Governmental agency" means any local governmental agency and any State governmental agency.

"Local governmental agency" means any local governmental unit or municipal corporation in this State. It does not include the State of Illinois or any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State, except that it does include a State-controlled university, college or public community college.

"State governmental agency" means any governmental unit of this State. This includes any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State. It does not include the Illinois State Police as defined in the State Police Act.

"Panel" means the Certification Review Panel.

"Police training school" means any school located within the State of Illinois whether privately or publicly owned which offers a course in police or county corrections training and has been approved by the Board.

"Probationary police officer" means a recruit law enforcement officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a police training school to be eligible for permanent full-time employment as a local law enforcement officer.

"Probationary part-time police officer" means a recruit part-time law enforcement officer required to successfully complete initial minimum part-time training requirements to be eligible for employment on a part-time basis as a local law enforcement officer.

"Permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officer" means a law enforcement officer who has completed the officer's ~~his or her~~ probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a local law enforcement officer by a participating local governmental unit or as a security officer or campus police officer ~~policeman~~ permanently employed by a participating State-controlled university, college, or public community college.

"Part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer" means a law enforcement officer who has completed the officer's ~~his or her~~ probationary period and is employed on a part-time basis as a law enforcement officer

by a participating unit of local government or as a campus police officer ~~policeman~~ by a participating State-controlled university, college, or public community college.

"Law enforcement officer" means (i) any police officer of a local governmental agency who is primarily responsible for prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal code, traffic, or highway laws of this State or any political subdivision of this State or (ii) any member of a police force appointed and maintained as provided in Section 2 of the Railroad Police Act.

"Recruit" means any full-time or part-time law enforcement officer or full-time county corrections officer who is enrolled in an approved training course.

"Probationary county corrections officer" means a recruit county corrections officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a police training school to be eligible for permanent employment on a full-time basis as a county corrections officer.

"Permanent county corrections officer" means a county corrections officer who has completed the officer's ~~his~~ probationary period and is permanently employed on a full-time basis as a county corrections officer by a participating local governmental unit.

"County corrections officer" means any sworn officer of the sheriff who is primarily responsible for the control and custody of offenders, detainees or inmates.

"Probationary court security officer" means a recruit court security officer required to successfully complete initial minimum basic training requirements at a designated training school to be eligible for employment as a court security officer.

"Permanent court security officer" means a court security officer who has completed the officer's ~~his or her~~ probationary period and is employed as a court security officer by a participating local governmental unit.

"Court security officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3-6012.1 of the Counties Code.
(Source: P.A. 94-846, eff. 1-1-07.)

(50 ILCS 705/3) (from Ch. 85, par. 503)

Sec. 3. Board - composition - appointments - tenure - vacancies.

(a) The Board shall be composed of 18 members selected as follows: The Attorney General of the State of Illinois, the Director of State Police, the Director of Corrections, the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, the Sheriff of Cook County, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, who shall serve as ex officio members, and the following to be appointed by the Governor: 2 mayors or village presidents of Illinois municipalities, 2 Illinois county sheriffs from counties other than Cook County, 2 managers of Illinois municipalities, 2 chiefs of municipal police departments in Illinois having no Superintendent of the Police Department on the Board, 2 citizens of Illinois who shall be members of an organized enforcement officers' association, one active member of a statewide association representing sheriffs, and one active member of a statewide association representing municipal police chiefs. The appointments of the Governor shall be made on the first Monday of August in 1965 with 3 of the appointments to be for a period of one year, 3 for 2 years, and 3 for 3 years. Their successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms to expire the first Monday of August each 3 years thereafter. All members shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and qualify. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired terms. Any ex officio member may appoint a designee to the Board who shall have the same powers and immunities otherwise conferred to the member of the Board, including the power to vote and be counted toward quorum, so long as the member is not in attendance.

(b) When a Board member may have an actual, perceived, or potential conflict of interest or appearance of bias that could prevent the Board member from making a fair and impartial decision regarding decertification:

(1) The Board member shall recuse himself or herself.

(2) If the Board member fails to recuse himself or herself, then the Board may, by a simple majority of the remaining members, vote to recuse the Board member. Board members who are found to have voted on a matter in which they should have recused themselves may be removed from the Board by the Governor.

A conflict of interest or appearance of bias may include, but is not limited to, matters where one of the following is a party to a decision on a decertification or formal complaint: someone with whom the member has an employment relationship; any of the following relatives: spouse, parents, children, adopted children, legal wards, stepchildren, step parents, step siblings, half siblings, siblings, parents-in-law, siblings-in-law, children-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews; a friend; or a member of a professional organization, association, or a union in which the member now actively serves.

(c) A vacancy in members does not prevent a quorum of the remaining sitting members from exercising all rights and performing all duties of the Board.

(d) An individual serving on the Board shall not also serve on the Panel.

(Source: P.A. 99-651, eff. 7-28-16; 100-995, eff. 8-20-18.)

(50 ILCS 705/3.1 new)

Sec. 3.1. Illinois Law Enforcement Certification Review Panel.

(a) There is hereby created the Illinois Law Enforcement Certification Review Panel. The Panel shall be composed of the following members, to be appointed in accordance with this Section no later than 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. An individual serving on the Panel shall not also serve on the Board.

(1) The Governor shall appoint 3 members as prescribed in this paragraph (1): one person who shall be an active member from a statewide association representing State's Attorneys; and 2 persons who shall be Illinois residents who are from communities with disproportionately high instances of interaction with law enforcement, as indicated by a high need, underserved community with high rates of gun violence, unemployment, child poverty, and commitments to Illinois Department of Corrections, but who are not themselves law enforcement officers. The initial appointments of the Governor shall be for a period of 3 years. Their successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms to expire the first Monday of June each 3 years thereafter. All members shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and qualify. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired terms. Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is vacant.

(2) The Attorney General shall appoint 8 members as prescribed in this paragraph (2): two persons who shall be active members of statewide organization representing more than 20,000 active and retired law enforcement officers; one person who shall be an active member of a statewide association representing a minimum of 75 sheriffs; one person who shall be an active member of a statewide association representing at least 200 municipal police chiefs; two persons who shall be active members of a minority law enforcement association; one person who shall be a representative of the victims' advocacy community but shall not be a member of law enforcement; and one person who shall be a resident of Illinois and shall not be an employee of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General. The members shall serve for a 3-year term and until their respective successors are appointed and qualify. The members' successors shall be appointed in like manner for terms to expire the first Monday of June each 3 years thereafter. Any vacancy of these positions shall be filled by the Attorney General for the unexpired term. The term shall run regardless of whether the position is vacant.

(b) The Panel shall annually elect by a simple majority vote one of its members as chairperson and one of its members as vice-chairperson. The vice-chairperson shall serve in the place of the chairperson at any meeting of the Panel in which the chairperson is not present. If both the chairperson and the vice-chairperson are absent at any meeting, the members present shall elect by a simple majority vote another member to serve as a temporary chairperson for the limited purpose of that meeting. No member shall be elected more than twice in succession to the same office. Each member shall serve until that member's successor has been elected and qualified.

(c) The Board shall provide administrative assistance to the Panel.

(d) The members of the Panel shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement for their actual and necessary expenses in attending meetings and in the performance of their duties hereunder.

(e) Members of the Panel will receive initial and annual training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, and will cover, at minimum the following topics:

(1) constitutional and other relevant law on police-community encounters, including the law on the use of force and stops, searches, and arrests;

(2) police tactics;

(3) investigations of police conduct;

(4) impartial policing;

(5) policing individuals in crisis;

(6) Illinois police policies, procedures, and disciplinary rules;

(7) procedural justice; and

(8) community outreach.

(f) The State shall indemnify and hold harmless members of the Panel for all of their acts, omissions, decisions, or other conduct arising out of the scope of their service on the Panel, except those involving willful or wanton misconduct. The method of providing indemnification shall be as provided in the State Employee Indemnification Act.

(g) When a Panel member may have an actual, perceived, or potential conflict of interest or appearance of bias that could prevent the Panel member from making a fair and impartial decision on a complaint or formal complaint:

(1) The Panel member shall recuse himself or herself.

(2) If the Panel member fails to recuse himself or herself, then the remaining members of the Panel may, by a simple majority, vote to recuse the Panel member. Any Panel member who is found to have voted on a matter in which they should have recused themselves may be removed from the Panel by the State official who initially appointed the Panel member. A conflict of interest or appearance of bias may include, but is not limited to, matters where one of the following is a party to a certification decision for formal complaint: someone with whom the member has an employment relationship; any of the following relatives: spouse, parents, children, adopted children, legal wards, stepchildren, stepparents, step siblings, half siblings, siblings, parents-in-law, siblings-in-law, children-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews; a friend; or a member of a professional organization, association, or a union in which the member now actively serves.

(h) A vacancy in membership does not impair the ability of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the Panel.

(50 ILCS 705/6) (from Ch. 85, par. 506)

Sec. 6. Powers and duties of the Board; selection and certification of schools. The Board shall select and certify schools within the State of Illinois for the purpose of providing basic training for probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, probationary county corrections officers, and court security officers and of providing advanced or in-service training for permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers or permanent county corrections officers, which schools may be either publicly or privately owned and operated. In addition, the Board has the following power and duties:

a. To require local governmental units, to furnish such reports and information as the Board deems necessary to fully implement this Act.

b. To establish appropriate mandatory minimum standards relating to the training of probationary local law enforcement officers or probationary county corrections officers, and in-service training of permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers.

c. To provide appropriate certification to those probationary officers who successfully complete the prescribed minimum standard basic training course.

d. To review and approve annual training curriculum for county sheriffs.

e. To review and approve applicants to ensure that no applicant is admitted to a certified academy unless the applicant is a person of good character and has not been convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to a felony offense, any of the misdemeanors in Sections 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-14.1, ~~11-17, 11-19,~~ 11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.5, ~~12-15,~~ 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any Section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, ~~31-1, 31-6, 31-7, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2)(C) of Section 11-14.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012,~~ or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act, or a crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony or a crime of moral turpitude , or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Board may appoint investigators who shall enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

f. For purposes of this paragraph (e), a person is considered to have been "convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, plea of nolo contendere to" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

g. To review and ensure all law enforcement officers remain in compliance with this Act, and any administrative rules adopted under this Act.

h. To suspend any certificate for a definite period, limit or restrict any certificate, or revoke any certificate.

i. The Board and the Panel shall have power to secure by its subpoena and bring before it any person or entity in this State and to take testimony either orally or by deposition or both with the same fees and mileage and in the same manner as prescribed by law in judicial proceedings in civil cases in circuit courts of this State. The Board and the Panel shall also have the power to subpoena the production of documents, papers, files, books, documents, and records, whether in physical or electronic form, in support of the charges and for defense, and in connection with a hearing or investigation.

j. The Executive Director, the administrative law judge designated by the Executive Director, and each member of the Board and the Panel shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses at any hearing that the Board is authorized to conduct under this Act and any other oaths required or authorized to be administered by the Board under this Act.

k. In case of the neglect or refusal of any person to obey a subpoena issued by the Board and the Panel, any circuit court, upon application of the Board and the Panel, through the Illinois Attorney General, may order such person to appear before the Board and the Panel give testimony or produce evidence, and any failure to obey such order is punishable by the court as a contempt thereof. This order may be served by personal delivery, by email, or by mail to the address of record or email address of record.

l. The Board shall have the power to administer state certification examinations. Any and all records related to these examinations, including but not limited to test questions, test formats, digital files, answer responses, answer keys, and scoring information shall be exempt from disclosure.

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/6.1)

Sec. 6.1. Automatic Decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers.

(a) The Board must review law enforcement ~~police~~ officer conduct and records to ensure that no law enforcement ~~police~~ officer is certified or provided a valid waiver if that law enforcement ~~police~~ officer has been convicted of, found guilty of, ~~or~~ entered a plea of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony offense under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony. The Board must also ensure that no law enforcement ~~police~~ officer is certified or provided a valid waiver if that law enforcement ~~police~~ officer has been convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly ~~1999~~ of any misdemeanor specified in this Section or if committed in any other state would be an offense similar to Section 11-1.50, 11-6, 11-6.5, 11-6.6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-14.1, ~~11-17, 11-19,~~ 11-30, 12-2, 12-3.2, 12-3.5, ~~12-15,~~ 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 26.5-1, 26.5-2, 26.5-3, 28-3, 29-1, any misdemeanor in violation of any section of Part E of Title III of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~31-1, 31-6, 31-7, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, to subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2)(C) of Section 11-14.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012,~~ or subsection (a) of Section 17-32 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or to Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act , or any felony or misdemeanor in violation of federal law or the law of any state that is the equivalent of any of the offenses specified therein. The Board must appoint investigators to enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

(a-1) For purposes of this Section, a person is "convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, plea of nolo contendere to, found guilty of" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon. This includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, or any similar disposition provided for by law.

(b) It is the responsibility of the sheriff or the chief executive officer of every governmental ~~local law enforcement~~ agency or department within this State to report to the Board any arrest, conviction, finding of guilt, ~~or~~ plea of guilty , or plea of nolo contendere to, of any officer for an offense identified in this Section, regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon, this includes sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation.

(c) It is the duty and responsibility of every full-time and part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer in this State to report to the Board within 14 ~~30~~ days, and the officer's sheriff or chief executive officer, of the officer's ~~his or her~~ arrest, conviction, found guilty of, or plea of guilty for an offense identified in this Section. Any full-time or part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer who knowingly makes, submits, causes to be submitted, or files a false or untruthful report to the Board must have the officer's ~~his or her~~ certificate or waiver immediately decertified or revoked.

(d) Any person, or a local or State agency, or the Board is immune from liability for submitting, disclosing, or releasing information of arrests, convictions, or pleas of guilty in this Section as long as the information is submitted, disclosed, or released in good faith and without malice. The Board has qualified immunity for the release of the information.

(e) Any full-time or part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer with a certificate or waiver issued by the Board who is convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to any offense described in this Section immediately becomes decertified or no longer has a valid waiver. The decertification and invalidity of waivers occurs as a matter of law. Failure of a convicted person to report to the Board the officer's ~~his or her~~ conviction as described in this Section or any continued law enforcement practice after receiving a conviction is a Class 4 felony.

For purposes of this Section, a person is considered to have been "convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty to, plea of nolo contendere to" regardless of whether the adjudication of guilt or sentence is withheld or not entered thereon, including sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, first offender probation, or any similar disposition as provided for by law.

(f) The Board's investigators shall be law enforcement officers as defined in Section 2 of this Act ~~are peace officers and have all the powers possessed by policemen in cities and by sheriff's, and these~~

~~investigators may exercise those powers anywhere in the State. An investigator shall not have peace officer status or exercise police powers unless he or she successfully completes the basic police training course mandated and approved by the Board or the Board waives the training requirement by reason of the investigator's prior law enforcement experience, training, or both~~. The Board shall not waive the training requirement unless the investigator has had a minimum of 5 years experience as a sworn officer of a local, State, or federal law enforcement agency. An investigator shall not have been terminated for good cause, decertified, had his or her law enforcement license or certificate revoked in this or any other jurisdiction, or been convicted of any of the conduct listed in subsection (a). Any complaint filed against the Board's investigators shall be investigated by the Illinois State Police.

(g) The Board must request and receive information and assistance from any federal, state, or local governmental agency as part of the authorized criminal background investigation. The Department of State Police must process, retain, and additionally provide and disseminate information to the Board concerning criminal charges, arrests, convictions, and their disposition, that have been filed ~~before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly~~ against a basic academy applicant, law enforcement applicant, or law enforcement officer whose fingerprint identification cards are on file or maintained by the Department of State Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation must provide the Board any criminal history record information contained in its files pertaining to law enforcement officers or any applicant to a Board certified basic law enforcement academy as described in this Act based on fingerprint identification. The Board must make payment of fees to the Department of State Police for each fingerprint card submission in conformance with the requirements of paragraph 22 of Section 55a of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(h) (Blank). ~~A police officer who has been certified or granted a valid waiver shall also be decertified or have his or her waiver revoked upon a determination by the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel that he or she, while under oath, has knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder. If an appeal is filed, the determination shall be stayed.~~

~~(1) In the case of an acquittal on a charge of murder, a verified complaint may be filed:~~

~~(A) by the defendant; or~~

~~(B) by a police officer with personal knowledge of perjured testimony.~~

~~The complaint must allege that a police officer, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder. The verified complaint must be filed with the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board within 2 years of the judgment of acquittal.~~

~~(2) Within 30 days, the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall review the verified complaint and determine whether the verified complaint is frivolous and without merit, or whether further investigation is warranted. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall notify the officer and the Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel of the filing of the complaint and any action taken thereon. If the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board determines that the verified complaint is frivolous and without merit, it shall be dismissed. The Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board has sole discretion to make this determination and this decision is not subject to appeal.~~

(i) (Blank). ~~If the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board determines that the verified complaint warrants further investigation, he or she shall refer the matter to a task force of investigators created for this purpose. This task force shall consist of 8 sworn police officers: 2 from the Illinois State Police, 2 from the City of Chicago Police Department, 2 from county police departments, and 2 from municipal police departments. These investigators shall have a minimum of 5 years of experience in conducting criminal investigations. The investigators shall be appointed by the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Any officer or officers acting in this capacity pursuant to this statutory provision will have statewide police authority while acting in this investigative capacity. Their salaries and expenses for the time spent conducting investigations under this paragraph shall be reimbursed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board.~~

(j) (Blank). ~~Once the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board has determined that an investigation is warranted, the verified complaint shall be assigned to an investigator or investigators. The investigator or investigators shall conduct an investigation of the verified complaint and shall write a report of his or her findings. This report shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel.~~

~~Within 30 days, the Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall review the investigative report and determine whether sufficient evidence exists to conduct an evidentiary hearing on the verified complaint. If the Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel determines upon his or her review of the investigatory report that a hearing should not be conducted, the~~

~~complaint shall be dismissed. This decision is in the Executive Director's sole discretion, and this dismissal may not be appealed.~~

~~If the Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel determines that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a hearing, a hearing shall be ordered on the verified complaint, to be conducted by an administrative law judge employed by the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel. The Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall inform the Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board and the person who filed the complaint of either the dismissal of the complaint or the issuance of the complaint for hearing. The Executive Director shall assign the complaint to the administrative law judge within 30 days of the decision granting a hearing.~~

(k) (Blank). ~~In the case of a finding of guilt on the offense of murder, if a new trial is granted on direct appeal, or a state post-conviction evidentiary hearing is ordered, based on a claim that a police officer, under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder, the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall hold a hearing to determine whether the officer should be decertified if an interested party requests such a hearing within 2 years of the court's decision. The complaint shall be assigned to an administrative law judge within 30 days so that a hearing can be scheduled.~~

~~At the hearing, the accused officer shall be afforded the opportunity to:~~

~~(1) Be represented by counsel of his or her own choosing;~~

~~(2) Be heard in his or her own defense;~~

~~(3) Produce evidence in his or her defense;~~

~~(4) Request that the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel compel the attendance of witnesses and production of related documents including but not limited to court documents and records.~~

~~Once a case has been set for hearing, the verified complaint shall be referred to the Department of Professional Regulation. That office shall prosecute the verified complaint at the hearing before the administrative law judge. The Department of Professional Regulation shall have the opportunity to produce evidence to support the verified complaint and to request the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of related documents, including, but not limited to, court documents and records. The Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of and testimony of witnesses and the production of related documents including, but not limited to, court documents and records and shall have the power to administer oaths.~~

~~The administrative law judge shall have the responsibility of receiving into evidence relevant testimony and documents, including court records, to support or disprove the allegations made by the person filing the verified complaint and, at the close of the case, hear arguments. If the administrative law judge finds that there is not clear and convincing evidence to support the verified complaint that the police officer has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder, the administrative law judge shall make a written recommendation of dismissal to the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel. If the administrative law judge finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the police officer has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact that goes to an element of the offense of murder, the administrative law judge shall make a written recommendation so concluding to the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel. The hearings shall be transcribed. The Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall be informed of the administrative law judge's recommended findings and decision and the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel's subsequent review of the recommendation.~~

(l) (Blank). ~~An officer named in any complaint filed pursuant to this Act shall be indemnified for his or her reasonable attorney's fees and costs by his or her employer. These fees shall be paid in a regular and timely manner. The State, upon application by the public employer, shall reimburse the public employer for the accused officer's reasonable attorney's fees and costs. At no time and under no circumstances will the accused officer be required to pay his or her own reasonable attorney's fees or costs.~~

(m) (Blank). ~~The accused officer shall not be placed on unpaid status because of the filing or processing of the verified complaint until there is a final non-appealable order sustaining his or her guilt and his or her certification is revoked. Nothing in this Act, however, restricts the public employer from pursuing discipline against the officer in the normal course and under procedures then in place.~~

(n) (Blank). ~~The Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall review the administrative law judge's recommended decision and order and determine by a majority vote whether or not there was clear and convincing evidence that the accused officer, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to the offense of murder. Within 30 days of service of the administrative law judge's recommended decision and order, the parties may file exceptions to the recommended decision and order and briefs in support of their exceptions with the Illinois Labor Relations~~

~~Board State Panel. The parties may file responses to the exceptions and briefs in support of the responses no later than 15 days after the service of the exceptions. If exceptions are filed by any of the parties, the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall review the matter and make a finding to uphold, vacate, or modify the recommended decision and order. If the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel concludes that there is clear and convincing evidence that the accused officer, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense murder, the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel shall inform the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board and the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall revoke the accused officer's certification. If the accused officer appeals that determination to the Appellate Court, as provided by this Act, he or she may petition the Appellate Court to stay the revocation of his or her certification pending the court's review of the matter.~~

(o) (Blank). ~~None of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel's findings or determinations shall set any precedent in any of its decisions decided pursuant to the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act by the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel or the courts.~~

(p) (Blank). ~~A party aggrieved by the final order of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel may apply for and obtain judicial review of an order of the Illinois Labor Relations Board State Panel, in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, except that such judicial review shall be afforded directly in the Appellate Court for the district in which the accused officer resides. Any direct appeal to the Appellate Court shall be filed within 35 days from the date that a copy of the decision sought to be reviewed was served upon the party affected by the decision.~~

(q) (Blank). ~~Interested parties. Only interested parties to the criminal prosecution in which the police officer allegedly, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder may file a verified complaint pursuant to this Section. For purposes of this Section, "interested parties" shall be limited to the defendant and any police officer who has personal knowledge that the police officer who is the subject of the complaint has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact going to an element of the offense of murder.~~

(r) (Blank). ~~Semi-annual reports. The Executive Director of the Illinois Labor Relations Board shall submit semi-annual reports to the Governor, President, and Minority Leader of the Senate, and to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives beginning on June 30, 2004, indicating:~~

~~(1) the number of verified complaints received since the date of the last report;~~

~~(2) the number of investigations initiated since the date of the last report;~~

~~(3) the number of investigations concluded since the date of the last report;~~

~~(4) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date;~~

~~(5) the number of hearings held since the date of the last report; and~~

~~(6) the number of officers decertified since the date of the last report.~~

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/6.3 new)

Sec. 6.3. Discretionary decertification of full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 6.3:

"Duty to Intervene" means an obligation to intervene to prevent harm from occurring that arises when: an officer is present, and has reason to know (1) that excessive force is being used or that any constitutional violation has been committed by a law enforcement official; and (2) the officer has a realistic opportunity to intervene. This duty applies equally to supervisory and nonsupervisory officers. If aid is required, the officer shall not, when reasonable to administer aid, knowingly and willingly refuse to render aid as defined by State or federal law. An officer does not violate this duty if the failure to render aid is due to circumstances such as lack of appropriate specialized training, lack of resources or equipment, or if it is unsafe or impracticable to render aid.

"Excessive use of force" means using force in violation of State or federal law.

"False statement" means (1) any knowingly false statement provided on a form or report, (2) that the writer does not believe to be true, and (3) that the writer includes to mislead a public servant in performing the public servant's official functions.

"Perjury" means that as defined under Sections 32-2 and 32-3 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

"Tampers with or fabricates evidence" means if a law enforcement officer (1) has reason to believe that an official proceeding is pending or may be instituted, and (2) alters, destroys, conceals, or removes any record, document, data, video or thing to impair its validity or availability in the proceeding.

(b) Decertification conduct. The Board has the authority to decertify a full-time or a part-time law enforcement officer upon a determination by the Board that the law enforcement officer has:

(1) committed an act that would constitute a felony or misdemeanor which could serve as basis for automatic decertification, whether or not the law enforcement officer was criminally prosecuted, and whether or not the law enforcement officer's employment was terminated;

(2) exercised excessive use of force;

(3) failed to comply with the officer's duty to intervene, including through acts or omissions;

(4) tampered with a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera or directed another to tamper with or turn off a dash camera or body-worn camera or data recorded by a dash camera or body-worn camera for the purpose of concealing, destroying or altering potential evidence;

(5) engaged in the following conduct relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime: committed perjury, made a false statement, or knowingly tampered with or fabricated evidence; and

(6) engaged in any unprofessional, unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public; such conduct or practice need not have resulted in actual injury to any person. As used in this paragraph, the term "unprofessional conduct" shall include any departure from, or failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practice of an officer.

(c) Notice of Alleged Violation.

(1) The following individuals and agencies shall notify the Board within 7 days of becoming aware of any violation described in subsection (b):

(A) A governmental agency as defined in Section 2 or any law enforcement officer of this State. For this subsection (c), governmental agency includes, but is not limited to, a civilian review board, an inspector general, and legal counsel for a government agency.

(B) The Executive Director of the Board;

(C) A State's Attorney's Office of this State.

"Becoming aware" does not include confidential communications between agency lawyers and agencies regarding legal advice. For purposes of this subsection, "governmental agency" does not include the Illinois Attorney General when providing legal representation to a law enforcement officer under the State Employee Indemnification Act.

(2) Any person may also notify the Board of any conduct the person believes a law enforcement officer has committed as described in subsection (b). Such notifications may be made confidentially. Notwithstanding any other provision in state law or any collective bargaining agreement, the Board shall accept notice and investigate any allegations from individuals who remain confidential.

(3) Upon written request, the Board shall disclose to the individual or entity who filed a notice of violation the status of the Board's review.

(d) Form. The notice of violation reported under subsection (c) shall be on a form prescribed by the Board in its rules. The form shall be publicly available by paper and electronic means. The form shall include fields for the following information, at a minimum:

(1) the full name, address, and telephone number of the person submitting the notice;

(2) if submitted under subsection (c)(1), the agency name and title of the person submitting the notice;

(3) the full name, badge number, governmental agency, and physical description of the officer, if known;

(4) the full name or names, address or addresses, telephone number or numbers, and physical description or descriptions of any witnesses, if known;

(5) a concise statement of facts that describe the alleged violation and any copies of supporting evidence including but not limited to any photographic, video, or audio recordings of the incident;

(6) whether the person submitting the notice has notified any other agency; and

(7) an option for an individual, who submits directly to the Board, to consent to have the individual's identity disclosed.

(a) The identity of any individual providing information or reporting any possible or alleged violation to the Board shall be kept confidential and may not be disclosed without the consent of that individual, unless the individual consents to disclosure of the individual's name or disclosure of the individual's identity is otherwise required by law. The confidentiality granted by this subsection does not preclude the disclosure of the identity of a person in any capacity other than as the source of an allegation.

Nothing in this subsection (d) shall preclude the Board from receiving, investigating, or acting upon allegations made confidentially or in a format different from the form provided for in this subsection.

(e) Preliminary review.

(1) The Board shall complete a preliminary review of the allegations to determine whether there is sufficient information to warrant a further investigation of any violations of the Act. Upon initiating a preliminary review of the allegations, the Board shall notify the head of the governmental agency that employs the law enforcement officer who is the subject of the allegations. At the request of the Board, the

governmental agency must submit any copies of investigative findings, evidence, or documentation to the Board in accordance with rules adopted by the Board to facilitate the Board's preliminary review. The Board may correspond with the governmental agency, official records clerks or any investigative agencies in conducting its preliminary review.

(2) During the preliminary review, the Board will take all reasonable steps to discover any and all objective verifiable evidence relevant to the alleged violation through the identification, retention, review, and analysis of all currently available evidence, including, but not limited to: all time-sensitive evidence, audio and video evidence, physical evidence, arrest reports, photographic evidence, GPS records, computer data, lab reports, medical documents, and witness interviews. All reasonable steps will be taken to preserve relevant evidence identified during the preliminary investigation.

(3) If after a preliminary review of the alleged violation or violations, the Board believes there is sufficient information to warrant further investigation of any violations of this Act, the alleged violation or violations shall be assigned for investigation in accordance with subsection (f).

(4) If after a review of the allegations, the Board believes there is insufficient information supporting the allegations to warrant further investigation, it may close a notice. Notification of the Board's decision to close a notice shall be sent to all relevant individuals, agencies, and any entities that received notice of the violation under subsection (c) within 30 days of the notice being closed, except in cases where the notice is submitted anonymously if the complainant is unknown.

(5) Except when the Board has received notice under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c), no later than 30 days after receiving notice, the Board shall report any notice of violation it receives to the relevant governmental agency, unless reporting the notice would jeopardize any subsequent investigation. The Board shall also record any notice of violation it receives to the Officer Professional Conduct Database in accordance with Section 9.2. The Board shall report to the appropriate State's Attorney any alleged violations that contain allegations, claims, or factual assertions that, if true, would constitute a violation of Illinois law. The Board shall inform the law enforcement officer via certified mail that it has received a notice of violation against the law enforcement officer.

If the Board determines that due to the circumstances and the nature of the allegation that it would not be prudent to notify the law enforcement officer and the officer's governmental agency unless and until the filing of a Formal Complaint, the Board shall document in the file the reason or reasons a notification was not made.

(6) If a criminal proceeding has been initiated against the law enforcement officer, the Board is responsible for maintaining a current status report including court dates, hearings, pleas, adjudication status and sentencing. A State's Attorney's Office is responsible for notifying the Board of any criminal charges filed against a law enforcement officer.

(f) Investigations; requirements. Investigations are to be assigned after a preliminary review, unless the investigations were closed under paragraph (4) of subsection (e), as follows in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (f).

(1) A governmental agency that submits a notice of violation to the Board under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c) shall be responsible for conducting an investigation of the underlying allegations except when: (i) the governmental agency refers the notice to another governmental agency or the Board for investigation and such other agency or the Board agrees to conduct the investigation; (ii) an external, independent, or civilian oversight agency conducts the investigation in accordance with local ordinance or other applicable law; or (iii) the Board has determined that it will conduct the investigation based upon the facts and circumstances of the alleged violation, including but not limited to, investigations regarding the Chief or Sheriff of a governmental agency, familial conflict of interests, complaints involving a substantial portion of a governmental agency, or complaints involving a policy of a governmental agency. Any agency or entity conducting an investigation under this paragraph (1) shall, within 7 days of completing an investigation, deliver an Investigative Summary Report and copies of any administrative evidence to the Board. If the Board finds an investigation conducted under this paragraph (1) is incomplete, unsatisfactory, or deficient in any way, the Board may direct the investigating entity or agency to take any additional investigative steps deemed necessary to thoroughly and satisfactorily complete the investigation, or the Board may take any steps necessary to complete the investigation. The investigating entity or agency or, when necessary, the Board will then amend and re-submit the Investigative Summary Report to the Board for approval.

(2) The Board shall investigate and complete an Investigative Summary Report when a State's Attorney's Office submits a notice of violation to the Board under (c)(1)(C).

(3) When a person submits a notice to the Board under paragraph (2) of subsection (c), The Board shall assign the investigation to the governmental agency that employs the law enforcement officer, except when: (i) the governmental agency requests to refer the notice to another governmental agency or the

Board for investigation and such other agency or the Board agrees to conduct the investigation; (ii) an external, independent, or civilian oversight agency conducts the investigation in accordance with local ordinance or other applicable law; or (iii) the Board has determined that it will conduct the investigation based upon the facts and circumstances of the alleged violation, including but not limited to, investigations regarding the Chief or Sheriff of a governmental agency, familial conflict of interests, complaints involving a substantial portion of a governmental agency, or complaints involving a policy of a governmental agency. The investigating entity or agency shall, within 7 days of completing an investigation, deliver an Investigative Summary Report and copies of any evidence to the Board. If the Board finds an investigation conducted under this subsection (f)(3) is incomplete, unsatisfactory, or deficient in any way, the Board may direct the investigating entity to take any additional investigative steps deemed necessary to thoroughly and satisfactorily complete the investigation, or the Board may take any steps necessary to complete the investigation. The investigating entity or agency or, when necessary, the Board will then amend and re-submit The Investigative Summary Report to the Board for approval. The investigating entity shall cooperate with and assist the Board, as necessary, in any subsequent investigation.

(4) Concurrent Investigations. The Board may, at any point, initiate a concurrent investigation under this section. The original investigating entity shall timely communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with the Board to the fullest extent. The Board shall promulgate rules that shall address, at a minimum, the sharing of information and investigative means such as subpoenas and interviewing witnesses.

(5) Investigative Summary Report. An Investigative Summary Report shall contain, at a minimum, the allegations and elements within each allegation followed by the testimonial, documentary, or physical evidence that is relevant to each such allegation or element listed and discussed in association with it. All persons who have been interviewed and listed in the Investigative Summary Report will be identified as a complainant, witness, person with specialized knowledge, or law enforcement employee.

(6) Each governmental agency shall adopt a written policy regarding the investigation of conduct under subsection (a) that involves a law enforcement officer employed by that governmental agency. The written policy adopted must include the following, at a minimum:

(a) Each law enforcement officer shall immediately report any conduct under subsection (b) to the appropriate supervising officer.

(b) The written policy under this Section shall be available for inspection and copying under the Freedom of Information Act, and not subject to any exemption of that Act.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a governmental agency from conducting an investigation for the purpose of internal discipline. However, any such investigation shall be conducted in a manner that avoids interference with, and preserves the integrity of, any separate investigation being conducted.

(g) Formal complaints. Upon receipt of an Investigative Summary Report, the Board shall review the Report and any relevant evidence obtained and determine whether there is reasonable basis to believe that the law enforcement officer committed any conduct that would be deemed a violation of this Act. If after reviewing the Report and any other relevant evidence obtained, the Board determines that a reasonable basis does exist, the Board shall file a formal complaint with the Certification Review Panel.

(h) Formal Complaint Hearing.

(1) Upon issuance of a formal complaint, the Panel shall set the matter for an initial hearing in front of an administrative law judge. At least 30 days before the date set for an initial hearing, the Panel must, in writing, notify the law enforcement officer subject to the complaint of the following:

(i) the allegations against the law enforcement officer, the time and place for the hearing, and whether the law enforcement officer's certification has been temporarily suspended under Section 8.3;

(ii) the right to file a written answer to the complaint with the Panel within 30 days after service of the notice;

(iii) if the law enforcement officer fails to comply with the notice of the default order in paragraph (2), the Panel shall enter a default order against the law enforcement officer along with a finding that the allegations in the complaint are deemed admitted, and that the law enforcement officer's certification may be revoked as a result; and

(iv) the law enforcement officer may request an informal conference to surrender the officer's certification.

(2) The Board shall send the law enforcement officer notice of the default order. The notice shall state that the officer has 30 days to notify the Board in writing of their desire to have the order vacated and to appear before the Board. If the law enforcement officer does not notify the Board within 30 days, the Board may set the matter for hearing. If the matter is set for hearing, the Board shall send the law enforcement officer the notice of the date, time and location of the hearing. If the law enforcement officer or counsel for the officer does appear, at the Board's discretion, the hearing may proceed or may be

continued to a date and time agreed upon by all parties. If on the date of the hearing, neither the law enforcement officer nor counsel for the officer appears, the Board may proceed with the hearing for default in their absence.

(3) If the law enforcement officer fails to comply with paragraph (2), all of the allegations contained in the complaint shall be deemed admitted and the law enforcement officer shall be decertified if, by a majority vote of the panel, the conduct charged in the complaint is found to constitute sufficient grounds for decertification under this Act. Notice of the decertification decision may be served by personal delivery, by mail, or, at the discretion of the Board, by electronic means as adopted by rule to the address or email address specified by the law enforcement officer in the officer's last communication with the Board. Notice shall also be provided to the law enforcement officer's governmental agency.

(4) The Board, at the request of the law enforcement officer subject to the Formal Complaint, may suspend a hearing on a Formal Complaint for no more than one year if a concurrent criminal matter is pending. If the law enforcement officer requests to have the hearing suspended, the law enforcement officer's certification shall be deemed inactive until the law enforcement officer's Formal Complaint hearing concludes.

(5) Surrender of certification or waiver. Upon the Board's issuance of a complaint, and prior to hearing on the matter, a law enforcement officer may choose to surrender the officer's certification or waiver by notifying the Board in writing of the officer's decision to do so. Upon receipt of such notification from the law enforcement officer, the Board shall immediately decertify the officer, or revoke any waiver previously granted. In the case of a surrender of certification or waiver, the Board's proceeding shall terminate.

(6) Appointment of administrative law judges. The Board shall retain any attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois to serve as an administrative law judge in any action initiated against a law enforcement officer under this Act. The administrative law judge shall be retained to a term of no greater than 4 years. If more than one judge is retained, the terms shall be staggered. The administrative law judge has full authority to conduct the hearings.

Administrative law judges will receive initial and annual training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, and will cover, at minimum the following topics:

(i) constitutional and other relevant law on police- community encounters, including the law on the use of force and stops, searches, and arrests;

(ii) police tactics;

(iii) investigations of police conduct;

(iv) impartial policing;

(v) policing individuals in crisis;

(vi) Illinois police policies, procedures, and disciplinary rules;

(vii) procedural justice; and

(viii) community outreach.

(7) Hearing. At the hearing, the administrative law judge will hear the allegations alleged in the complaint. The law enforcement officer, the counsel of the officer's choosing, and the Board, or the officer's counsel, shall be afforded the opportunity to present any pertinent statements, testimony, evidence, and arguments. The law enforcement officer shall be afforded the opportunity to request that the Board compel the attendance of witnesses and production of related documents. After the conclusion of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall report his or her findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition to the Panel.

(8) Certification Review Meeting. Upon receipt of the administrative law judge's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition, the Panel shall call for a certification review meeting.

In such a meeting, the Panel may adjourn into a closed conference for the purposes of deliberating on the evidence presented during the hearing. In closed conference, the Panel shall consider the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition and may deliberate on all evidence and testimony received and may consider the weight and credibility to be given to the evidence received. No new or additional evidence may be presented to the Panel. After concluding its deliberations, the Panel shall convene in open session for its consideration of the matter. If a simple majority of the Panel finds that no allegations in the complaint supporting one or more charges of misconduct are proven by clear and convincing evidence, then the Panel shall recommend to the Board that the complaint be dismissed. If a simple majority of the Panel finds that the allegations in the complaint supporting one or more charges of misconduct are proven by clear and convincing evidence, then the Panel shall recommend to the Board to decertify the officer. In doing so, the Panel may adopt, in whole or in part, the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition.

(9) Final action by the Board. After receiving the Panel's recommendations, and after due consideration of the Panel's recommendations, the Board, by majority vote, shall issue a final decision to decertify the law enforcement officer or take no action in regard to the law enforcement officer. No new or additional evidence may be presented to the Board. If the Board makes a final decision contrary to the recommendations of the Panel, the Board shall set forth in its final written decision the specific written reasons for not following the Panel's recommendations. A copy of the Board's final decision shall be served upon the law enforcement officer by the Board, either personally or as provided in this Act for the service of a notice of hearing. A copy of the Board's final decision also shall be delivered to the employing governmental agency, the complainant, and the Panel.

(10) Reconsideration of the Board's Decision. Within 30 days after service of the Board's final decision, the Panel or the law enforcement officer may file a written motion for reconsideration with the Board. The motion for reconsideration shall specify the particular grounds for reconsideration. The non-moving party may respond to the motion for reconsideration. The Board may deny the motion for reconsideration, or it may grant the motion in whole or in part and issue a new final decision in the matter. The Board must notify the law enforcement officer within 14 days of a denial and state the reasons for denial.

(50 ILCS 705/6.6 new)

Sec. 6.6. Administrative Review Law; application.

(a) All final administrative decisions regarding discretionary decertification of the Board are subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law and its rules. The term "administrative decision" is defined in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) Proceedings for judicial review shall be commenced in Sangamon County or Cook County.

(50 ILCS 705/6.7 new)

Sec. 6.7. Certification and decertification procedures under Act exclusive. Notwithstanding any other law, the certification and decertification procedures, including the conduct of any investigation or hearing, under this Act are the sole and exclusive procedures for certification as law enforcement officers in Illinois and are not subject to collective bargaining under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act or appealable except as set forth herein. The provisions of any collective bargaining agreement adopted by a governmental agency and covering the law enforcement officer or officers under investigation shall be inapplicable to any investigation or hearing conducted under this Act.

An individual has no property interest in employment or otherwise resulting from law enforcement officer certification at the time of initial certification or at any time thereafter, including, but not limited to, after decertification or the officer's certification has been deemed inactive. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to create a requirement that a governmental agency shall continue to employ a law enforcement officer who has been decertified.

(50 ILCS 705/7) (from Ch. 85, par. 507)

Sec. 7. Rules and standards for schools. The Board shall adopt rules and minimum standards for such schools which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The curriculum for probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officers which shall be offered by all certified

schools shall include, but not be limited to, courses of procedural justice, arrest and use and control tactics, search and seizure, including temporary questioning, civil rights, human rights, human relations, cultural competency, including implicit bias and racial and ethnic sensitivity, criminal law, law of criminal procedure, constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, vehicle and traffic law including uniform and non-discriminatory enforcement of the Illinois Vehicle Code, traffic control and accident investigation, techniques of obtaining physical evidence, court testimonies, statements, reports, firearms training, training in the use of electronic control devices, including the psychological and physiological effects of the use of those devices on humans, first-aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation), training in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, handling of juvenile offenders, recognition of mental conditions and crises, including, but not limited to, the disease of addiction, which require immediate assistance and response and methods to safeguard and provide assistance to a person in need of mental treatment, recognition of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and self-neglect of adults with disabilities and older adults, as defined in Section 2 of the Adult Protective Services Act, crimes against the elderly, law of evidence, the hazards of high-speed police vehicle chases with an emphasis on alternatives to the high-speed chase, and physical training. The curriculum shall include specific training in techniques for immediate response to and investigation of cases of domestic violence and of sexual assault of adults and children, including cultural perceptions and common myths of sexual assault and sexual abuse as well as interview techniques that are age sensitive and are trauma informed,

victim centered, and victim sensitive. The curriculum shall include training in techniques designed to promote effective communication at the initial contact with crime victims and ways to comprehensively explain to victims and witnesses their rights under the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and the Crime Victims Compensation Act. The curriculum shall also include training in effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by law enforcement ~~police~~ officers that is consistent with Section 25 of the Illinois Mental Health First Aid Training Act in a peer setting, including recognizing signs and symptoms of work-related cumulative stress, issues that may lead to suicide, and solutions for intervention with peer support resources. The curriculum shall include a block of instruction addressing the mandatory reporting requirements under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. The curriculum shall also include a block of instruction aimed at identifying and interacting with persons with autism and other developmental or physical disabilities, reducing barriers to reporting crimes against persons with autism, and addressing the unique challenges presented by cases involving victims or witnesses with autism and other developmental disabilities. The curriculum shall include training in the detection and investigation of all forms of human trafficking. The curriculum shall also include instruction in trauma-informed responses designed to ensure the physical safety and well-being of a child of an arrested parent or immediate family member; this instruction must include, but is not limited to: (1) understanding the trauma experienced by the child while maintaining the integrity of the arrest and safety of officers, suspects, and other involved individuals; (2) de-escalation tactics that would include the use of force when reasonably necessary; and (3) inquiring whether a child will require supervision and care. The curriculum for permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers shall include, but not be limited to: (1) refresher and in-service training in any of the courses listed above in this subparagraph, (2) advanced courses in any of the subjects listed above in this subparagraph, (3) training for supervisory personnel, and (4) specialized training in subjects and fields to be selected by the board. The training in the use of electronic control devices shall be conducted for probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, including University police officers.

b. Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements and equipment requirements.

c. Minimum requirements for instructors.

d. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a local law enforcement officer for a participating local governmental or state governmental agency. Those requirements shall include training in first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

e. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary county corrections officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a county corrections officer for a participating local governmental agency.

f. Minimum basic training requirements which a probationary court security officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a court security officer for a participating local governmental agency. The Board shall establish those training requirements which it considers appropriate for court security officers and shall certify schools to conduct that training.

A person hired to serve as a court security officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ successful completion of the training course; (ii) attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours that has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or (iii) attesting to the Board's determination that the training course is unnecessary because of the person's extensive prior law enforcement experience.

Individuals who currently serve as court security officers shall be deemed qualified to continue to serve in that capacity so long as they are certified as provided by this Act within 24 months of June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685). Failure to be so certified, absent a waiver from the Board, shall cause the officer to forfeit his or her position.

All individuals hired as court security officers on or after June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685) shall be certified within 12 months of the date of their hire, unless a waiver has been obtained by the Board, or they shall forfeit their positions.

The Sheriff's Merit Commission, if one exists, or the Sheriff's Office if there is no Sheriff's Merit Commission, shall maintain a list of all individuals who have filed applications to become court security officers and who meet the eligibility requirements established under this Act. Either the Sheriff's Merit Commission, or the Sheriff's Office if no Sheriff's Merit Commission exists, shall establish a schedule of reasonable intervals for verification of the applicants' qualifications under this Act and as established by the Board.

g. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a law enforcement ~~police~~ officer must satisfactorily

complete every 3 years. Those requirements shall include constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, procedural justice, civil rights, human rights, mental health awareness and response, officer wellness, reporting child abuse and neglect, and cultural competency.

h. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a law enforcement ~~police~~ officer must satisfactorily

complete at least annually. Those requirements shall include law updates and use of force training which shall include scenario based training, or similar training approved by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 100-121, eff. 1-1-18; 100-247, eff. 1-1-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-910, eff. 1-1-19; 101-18, eff. 1-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-215, eff. 1-1-20; 101-224, eff. 8-9-19; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-564, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-10-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/7.5)

Sec. 7.5. Law enforcement ~~Police~~ pursuit guidelines. The Board shall annually review police pursuit procedures and make available suggested law enforcement ~~police~~ pursuit guidelines for law enforcement agencies. This Section does not alter the effect of previously existing law, including the immunities established under the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act.

(Source: P.A. 88-637, eff. 9-9-94.)

(50 ILCS 705/8) (from Ch. 85, par. 508)

Sec. 8. Participation required. All home rule local governmental units shall comply with Sections 6.3, 8.1, and 8.2 and any other mandatory provisions of this Act. This Act is a limitation on home rule powers under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 89-170, eff. 1-1-96.)

(50 ILCS 705/8.1) (from Ch. 85, par. 508.1)

Sec. 8.1. Full-time law enforcement ~~police~~ and county corrections officers.

(a) No ~~After January 1, 1976, no~~ person shall receive a permanent appointment as a law enforcement officer or ~~as defined in this Act nor shall any person receive, after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1984,~~ a permanent appointment as a county corrections officer unless that person has been awarded, within 6 months of the officer's ~~his or her~~ initial full-time employment, a certificate attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ successful completion of the Minimum Standards Basic Law Enforcement or ~~and~~ County Correctional Training Course as prescribed by the Board; or has been awarded a certificate attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours and which course has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or a training waiver by reason of extensive prior law enforcement or county corrections experience the basic training requirement is determined by the Board to be illogical and unreasonable.

If such training is required and not completed within the applicable 6 months, then the officer must forfeit the officer's ~~his or her~~ position, or the employing agency must obtain a waiver from the Board extending the period for compliance. Such waiver shall be issued only for good and justifiable reasons, and in no case shall extend more than 90 days beyond the initial 6 months. Any hiring agency that fails to train a law enforcement officer within this period shall be prohibited from employing this individual in a law enforcement capacity for one year from the date training was to be completed. If an agency again fails to train the individual a second time, the agency shall be permanently barred from employing this individual in a law enforcement capacity.

An individual who is not certified by the Board or whose certified status is inactive shall not function as a law enforcement officer, be assigned the duties of a law enforcement officer by an employing agency, or be authorized to carry firearms under the authority of the employer, except as otherwise authorized to carry a firearm under State or federal law. Sheriffs who are elected as of the effective date of this Amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, are exempt from the requirement of certified status. Failure to be certified in accordance with this Act shall cause the officer to forfeit the officer's position.

An employing agency may not grant a person status as a law enforcement officer unless the person has been granted an active law enforcement officer certification by the Board.

(b) Inactive status. A person who has an inactive law enforcement officer certification has no law enforcement authority.

(1) A law enforcement officer's certification becomes inactive upon termination, resignation, retirement, or separation from the officer's employing governmental agency for any reason. The Board shall re-activate a certification upon written application from the law enforcement officer's governmental agency that shows the law enforcement officer: (i) has accepted a full-time law enforcement position with that governmental agency, (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other

criteria for re-activation required by the Board. The Board may also establish special training requirements to be completed as a condition for re-activation.

A law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation under this Section may request a hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.3 of this Act.

The Board may refuse to re-activate the certification of a law enforcement officer who was involuntarily terminated for good cause by his or her governmental agency for conduct subject to decertification under this Act or resigned or retired after receiving notice of a governmental agency's investigation.

(2) A law enforcement officer who is currently certified can place his or her certificate on inactive status by sending a written request to the Board. A law enforcement officer whose certificate has been placed on inactive status shall not function as a law enforcement officer until the officer has completed any requirements for reactivating the certificate as required by the Board. A request for inactive status in this subsection shall be in writing, accompanied by verifying documentation, and shall be submitted to the Board with a copy to the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's governmental agency.

(3) Certification that has become inactive under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), shall be reactivated by written notice from the law enforcement officer's agency upon a showing that the law enforcement officer is: (i) employed in a full-time law enforcement position with the same governmental agency (ii) not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of this subsection (b), a law enforcement officer whose certification has become inactive under paragraph (2) may have the officer's governmental agency submit a request for a waiver of training requirements to the Board. A grant of a waiver is within the discretion of the Board. Within 7 days of receiving a request for a waiver under this section, the Board shall notify the law enforcement officer and the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's governmental agency, whether the request has been granted, denied, or if the Board will take additional time for information. A law enforcement officer whose request for a waiver under this subsection is denied is entitled to appeal the denial to the Board within 20 days of the waiver being denied.

(c) ~~(b) No provision of this Section shall be construed to mean that a law enforcement officer employed by a local governmental agency at the time of the effective date of this amendatory Act, either as a probationary police officer or as a permanent police officer, shall require certification under the provisions of this Section.~~ No provision of this Section shall be construed to mean that a county corrections officer employed by a ~~local~~ governmental agency at the time of the effective date of this amendatory Act ~~of 1984~~, either as a probationary county corrections or as a permanent county corrections officer, shall require certification under the provisions of this Section. No provision of this Section shall be construed to apply to certification of elected county sheriffs.

(d) Within 14 days, a law enforcement officer shall report to the Board: (1) any name change; (2) any change in employment; or (3) the filing of any criminal indictment or charges against the officer alleging that the officer committed any offense as enumerated in section 6.1 of this Act.

(e) All law enforcement officers must report the completion of the training requirements required in this Act in compliance with Section 8.4 of this Act.

(e-1) Each employing governmental agency shall allow and provide an opportunity for a law enforcement officer to complete the mandated requirements in this Act.

(f) ~~(c)~~ This Section does not apply to part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers or probationary part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers.

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/8.2)

Sec. 8.2. Part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers.

(a) A person hired to serve as a part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ successful completion of the part-time police training course; (ii) attesting to the officer's ~~his or her~~ satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours that has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or (iii) a training waiver attesting to the Board's determination that the part-time police training course is unnecessary because of the person's extensive prior law enforcement experience. A person hired on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly must obtain this certificate within 18 months after the initial date of hire as a probationary part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer in the State of Illinois. The probationary part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer must be enrolled and accepted into a Board-approved course within 6 months after active employment by any department in the State. A person hired on or after January 1, 1996 and before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly must obtain this certificate within 18 months after the date of hire. A person

hired before January 1, 1996 must obtain this certificate within 24 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1995.

The employing agency may seek an extension ~~a~~ waiver from the Board extending the period for compliance. An extension ~~A~~ waiver shall be issued only for good and justifiable reasons, and the probationary part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer may not practice as a part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer during the extension waiver period. If training is required and not completed within the applicable time period, as extended by any waiver that may be granted, then the officer must forfeit the officer's ~~his or her~~ position.

An individual who is not certified by the Board or whose certified status is inactive shall not function as a law enforcement officer, be assigned the duties of a law enforcement officer by an agency, or be authorized to carry firearms under the authority of the employer, except that sheriffs who are elected are exempt from the requirement of certified status. Failure to be in accordance with this Act shall cause the officer to forfeit the officer's position.

A part-time probationary officer shall be allowed to complete six months of a part-time police training course and function as a law enforcement officer with a waiver from the Board, provided the part-time law enforcement officer is still enrolled in the training course. If the part-time probationary officer withdraws from the course for any reason or does not complete the course within the applicable time period, as extended by any waiver that may be granted, then the officer must forfeit the officer's position.

A governmental agency may not grant a person status as a law enforcement officer unless the person has been granted an active law enforcement officer certification by the Board.

(b) Inactive status. A person who has an inactive law enforcement officer certification has no law enforcement authority. ~~(Blank).~~

(1) A law enforcement officer's certification becomes inactive upon termination, resignation, retirement, or separation from the governmental agency for any reason. The Board shall re-activate a certification upon written application from the law enforcement officer's governmental agency that shows the law enforcement officer: (i) has accepted a part-time law enforcement position with that a governmental agency, (ii) is not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board.

The Board may refuse to re-activate the certification of a law enforcement officer who was involuntarily terminated for good cause by the officer's governmental agency for conduct subject to decertification under this Act or resigned or retired after receiving notice of a governmental agency's investigation.

(2) A law enforcement officer who is currently certified can place his or her certificate on inactive status by sending a written request to the Board. A law enforcement officer whose certificate has been placed on inactive status shall not function as a law enforcement officer until the officer has completed any requirements for reactivating the certificate as required by the Board. A request for inactive status in this subsection shall be in writing, accompanied by verifying documentation, and shall be submitted to the Board by the law enforcement officer's governmental agency.

(3) Certification that has become inactive under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), shall be reactivated by written notice from the law enforcement officer's agency upon a showing that the law enforcement officer is: (i) employed in a full-time law enforcement position with the same governmental agency, (ii) not the subject of a decertification proceeding, and (iii) meets all other criteria for re-activation required by the Board. The Board may also establish special training requirements to be completed as a condition for re-activation.

A law enforcement officer who is refused reactivation under this Section may request a hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.3 of this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of this Section, a law enforcement officer whose certification has become inactive under paragraph (2) may have the officer's governmental agency submit a request for a waiver of training requirements to the Board. A grant of a waiver is within the discretion of the Board. Within 7 days of receiving a request for a waiver under this section, the Board shall notify the law enforcement officer and the chief administrator of the law enforcement officer's governmental agency, whether the request has been granted, denied, or if the Board will take additional time for information. A law enforcement officer whose request for a waiver under this subsection is denied is entitled to appeal the denial to the Board within 20 days of the waiver being denied.

(c) The part-time police training course referred to in this Section shall be of similar content and the same number of hours as the courses for full-time officers and shall be provided by Mobile Team In-Service Training Units under the Intergovernmental Law Enforcement Officer's In-Service Training Act or by another approved program or facility in a manner prescribed by the Board.

(d) Within 14 days, a law enforcement officer shall report to the Board: (1) any name change; (2) any change in employment; or (3) the filing of any criminal indictment or charges against the officer alleging that the officer committed any offense as enumerated in section 6.1 of this Act.

(e) All law enforcement officers must report the completion of the training requirements required in this Act in compliance with Section 8.4 of this Act.

(e-1) Each employing agency shall allow and provide an opportunity for a law enforcement officer to complete the requirements in this Act.

(f) ~~(d)~~ For the purposes of this Section, the Board shall adopt rules defining what constitutes employment on a part-time basis.

(Source: P.A. 92-533, eff. 3-14-02.)

(50 ILCS 705/8.3 new)

Sec. 8.3. Emergency order of suspension.

(a) The Board, upon being notified that a law enforcement officer has been arrested or indicted on any felony charge or charges, may immediately suspend the law enforcement officer's certification. The Board shall also notify the chief administrator of any governmental agency currently employing the officer. The Board shall have authority to dissolve an emergency order of suspension at any time for any reason.

(b) Notice of the immediate suspension shall be served on the law enforcement officer, the governmental agency, the chief executive of the municipality, and state the reason for suspension within seven days.

(c) Upon service of the notice, the law enforcement officer shall have 30 days to request to be heard by the Panel. The hearing, if requested by the licensee, shall follow the hearing procedures as outlined in subsection (h) of Section 6.3 of this Act.

(d) At the meeting, the law enforcement officer may present evidence, witnesses and argument as to why the officer's certification should not be suspended. The Panel shall review the suspension, and if the Panel finds that the proof is evident or the presumption great that the officer has committed the offense charged, the Panel can sustain or reduce the length of the suspension. If the Panel does not find that the proof is evident or the presumption great that the officer has committed the offense charged, the Panel can reverse the suspension.

If the law enforcement officer does not request to be heard or does not appear, the Panel may hold the hearing in the officer's absence. The law enforcement officer and the governmental agency shall be notified of the decision of the Panel within 7 days. The law enforcement officer may request to suspend the hearing until after the officer's criminal trial has occurred, however the suspension will remain intact until the hearing.

(e) Findings and conclusions made in hearing for an emergency suspension shall not be binding on any party in any subsequent proceeding under this Act.

(f) A Panel member acting in good faith, and not in a willful and wanton manner, in accordance with this Section, shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to criminal prosecution or civil damages, including but not limited to lost wages.

(50 ILCS 705/8.4 new)

Sec. 8.4. Law Enforcement Compliance Verification.

(a)(1) Unless on inactive status under subsection (b) of Section 8.1 or subsection (b) of Section 8.2, every law enforcement officer subject to this Act shall submit a verification form that confirms compliance with this Act. The verification shall apply to the 3 calendar years preceding the date of verification. Law enforcement officers shall submit the officer's first report by January 30 during the initial three-year reporting period, as determined on the basis of the law enforcement officer's last name under paragraph (2) of this subsection then every third year of the officer's applicable three-year report period as determined by the Board. At the conclusion of each law enforcement officer's applicable reporting period, the chief administrative officer of the officer's governmental agency is to determine the compliance of each officer under this Section. An officer may verify their successful completion of training requirements with their governmental agency. Each law enforcement officer is responsible for reporting and demonstrating compliance to the officer's chief administrative officer.

(2) The applicable three-year reporting period shall begin on January 30, 2023 for law enforcement officers whose last names being with the letters A through G, on January 30, 2024 for law enforcement officers whose last names being with the letters H through O, and January 30, 2025 for law enforcement officers whose last names being with the letters P through Z.

(3) The compliance verification form shall be in a form and manner prescribed by the Board and, at a minimum, include the following: (i) verification that the law enforcement officer has completed the mandatory training programs in the preceding 3 years; (ii) the law enforcement officer's current employment information, including but not limited to, the termination of any previous law enforcement or

security employment in the relevant time period; and (iii) a statement verifying that the officer has not committed misconduct under Section 6.1.

(b) (1) On October 1 of each year, the Board shall send notice to all certified law enforcement officers, unless exempted in (a), of the upcoming deadline to submit the compliance verification form. No later than March 1 of each year, the Board shall send notice to all certified law enforcement officers who have failed to submit the compliance verification form, as well as the officer's governmental agencies. The Board shall not send a notice of noncompliance to law enforcement officers whom the Board knows, based on the status of the law enforcement officer's certification status, are inactive or retired. The Board may accept compliance verification forms until April 1 of the year in which a law enforcement officer is required to submit the form.

(2) No earlier than April 1 of the year in which a law enforcement officer is required to submit a verification form, the Board may determine a law enforcement officer's certification to be inactive if the law enforcement officer failed to either: (1) submit a compliance verification in accordance with this Section; or (2) report an exemption from the requirements of this Section. The Board shall then send notice, by mail or email, to any such law enforcement officer and the officer's governmental agency that the officer's certificate will be deemed inactive on the date specified in the notice, which shall be no sooner than 21 days from the date of the notice, because of the officer's failure to comply or report compliance, or failure to report an exemption. The Board shall deem inactive the certificate of such law enforcement officers on the date specified in the notice unless the Board determines before that date that the law enforcement officer has complied. A determination that a certificate is inactive under this section is not a disciplinary sanction.

(3) A law enforcement officer who was on voluntary inactive status shall, upon return to active status, be required to complete the deferred training programs within 1 year.

(4) The Board may waive the reporting requirements, as required in this section, if the law enforcement officer or the officer's governmental agency demonstrates the existence of mitigating circumstances justifying the law enforcement officer's failure to obtain the training requirements due to failure of the officer's governmental agency or the Board to offer the training requirement during the officer's required compliance verification period. If the Board finds that the law enforcement officer can meet the training requirements with extended time, the Board may allow the law enforcement officer a maximum of six additional months to complete the requirements.

(5) A request for a training waiver under this subsection due to the mitigating circumstance shall be in writing, accompanied by verifying documentation, and shall be submitted to the Board not less than 30 days before the end of the law enforcement officer's required compliance verification period.

(6) A law enforcement officer whose request for waiver under this subsection is denied, is entitled to a request for a review by the Board. The law enforcement officer or the officer's governmental agency must request a review within 20 days of the waiver being denied. The burden of proof shall be on the law enforcement officer to show why the officer is entitled to a waiver.

(c) Recordkeeping and Audits.

(1) For four years after the end of each reporting period, each certified law enforcement officer shall maintain sufficient documentation necessary to corroborate compliance with the mandatory training requirements under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision in state law, for four years after the end of each reporting period, each governmental agency shall maintain sufficient documentation necessary to corroborate compliance with the mandatory training requirements under this Act of each officer it employs or employed within the relevant time period.

(3) The Board may audit compliance verification forms submitted to determine the accuracy of the submissions. The audit may include but is not limited to, training verification and a law enforcement officer background check.

(d) Audits that Reveal an Inaccurate Verification.

(1) If an audit conducted under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Section reveals inaccurate information, the Board shall provide the law enforcement officer and employing governmental agency with written notice containing: (i) the results of the audit, specifying each alleged inaccuracy; (ii) a summary of the basis of that determination; and (iii) a deadline, which shall be at least 30 days from the date of the notice, for the law enforcement officer to file a written response if the law enforcement officer objects to any of the contents of the notice.

(2) After considering any response from the law enforcement officer, if the Board determines that the law enforcement officer filed an inaccurate verification, the law enforcement officer shall be given 60 days in which to file an amended verification form, together with all documentation specified in paragraph (e)(1), demonstrating full compliance with the applicable requirements.

(3) If the results of the audit suggest that the law enforcement officer willfully filed a false verification form, the Board shall submit a formal complaint to the Panel for decertification. An officer who has been decertified for willfully filing a false verification form shall not be eligible for reactivation under subsection (e).

(e) Reactivation. A law enforcement officer who has been deemed inactive due to noncompliance with the reporting requirements under paragraph (a)(1) may request to have the Board re-activate his or her certification upon submitting a compliance verification form that shows full compliance for the period in which the law enforcement officer was deemed inactive due to noncompliance. The Board shall make a determination regarding a submission under this subsection active no later than 7 days after the Board determines full compliance or continued noncompliance.

(50 ILCS 705/9) (from Ch. 85, par. 509)

Sec. 9. A special fund is hereby established in the State Treasury to be known as the Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund. Moneys in this Fund shall be expended as follows:

(1) a portion of the total amount deposited in the Fund may be used, as appropriated by the General Assembly, for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board;

(2) a portion of the total amount deposited in the Fund shall be appropriated for the reimbursement of local governmental agencies participating in training programs certified by the Board, in an amount equaling 1/2 of the total sum paid by such agencies during the State's previous fiscal year for mandated training for probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officers or probationary county corrections officers and for optional advanced and specialized law enforcement or county corrections training; these reimbursements may include the costs for tuition at training schools, the salaries of trainees while in schools, and the necessary travel and room and board expenses for each trainee; if the appropriations under this paragraph (2) are not sufficient to fully reimburse the participating local governmental agencies, the available funds shall be apportioned among such agencies, with priority first given to repayment of the costs of mandatory training given to law enforcement officer or county corrections officer recruits, then to repayment of costs of advanced or specialized training for permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers or permanent county corrections officers;

(3) a portion of the total amount deposited in the Fund may be used to fund the Intergovernmental Law Enforcement Officer's In-Service Training Act, veto overridden October 29, 1981, as now or hereafter amended, at a rate and method to be determined by the board;

(4) a portion of the Fund also may be used by the Illinois Department of State Police for expenses incurred in the training of employees from any State, county or municipal agency whose function includes enforcement of criminal or traffic law;

(5) a portion of the Fund may be used by the Board to fund grant-in-aid programs and services for the training of employees from any county or municipal agency whose functions include corrections or the enforcement of criminal or traffic law;

(6) for fiscal years 2013 through 2017 only, a portion of the Fund also may be used by the Department of State Police to finance any of its lawful purposes or functions;

(7) a portion of the Fund may be used by the Board, subject to appropriation, to administer grants to local law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchasing bulletproof vests under the Law Enforcement Officer Bulletproof Vest Act; and

(8) a portion of the Fund may be used by the Board to create a law enforcement grant program available for units of local government to fund crime prevention programs, training, and interdiction efforts, including enforcement and prevention efforts, relating to the illegal cannabis market and driving under the influence of cannabis.

All payments from the Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund shall be made each year from moneys appropriated for the purposes specified in this Section. No more than 50% of any appropriation under this Act shall be spent in any city having a population of more than 500,000. The State Comptroller and the State Treasurer shall from time to time, at the direction of the Governor, transfer from the Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund to the General Revenue Fund in the State Treasury such amounts as the Governor determines are in excess of the amounts required to meet the obligations of the Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge Fund.

(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/9.2 new)

Sec. 9.2. Officer professional conduct database; Transparency.

(a) All governmental agencies and the Illinois State Police shall notify the Board of any final determination of a willful violation of department, agency, or the Illinois State Police policy, official misconduct, or violation of law within 10 days when:

(1) the determination leads to a suspension of at least 10 days;

(2) any infraction that would trigger an official or formal investigation under a governmental agency or the Illinois State Police policy;

(3) there is an allegation of misconduct or regarding truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or integrity; or

(4) the officer resigns or retires during the course of an investigation and the officer has been served notice that the officer is under investigation.

Agencies and the Illinois State Police may report to the Board any conduct they deem appropriate to disseminate to another governmental agency regarding a law enforcement officer.

The agency or the Illinois State Police shall report to the Board within 10 days of a final determination and final exhaustion of any administrative appeal, or the law enforcement officer's resignation or retirement, and shall provide information regarding the nature of the violation. This notification shall not necessarily trigger certification review.

A governmental agency and the Illinois State Police shall be immune from liability for a disclosure made as described in this subsection, unless the disclosure would constitute intentional misrepresentation or gross negligence.

(b) Upon receiving notification from a governmental agency or the Illinois State Police, the Board must notify the law enforcement officer of the report and the officer's right to provide a statement regarding the reported violation.

(c) The Board shall maintain a database readily available to any chief administrative officer, or the officer's designee, of a governmental agency and the Illinois State Police that shall show for each law enforcement officer: (i) dates of certification, decertification, and inactive status; (ii) each sustained instance of departmental misconduct that lead to a suspension at least 10 days or any infraction that would trigger an official or formal investigation under the governmental agency policy, any allegation of misconduct regarding truthfulness as to a material fact, bias, or integrity, or any other reported violation, the nature of the violation, the reason for the final decision of discharge or dismissal, and any statement provided by the officer; (iii) date of separation from employment from any local or state governmental agency; (iv) the reason for separation from employment, including, but not limited to: whether the separation was based on misconduct or occurred while the local or State governmental agency was conducting an investigation of the certified individual for a violation of an employing agency's rules, policy or procedure or other misconduct or improper action.

(1) This database shall also be accessible to the State's Attorney of any county in this State and the Attorney General for the purpose of complying with obligations under Brady v. Maryland (373 U.S. 83) or Giglio v. United States (405 U.S. 150). This database shall also be accessible to the chief administrative officer of any governmental agency for the purposes of hiring law enforcement officers. This database shall not be accessible to anyone not listed in this subsection.

(2) Before a governmental agency may appoint a law enforcement officer or a person seeking a certification as a law enforcement officer in this State, the chief administrative officer or designee must check the Officer Professional Conduct Database, contact each person's previous law enforcement employers, and document the contact. This documentation must be available for review by the Board for a minimum of five years after the law enforcement officer's termination, retirement, resignation or separation with that agency.

(3) The database, documents, materials, or other information in the possession or control of the Board that are obtained by or disclosed to the Board under this subsection shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action. However, the Board is authorized to use such documents, materials, or other information in furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as part of the Board's official duties. Unless otherwise required by law, the Board shall not disclose the database or make such documents, materials, or other information public without the prior written consent of the governmental agency and the law enforcement officer. Neither the Board nor any person who received documents, materials or other information shared under this subsection shall be required to testify in any private civil action concerning the database or any confidential documents, materials, or information subject to this subsection.

Nothing in this Section shall exempt a governmental agency from disclosing public records in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act.

(d) The Board shall maintain a searchable database of law enforcement officers accessible to the public that shall include: (i) the law enforcement officer's local or state governmental agency; (ii) the date of the officer's initial certification and the officer's current certification status; and (iii) any sustained complaint of misconduct that resulted in decertification and the date thereof; provided, however, that information shall not be included in the database that would allow the public to ascertain the home address of an officer

or another person; provided further, that information regarding an officer's or another person's family member shall not be included in the database. The Board shall make the database publicly available on its website.

(e) The Board shall maintain a searchable database of all completed investigations against law enforcement officers related to decertification. The database shall identify each law enforcement officer by a confidential and anonymous number and include: (i) the law enforcement officer's local or state governmental agency; (ii) the date of the incident referenced in the complaint; (iii) the location of the incident; (iv) the race and ethnicity of each officer involved in the incident; (v) the age, gender, race and ethnicity of each person involved in the incident, if known; (vi) whether a person in the complaint, including a law enforcement officer, was injured, received emergency medical care, was hospitalized or died as a result of the incident; (vii) the governmental agency or other entity assigned to conduct an investigation of the incident; (viii) when the investigation was completed; (ix) whether the complaint was sustained; and (x) the type of misconduct investigated; provided, however, that the Board shall redact or withhold such information as necessary to prevent the disclosure of the identity of an officer. The Board shall make the database publicly available on its website.

(e-1) An investigation is complete when the investigation has either been terminated or the decertification action, including the administrative review process, has been completed, whichever is later.

(f) Annual report. The Board shall submit an annual report to the Governor, Attorney General, President and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives beginning on March 1, 2023, and every year thereafter indicating:

(1) the number of complaints received in the preceding calendar year, including but not limited to the race, gender, and type of complaints received;

(2) the number of investigations initiated in the preceding calendar year since the date of the last report;

(3) the number of investigations concluded in the preceding calendar year;

(4) the number of investigations pending as of the reporting date;

(5) the number of hearings held in the preceding calendar year; and

(6) the number of officers decertified in the preceding calendar year.

(50 ILCS 705/10) (from Ch. 85, par. 510)

Sec. 10. The Board may make, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including those relating to the annual certification of retired law enforcement officers qualified under federal law to carry a concealed weapon. A copy of all rules and regulations and amendments or rescissions thereof shall be filed with the Secretary of State within a reasonable time after their adoption. The schools certified by the Board and participating in the training program may dismiss from the school any trainee prior to the officer's ~~his~~ completion of the course, if in the opinion of the person in charge of the training school, the trainee is unable or unwilling to satisfactorily complete the prescribed course of training.

The Board shall adopt emergency rules to administer this Act in accordance with Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For the purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to implement this Act is deemed an emergency and necessary to the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(Source: P.A. 94-103, eff. 7-1-05.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.1) (from Ch. 85, par. 510.1)

Sec. 10.1. Additional training programs. The Board shall initiate, administer, and conduct training programs for permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers and permanent county corrections officers in addition to the basic recruit training program. The Board may initiate, administer, and conduct training programs for part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers in addition to the basic part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ training course. The training for permanent and part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers and permanent county corrections officers may be given in any schools selected by the Board. Such training may include all or any part of the subjects enumerated in Section 7 of this Act.

The corporate authorities of all participating local governmental agencies may elect to participate in the advanced training for permanent and part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers and permanent county corrections officers but nonparticipation in this program shall not in any way affect the mandatory responsibility of governmental units to participate in the basic recruit training programs for probationary full-time and part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ and permanent county corrections officers. The failure of any permanent or part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officer or permanent county corrections officer to successfully complete any course authorized under this Section shall not affect the officer's status as a member of the police department or county sheriff's office of any local governmental agency.

The Board may initiate, administer, and conduct training programs for clerks of circuit courts. Those training programs, at the Board's discretion, may be the same or variations of training programs for law enforcement officers.

The Board shall initiate, administer, and conduct a training program regarding the set up and operation of portable scales for all municipal and county police officers, technicians, and employees who set up and operate portable scales. This training program must include classroom and field training.

(Source: P.A. 90-271, eff. 7-30-97, 91-129, eff. 7-16-99.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.2)

Sec. 10.2. Criminal background investigations.

(a) On and after March 14, 2002 (the effective date of Public Act 92-533) ~~this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~, an applicant for employment as a peace officer, or for annual certification as a retired law enforcement officer qualified under federal law to carry a concealed weapon, shall authorize an investigation to determine if the applicant has been convicted of~~, or entered a plea of guilty to,~~ any criminal offense that disqualifies the person as a peace officer.

(b) No governmental ~~law enforcement~~ agency may knowingly employ a person, or certify a retired law enforcement officer qualified under federal law to carry a concealed weapon, unless (i) a criminal background investigation of that person has been completed and (ii) that investigation reveals no convictions of or pleas of guilty to ~~of~~ offenses specified in subsection (a) of Section 6.1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-23-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.3)

Sec. 10.3. Training of law enforcement ~~police~~ officers to conduct electronic interrogations.

(a) From appropriations made to it for that purpose, the Board shall initiate, administer, and conduct training programs for permanent law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, and recruits on the methods and technical aspects of conducting electronic recordings of interrogations.

(b) Subject to appropriation, the Board shall develop technical guidelines for the mandated recording of custodial interrogations in all homicide investigations by law enforcement agencies. These guidelines shall be developed in conjunction with law enforcement agencies and technology accreditation groups to provide guidance for law enforcement agencies in implementing the mandated recording of custodial interrogations in all homicide investigations.

(Source: P.A. 95-688, eff. 10-23-07.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.7)

Sec. 10.7. Mandatory training; police chief and deputy police chief. Each police chief and deputy police chief shall obtain at least 20 hours of training each year. The training must be approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board and must be related to law enforcement, management or executive development, or ethics. This requirement may be satisfied by attending any training portion of a conference held by an association that represents chiefs of police that has been approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board. Any police chief and any deputy police chief, upon presentation of a certificate of completion from the person or entity conducting the training, shall be reimbursed by the municipality in accordance with the municipal policy regulating the terms of reimbursement, for the officer's ~~his or her~~ reasonable expenses in obtaining the training required under this Section. No police chief or deputy police chief may attend any recognized training offering without the prior approval of the officer's ~~his or her~~ municipal mayor, manager, or immediate supervisor.

This Section does not apply to the City of Chicago or the Sheriff's Police Department in Cook County.

(Source: P.A. 94-354, eff. 1-1-06; revised 11-16-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.11)

Sec. 10.11. Training; death and homicide investigation. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board shall conduct or approve a training program in death and homicide investigation for the training of law enforcement officers of local government agencies. Only law enforcement officers who successfully complete the training program may be assigned as lead investigators in death and homicide investigations. Satisfactory completion of the training program shall be evidenced by a certificate issued to the law enforcement officer by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board shall develop a process for waiver applications sent by a local governmental ~~law enforcement~~ agency administrator for those officers whose prior training and experience as homicide investigators may qualify them for a waiver. The Board may issue a waiver at its discretion, based solely on the prior training and experience of an officer as a homicide investigator. This Section does not affect or impede the powers of the office of the coroner to investigate all deaths as provided in Division 3-3 of the Counties Code and the Coroner Training Board Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-408, eff. 1-1-16; revised 11-16-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.12)

Sec. 10.12. Police dog training standards. All police dogs used by State and local governmental ~~law enforcement~~ agencies for drug enforcement purposes pursuant to the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act shall be trained by programs that meet the minimum certification requirements set by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.13)

Sec. 10.13. Training; Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall conduct or approve a training program in Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) for law enforcement officers of local governmental ~~government~~ agencies. The purpose of that training shall be to equip law enforcement officers of local governmental ~~government~~ agencies to identify the symptoms of PTSD and to respond appropriately to individuals exhibiting those symptoms.

(Source: P.A. 97-1040, eff. 1-1-13.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.16)

Sec. 10.16. Veterans' awareness. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board may conduct or approve a training program in veterans' awareness for law enforcement officers of local government agencies. The program shall train law enforcement officers to identify issues relating to veterans and provide guidelines dictating how law enforcement officers should respond to and address such issues. Each local governmental ~~government~~ agency is encouraged to designate an individual to respond to veterans' issues.

(Source: P.A. 98-960, eff. 1-1-15.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.18)

Sec. 10.18. Training; administration of opioid antagonists. The Board shall conduct or approve an in-service training program for law enforcement ~~police~~ officers in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act that is in accordance with that Section. As used in this Section, the term " law enforcement ~~police~~ officers" includes full-time or part-time probationary law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, permanent or part-time law enforcement ~~police~~ officers, law enforcement officers, recruits, permanent or probationary county corrections officers, permanent or probationary county security officers, and court security officers. The term does not include auxiliary police officers as defined in Section 3.1-30-20 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.19)

Sec. 10.19. Training; administration of epinephrine.

(a) This Section, along with Section 40 of the State Police Act, may be referred to as the Annie LeGere Law.

(b) For purposes of this Section, "epinephrine auto-injector" means a single-use device used for the automatic injection of a pre-measured dose of epinephrine into the human body prescribed in the name of a local governmental agency.

(c) The Board shall conduct or approve an optional advanced training program for law enforcement ~~police~~ officers to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis, including the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector. The training must include, but is not limited to:

(1) how to recognize symptoms of an allergic reaction;

(2) how to respond to an emergency involving an allergic reaction;

(3) how to administer an epinephrine auto-injector;

(4) how to respond to an individual with a known allergy as well as an individual with a previously unknown allergy;

(5) a test demonstrating competency of the knowledge required to recognize anaphylaxis and administer an epinephrine auto-injector; and

(6) other criteria as determined in rules adopted by the Board.

(d) A local governmental agency may authorize a law enforcement ~~police~~ officer who has completed an optional advanced training program under subsection (c) to carry, administer, or assist with the administration of epinephrine auto-injectors provided by the local governmental agency whenever the officer ~~he or she~~ is performing official duties.

(e) A local governmental agency that authorizes its officers to carry and administer epinephrine auto-injectors under subsection (d) must establish a policy to control the acquisition, storage, transportation, administration, and disposal of epinephrine auto-injectors and to provide continued training in the administration of epinephrine auto-injectors.

(f) A physician, physician's assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority may provide a standing protocol or prescription for epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of a local governmental agency to be maintained for use when necessary.

(g) When a law enforcement ~~police~~ officer administers an epinephrine auto-injector in good faith, the law enforcement ~~police~~ officer and local governmental agency, and its employees and agents, including a physician, physician's assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority who provides a standing order or prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector, incur no civil or professional liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, or as a result of any injury or death arising from the use of an epinephrine auto-injector.

(Source: P.A. 99-711, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-648, eff. 7-31-18.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.20)

Sec. 10.20. Disposal of medications. The Board shall develop rules and minimum standards for local governmental agencies that authorize law enforcement ~~police~~ officers to dispose of unused medications under Section 18 of the Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-648, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.22)

Sec. 10.22. School resource officers.

(a) The Board shall develop or approve a course for school resource officers as defined in Section 10-20.68 of the School Code.

(b) The school resource officer course shall be developed within one year after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-984) and shall be created in consultation with organizations demonstrating expertise and or experience in the areas of youth and adolescent developmental issues, educational administrative issues, prevention of child abuse and exploitation, youth mental health treatment, and juvenile advocacy.

(c) The Board shall develop a process allowing law enforcement agencies to request a waiver of this training requirement for any specific individual assigned as a school resource officer. Applications for these waivers may be submitted by a local governmental ~~law enforcement~~ agency chief administrator for any officer whose prior training and experience may qualify for a waiver of the training requirement of this subsection (c). The Board may issue a waiver at its discretion, based solely on the prior training and experience of an officer.

(d) Upon completion, the employing agency shall be issued a certificate attesting to a specific officer's completion of the school resource officer training. Additionally, a letter of approval shall be issued to the employing agency for any officer who is approved for a training waiver under this subsection (d).

(Source: P.A. 100-984, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/13 new)

Sec. 13. Admissibility. Notwithstanding any other law or rule of evidence, the fact that a certificate was issued, denied, or revoked by the Board, is admissible in a judicial or administrative proceeding as prima facie evidence of any facts stated.

(50 ILCS 705/6.2 rep.) (50 ILCS 705/9.1 rep.) (50 ILCS 705/10.5 rep.)

Section 25-45. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by repealing Sections 6.2, 9.1, and 10.5.

Section 25-50. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 3-6001.5 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/3-6001.5)

Sec. 3-6001.5. Sheriff qualifications. A ~~On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Section, a~~ person is not eligible to be elected or appointed to the office of sheriff, unless that person meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Is a United States citizen.

(2) Has been a resident of the county for at least one year.

(3) Is not a convicted felon.

(4) Has a certificate attesting to his or her successful completion of the Minimum Standards Basic Law Enforcement Officers Training Course as prescribed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board or a substantially similar training program of another state or the federal government. This paragraph does not apply to a sheriff currently serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13.)

Article 99.
General Provisions

Section 99-995. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 99-997. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 99-999. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2021, except that Article 25 takes effect January 1, 2022, Sections 10-105, 10-110, 10-115, 10-120, 10-140, 10-155, 10-160, 10-175, 10-180, 10-185, 10-190, 10-195, 10-200, 10-205, 10-210, 10-215, 10-255, 10-265, 10-270, 10-275, 10-280, 10-285, 10-290, 10-295, 10-300, 10-305, 10-310, 10-315, 10-320, and 10-325 take effect January 1, 2023, and Article 2 takes effect January 1, 2025.".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Sims, **House Bill No. 3653** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 32; NAYS 23.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fine	Lightford	Steans
Belt	Gillespie	Manar	Van Pelt
Bennett	Harris	Martwick	Villanueva
Bush	Hastings	McGuire	Villivalam
Castro	Hunter	Morrison	Mr. President
Collins	Johnson	Murphy	
Cullerton, T.	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas	
Ellman	Koehler	Peters	
Feigenholtz	Landek	Sims	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Oberweis	Stewart
Barickman	Holmes	Plummer	Stoller
Crowe	Loughran Cappel	Rezin	Syverson
Cunningham	McClure	Righter	Tracy
Curran	McConchie	Rose	Wilcox
DeWitte	Muñoz	Schimpf	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Hunter, **House Bill No. 3840** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Hunter offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 3840

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 3840 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Title I. General Provisions

Article 1.

Section 1-1. This Act may be referred to as the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act.

Section 1-5. Findings.

"We, the People of the State of Illinois in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois."

The Illinois Legislative Black Caucus finds that, in order to improve the health outcomes of Black residents in the State of Illinois, it is essential to dramatically reform the State's health and human service system. For over 3 decades, multiple health studies have found that health inequities at their very core are due to racism. As early as 1998 research demonstrated that Black Americans received less health care than white Americans because doctors treated patients differently on the basis of race. Yet, Illinois' health and human service system disappointingly continues to perpetuate health disparities among Black Illinoisans of all ages, genders, and socioeconomic status.

In July 2020, Trinity Health announced its plans to close Mercy Hospital, an essential resource serving the Chicago South Side's predominantly Black residents. Trinity Health argued that this closure would have no impact on health access but failed to understand the community's needs. Closure of Mercy Hospital would only serve to create a health access desert and exacerbate existing health disparities. On December 15, 2020, after hearing from community members and advocates, the Health Facilities and Services Review Board unanimously voted to deny closure efforts, yet Trinity still seeks to cease Mercy's operations.

Prior to COVID-19, much of the social and political attention surrounding the nationwide opioid epidemic focused on the increase in overdose deaths among white, middle-class, suburban and rural users; the impact of the epidemic in Black communities was largely unrecognized. Research has shown rates of opioid use at the national scale are higher for whites than they are for Blacks, yet rates of opioid deaths are higher among Blacks (43%) than whites (22%). The COVID-19 pandemic will likely exacerbate this situation due to job loss, stay-at-home orders, and ongoing mitigation efforts creating a lack of physical access to addiction support and harm reduction groups.

In 2018, the Illinois Department of Public Health reported that Black women were about 6 times as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as white women. Of those, 72% of pregnancy-related deaths and 93% of violent pregnancy-associated deaths were deemed preventable. Between 2016 and 2017, Black women had the highest rate of severe maternal morbidity with a rate of 101.5 per 10,000 deliveries, which is almost 3 times as high as the rate for white women.

In the City of Chicago, African American and Latinx populations are suffering from higher rates of AIDS/HIV compared to the general population. Recent data places HIV as one of the top 5 leading causes of death in African American women between the ages of 35 to 44 and the seventh ranking cause in African American women between the ages of 20 to 34. Among the Latinx population, nearly 20% with HIV exclusively depend on indigenous-led and staffed organizations for services.

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) accounts for more deaths in Illinois than any other cause of death, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health; CVD is the leading cause of death among Black residents. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), for every 100,000 people, 224 Black Illinoisans die of CVD compared to 158 white Illinoisans. Cancer, the second leading cause of death in Illinois, too is pervasive among African Americans. In 2019, an estimated 606,880 Americans, or 1,660 people a day, died of cancer; the American Cancer Society estimated 24,410 deaths occurred in Illinois.

KFF estimates that, out of every 100,000 people, 191 Black Illinoisans die of cancer compared to 152 white Illinoisans.

Black Americans suffer at much higher rates from chronic diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, asthma, and many cancers. Utilizing community health workers in patient education and chronic disease management is needed to close these health disparities. Studies have shown that diabetes patients in the care of a community health worker demonstrate improved knowledge and lifestyle and self-management behaviors, as well as decreases in the use of the emergency department. A study of asthma control among black adolescents concluded that asthma control was reduced by 35% among adolescents working with community health workers, resulting in a savings of $5.58 per dollar spent on the intervention. A study of the return on investment for community health workers employed in Colorado showed that, after a 9-month period, patients working with community health workers had an increased number of primary care visits and a decrease in urgent and inpatient care. Utilization of community health workers led to a $2.38 return on investment for every dollar invested in community health workers.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic experiences occurring during childhood that have been found to have a profound effect on a child's developing brain structure and body which may result in poor health during a person's adulthood. ACEs studies have found a strong correlation between the number of ACEs and a person's risk for disease and negative health behaviors, including suicide, depression, cancer, stroke, ischemic heart disease, diabetes, autoimmune disease, smoking, substance abuse, interpersonal violence, obesity, unplanned pregnancies, lower educational achievement, workplace absenteeism, and lower wages. Data also shows that approximately 20% of African American and Hispanic adults in Illinois reported 4 or more ACEs, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic whites. Long-standing ACE interventions include tools such as trauma-informed care. Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, including in the states of California, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. Several federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches in their programs and grants which should be leveraged by the State.

According to a 2019 Rush University report, a Black person's life expectancy on average is less when compared to a white person's life expectancy. For instance, when comparing life expectancy in Chicago's Austin neighborhood to the Chicago Loop, there is a difference of 11 years between Black life expectancy (71 years) and white life expectancy (82 years).

In a 2015 literature review of implicit racial and ethnic bias among medical professionals, it was concluded that there is a moderate level of implicit bias in most medical professionals. Further, the literature review showed that implicit bias has negative consequences for patients, including strained patient relationships and negative health outcomes. It is critical for medical professionals to be aware of implicit racial and ethnic bias and work to eliminate bias through training.

In the field of medicine, a historically racist profession, Black medical professionals have commonly been ostracized. In 1934, Dr. Roland B. Scott was the first African American to pass the pediatric board exam, yet when he applied for membership with the American Academy of Pediatrics he was rejected multiple times. Few medical organizations have confronted the roles they played in blocking opportunities for Black advancement in the medical profession until the formal apologies of the American Medical Association in 2008. For decades, organizations like the AMA predicated their membership on joining a local state medical society, several of which excluded Black physicians.

In 2010, the General Assembly, in partnership with Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, published the Disproportionate Justice Impact Study. The study examined the impact of Illinois drug laws on racial and ethnic groups and the resulting over-representation of racial and ethic minority groups in the Illinois criminal justice system. Unsurprisingly and disappointingly, the study confirmed decades long injustices, such as nonwhites being arrested at a higher rate than whites relative to their representation in the general population throughout Illinois.

All together, the above mentioned only begins to capture a part of a larger system of racial injustices and inequities. The General Assembly and the people of Illinois are urged to recognize while racism is a core fault of the current health and human service system, that it is a pervasive disease affecting a multiplitude of institutions which truly drive systematic health inequities: education, child care, criminal justice, affordable housing, environmental justice, and job security and so forth. For persons to live up to their full human potential, their rights to quality of life, health care, a quality job, a fair wage, housing, and education must not be inhibited.

Therefore, the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus, as informed by the Senate's Health and Human Service Pillar subject matter hearings, seeks to remedy a fraction of a much larger broken system by addressing access to health care, hospital closures, managed care organization reform, community health worker certification, maternal and infant mortality, mental and substance abuse treatment, hospital reform, and

medical implicit bias in the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act. This Act shall achieve needed change through the use of, but not limited to, the Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission, the Health and Human Services Task Force, and a hospital closure moratorium, in order to address Illinois' long-standing health inequities.

Title II. Community Health Workers

Article 5.

Section 5-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Community Health Worker Certification and Reimbursement Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 5-5. Definition. In this Act, "community health worker" means a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member or has an unusually close understanding of the community served. This trusting relationship enables the community health worker to serve as a liaison, link, and intermediary between health and social services and the community to facilitate access to services and improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery. A community health worker also builds individual and community capacity by increasing health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities, including outreach, community education, informal counseling, social support, and advocacy. A community health worker shall have the following core competencies:

(1) communication;
(2) interpersonal skills and relationship building;
(3) service coordination and navigation skills;
(4) capacity-building;
(5) advocacy;
(6) presentation and facilitation skills;
(7) organizational skills; cultural competency;
(8) public health knowledge;
(9) understanding of health systems and basic diseases;
(10) behavioral health issues; and
(11) field experience.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed to authorize a community health worker to provide direct care or treatment to any person or to perform any act or service for which a license issued by a professional licensing board is required.

Section 5-10. Community health worker training.

(a) Community health workers shall be provided with multi-tiered academic and community-based training opportunities that lead to the mastery of community health worker core competencies.

(b) For academic-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Board of Higher Education to adopt a process to certify academic-based training programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification. Certified training programs shall reflect the approved core competencies and roles for community health workers.

(c) For community-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with a statewide association representing community health workers to adopt a process to certify community-based programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification.

(d) Community health workers may need to undergo additional training, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, maternal child health, behavioral health, and social determinants of health training. Multi-tiered training approaches shall provide opportunities that build on each other and prepare community health workers for career pathways both within the community health worker profession and within allied professions.

Section 5-15. Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board.

(a) There is created within the Department of Public Health, in shared leadership with a statewide association representing community health workers, the Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board. The Board shall serve as the regulatory body that develops and has oversight of initial community health workers certification and certification renewals for both individuals and academic and community-based training programs.

(b) A representative from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services shall serve on the Board. At least one full-time professional shall be assigned to staff the Board with additional administrative support available as needed. The Board shall have balanced representation from the community health worker workforce, community health worker employers, community health worker training and educational organizations, and other engaged stakeholders.

(c) The Board shall propose a certification process for and be authorized to approve training from community-based organizations, in conjunction with a statewide organization representing community health workers, and academic institutions, in consultation with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education. The Board shall base training approval on core competencies, best practices, and affordability. In addition, the Board shall maintain a registry of certification records for individually certified community health workers.

(d) All training programs that are deemed certifiable by the Board shall go through a renewal process, which will be determined by the Board once established. The Board shall establish criteria to grandfather in any community health workers who were practicing prior to the establishment of a certification program.

(e) To ensure high-quality service, the Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board shall examine and consider for adoption best practices from other states that have implemented policies to allow for alternative opportunities to demonstrate competency in core skills and knowledge in addition to certification.

(f) The Department of Public Health shall explore ways to compensate members of the Board.

Section 5-20. Reimbursement. Community health worker services shall be covered under the medical assistance program, subject to funding availability, for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop services, including, but not limited to, care coordination and diagnosis-related patient services, for which community health workers will be eligible for reimbursement and shall request approval from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to reimburse community health worker services under the medical assistance program. For reimbursement under the medical assistance program, a community health worker must work under the supervision of an enrolled medical program provider, as specified by the Department, and certification shall be required for reimbursement. The supervision of enrolled medical program providers and certification are not required for community health workers who receive reimbursement through managed care administrative moneys. Noncertified community health workers are reimbursable at the discretion of managed care entities following availability of community health worker certification. In addition, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall amend its contracts with managed care entities to allow managed care entities to employ community health workers or subcontract with community-based organizations that employ community health workers.

Section 5-23. Certification. Certification shall not be required for employment of community health workers. Noncertified community health workers may be employed through funding sources outside of the medical assistance program.

Section 5-25. Rules. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt rules for the implementation and administration of this Act.

Title III. Hospital Reform

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by changing Section 10.4 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/10.4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 151.4)

Sec. 10.4. Medical staff privileges.

(a) Any hospital licensed under this Act or any hospital organized under the University of Illinois Hospital Act shall, prior to the granting of any medical staff privileges to an applicant, or renewing a current medical staff member's privileges, request of the Director of Professional Regulation information concerning the licensure status, proper credentials, required certificates, and any disciplinary action taken against the applicant's or medical staff member's license, except: (1) for medical personnel who enter a hospital to obtain organs and tissues for transplant from a donor in accordance with the Illinois Anatomical Gift Act; or (2) for medical personnel who have been granted disaster privileges pursuant to the procedures and requirements established by rules adopted by the Department. Any hospital and any employees of the

hospital or others involved in granting privileges who, in good faith, grant disaster privileges pursuant to this Section to respond to an emergency shall not, as a result of their acts or omissions, be liable for civil damages for granting or denying disaster privileges except in the event of willful and wanton misconduct, as that term is defined in Section 10.2 of this Act. Individuals granted privileges who provide care in an emergency situation, in good faith and without direct compensation, shall not, as a result of their acts or omissions, except for acts or omissions involving willful and wanton misconduct, as that term is defined in Section 10.2 of this Act, on the part of the person, be liable for civil damages. The Director of Professional Regulation shall transmit, in writing and in a timely fashion, such information regarding the license of the applicant or the medical staff member, including the record of imposition of any periods of supervision or monitoring as a result of alcohol or substance abuse, as provided by Section 23 of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, and such information as may have been submitted to the Department indicating that the application or medical staff member has been denied, or has surrendered, medical staff privileges at a hospital licensed under this Act, or any equivalent facility in another state or territory of the United States. The Director of Professional Regulation shall define by rule the period for timely response to such requests.

No transmittal of information by the Director of Professional Regulation, under this Section shall be to other than the president, chief operating officer, chief administrative officer, or chief of the medical staff of a hospital licensed under this Act, a hospital organized under the University of Illinois Hospital Act, or a hospital operated by the United States, or any of its instrumentalities. The information so transmitted shall be afforded the same status as is information concerning medical studies by Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, as now or hereafter amended.

(b) All hospitals licensed under this Act, except county hospitals as defined in subsection (c) of Section 15-1 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, shall comply with, and the medical staff bylaws of these hospitals shall include rules consistent with, the provisions of this Section in granting, limiting, renewing, or denying medical staff membership and clinical staff privileges. Hospitals that require medical staff members to possess faculty status with a specific institution of higher education are not required to comply with subsection (1) below when the physician does not possess faculty status.

(1) Minimum procedures for pre-applicants and applicants for medical staff membership shall include the following:

(A) Written procedures relating to the acceptance and processing of pre-applicants or applicants for medical staff membership, which should be contained in medical staff bylaws.

(B) Written procedures to be followed in determining a pre-applicant's or an applicant's qualifications for being granted medical staff membership and privileges.

(C) Written criteria to be followed in evaluating a pre-applicant's or an applicant's qualifications.

(D) An evaluation of a pre-applicant's or an applicant's current health status and current license status in Illinois.

(E) A written response to each pre-applicant or applicant that explains the reason or reasons for any adverse decision (including all reasons based in whole or in part on the applicant's medical qualifications or any other basis, including economic factors).

(2) Minimum procedures with respect to medical staff and clinical privilege determinations concerning current members of the medical staff shall include the following:

(A) A written notice of an adverse decision.

(B) An explanation of the reasons for an adverse decision including all reasons based on the quality of medical care or any other basis, including economic factors.

(C) A statement of the medical staff member's right to request a fair hearing on the adverse decision before a hearing panel whose membership is mutually agreed upon by the medical staff and the hospital governing board. The hearing panel shall have independent authority to recommend action to the hospital governing board. Upon the request of the medical staff member or the hospital governing board, the hearing panel shall make findings concerning the nature of each basis for any adverse decision recommended to and accepted by the hospital governing board.

(i) Nothing in this subparagraph (C) limits a hospital's or medical staff's right to summarily suspend, without a prior hearing, a person's medical staff membership or clinical privileges if the continuation of practice of a medical staff member constitutes an immediate danger to the public, including patients, visitors, and hospital employees and staff. In the event that a hospital or the medical staff imposes a summary suspension, the Medical Executive Committee, or other comparable governance committee of the medical staff as specified in the bylaws, must meet as soon as is reasonably possible to review the suspension and to recommend whether it should be affirmed, lifted, expunged, or modified if the suspended physician requests such review.

A summary suspension may not be implemented unless there is actual documentation or other reliable information that an immediate danger exists. This documentation or information must be available at the time the summary suspension decision is made and when the decision is reviewed by the Medical Executive Committee. If the Medical Executive Committee recommends that the summary suspension should be lifted, expunged, or modified, this recommendation must be reviewed and considered by the hospital governing board, or a committee of the board, on an expedited basis. Nothing in this subparagraph (C) shall affect the requirement that any requested hearing must be commenced within 15 days after the summary suspension and completed without delay unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. A fair hearing shall be commenced within 15 days after the suspension and completed without delay, except that when the medical staff member's license to practice has been suspended or revoked by the State's licensing authority, no hearing shall be necessary.

(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph (C) limits a medical staff's right to permit, in the medical staff bylaws, summary suspension of membership or clinical privileges in designated administrative circumstances as specifically approved by the medical staff. This bylaw provision must specifically describe both the administrative circumstance that can result in a summary suspension and the length of the summary suspension. The opportunity for a fair hearing is required for any administrative summary suspension. Any requested hearing must be commenced within 15 days after the summary suspension and completed without delay. Adverse decisions other than suspension or other restrictions on the treatment or admission of patients may be imposed summarily and without a hearing under designated administrative circumstances as specifically provided for in the medical staff bylaws as approved by the medical staff.

(iii) If a hospital exercises its option to enter into an exclusive contract and that contract results in the total or partial termination or reduction of medical staff membership or clinical privileges of a current medical staff member, the hospital shall provide the affected medical staff member 60 days prior notice of the effect on his or her medical staff membership or privileges. An affected medical staff member desiring a hearing under subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2) must request the hearing within 14 days after the date he or she is so notified. The requested hearing shall be commenced and completed (with a report and recommendation to the affected medical staff member, hospital governing board, and medical staff) within 30 days after the date of the medical staff member's request. If agreed upon by both the medical staff and the hospital governing board, the medical staff bylaws may provide for longer time periods.

(C-5) All peer review used for the purpose of credentialing, privileging, disciplinary action, or other recommendations affecting medical staff membership or exercise of clinical privileges, whether relying in whole or in part on internal or external reviews, shall be conducted in accordance with the medical staff bylaws and applicable rules, regulations, or policies of the medical staff. If external review is obtained, any adverse report utilized shall be in writing and shall be made part of the internal peer review process under the bylaws. The report shall also be shared with a medical staff peer review committee and the individual under review. If the medical staff peer review committee or the individual under review prepares a written response to the report of the external peer review within 30 days after receiving such report, the governing board shall consider the response prior to the implementation of any final actions by the governing board which may affect the individual's medical staff membership or clinical privileges. Any peer review that involves willful or wanton misconduct shall be subject to civil damages as provided for under Section 10.2 of this Act.

(D) A statement of the member's right to inspect all pertinent information in the hospital's possession with respect to the decision.

(E) A statement of the member's right to present witnesses and other evidence at the hearing on the decision.

(E-5) The right to be represented by a personal attorney.

(F) A written notice and written explanation of the decision resulting from the hearing.

(F-5) A written notice of a final adverse decision by a hospital governing board.

(G) Notice given 15 days before implementation of an adverse medical staff membership or clinical privileges decision based substantially on economic factors. This notice shall be given after the medical staff member exhausts all applicable procedures under this Section, including item (iii) of subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2), and under the medical staff bylaws in order to allow sufficient time for the orderly provision of patient care.

(H) Nothing in this paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) limits a medical staff

member's right to waive, in writing, the rights provided in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of this paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) upon being granted the written exclusive right to provide particular services at a hospital, either individually or as a member of a group. If an exclusive contract is signed by a representative of a group of physicians, a waiver contained in the contract shall apply to all members of the group unless stated otherwise in the contract.

(3) Every adverse medical staff membership and clinical privilege decision based substantially on economic factors shall be reported to the Hospital Licensing Board before the decision takes effect. These reports shall not be disclosed in any form that reveals the identity of any hospital or physician. These reports shall be utilized to study the effects that hospital medical staff membership and clinical privilege decisions based upon economic factors have on access to care and the availability of physician services. The Hospital Licensing Board shall submit an initial study to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 1996, and subsequent reports shall be submitted periodically thereafter.

(4) As used in this Section:

"Adverse decision" means a decision reducing, restricting, suspending, revoking, denying, or not renewing medical staff membership or clinical privileges.

"Economic factor" means any information or reasons for decisions unrelated to quality of care or professional competency.

"Pre-applicant" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches who requests an application for medical staff membership or privileges.

"Privilege" means permission to provide medical or other patient care services and permission to use hospital resources, including equipment, facilities and personnel that are necessary to effectively provide medical or other patient care services. This definition shall not be construed to require a hospital to acquire additional equipment, facilities, or personnel to accommodate the granting of privileges.

(5) Any amendment to medical staff bylaws required because of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly shall be adopted on or before July 1, 2001.

(c) All hospitals shall consult with the medical staff prior to closing membership in the entire or any portion of the medical staff or a department. If the hospital closes membership in the medical staff, any portion of the medical staff, or the department over the objections of the medical staff, then the hospital shall provide a detailed written explanation for the decision to the medical staff 10 days prior to the effective date of any closure. No applications need to be provided when membership in the medical staff or any relevant portion of the medical staff is closed.

(Source: P.A. 96-445, eff. 8-14-09; 97-1006, eff. 8-17-12.)

Article 15.

Section 15-3. The Illinois Health Finance Reform Act is amended by changing Section 4-4 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2215/4-4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 6504-4)

Sec. 4-4. (a) Hospitals shall make available to prospective patients information on the normal charge incurred for any procedure or operation the prospective patient is considering.

(b) The Department of Public Health shall require hospitals to post, either by physical or electronic means, in prominent letters, ~~in letters no more than one inch in height~~ the established charges for services, where applicable, including but not limited to the hospital's private room charge, semi-private room charge, charge for a room with 3 or more beds, intensive care room charges, emergency room charge, operating room charge, electrocardiogram charge, anesthesia charge, chest x-ray charge, blood sugar charge, blood chemistry charge, tissue exam charge, blood typing charge and Rh factor charge. The definitions of each charge to be posted shall be determined by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 92-597, eff. 7-1-02.)

Section 15-5. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by changing Sections 6, 6.14c, 10.10, and 11.5 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 147)

Sec. 6. (a) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to establish a hospital the Director shall issue a permit if he finds (1) that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to provide a proper standard of hospital service for the community with particular regard to the qualification, background, and character of the applicant, (2) that the financial resources available to the applicant demonstrate an ability to construct, maintain, and operate a hospital in accordance with the standards, rules, and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, and (3) that safeguards are provided which assure hospital operation and maintenance

consistent with the public interest having particular regard to safe, adequate, and efficient hospital facilities and services.

The Director may request the cooperation of county and multiple-county health departments, municipal boards of health, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies in obtaining information and in conducting investigations relating to such applications.

A permit to establish a hospital shall be valid only for the premises and person named in the application for such permit and shall not be transferable or assignable.

In the event the Director issues a permit to establish a hospital the applicant shall thereafter submit plans and specifications to the Department in accordance with Section 8 of this Act.

(b) Upon receipt of an application for license to open, conduct, operate, and maintain a hospital, the Director shall issue a license if he finds the applicant and the hospital facilities comply with standards, rules, and regulations promulgated under this Act. A license, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be renewable annually upon approval by the Department and payment of a license fee as established pursuant to Section 5 of this Act. Each license shall be issued only for the premises and persons named in the application and shall not be transferable or assignable. Licenses shall be posted, either by physical or electronic means, in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises. The Department may, either before or after the issuance of a license, request the cooperation of the State Fire Marshal, county and multiple county health departments, or municipal boards of health to make investigations to determine if the applicant or licensee is complying with the minimum standards prescribed by the Department. The report and recommendations of any such agency shall be in writing and shall state with particularity its findings with respect to compliance or noncompliance with such minimum standards, rules, and regulations.

The Director may issue a provisional license to any hospital which does not substantially comply with the provisions of this Act and the standards, rules, and regulations promulgated by virtue thereof provided that he finds that such hospital has undertaken changes and corrections which upon completion will render the hospital in substantial compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the standards, rules, and regulations adopted hereunder, and provided that the health and safety of the patients of the hospital will be protected during the period for which such provisional license is issued. The Director shall advise the licensee of the conditions under which such provisional license is issued, including the manner in which the hospital facilities fail to comply with the provisions of the Act, standards, rules, and regulations, and the time within which the changes and corrections necessary for such hospital facilities to substantially comply with this Act, and the standards, rules, and regulations of the Department relating thereto shall be completed.

(Source: P.A. 98-683, eff. 6-30-14.)

(210 ILCS 85/6.14c)

Sec. 6.14c. Posting of information. Every hospital shall conspicuously post, either by physical or electronic means, for display in an area of its offices accessible to patients, employees, and visitors the following:

(1) its current license;

(2) a description, provided by the Department, of complaint procedures established under this Act and the name, address, and telephone number of a person authorized by the Department to receive complaints;

(3) a list of any orders pertaining to the hospital issued by the Department during the past year and any court orders reviewing such Department orders issued during the past year; and

(4) a list of the material available for public inspection under Section 6.14d.

Each hospital shall post, either by physical or electronic means, in each facility that has an emergency room, a notice in a conspicuous location in the emergency room with information about how to enroll in health insurance through the Illinois health insurance marketplace in accordance with Sections 1311 and 1321 of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-117, eff. 1-1-20.)

(210 ILCS 85/10.10)

Sec. 10.10. Nurse Staffing by Patient Acuity.

(a) Findings. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The State of Illinois has a substantial interest in promoting quality care and improving the delivery of health care services.

(2) Evidence-based studies have shown that the basic principles of staffing in the acute care setting should be based on the complexity of patients' care needs aligned with available nursing skills to promote quality patient care consistent with professional nursing standards.

(3) Compliance with this Section promotes an organizational climate that values registered nurses' input in meeting the health care needs of hospital patients.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Acuity model" means an assessment tool selected and implemented by a hospital, as recommended by a nursing care committee, that assesses the complexity of patient care needs requiring professional nursing care and skills and aligns patient care needs and nursing skills consistent with professional nursing standards.

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Direct patient care" means care provided by a registered professional nurse with direct responsibility to oversee or carry out medical regimens or nursing care for one or more patients.

"Nursing care committee" means an existing or newly created hospital-wide committee or committees of nurses whose functions, in part or in whole, contribute to the development, recommendation, and review of the hospital's nurse staffing plan established pursuant to subsection (d).

"Registered professional nurse" means a person licensed as a Registered Nurse under the Nurse Practice Act.

"Written staffing plan for nursing care services" means a written plan for guiding the assignment of patient care nursing staff based on multiple nurse and patient considerations that yield minimum staffing levels for inpatient care units and the adopted acuity model aligning patient care needs with nursing skills required for quality patient care consistent with professional nursing standards.

(c) Written staffing plan.

(1) Every hospital shall implement a written hospital-wide staffing plan, recommended by a nursing care committee or committees, that provides for minimum direct care professional registered nurse-to-patient staffing needs for each inpatient care unit. The written hospital-wide staffing plan shall include, but need not be limited to, the following considerations:

(A) The complexity of complete care, assessment on patient admission, volume of patient admissions, discharges and transfers, evaluation of the progress of a patient's problems, ongoing physical assessments, planning for a patient's discharge, assessment after a change in patient condition, and assessment of the need for patient referrals.

(B) The complexity of clinical professional nursing judgment needed to design and implement a patient's nursing care plan, the need for specialized equipment and technology, the skill mix of other personnel providing or supporting direct patient care, and involvement in quality improvement activities, professional preparation, and experience.

(C) Patient acuity and the number of patients for whom care is being provided.

(D) The ongoing assessments of a unit's patient acuity levels and nursing staff needed shall be routinely made by the unit nurse manager or his or her designee.

(E) The identification of additional registered nurses available for direct patient care when patients' unexpected needs exceed the planned workload for direct care staff.

(2) In order to provide staffing flexibility to meet patient needs, every hospital shall identify an acuity model for adjusting the staffing plan for each inpatient care unit.

(3) The written staffing plan shall be posted, <u>either by physical or electronic means,</u> in a conspicuous and accessible location for both patients and direct care staff, as required under the Hospital Report Card Act. A copy of the written staffing plan shall be provided to any member of the general public upon request.

(d) Nursing care committee.

(1) Every hospital shall have a nursing care committee. A hospital shall appoint members of a committee whereby at least 50% of the members are registered professional nurses providing direct patient care.

(2) A nursing care committee's recommendations must be given significant regard and weight in the hospital's adoption and implementation of a written staffing plan.

(3) A nursing care committee or committees shall recommend a written staffing plan for the hospital based on the principles from the staffing components set forth in subsection (c). In particular, a committee or committees shall provide input and feedback on the following:

(A) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of minimum staffing levels for inpatient care units.

(B) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of an acuity model to provide staffing flexibility that aligns changing patient acuity with nursing skills required.

(C) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of a written staffing plan incorporating the items described in subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section.

(D) Review the following: nurse-to-patient staffing guidelines for all inpatient areas; and current acuity tools and measures in use.

(4) A nursing care committee must address the items described in subparagraphs (A)

through (D) of paragraph (3) semi-annually.

(e) Nothing in this Section 10.10 shall be construed to limit, alter, or modify any of the terms, conditions, or provisions of a collective bargaining agreement entered into by the hospital.

(Source: P.A. 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 97-423, eff. 1-1-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(210 ILCS 85/11.5)

Sec. 11.5. Uniform standards of obstetrical care regardless of ability to pay.

(a) No hospital may promulgate policies or implement practices that determine differing standards of obstetrical care based upon a patient's source of payment or ability to pay for medical services.

(b) Each hospital shall develop a written policy statement reflecting the requirements of subsection (a) and shall post, either by physical or electronic means, written notices of this policy in the obstetrical admitting areas of the hospital by July 1, 2004. Notices posted pursuant to this Section shall be posted in the predominant language or languages spoken in the hospital's service area.

(Source: P.A. 93-981, eff. 8-23-04.)

Section 15-10. The Language Assistance Services Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(210 ILCS 87/15)

Sec. 15. Language assistance services.

(a) To ensure access to health care information and services for limited-English-speaking or non-English-speaking residents and deaf residents, a health facility must do the following:

(1) Adopt and review annually a policy for providing language assistance services to patients with language or communication barriers. The policy shall include procedures for providing, to the extent possible as determined by the facility, the use of an interpreter whenever a language or communication barrier exists, except where the patient, after being informed of the availability of the interpreter service, chooses to use a family member or friend who volunteers to interpret. The procedures shall be designed to maximize efficient use of interpreters and minimize delays in providing interpreters to patients. The procedures shall insure, to the extent possible as determined by the facility, that interpreters are available, either on the premises or accessible by telephone, 24 hours a day. The facility shall annually transmit to the Department of Public Health a copy of the updated policy and shall include a description of the facility's efforts to insure adequate and speedy communication between patients with language or communication barriers and staff.

(2) Develop, and post, either by physical or electronic means, in conspicuous locations, notices that advise patients and their families of the availability of interpreters, the procedure for obtaining an interpreter, and the telephone numbers to call for filing complaints concerning interpreter service problems, including, but not limited to, a TTY number for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing. The notices shall be posted, at a minimum, in the emergency room, the admitting area, the facility entrance, and the outpatient area. Notices shall inform patients that interpreter services are available on request, shall list the languages most commonly encountered at the facility for which interpreter services are available, and shall instruct patients to direct complaints regarding interpreter services to the Department of Public Health, including the telephone numbers to call for that purpose.

(3) Notify the facility's employees of the language services available at the facility and train them on how to make those language services available to patients.

(b) In addition, a health facility may do one or more of the following:

(1) Identify and record a patient's primary language and dialect on one or more of the following: a patient medical chart, hospital bracelet, bedside notice, or nursing card.

(2) Prepare and maintain, as needed, a list of interpreters who have been identified as proficient in sign language according to the Interpreter for the Deaf Licensure Act of 2007 and a list of the languages of the population of the geographical area served by the facility.

(3) Review all standardized written forms, waivers, documents, and informational materials available to patients on admission to determine which to translate into languages other than English.

(4) Consider providing its nonbilingual staff with standardized picture and phrase sheets for use in routine communications with patients who have language or communication barriers.

(5) Develop community liaison groups to enable the facility and the limited-English-speaking, non-English-speaking, and deaf communities to ensure the adequacy of the interpreter services.

(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 15-15. The Fair Patient Billing Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(210 ILCS 88/15)

Sec. 15. Patient notification.

(a) Each hospital shall post a sign with the following notice:

"You may be eligible for financial assistance under the terms and conditions the hospital offers to qualified patients. For more information contact [hospital financial assistance representative]".

(b) The sign under subsection (a) shall be posted, either by physical or electronic means, conspicuously in the admission and registration areas of the hospital.

(c) The sign shall be in English, and in any other language that is the primary language of at least 5% of the patients served by the hospital annually.

(d) Each hospital that has a website must post a notice in a prominent place on its website that financial assistance is available at the hospital, a description of the financial assistance application process, and a copy of the financial assistance application.

(e) Within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, each ~~Each~~ hospital must make available information regarding financial assistance from the hospital in the form of either a brochure, an application for financial assistance, or other written or electronic material in the emergency room, ~~material in the~~ hospital admission , or registration area.

(Source: P.A. 94-885, eff. 1-1-07.)

Section 15-16. The Health Care Violence Prevention Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(210 ILCS 160/15)

Sec. 15. Workplace safety.

(a) A health care worker who contacts law enforcement or files a report with law enforcement against a patient or individual because of workplace violence shall provide notice to management of the health care provider by which he or she is employed within 3 days after contacting law enforcement or filing the report.

(b) No management of a health care provider may discourage a health care worker from exercising his or her right to contact law enforcement or file a report with law enforcement because of workplace violence.

(c) A health care provider that employs a health care worker shall display a notice, either by physical or electronic means, stating that verbal aggression will not be tolerated and physical assault will be reported to law enforcement.

(d) The health care provider shall offer immediate post-incident services for a health care worker directly involved in a workplace violence incident caused by patients or their visitors, including acute treatment and access to psychological evaluation.

(Source: P.A. 100-1051, eff. 1-1-19.)

Section 15-17. The Medical Patient Rights Act is amended by changing Sections 3.4 and 5.2 as follows:

(410 ILCS 50/3.4)

Sec. 3.4. Rights of women; pregnancy and childbirth.

(a) In addition to any other right provided under this Act, every woman has the following rights with regard to pregnancy and childbirth:

(1) The right to receive health care before, during, and after pregnancy and childbirth.

(2) The right to receive care for her and her infant that is consistent with generally accepted medical standards.

(3) The right to choose a certified nurse midwife or physician as her maternity care professional.

(4) The right to choose her birth setting from the full range of birthing options available in her community.

(5) The right to leave her maternity care professional and select another if she becomes dissatisfied with her care, except as otherwise provided by law.

(6) The right to receive information about the names of those health care professionals involved in her care.

(7) The right to privacy and confidentiality of records, except as provided by law.

(8) The right to receive information concerning her condition and proposed treatment, including methods of relieving pain.

(9) The right to accept or refuse any treatment, to the extent medically possible.

(10) The right to be informed if her caregivers wish to enroll her or her infant in a research study in accordance with Section 3.1 of this Act.

(11) The right to access her medical records in accordance with Section 8-2001 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(12) The right to receive information in a language in which she can communicate in accordance with federal law.

(13) The right to receive emotional and physical support during labor and birth.

(14) The right to freedom of movement during labor and to give birth in the position of her choice, within generally accepted medical standards.

(15) The right to contact with her newborn, except where necessary care must be provided to the mother or infant.

(16) The right to receive information about breastfeeding.

(17) The right to decide collaboratively with caregivers when she and her baby will leave the birth site for home, based on their conditions and circumstances.

(18) The right to be treated with respect at all times before, during, and after pregnancy by her health care professionals.

(19) The right of each patient, regardless of source of payment, to examine and receive a reasonable explanation of her total bill for services rendered by her maternity care professional or health care provider, including itemized charges for specific services received. Each maternity care professional or health care provider shall be responsible only for a reasonable explanation of those specific services provided by the maternity care professional or health care provider.

(b) The Department of Public Health, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Human Services shall post, either by physical or electronic means, information about these rights on their publicly available websites. Every health care provider, day care center licensed under the Child Care Act of 1969, Head Start, and community center shall post information about these rights in a prominent place and on their websites, if applicable.

(c) The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules to implement this Section.

(d) Nothing in this Section or any rules adopted under subsection (c) shall be construed to require a physician, health care professional, hospital, hospital affiliate, or health care provider to provide care inconsistent with generally accepted medical standards or available capabilities or resources.

(Source: P.A. 101-445, eff. 1-1-20.)

(410 ILCS 50/5.2)

Sec. 5.2. Emergency room anti-discrimination notice. Every hospital shall post, either by physical or electronic means, a sign next to or in close proximity of its sign required by Section 489.20 (q)(1) of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations stating the following:

"You have the right not to be discriminated against by the hospital due to your race, color, or national origin if these characteristics are unrelated to your diagnosis or treatment. If you believe this right has been violated, please call (insert number for hospital grievance officer).".

(Source: P.A. 97-485, eff. 8-22-11.)

Section 15-25. The Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act is amended by changing Section 22 as follows:

(325 ILCS 2/22)

Sec. 22. Signs. Every hospital, fire station, emergency medical facility, and police station that is required to accept a relinquished newborn infant in accordance with this Act must post, either by physical or electronic means, a sign in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building housing the facility informing persons that a newborn infant may be relinquished at the facility in accordance with this Act. The Department shall prescribe specifications for the signs and for their placement that will ensure statewide uniformity.

This Section does not apply to a hospital, fire station, emergency medical facility, or police station that has a sign that is consistent with the requirements of this Section that is posted on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 95-275, eff. 8-17-07.)

Section 15-30. The Crime Victims Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 5.1 as follows:

(740 ILCS 45/5.1) (from Ch. 70, par. 75.1)

Sec. 5.1. (a) Every hospital licensed under the laws of this State shall display prominently in its emergency room posters giving notification of the existence and general provisions of this Act. The posters may be displayed by physical or electronic means. Such posters shall be provided by the Attorney General.

(b) Any law enforcement agency that investigates an offense committed in this State shall inform the victim of the offense or his dependents concerning the availability of an award of compensation and advise

such persons that any information concerning this Act and the filing of a claim may be obtained from the office of the Attorney General.
(Source: P.A. 81-1013.)

Section 15-35. The Human Trafficking Resource Center Notice Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 10 as follows:

(775 ILCS 50/5)

Sec. 5. Posted notice required.

(a) Each of the following businesses and other establishments shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous place near the public entrance of the establishment or in another conspicuous location in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted:

(1) On premise consumption retailer licensees under the Liquor Control Act of 1934 where the sale of alcoholic liquor is the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises and primary to the sale of food.

(2) Adult entertainment facilities, as defined in Section 5-1097.5 of the Counties Code.

(3) Primary airports, as defined in Section 47102(16) of Title 49 of the United States Code.

(4) Intercity passenger rail or light rail stations.

(5) Bus stations.

(6) Truck stops. For purposes of this Act, "truck stop" means a privately-owned and operated facility that provides food, fuel, shower or other sanitary facilities, and lawful overnight truck parking.

(7) Emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals, in which case the notice may be posted by electronic means.

(8) Urgent care centers, in which case the notice may be posted by electronic means.

(9) Farm labor contractors. For purposes of this Act, "farm labor contractor" means: (i) any person who for a fee or other valuable consideration recruits, supplies, or hires, or transports in connection therewith, into or within the State, any farmworker not of the contractor's immediate family to work for, or under the direction, supervision, or control of, a third person; or (ii) any person who for a fee or other valuable consideration recruits, supplies, or hires, or transports in connection therewith, into or within the State, any farmworker not of the contractor's immediate family, and who for a fee or other valuable consideration directs, supervises, or controls all or any part of the work of the farmworker or who disburses wages to the farmworker. However, "farm labor contractor" does not include full-time regular employees of food processing companies when the employees are engaged in recruiting for the companies if those employees are not compensated according to the number of farmworkers they recruit.

(10) Privately-operated job recruitment centers.

(11) Massage establishments. As used in this Act, "massage establishment" means a place of business in which any method of massage therapy is administered or practiced for compensation. "Massage establishment" does not include: an establishment at which persons licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Illinois Physical Therapy Act, or the Naprapathic Practice Act engage in practice under one of those Acts; a business owned by a sole licensed massage therapist; or a cosmetology or esthetics salon registered under the Barber, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Hair Braiding, and Nail Technology Act of 1985.

(b) The Department of Transportation shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous place near the public entrance of each roadside rest area or in another conspicuous location in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(c) The owner of a hotel or motel shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in or about the premises in clear view of the employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(d) The organizer of a public gathering or special event that is conducted on property open to the public and requires the issuance of a permit from the unit of local government shall post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in or about the premises in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(e) The administrator of a public or private elementary school or public or private secondary school shall post a printout of the downloadable notice provided by the Department of Human Services under Section 15 that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place chosen

by the administrator in the administrative office or another location in view of school employees. School districts and personnel are not subject to the penalties provided under subsection (a) of Section 20.

(f) The owner of an establishment registered under the Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Act shall post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in clear view of establishment employees.

(Source: P.A. 99-99, eff. 1-1-16; 99-565, eff. 7-1-17; 100-671, eff. 1-1-19.)

(775 ILCS 50/10)

Sec. 10. Form of posted notice.

(a) The notice required under this Act shall be at least 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches in size, written in a 16-point font, except that when the notice is provided by electronic means the size of the notice and font shall not be required to comply with these specifications, and shall state the following:

"If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave, whether it is commercial sex, housework, farm work, construction, factory, retail, or restaurant work, or any other activity, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888 to access help and services.

Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Illinois law. The hotline is:

* Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
* Toll-free.
* Operated by nonprofit nongovernmental organizations.
* Anonymous and confidential.
* Accessible in more than 160 languages.
* Able to provide help, referral to services, training, and general information.".

(b) The notice shall be printed in English, Spanish, and in one other language that is the most widely spoken language in the county where the establishment is located and for which translation is mandated by the federal Voting Rights Act, as applicable. This subsection does not require a business or other establishment in a county where a language other than English or Spanish is the most widely spoken language to print the notice in more than one language in addition to English and Spanish.

(Source: P.A. 99-99, eff. 1-1-16.)

Article 20.

Section 20-5. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by adding Section 8d as follows:

(110 ILCS 330/8d new)

Sec. 8d. N95 masks. The University of Illinois Hospital shall provide N95 masks to physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act, and other employees, to the extent the hospital determines that the physician, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or other employee is required to have such a mask to serve patients of the hospital, in accordance with the policies, guidance, and recommendations of State and federal public health and infection control authorities and taking into consideration the limitations on access to N95 masks caused by disruptions in local, State, national, and international supply chains; however, nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose any new duty or obligation on the hospital that is greater than that imposed under State and federal laws in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. This Section is repealed on December 31, 2021.

Section 20-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.28 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.28 new)

Sec. 6.28. N95 masks. A hospital licensed under this Act shall provide N95 masks to physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act, and other employees, to the extent the hospital determines that the physician, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or other employee is required to have such a mask to serve patients of the hospital, in accordance with the policies, guidance, and recommendations of State and federal public health and infection control authorities and taking into consideration the limitations on access to N95 masks caused by disruptions in local, State, national, and international supply chains; however, nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose any new duty or obligation on the

hospital that is greater than that imposed under State and federal laws in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. This Section is repealed on December 31, 2021.

Article 35.

Section 35-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-5.05 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.05)

Sec. 5-5.05. Hospitals; psychiatric services.

(a) On and after July 1, 2008, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to a hospital for inpatient psychiatric services shall be $363.77.

(b) For purposes of this Section, "hospital" means the following:

(1) Advocate Christ Hospital, Oak Lawn, Illinois.
(2) Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.
(3) BroMenn Healthcare, Bloomington, Illinois.
(4) Jackson Park Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(5) Katherine Shaw Bethea Hospital, Dixon, Illinois.
(6) Lawrence County Memorial Hospital, Lawrenceville, Illinois.
(7) Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, Illinois.
(8) Mercy Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(9) Methodist Medical Center of Illinois, Peoria, Illinois.
(10) Provena United Samaritans Medical Center, Danville, Illinois.
(11) Rockford Memorial Hospital, Rockford, Illinois.
(12) Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center, Mattoon, Illinois.
(13) Provena Covenant Medical Center, Urbana, Illinois.
(14) Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(15) Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(16) Gateway Regional Medical Center, Granite City, Illinois.
(17) St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(18) Provena St. Mary's Hospital, Kankakee, Illinois.
(19) St. Mary's Hospital, Decatur, Illinois.
(20) Memorial Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.
(21) Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(22) Trinity Medical Center, Rock Island, Illinois.
(23) St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(24) Richland Memorial Hospital, Olney, Illinois.
(25) St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.
(26) Samaritan Health System, Clinton, Iowa.
(27) St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Illinois.
(28) St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Illinois.
(29) Loretto Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(30) Kenneth Hall Regional Hospital, East St. Louis, Illinois.
(31) Hinsdale Hospital, Hinsdale, Illinois.
(32) Pekin Hospital, Pekin, Illinois.
(33) University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(34) St. Anthony's Health Center, Alton, Illinois.
(35) OSF St. Francis Medical Center, Peoria, Illinois.
(36) Memorial Medical Center, Springfield, Illinois.
(37) A hospital with a distinct part unit for psychiatric services that begins operating on or after July 1, 2008.

For purposes of this Section, "inpatient psychiatric services" means those services provided to patients who are in need of short-term acute inpatient hospitalization for active treatment of an emotional or mental disorder.

(b-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, and subject to available appropriations, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to all safety-net hospitals for inpatient psychiatric services on and after January 1, 2021 shall be at least $630.

(c) No rules shall be promulgated to implement this Section. For purposes of this Section, "rules" is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(d) This Section shall not be in effect during any period of time that the State has in place a fully operational hospital assessment plan that has been approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(e) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

(Source: P.A. 97-689, eff. 6-14-12.)

Title IV. Medical Implicit Bias

Article 45.

Section 45-5. The Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2105-15.7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2105/2105-15.7 new)

Sec. 2105-15.7. Implicit bias awareness training.

(a) As used in this Section, "health care professional" means a person licensed or registered by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation under the following Acts: Medical Practice Act of 1987, Nurse Practice Act, Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act, Illinois Dental Practice Act, Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987, Pharmacy Practice Act, Illinois Physical Therapy Act, Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, Acupuncture Practice Act, Illinois Athletic Trainers Practice Act, Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act, Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act, Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act, Naprapathic Practice Act, Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act, Illinois Occupational Therapy Practice Act, Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987, Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987, Respiratory Care Practice Act, Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act, Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Provider Act, Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act, Perfusionist Practice Act, Registered Surgical Assistant and Registered Surgical Technologist Title Protection Act, and Genetic Counselor Licensing Act.

(b) For license or registration renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2022, a health care professional who has continuing education requirements must complete at least a one-hour course in training on implicit bias awareness per renewal period. A health care professional may count this one hour for completion of this course toward meeting the minimum credit hours required for continuing education. Any training on implicit bias awareness applied to meet any other State licensure requirement, professional accreditation or certification requirement, or health care institutional practice agreement may count toward the one-hour requirement under this Section.

(c) The Department may adopt rules for the implementation of this Section.

Title V. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment

Article 50.

Section 50-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 414 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/414)

Sec. 414. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a controlled substance-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected or otherwise bodily absorbed a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks or obtains emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 55 or 60 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional

discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) For the purposes of subsections (b) and (c), the limited immunity shall only apply to a person possessing the following amount:

(1) less than 3 grams of a substance containing heroin;

(2) less than 3 grams of a substance containing cocaine;

(3) less than 3 grams of a substance containing morphine;

(4) less than 40 grams of a substance containing peyote;

(5) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid;

(6) less than 40 grams of a substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine;

(7) less than 3 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(8) less than 6 grams of a substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) less than 6 grams of a substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone;

(10) less than 6 grams of a substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);

(11) less than 6 grams of a substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine;

(12) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(e) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Section 50-10. The Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is amended by changing Section 115 as follows:

(720 ILCS 646/115)

Sec. 115. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a methamphetamine-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected, or otherwise bodily absorbed methamphetamine.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession~~

~~of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 3 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than 3 grams ~~one gram~~ of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the Class 3 felony possession charge was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than one gram of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Article 55.

Section 55-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 316 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/316)

Sec. 316. Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a) The Department must provide for a Prescription Monitoring Program for Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances that includes the following components and requirements:

(1) The dispenser must transmit to the central repository, in a form and manner specified by the Department, the following information:

(A) The recipient's name and address.

(B) The recipient's date of birth and gender.

(C) The national drug code number of the controlled substance dispensed.

(D) The date the controlled substance is dispensed.

(E) The quantity of the controlled substance dispensed and days supply.

(F) The dispenser's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(G) The prescriber's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(H) The dates the controlled substance prescription is filled.

(I) The payment type used to purchase the controlled substance (i.e. Medicaid, cash, third party insurance).

(J) The patient location code (i.e. home, nursing home, outpatient, etc.) for the controlled substances other than those filled at a retail pharmacy.

(K) Any additional information that may be required by the department by administrative rule, including but not limited to information required for compliance with the criteria for electronic reporting of the American Society for Automation and Pharmacy or its successor.

(2) The information required to be transmitted under this Section must be transmitted not later than the end of the next business day after the date on which a controlled substance is dispensed, or at such other time as may be required by the Department by administrative rule.

(3) A dispenser must transmit the information required under this Section by:

(A) an electronic device compatible with the receiving device of the central repository;

(B) a computer diskette;

(C) a magnetic tape; or

(D) a pharmacy universal claim form or Pharmacy Inventory Control form.

(3.5) The requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (a) also apply to opioid treatment programs that prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances for the treatment of opioid use disorder.

(4) The Department may impose a civil fine of up to $100 per day for willful failure to report controlled substance dispensing to the Prescription Monitoring Program. The fine shall be calculated on no more than the number of days from the time the report was required to be made until the time the problem was resolved, and shall be payable to the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a-5) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a licensed veterinarian is exempt from the reporting requirements of this Section. If a person who is presenting an animal for treatment is suspected of fraudulently obtaining any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance, the licensed veterinarian shall report that information to the local law enforcement agency.

(b) The Department, by rule, may include in the Prescription Monitoring Program certain other select drugs that are not included in Schedule II, III, IV, or V. The Prescription Monitoring Program does not apply to controlled substance prescriptions as exempted under Section 313.

(c) The collection of data on select drugs and scheduled substances by the Prescription Monitoring Program may be used as a tool for addressing oversight requirements of long-term care institutions as set forth by Public Act 96-1372. Long-term care pharmacies shall transmit patient medication profiles to the Prescription Monitoring Program monthly or more frequently as established by administrative rule.

(d) The Department of Human Services shall appoint a full-time Clinical Director of the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) Within one year of January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-564), the Department shall adopt rules requiring all Electronic Health Records Systems to interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program application program on or before January 1, 2021 to ensure that all providers have access to specific patient records during the treatment of their patients. These rules shall also address the electronic integration of pharmacy records with the Prescription Monitoring Program to allow for faster transmission of the information required under this Section. The Department shall establish actions to be taken if a prescriber's Electronic Health Records System does not effectively interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program within the required timeline.

(g) The Department, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall adopt rules allowing licensed prescribers or pharmacists who have registered to access the Prescription Monitoring Program to authorize a licensed or non-licensed designee employed in that licensed prescriber's office or a licensed designee in a licensed pharmacist's pharmacy who has received training in the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to consult the Prescription Monitoring Program on their behalf. The rules shall include reasonable parameters concerning a practitioner's authority to authorize a designee, and the eligibility of a person to be selected as a designee. In this subsection (g), "pharmacist" shall include a clinical pharmacist employed by and designated by a Medicaid Managed Care Organization providing services under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code under a contract with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the sole purpose of clinical review of services provided to persons covered by the entity under the contract to determine compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Section 314.5 of this Act. A managed care entity pharmacist shall notify prescribers of review activities.

(Source: P.A. 100-564, eff. 1-1-18; 100-861, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1005, eff. 8-21-18; 100-1093, eff. 8-26-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-414, eff. 8-16-19.)

Article 60.

Section 60-5. The Adult Protective Services Act is amended by adding Section 3.1 as follows:

(320 ILCS 20/3.1 new)

Sec. 3.1. Adult protective services dementia training.

(a) This Section shall apply to any person who is employed by the Department in the Adult Protective Services division who works on the development and implementation of social services to respond to and prevent adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation, subject to or until specific appropriations become available.

(b) The Department shall develop and implement a dementia training program that must include instruction on the identification of people with dementia, risks such as wandering, communication impairments, elder abuse, and the best practices for interacting with people with dementia.

(c) Initial training of 4 hours shall be completed at the start of employment with the Adult Protective Services division and shall cover the following:

(1) Dementia, psychiatric, and behavioral symptoms.

(2) Communication issues, including how to communicate respectfully and effectively.

(3) Techniques for understanding and approaching behavioral symptoms.

(4) Information on how to address specific aspects of safety, for example tips to prevent wandering.

(5) When it is necessary to alert law enforcement agencies of potential criminal behavior involving a family member, caretaker, or institutional abuse; neglect or exploitation of a person with dementia; and what types of abuse that are most common to people with dementia.

(6) Identifying incidents of self-neglect for people with dementia who live alone as well as neglect by a caregiver.

(7) Protocols for connecting people living with dementia to local care resources and professionals who are skilled in dementia care to encourage cross-referral and reporting regarding incidents of abuse.

(d) Annual continuing education shall include 2 hours of dementia training covering the subjects described in subsection (c).

(e) This Section is designed to address gaps in current dementia training requirements for Adult Protective Services officials and improve the quality of training. If currently existing law or rules contain more rigorous training requirements for Adult Protective Service officials, those laws or rules shall apply. Where there is overlap between this Section and other laws and rules, the Department shall interpret this Section to avoid duplication of requirements while ensuring that the minimum requirements set in this Section are met.

(f) The Department may adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

Article 65.

Section 65-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 65-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds as follows:

(1) There are insufficient behavioral health professionals in this State's behavioral health workforce and further that there are insufficient behavioral health professionals trained in evidence-based practices.

(2) The Illinois behavioral health workforce situation is at a crisis state and the lack of a behavioral health strategy is exacerbating the problem.

(3) In 2019, the Journal of Community Health found that suicide rates are disproportionately higher among African American adolescents. From 2001 to 2017, the rate for African American teen boys rose 60%, according to the study. Among African American teen girls, rates nearly tripled, rising by an astounding 182%. Illinois was among the 10 states with the greatest number of African American adolescent suicides (2015-2017).

(4) Workforce shortages are evident in all behavioral health professions, including, but not limited to, psychiatry, psychiatric nursing, psychiatric physician assistant, social work (licensed social work, licensed clinical social work), counseling (licensed professional counseling, licensed clinical professional counseling), marriage and family therapy, licensed clinical psychology, occupational therapy, prevention, substance use disorder counseling, and peer support.

(5) The shortage of behavioral health practitioners affects every Illinois county, every group of people with behavioral health needs, including children and adolescents, justice-involved populations, working adults, people experiencing homelessness, veterans, and older adults, and every health care and social service setting, from residential facilities and hospitals to community-based organizations and primary care clinics.

(6) Estimates of unmet needs consistently highlight the dire situation in Illinois. Mental Health America ranks Illinois 29th in the country in mental health workforce availability based on its 480-to-1 ratio of population to mental health professionals, and the Kaiser Family Foundation estimates that only 23.3% of Illinoisans' mental health needs can be met with its current workforce.

(7) Shortages are especially acute in rural areas and among low-income and under-insured individuals and families. 30.3% of Illinois' rural hospitals are in designated primary care shortage areas and 93.7% are in designated mental health shortage areas. Nationally, 40% of psychiatrists work in

cash-only practices, limiting access for those who cannot afford high out-of-pocket costs, especially Medicaid eligible individuals and families.

(8) Spanish-speaking therapists in suburban Cook County, as well as in immigrant new growth communities throughout the State, for example, and master's-prepared social workers in rural communities are especially difficult to recruit and retain.

(9) Illinois' shortage of psychiatrists specializing in serving children and adolescents is also severe. Eighty-one out of 102 Illinois counties have no child and adolescent psychiatrists, and the remaining 21 counties have only 310 child and adolescent psychiatrists for a population of 2,450,000 children.

(10) Only 38.9% of the 121,000 Illinois youth aged 12 through 17 who experienced a major depressive episode received care.

(11) An annual average of 799,000 people in Illinois aged 12 and older need but do not receive substance use disorder treatment at specialty facilities.

(12) According to the Statewide Semiannual Opioid Report, Illinois Department of Public Health, September 2020, the number of opioid deaths in Illinois has increased 3% from 2,167 deaths in 2018 to 2,233 deaths in 2019.

(13) Behavioral health workforce shortages have led to well-documented problems of long wait times for appointments with psychiatrists (4 to 6 months in some cases), high turnover, and unfilled vacancies for social workers and other behavioral health professionals that have eroded the gains in insurance coverage for mental illness and substance use disorder under the federal Affordable Care Act and parity laws.

(14) As a result, individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders end up in hospital emergency rooms, which are the most expensive level of care, or are incarcerated and do not receive adequate care, if any.

(15) There are many organizations and institutions that are affected by behavioral health workforce shortages, but no one entity is responsible for monitoring the workforce supply and intervening to ensure it can effectively meet behavioral health needs throughout the State.

(16) Workforce shortages are more complex than simple numerical shortfalls. Identifying the optimal number, type, and location of behavioral health professionals to meet the differing needs of Illinois' diverse regions and populations across the lifespan is a difficult logistical problem at the system and practice level that requires coordinated efforts in research, education, service delivery, and policy.

(17) This State has a compelling and substantial interest in building a pipeline for behavioral health professionals and to anchor research and education for behavioral health workforce development. Beginning with the proposed Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois, Illinois has the chance to develop a blueprint to be a national leader in behavioral health workforce development.

(18) The State must act now to improve the ability of its residents to achieve their human potential and to live healthy, productive lives by reducing the misery and suffering with unmet behavioral health needs.

Section 65-10. Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois.

(a) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois is created and shall be administered by a teaching, research, or both teaching and research public institution of higher education in this State. Subject to appropriation, the Center shall be operational on or before July 1, 2022.

(b) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall leverage workforce and behavioral health resources, including, but not limited to, State, federal, and foundation grant funding, federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 programs, the National Health Service Corps and other nongraduate medical education physician workforce training programs, and existing behavioral health partnerships, and align with reforms in Illinois.

Section 65-15. Structure.

(a) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall be structured as a multisite model, and the administering public institution of higher education shall serve as the hub institution, complemented by secondary regional hubs, namely academic institutions, that serve rural and small urban areas and at least one academic institution serving a densely urban municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

(b) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall be located within one academic institution and shall be tasked with a convening and coordinating role for workforce research and planning, including monitoring progress toward Center goals.

(c) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall also coordinate with key State agencies involved in behavioral health, workforce development, and higher education in order to leverage disparate resources from health care, workforce, and economic development programs in Illinois government.

Section 65-20. Duties. The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall perform the following duties:

(1) Organize a consortium of universities in partnerships with providers, school districts, law enforcement, consumers and their families, State agencies, and other stakeholders to implement workforce development concepts and strategies in every region of this State.

(2) Be responsible for developing and implementing a strategic plan for the recruitment, education, and retention of a qualified, diverse, and evolving behavioral health workforce in this State. Its planning and activities shall include:

(A) convening and organizing vested stakeholders spanning government agencies, clinics, behavioral health facilities, prevention programs, hospitals, schools, jails, prisons and juvenile justice, police and emergency medical services, consumers and their families, and other stakeholders;

(B) collecting and analyzing data on the behavioral health workforce in Illinois, with detailed information on specialties, credentials, additional qualifications (such as training or experience in particular models of care), location of practice, and demographic characteristics, including age, gender, race and ethnicity, and languages spoken;

(C) building partnerships with school districts, public institutions of higher education, and workforce investment agencies to create pipelines to behavioral health careers from high schools and colleges, pathways to behavioral health specialization among health professional students, and expanded behavioral health residency and internship opportunities for graduates;

(D) evaluating and disseminating information about evidence-based practices emerging from research regarding promising modalities of treatment, care coordination models, and medications;

(E) developing systems for tracking the utilization of evidence-based practices that most effectively meet behavioral health needs; and

(F) providing technical assistance to support professional training and continuing education programs that provide effective training in evidence-based behavioral health practices.

(3) Coordinate data collection and analysis, including systematic tracking of the behavioral health workforce and datasets that support workforce planning for an accessible, high-quality behavioral health system. In the medium to long-term, the Center shall develop Illinois behavioral workforce data capacity by:

(A) filling gaps in workforce data by collecting information on specialty, training, and qualifications for specific models of care, demographic characteristics, including gender, race, ethnicity, and languages spoken, and participation in public and private insurance networks;

(B) identifying the highest priority geographies, populations, and occupations for recruitment and training;

(C) monitoring the incidence of behavioral health conditions to improve estimates of unmet need; and

(D) compiling up-to-date, evidence-based practices, monitoring utilization, and aligning training resources to improve the uptake of the most effective practices.

(4) Work to grow and advance peer and parent-peer workforce development by:

(A) assessing the credentialing and reimbursement processes and recommending reforms;

(B) evaluating available peer-parent training models, choosing a model that meets Illinois' needs, and working with partners to implement it universally in child-serving programs throughout this State; and

(C) including peer recovery specialists and parent-peer support professionals in interdisciplinary training programs.

(5) Focus on the training of behavioral health professionals in telehealth techniques, including taking advantage of a telehealth network that exists, and other innovative means of care delivery in order to increase access to behavioral health services for all persons within this State.

(6) No later than December 1 of every odd-numbered year, prepare a report of its

activities under this Act. The report shall be filed electronically with the General Assembly, as provided under Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and shall be provided electronically to any member of the General Assembly upon request.

Section 65-25. Selection process.

(a) No later than 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the Board of Higher Education shall select a public institution of higher education, with input and assistance from the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Human Services, to administer the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois.

(b) The selection process shall articulate the principles of the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois, not inconsistent with this Act.

(c) The Board of Higher Education, with input and assistance from the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Human Services, shall make its selection of a public institution of higher education based on its ability and willingness to execute the following tasks:

(1) Convening academic institutions providing behavioral health education to:

(A) develop curricula to train future behavioral health professionals in evidence-based practices that meet the most urgent needs of Illinois' residents;

(B) build capacity to provide clinical training and supervision; and

(C) facilitate telehealth services to every region of the State.

(2) Functioning as a clearinghouse for research, education, and training efforts to identify and disseminate evidence-based practices across the State.

(3) Leveraging financial support from grants and social impact loan funds.

(4) Providing infrastructure to organize regional behavioral health education and outreach. As budgets allow, this shall include conference and training space, research and faculty staff time, telehealth, and distance learning equipment.

(5) Working with regional hubs that assess and serve the workforce needs of specific, well-defined regions and specialize in specific research and training areas, such as telehealth or mental health-criminal justice partnerships, for which the regional hub can serve as a statewide leader.

(d) The Board of Higher Education may adopt such rules as may be necessary to implement and administer this Section.

Title VI. Access to Health Care

Article 70.

Section 70-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of either the selling price or the fair market value, if any, of the tangible personal property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is the same as the property that was purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the selling price of the property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is a by-product or waste product that has been refined, manufactured, or produced from property purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the lower of the fair market value, if any, of the specific property so used in this State or on the selling price of the property purchased at retail. For purposes of this Section "fair market value" means the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. The fair market value shall be established by Illinois sales by the taxpayer of the same property as that functionally used or consumed, or if there are no such sales by the taxpayer, then comparable sales or purchases of property of like kind and character in Illinois.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at

any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of service, but, for the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the selling price be less than the cost price of the property to the serviceman.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not

limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the "selling price", as defined in Section 2 of the Service Use Tax Act, of the tangible personal property. For the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the "selling price" be less than the cost price to the serviceman of the tangible personal property transferred. The selling price of each item of tangible personal property transferred as an incident of a sale of service may be shown as a distinct and separate item on the serviceman's billing to the service customer. If the selling price is not so shown, the selling price of the tangible personal property is deemed to be 50% of the serviceman's entire billing to the service customer. When, however, a serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order machinery or equipment, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of the contract.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act shall apply to (i) 70% of the cost price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the cost price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel material, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2-10 as follows:
(35 ILCS 120/2-10)

Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in the course of business.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4 inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be $500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Article 72.

Section 72-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Underlying Causes of Crime and Violence Study Act.

Section 72-5. Legislative findings. In the State of Illinois, two-thirds of gun violence is related to suicide, and one-third is related to homicide, claiming approximately 12,000 lives a year. Violence has plagued communities, predominantly poor and distressed communities in urban settings, which have always treated violence as a criminal justice issue, instead of a public health issue. On February 21, 2018, Pastor Anthony Williams was informed that his son, Nehemiah William, had been shot to death. Due to this disheartening event, Pastor Anthony Williams reached out to State Representative Elizabeth "Lisa" Hernandez, urging that the issue of violence be treated as a disease. In 2018, elected officials from all levels of government started a coalition to address violence as a disease, with the assistance of faith-based organizations, advocates, and community members and held a statewide listening tour from August 2018 to April 2019. The listening tour consisted of stops on the South Side and West Side of Chicago, Maywood, Springfield, and East St. Louis, with a future scheduled visit in Danville. During the statewide listening sessions, community members actively discussed neighborhood safety, defining violence and how and why violence occurs in their communities. The listening sessions provided different solutions to address violence, however, all sessions confirmed a disconnect from the priorities of government and the needs of these communities.

Section 72-10. Study. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Human Services shall study how to create a process to identify high violence communities, also known as R3 (Restore, Reinvest, and Renew) areas, and prioritize State dollars to go to these communities to fund programs as well as community and economic development projects that would address the underlying causes of crime and violence.

Due to a variety of reasons, including in particular the State's budget impasse, funds were unavailable to establish such a comprehensive policy. Policies like R3 are needed in order to provide communities that have historically suffered from divestment, poverty, and incarceration with smart solutions that can solve the plague of violence. It is clear that violence is a public health problem that needs to be treated as such, a disease. Research has shown that when violence is treated in such a way, then its effects can be slowed or even halted.

Section 72-15. Report. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Human Services are required to report their findings to the General Assembly by December 31, 2021.

Article 75.

Section 75-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 9A-11 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/9A-11) (from Ch. 23, par. 9A-11)

Sec. 9A-11. Child care.

(a) The General Assembly recognizes that families with children need child care in order to work. Child care is expensive and families with low incomes, including those who are transitioning from welfare to work, often struggle to pay the costs of day care. The General Assembly understands the importance of helping low-income working families become and remain self-sufficient. The General Assembly also believes that it is the responsibility of families to share in the costs of child care. It is also the preference of the General Assembly that all working poor families should be treated equally, regardless of their welfare status.

(b) To the extent resources permit, the Illinois Department shall provide child care services to parents or other relatives as defined by rule who are working or participating in employment or Department approved education or training programs. At a minimum, the Illinois Department shall cover the following categories of families:

(1) recipients of TANF under Article IV participating in work and training activities as specified in the personal plan for employment and self-sufficiency;

(2) families transitioning from TANF to work;

(3) families at risk of becoming recipients of TANF;

(4) families with special needs as defined by rule;

(5) working families with very low incomes as defined by rule;

(6) families that are not recipients of TANF and that need child care assistance to participate in education and training activities; and

(7) families with children under the age of 5 who have an open intact family services case with the Department of Children and Family Services. Any family that receives child care assistance in accordance with this paragraph shall remain eligible for child care assistance 6 months after the child's intact family services case is closed, regardless of whether the child's parents or other

relatives as defined by rule are working or participating in Department approved employment or education or training programs. The Department of Human Services, in consultation with the Department of Children and Family Services, shall adopt rules to protect the privacy of families who are the subject of an open intact family services case when such families enroll in child care services. Additional rules shall be adopted to offer children who have an open intact family services case the opportunity to receive an Early Intervention screening and other services that their families may be eligible for as provided by the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall specify by rule the conditions of eligibility, the application process, and the types, amounts, and duration of services. Eligibility for child care benefits and the amount of child care provided may vary based on family size, income, and other factors as specified by rule.

The Department shall update the Child Care Assistance Program Eligibility Calculator posted on its website to include a question on whether a family is applying for child care assistance for the first time or is applying for a redetermination of eligibility.

A family's eligibility for child care services shall be redetermined no sooner than 12 months following the initial determination or most recent redetermination. During the 12-month periods, the family shall remain eligible for child care services regardless of (i) a change in family income, unless family income exceeds 85% of State median income, or (ii) a temporary change in the ongoing status of the parents or other relatives, as defined by rule, as working or attending a job training or educational program.

In determining income eligibility for child care benefits, the Department annually, at the beginning of each fiscal year, shall establish, by rule, one income threshold for each family size, in relation to percentage of State median income for a family of that size, that makes families with incomes below the specified threshold eligible for assistance and families with incomes above the specified threshold ineligible for assistance. Through and including fiscal year 2007, the specified threshold must be no less than 50% of the then-current State median income for each family size. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the specified threshold must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2019, the specified threshold for working families with very low incomes as defined by rule must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size.

In determining eligibility for assistance, the Department shall not give preference to any category of recipients or give preference to individuals based on their receipt of benefits under this Code.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as conferring entitlement status to eligible families.

The Illinois Department is authorized to lower income eligibility ceilings, raise parent co-payments, create waiting lists, or take such other actions during a fiscal year as are necessary to ensure that child care benefits paid under this Article do not exceed the amounts appropriated for those child care benefits. These changes may be accomplished by emergency rule under Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, except that the limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24-month period shall not apply.

The Illinois Department may contract with other State agencies or child care organizations for the administration of child care services.

(c) Payment shall be made for child care that otherwise meets the requirements of this Section and applicable standards of State and local law and regulation, including any requirements the Illinois Department promulgates by rule in addition to the licensure requirements promulgated by the Department of Children and Family Services and Fire Prevention and Safety requirements promulgated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and is provided in any of the following:

(1) a child care center which is licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969;

(2) a licensed child care home or home exempt from licensing;

(3) a licensed group child care home;

(4) other types of child care, including child care provided by relatives or persons living in the same home as the child, as determined by the Illinois Department by rule.

(c-5) Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, child and day care home providers, including licensed and license exempt, participating in the Department's child care assistance program shall be considered to be public employees and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be their employer as of January 1, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-320), but not before. The State shall engage in collective bargaining with an exclusive representative of child and day care home providers participating in the child care assistance program concerning their terms and conditions of employment that are within the State's control. Nothing in this subsection shall be understood to limit the right of families receiving services defined in this Section to select child and day care home providers or supervise them within the limits of this Section. The State shall not be considered to be the employer of

child and day care home providers for any purposes not specifically provided in Public Act 94-320, including, but not limited to, purposes of vicarious liability in tort and purposes of statutory retirement or health insurance benefits. Child and day care home providers shall not be covered by the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971.

In according child and day care home providers and their selected representative rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, the State intends that the State action exemption to application of federal and State antitrust laws be fully available to the extent that their activities are authorized by Public Act 94-320.

(d) The Illinois Department shall establish, by rule, a co-payment scale that provides for cost sharing by families that receive child care services, including parents whose only income is from assistance under this Code. The co-payment shall be based on family income and family size and may be based on other factors as appropriate. Co-payments may be waived for families whose incomes are at or below the federal poverty level.

(d-5) The Illinois Department, in consultation with its Child Care and Development Advisory Council, shall develop a plan to revise the child care assistance program's co-payment scale. The plan shall be completed no later than February 1, 2008, and shall include:

(1) findings as to the percentage of income that the average American family spends on child care and the relative amounts that low-income families and the average American family spend on other necessities of life;

(2) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to assure that families receiving child care services from the Department are paying no more than they can reasonably afford;

(3) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to provide at-risk children with complete access to Preschool for All and Head Start; and

(4) recommendations for changes in child care program policies that affect the affordability of child care.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Illinois Department shall, by rule, set rates to be paid for the various types of child care. Child care may be provided through one of the following methods:

(1) arranging the child care through eligible providers by use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers;

(2) arranging with other agencies and community volunteer groups for non-reimbursed child care;

(3) (blank); or

(4) adopting such other arrangements as the Department determines appropriate.

(f-1) Within 30 days after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-587), the Department of Human Services shall establish rates for child care providers that are no less than the rates in effect on January 1, 2018 increased by 4.26%.

(f-5) (Blank).

(g) Families eligible for assistance under this Section shall be given the following options:

(1) receiving a child care certificate issued by the Department or a subcontractor of the Department that may be used by the parents as payment for child care and development services only; or

(2) if space is available, enrolling the child with a child care provider that has a purchase of service contract with the Department or a subcontractor of the Department for the provision of child care and development services. The Department may identify particular priority populations for whom they may request special consideration by a provider with purchase of service contracts, provided that the providers shall be permitted to maintain a balance of clients in terms of household incomes and families and children with special needs, as defined by rule.

(Source: P.A. 100-387, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-860, eff. 2-14-19; 100-909, eff. 10-1-18; 100-916, eff. 8-17-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Article 80.

Section 80-5. The Employee Sick Leave Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 10 as follows:

(820 ILCS 191/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Covered family member" means an employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent.

"Department" means the Department of Labor.

"Personal care" means activities to ensure that a covered family member's basic medical, hygiene, nutritional, or safety needs are met, or to provide transportation to medical appointments, for a covered family member who is unable to meet those needs himself or herself. "Personal care" also means being physically present to provide emotional support to a covered family member with a serious health condition who is receiving inpatient or home care.

"Personal sick leave benefits" means any paid or unpaid time available to an employee as provided through an employment benefit plan or paid time off policy to be used as a result of absence from work due to personal illness, injury, or medical appointment or for personal care of a covered family member. An employment benefit plan or paid time off policy does not include long term disability, short term disability, an insurance policy, or other comparable benefit plan or policy.

(Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

(820 ILCS 191/10)

Sec. 10. Use of leave; limitations.

(a) An employee may use personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent, or for personal care of a covered family member on the same terms upon which the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury. An employer may request written verification of the employee's absence from a health care professional if such verification is required under the employer's employment benefit plan or paid time off policy.

(b) An employer may limit the use of personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent to an amount not less than the personal sick leave that would be earned or accrued during 6 months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. For employers who base personal sick leave benefits on an employee's years of service instead of annual or monthly accrual, such employer may limit the amount of sick leave to be used under this Act to half of the employee's maximum annual grant.

(c) An employer who provides personal sick leave benefits or a paid time off policy that would otherwise provide benefits as required under subsections (a) and (b) shall not be required to modify such benefits.

(Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

Article 90.

Section 90-5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by adding Section 3-206.06 as follows:

(210 ILCS 45/3-206.06 new)

Sec. 3-206.06. Testing for Legionella bacteria. A facility shall develop a policy for testing its water supply for Legionella bacteria. The policy shall include the frequency with which testing is conducted. The policy and the results of any tests shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Section 90-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.29 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.29 new)

Sec. 6.29. Testing for Legionella bacteria. A hospital shall develop a policy for testing its water supply for Legionella bacteria. The policy shall include the frequency with which testing is conducted. The policy and the results of any tests shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Article 95.

Section 95-5. The Child Care Act of 1969 is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(225 ILCS 10/7) (from Ch. 23, par. 2217)

Sec. 7. (a) The Department must prescribe and publish minimum standards for licensing that apply to the various types of facilities for child care defined in this Act and that are equally applicable to like institutions under the control of the Department and to foster family homes used by and under the direct supervision of the Department. The Department shall seek the advice and assistance of persons representative of the various types of child care facilities in establishing such standards. The standards prescribed and published under this Act take effect as provided in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and are restricted to regulations pertaining to the following matters and to any rules and regulations required or permitted by any other Section of this Act:

(1) The operation and conduct of the facility and responsibility it assumes for child care;

(2) The character, suitability and qualifications of the applicant and other persons directly responsible for the care and welfare of children served. All child day care center licensees and employees who are required to report child abuse or neglect under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act shall be required to attend training on recognizing child abuse and neglect, as prescribed by Department rules;

(3) The general financial ability and competence of the applicant to provide necessary care for children and to maintain prescribed standards;

(4) The number of individuals or staff required to insure adequate supervision and care of the children received. The standards shall provide that each child care institution, maternity center, day care center, group home, day care home, and group day care home shall have on its premises during its hours of operation at least one staff member certified in first aid, in the Heimlich maneuver and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the American Red Cross or other organization approved by rule of the Department. Child welfare agencies shall not be subject to such a staffing requirement. The Department may offer, or arrange for the offering, on a periodic basis in each community in this State in cooperation with the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association or other appropriate organization, voluntary programs to train operators of foster family homes and day care homes in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

(5) The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises, including maintenance of adequate fire prevention and health standards conforming to State laws and municipal codes to provide for the physical comfort, care, and well-being of children received;

(6) Provisions for food, clothing, educational opportunities, program, equipment and individual supplies to assure the healthy physical, mental, and spiritual development of children served;

(7) Provisions to safeguard the legal rights of children served;

(8) Maintenance of records pertaining to the admission, progress, health, and discharge of children, including, for day care centers and day care homes, records indicating each child has been immunized as required by State regulations. The Department shall require proof that children enrolled in a facility have been immunized against Haemophilus Influenzae B (HIB);

(9) Filing of reports with the Department;

(10) Discipline of children;

(11) Protection and fostering of the particular religious faith of the children served;

(12) Provisions prohibiting firearms on day care center premises except in the possession of peace officers;

(13) Provisions prohibiting handguns on day care home premises except in the possession of peace officers or other adults who must possess a handgun as a condition of employment and who reside on the premises of a day care home;

(14) Provisions requiring that any firearm permitted on day care home premises, except handguns in the possession of peace officers, shall be kept in a disassembled state, without ammunition, in locked storage, inaccessible to children and that ammunition permitted on day care home premises shall be kept in locked storage separate from that of disassembled firearms, inaccessible to children;

(15) Provisions requiring notification of parents or guardians enrolling children at a day care home of the presence in the day care home of any firearms and ammunition and of the arrangements for the separate, locked storage of such firearms and ammunition;

(16) Provisions requiring all licensed child care facility employees who care for newborns and infants to complete training every 3 years on the nature of sudden unexpected infant death (SUID), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and the safe sleep recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics; and

(17) With respect to foster family homes, provisions requiring the Department to review quality of care concerns and to consider those concerns in determining whether a foster family home is qualified to care for children.

By July 1, 2022, all licensed day care home providers, licensed group day care home providers, and licensed day care center directors and classroom staff shall participate in at least one training that includes the topics of early childhood social emotional learning, infant and early childhood mental health, early childhood trauma, or adverse childhood experiences. Current licensed providers, directors, and classroom staff shall complete training by July 1, 2022 and shall participate in training that includes the above topics at least once every 3 years.

(b) If, in a facility for general child care, there are children diagnosed as mentally ill or children diagnosed as having an intellectual or physical disability, who are determined to be in need of special mental treatment or of nursing care, or both mental treatment and nursing care, the Department shall seek

the advice and recommendation of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, or both Departments regarding the residential treatment and nursing care provided by the institution.

(c) The Department shall investigate any person applying to be licensed as a foster parent to determine whether there is any evidence of current drug or alcohol abuse in the prospective foster family. The Department shall not license a person as a foster parent if drug or alcohol abuse has been identified in the foster family or if a reasonable suspicion of such abuse exists, except that the Department may grant a foster parent license to an applicant identified with an alcohol or drug problem if the applicant has successfully participated in an alcohol or drug treatment program, self-help group, or other suitable activities and if the Department determines that the foster family home can provide a safe, appropriate environment and meet the physical and emotional needs of children.

(d) The Department, in applying standards prescribed and published, as herein provided, shall offer consultation through employed staff or other qualified persons to assist applicants and licensees in meeting and maintaining minimum requirements for a license and to help them otherwise to achieve programs of excellence related to the care of children served. Such consultation shall include providing information concerning education and training in early childhood development to providers of day care home services. The Department may provide or arrange for such education and training for those providers who request such assistance.

(e) The Department shall distribute copies of licensing standards to all licensees and applicants for a license. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall distribute copies of the appropriate licensing standards and any other information required by the Department to child care facilities under its supervision. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall maintain appropriate documentation of the distribution of the standards. Such documentation shall be part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by authorized representatives of the Department.

(f) The Department shall prepare summaries of day care licensing standards. Each licensee or holder of a permit for a day care facility shall distribute a copy of the appropriate summary and any other information required by the Department, to the legal guardian of each child cared for in that facility at the time when the child is enrolled or initially placed in the facility. The licensee or holder of a permit for a day care facility shall secure appropriate documentation of the distribution of the summary and brochure. Such documentation shall be a part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by an authorized representative of the Department.

(g) The Department shall distribute to each licensee and holder of a permit copies of the licensing or permit standards applicable to such person's facility. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall make available by posting at all times in a common or otherwise accessible area a complete and current set of licensing standards in order that all employees of the facility may have unrestricted access to such standards. All employees of the facility shall have reviewed the standards and any subsequent changes. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall maintain appropriate documentation of the current review of licensing standards by all employees. Such records shall be part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by authorized representatives of the Department.

(h) Any standards involving physical examinations, immunization, or medical treatment shall include appropriate exemptions for children whose parents object thereto on the grounds that they conflict with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious organization, of which the parent is an adherent or member, and for children who should not be subjected to immunization for clinical reasons.

(i) The Department, in cooperation with the Department of Public Health, shall work to increase immunization awareness and participation among parents of children enrolled in day care centers and day care homes by publishing on the Department's website information about the benefits of immunization against vaccine preventable diseases, including influenza and pertussis. The information for vaccine preventable diseases shall include the incidence and severity of the diseases, the availability of vaccines, and the importance of immunizing children and persons who frequently have close contact with children. The website content shall be reviewed annually in collaboration with the Department of Public Health to reflect the most current recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). The Department shall work with day care centers and day care homes licensed under this Act to ensure that the information is annually distributed to parents in August or September.

(j) Any standard adopted by the Department that requires an applicant for a license to operate a day care home to include a copy of a high school diploma or equivalent certificate with his or her application shall be deemed to be satisfied if the applicant includes a copy of a high school diploma or equivalent certificate or a copy of a degree from an accredited institution of higher education or vocational institution or equivalent certificate.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-779, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

Article 100.

Section 100-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers Act.

Section 100-5. Creation; members; duties; report.

(a) The Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers is created. Membership of the Commission shall be as follows:

(1) A representative of the Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, appointed by the Director of Public Health;

(2) The Director of Insurance, or his or her designee; and

(3) 20 members who shall be appointed as follows:

(A) three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(B) three members appointed by the Senate President, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(C) three members appointed by the House Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(D) three members appointed by the Senate Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers; and

(E) eight members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a caregiver of a woman diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer, one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers, one of whom shall be an individual with expertise in community based health care and issues affecting underserved and vulnerable populations, 2 of whom shall be individuals representing gynecologic cancer awareness and support groups in the State, one of whom shall be a researcher specializing in gynecologic cancers, and 2 of whom shall be members of the public with demonstrated expertise in issues relating to the work of the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation or reimbursement from the Commission. Members shall select a Chair from among themselves and the Chair shall set the meeting schedule.

(c) The Illinois Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support to the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with the study of the following:

(1) establishing a mechanism to ascertain the prevalence of gynecologic cancers in the State and, to the extent possible, to collect statistics relative to the timing of diagnosis and risk factors associated with gynecologic cancers;

(2) determining how to best effectuate early diagnosis and treatment for gynecologic cancer patients;

(3) determining best practices for closing disparities in outcomes for gynecologic cancer patients and innovative approaches to reaching underserved and vulnerable populations;

(4) determining any unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and those of their families; and

(5) providing recommendations for additional legislation, support programs, and resources to meet the unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and their families.

(e) The Commission shall file its final report with the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021 and, upon the filing of its report, is dissolved.

Section 100-90. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 105.

Section 105-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5A-12.7 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-12.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2022)

Sec. 5A-12.7. Continuation of hospital access payments on and after July 1, 2020.

(a) To preserve and improve access to hospital services, for hospital services rendered on and after July 1, 2020, the Department shall, except for hospitals described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-3, make payments to hospitals or require capitated managed care organizations to make payments as set forth in this Section. Payments under this Section are not due and payable, however, until: (i) the methodologies described in this Section are approved by the federal government in an appropriate State Plan amendment or directed payment preprint; and (ii) the assessment imposed under this Article is determined to be a permissible tax under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. In determining the hospital access payments authorized under subsection (g) of this Section, if a hospital ceases to qualify for payments from the pool, the payments for all hospitals continuing to qualify for payments from such pool shall be uniformly adjusted to fully expend the aggregate net amount of the pool, with such adjustment being effective on the first day of the second month following the date the hospital ceases to receive payments from such pool.

(b) Amounts moved into claims-based rates and distributed in accordance with Section 14-12 shall remain in those claims-based rates.

(c) Graduate medical education.

(1) The calculation of graduate medical education payments shall be based on the hospital's Medicare cost report ending in Calendar Year 2018, as reported in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, release date September 30, 2019. An Illinois hospital reporting intern and resident cost on its Medicare cost report shall be eligible for graduate medical education payments.

(2) Each hospital's annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost is calculated using annualized intern and resident total costs obtained from Worksheet B Part I, Columns 21 and 22 the sum of Lines 30-43, 50-76, 90-93, 96-98, and 105-112 multiplied by the percentage that the hospital's Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of the hospital's total days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 8, Lines 14, 16-18, and 32).

(3) An annualized Medicaid indirect medical education (IME) payment is calculated for each hospital using its IME payments (Worksheet E Part A, Line 29, Column 1) multiplied by the percentage that its Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of its Medicare days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 6, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, and 16-18).

(4) For each hospital, its annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost and its annualized Medicaid IME payment are summed, and, except as capped at 120% of the average cost per intern and resident for all qualifying hospitals as calculated under this paragraph, is multiplied by 22.6% to determine the hospital's final graduate medical education payment. Each hospital's average cost per intern and resident shall be calculated by summing its total annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost plus its annualized Medicaid IME payment and dividing that amount by the hospital's total Full Time Equivalent Residents and Interns. If the hospital's average per intern and resident cost is greater than 120% of the same calculation for all qualifying hospitals, the hospital's per intern and resident cost shall be capped at 120% of the average cost for all qualifying hospitals.

(d) Fee-for-service supplemental payments. Each Illinois hospital shall receive an annual payment equal to the amounts below, to be paid in 12 equal installments on or before the seventh State business day of each month, except that no payment shall be due within 30 days after the later of the date of notification of federal approval of the payment methodologies required under this Section or any waiver required under 42 CFR 433.68, at which time the sum of amounts required under this Section prior to the date of notification is due and payable.

(1) For critical access hospitals, $385 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $530 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(2) For safety-net hospitals, $960 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $625 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(3) For long term acute care hospitals, $295 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(4) For freestanding psychiatric hospitals, $125 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $130 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(5) For freestanding rehabilitation hospitals, $355 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(6) For all general acute care hospitals and high Medicaid hospitals as defined in

subsection (f), $350 per covered inpatient day for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $620 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(7) Alzheimer's treatment access payment. Each Illinois academic medical center or teaching hospital, as defined in Section 5-5e.2 of this Code, that is identified as the primary hospital affiliate of one of the Regional Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Centers, as designated by the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act and identified in the Department of Public Health's Alzheimer's Disease State Plan dated December 2016, shall be paid an Alzheimer's treatment access payment equal to the product of the qualifying hospital's State Fiscal Year 2018 total inpatient fee-for-service days multiplied by the applicable Alzheimer's treatment rate of $226.30 for hospitals located in Cook County and $116.21 for hospitals located outside Cook County.

(e) The Department shall require managed care organizations (MCOs) to make directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. Each calendar year, the Department shall require MCOs to pay the maximum amount out of these funds as allowed as pass-through payments under federal regulations. The Department shall require MCOs to make such pass-through payments as specified in this Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to pay the remaining amounts as directed Payments as specified in this Section. The Department shall issue payments to the Comptroller by the seventh business day of each month for all MCOs that are sufficient for MCOs to make the directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to make pass-through payments and directed payments using electronic funds transfers (EFT), if the hospital provides the information necessary to process such EFTs, in accordance with directions provided monthly by the Department, within 7 business days of the date the funds are paid to the MCOs, as indicated by the "Paid Date" on the website of the Office of the Comptroller if the funds are paid by EFT and the MCOs have received directed payment instructions. If funds are not paid through the Comptroller by EFT, payment must be made within 7 business days of the date actually received by the MCO. The MCO will be considered to have paid the pass-through payments when the payment remittance number is generated or the date the MCO sends the check to the hospital, if EFT information is not supplied. If an MCO is late in paying a pass-through payment or directed payment as required under this Section (including any extensions granted by the Department), it shall pay a penalty, unless waived by the Department for reasonable cause, to the Department equal to 5% of the amount of the pass-through payment or directed payment not paid on or before the due date plus 5% of the portion thereof remaining unpaid on the last day of each 30-day period thereafter. Payments to MCOs that would be paid consistent with actuarial certification and enrollment in the absence of the increased capitation payments under this Section shall not be reduced as a consequence of payments made under this subsection. The Department shall publish and maintain on its website for a period of no less than 8 calendar quarters, the quarterly calculation of directed payments and pass-through payments owed to each hospital from each MCO. All calculations and reports shall be posted no later than the first day of the quarter for which the payments are to be issued.

(f)(1) For purposes of allocating the funds included in capitation payments to MCOs, Illinois hospitals shall be divided into the following classes as defined in administrative rules:

(A) Critical access hospitals.

(B) Safety-net hospitals, except that stand-alone children's hospitals that are not specialty children's hospitals will not be included.

(C) Long term acute care hospitals.

(D) Freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(E) Freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(F) High Medicaid hospitals. As used in this Section, "high Medicaid hospital" means a general acute care hospital that is not a safety-net hospital or critical access hospital and that has a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate above 30% or a hospital that had over 35,000 inpatient Medicaid days during the applicable period. For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the applicable period for the Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) is the rate year 2020 MIUR and for the number of inpatient days it is State fiscal year 2018. Beginning in calendar year 2021, the Department shall use the most recently determined MIUR, as defined in subsection (h) of Section 5-5.02, and for the inpatient day threshold, the State fiscal year ending 18 months prior to the beginning of the calendar year. For purposes of calculating MIUR under this Section, children's hospitals and affiliated general acute care hospitals shall be considered a single hospital.

(G) General acute care hospitals. As used under this Section, "general acute care hospitals" means all other Illinois hospitals not identified in subparagraphs (A) through (F).

(2) Hospitals' qualification for each class shall be assessed prior to the beginning of each calendar year and the new class designation shall be effective January 1 of the next year. The Department shall publish by rule the process for establishing class determination.

(g) Fixed pool directed payments. Beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to qualified Illinois safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals on a monthly basis in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals to determine a quarterly uniform per unit add-on for each hospital class.

(1) Inpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per diem add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Inpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total inpatient days contained on all encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly inpatient directed payment calculated that is equal to the product of the number of inpatient days attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per diem add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per diem add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly inpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(2) Outpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per claim add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Outpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total outpatient encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly outpatient directed payment calculated that is equal to the product of the number of outpatient encounter claims attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per claim add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per claim add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(3) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment as identified by the Department on its quarterly determination report.

(4) Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(5) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the following amounts shall be allocated to the following hospital class directed payment pools for the quarterly development of a uniform per unit add-on:

(A) $2,894,500 for hospital inpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(B) $4,294,374 for hospital outpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(C) $29,109,330 for hospital inpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(D) $35,041,218 for hospital outpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(h) Fixed rate directed payments. Effective July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to Illinois hospitals not identified in paragraph (g) on a monthly basis. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by hospitals in each hospital class identified in paragraph (f) and not identified in paragraph (g). For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the Department shall direct MCOs to make payments as follows:

(1) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $1,750 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(2) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(3) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the

hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(4) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $375 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG (EAPGs) for the determination quarter.

(5) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(6) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(7) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $1,800 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(8) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(9) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(10) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $400 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG outpatient claims for the determination quarter.

(11) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(12) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(13) For long term acute care hospitals the amount of $495 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for the determination quarter.

(14) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $210 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(15) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $250 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 27 and 28 for the determination quarter.

(16) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $410 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(17) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $100 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 29 for the determination quarter.

(18) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of their quarterly inpatient and outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(19) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment amount as identified by the Department on its quarterly determination report.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if the Department determines that the actual total hospital utilization data that is used to calculate the fixed rate directed payments is substantially different than anticipated when the rates in this subsection were initially determined (for unforeseeable circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic), the Department may adjust the rates specified in this subsection so that the total directed payments approximate the total spending amount anticipated when the rates were initially established.

Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each calendar quarter which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(C) "Case mix index" means a hospital specific calculation. For inpatient claims the case mix index is calculated each quarter by summing the relative weight of all inpatient Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) claims for a category of service in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the number of sum total of all inpatient DRG admissions for the category of service for the associated claims. The case mix index for outpatient claims is calculated

each quarter by summing the relative weight of all paid EAPGs in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the sum total of paid EAPGs for the associated claims.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2021, the rates for directed payments shall be recalculated in order to spend the additional funds for directed payments that result from reduction in the amount of pass-through payments allowed under federal regulations. The additional funds for directed payments shall be allocated proportionally to each class of hospitals based on that class' proportion of services.

(j) Pass-through payments.

(1) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the Department shall assign quarterly pass-through payments to each class of hospitals equal to one-fourth of the following annual allocations:

(A) $390,487,095 to safety-net hospitals.

(B) $62,553,886 to critical access hospitals.

(C) $345,021,438 to high Medicaid hospitals.

(D) $551,429,071 to general acute care hospitals.

(E) $27,283,870 to long term acute care hospitals.

(F) $40,825,444 to freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(G) $9,652,108 to freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(2) The pass-through payments shall at a minimum ensure hospitals receive a total amount of monthly payments under this Section as received in calendar year 2019 in accordance with this Article and paragraph (1) of subsection (d-5) of Section 14-12, exclusive of amounts received through payments referenced in subsection (b).

(3) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 2021, and each calendar year thereafter, each hospital's pass-through payment amount shall be reduced proportionally to the reduction of all pass-through payments required by federal regulations.

(k) At least 30 days prior to each calendar year, the Department shall notify each hospital of changes to the payment methodologies in this Section, including, but not limited to, changes in the fixed rate directed payment rates, the aggregate pass-through payment amount for all hospitals, and the hospital's pass-through payment amount for the upcoming calendar year.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, the Department may adopt rules to change the methodology for directed and pass-through payments as set forth in this Section, but only to the extent necessary to obtain federal approval of a necessary State Plan amendment or Directed Payment Preprint or to otherwise conform to federal law or federal regulation.

(m) As used in this subsection, "managed care organization" or "MCO" means an entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis, excluding contracted entities for dual eligible or Department of Children and Family Services youth populations.

(n) In order to address the escalating infant mortality rates among minority communities in Illinois, the State shall, subject to appropriation, create a pool of funding of at least $50,000,000 annually to be dispersed among safety-net hospitals that maintain perinatal designation from the Department of Public Health. The funding shall be used to preserve or enhance OB/GYN services or other specialty services at the receiving hospital, with the distribution of funding to be established by rule and with consideration to perinatal hospitals with safe birthing levels and quality metrics for healthy mothers and babies.

(Source: P.A. 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Article 110.

Section 110-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Racial Impact Note Act.

Section 110-5. Racial impact note.

(a) Every bill which has or could have a disparate impact on racial and ethnic minorities, upon the request of any member, shall have prepared for it, before second reading in the house of introduction, a brief explanatory statement or note that shall include a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact on those racial and ethnic minorities likely to be impacted by the bill. Each racial impact note must include, for racial and ethnic minorities for which data are available: (i) an estimate of how the proposed legislation would impact racial and ethnic minorities; (ii) a statement of the methodologies and assumptions used in preparing the estimate; (iii) an estimate of the racial and ethnic composition of the population who may be impacted by the proposed legislation, including those persons who may be negatively impacted and those persons who may benefit from the proposed legislation; and (iv) any other matter that a responding agency considers appropriate in relation to the racial and ethnic minorities likely to be affected by the bill.

Section 110-10. Preparation.

(a) The sponsor of each bill for which a request under Section 110-5 has been made shall present a copy of the bill with the request for a racial impact note to the appropriate responding agency or agencies under subsection (b). The responding agency or agencies shall prepare and submit the note to the sponsor of the bill within 5 calendar days, except that whenever, because of the complexity of the measure, additional time is required for the preparation of the racial impact note, the responding agency or agencies may inform the sponsor of the bill, and the sponsor may approve an extension of the time within which the note is to be submitted, not to extend, however, beyond June 15, following the date of the request. If, in the opinion of the responding agency or agencies, there is insufficient information to prepare a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact, a statement to that effect can be filed and shall meet the requirements of this Act.

(b) If a bill concerns arrests, convictions, or law enforcement, a statement shall be prepared by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns corrections, sentencing, or the placement of individuals within the Department of Corrections, a statement shall be prepared by the Department of Corrections specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns local government, a statement shall be prepared by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns education, one of the following agencies shall prepare a statement specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities: (i) the Illinois Community College Board, if the bill affects community colleges; (ii) the Illinois State Board of Education, if the bill affects primary and secondary education; or (iii) the Illinois Board of Higher Education, if the bill affects State universities. Any other State agency impacted or responsible for implementing all or part of this bill shall prepare a statement of the racial and ethnic impact of the bill as it relates to that agency.

Section 110-15. Requisites and contents. The note shall be factual in nature, as brief and concise as may be, and, in addition, it shall include both the immediate effect and, if determinable or reasonably foreseeable, the long range effect of the measure on racial and ethnic minorities. If, after careful investigation, it is determined that such an effect is not ascertainable, the note shall contain a statement to that effect, setting forth the reasons why no ascertainable effect can be given.

Section 110-20. Comment or opinion; technical or mechanical defects. No comment or opinion shall be included in the racial impact note with regard to the merits of the measure for which the racial impact note is prepared; however, technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

Section 110-25. Appearance of State officials and employees in support or opposition of measure. The fact that a racial impact note is prepared for any bill shall not preclude or restrict the appearance before any committee of the General Assembly of any official or authorized employee of the responding agency or agencies, or any other impacted State agency, who desires to be heard in support of or in opposition to the measure.

Article 115.

Section 115-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 14-14 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/14-14 new)

Sec. 14-14. Increasing access to primary care in hospitals. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a program to encourage coordination between Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and hospitals, including, but not limited to, safety-net hospitals, with the goal of increasing care coordination, managing chronic diseases, and addressing the social determinants of health on or before December 31, 2021. In addition, the Department shall develop a payment methodology to allow FQHCs to provide care coordination services, including, but not limited to, chronic disease management and behavioral health services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a payment methodology to allow for FQHC care coordination services by no later than December 31, 2021.

Article 120.

Section 120-5. The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 5-565 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5/5-565) (was 20 ILCS 5/6.06)

Sec. 5-565. In the Department of Public Health.

(a) The General Assembly declares it to be the public policy of this State that all residents ~~citizens~~ of Illinois are entitled to lead healthy lives. Governmental public health has a specific responsibility to ensure that a public health system is in place to allow the public health mission to be achieved. The public health system is the collection of public, private, and voluntary entities as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public's health within the State. To develop a public health system requires certain core functions to be performed by government. The State Board of Health is to assume the leadership role in advising the Director in meeting the following functions:

(1) Needs assessment.

(2) Statewide health objectives.

(3) Policy development.

(4) Assurance of access to necessary services.

There shall be a State Board of Health composed of 20 persons, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate for those appointed by the Governor on and after June 30, 1998, and one of whom shall be a senior citizen age 60 or over. Five members shall be physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, one representing a medical school faculty, one who is board certified in preventive medicine, and one who is engaged in private practice. One member shall be a chiropractic physician. One member shall be a dentist; one an environmental health practitioner; one a local public health administrator; one a local board of health member; one a registered nurse; one a physical therapist; one an optometrist; one a veterinarian; one a public health academician; one a health care industry representative; one a representative of the business community; one a representative of the non-profit public interest community; and 2 shall be citizens at large.

The terms of Board of Health members shall be 3 years, except that members shall continue to serve on the Board of Health until a replacement is appointed. Upon the effective date of Public Act 93-975 (January 1, 2005) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~, in the appointment of the Board of Health members appointed to vacancies or positions with terms expiring on or before December 31, 2004, the Governor shall appoint up to 6 members to serve for terms of 3 years; up to 6 members to serve for terms of 2 years; and up to 5 members to serve for a term of one year, so that the term of no more than 6 members expire in the same year. All members shall be legal residents of the State of Illinois. The duties of the Board shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) To advise the Department of ways to encourage public understanding and support of the Department's programs.

(2) To evaluate all boards, councils, committees, authorities, and bodies advisory to, or an adjunct of, the Department of Public Health or its Director for the purpose of recommending to the Director one or more of the following:

(i) The elimination of bodies whose activities are not consistent with goals and objectives of the Department.

(ii) The consolidation of bodies whose activities encompass compatible programmatic subjects.

(iii) The restructuring of the relationship between the various bodies and their integration within the organizational structure of the Department.

(iv) The establishment of new bodies deemed essential to the functioning of the Department.

(3) To serve as an advisory group to the Director for public health emergencies and control of health hazards.

(4) To advise the Director regarding public health policy, and to make health policy recommendations regarding priorities to the Governor through the Director.

(5) To present public health issues to the Director and to make recommendations for the resolution of those issues.

(6) To recommend studies to delineate public health problems.

(7) To make recommendations to the Governor through the Director regarding the coordination of State public health activities with other State and local public health agencies and organizations.

(8) To report on or before February 1 of each year on the health of the residents of Illinois to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the public.

(9) To review the final draft of all proposed administrative rules, other than emergency or peremptory ~~preemptory~~ rules and those rules that another advisory body must approve or review within a statutorily defined time period, of the Department after September 19, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-633). The Board shall review the proposed rules within 90 days of submission by the Department. The Department shall take into consideration any comments and recommendations of the

Board regarding the proposed rules prior to submission to the Secretary of State for initial publication. If the Department disagrees with the recommendations of the Board, it shall submit a written response outlining the reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

In the case of proposed administrative rules or amendments to administrative rules regarding immunization of children against preventable communicable diseases designated by the Director under the Communicable Disease Prevention Act, after the Immunization Advisory Committee has made its recommendations, the Board shall conduct 3 public hearings, geographically distributed throughout the State. At the conclusion of the hearings, the State Board of Health shall issue a report, including its recommendations, to the Director. The Director shall take into consideration any comments or recommendations made by the Board based on these hearings.

(10) To deliver to the Governor for presentation to the General Assembly a State Health Assessment (SHA) and a State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP). The first 5 ~~3~~ such plans shall be delivered to the Governor on January 1, 2006, January 1, 2009, ~~and~~ January 1, 2016 , January 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, and then every 5 years thereafter.

The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall assess and recommend priorities and strategies to improve the public health system, ~~and~~ the health status of Illinois residents, reduce health disparities and inequities, and promote health equity. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation shall conform to national Public Health Accreditation Board Standards. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation process shall be carried out with the administrative and operational support of the Department of Public Health ~~taking into consideration national health objectives and system standards as frameworks for assessment~~.

The State Health Assessment shall include comprehensive, broad-based data and information from a variety of sources on health status and the public health system including:

(i) quantitative data on the demographics and health status of the population, including data over time on health by gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, age, socio-economic factors, geographic region, disability status, and other indicators of disparity;

(ii) quantitative data on social and structural issues affecting health (social and structural determinants of health), including, but not limited to, housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality;

(iii) priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and other local and regional community health needs assessments;

(iv) qualitative data representing the population's input on health concerns and well-being, including the perceptions of people experiencing disparities and health inequities;

(v) information on health disparities and health inequities; and

(vi) information on public health system strengths and areas for improvement.

~~The Plan shall also take into consideration priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and any regional health improvement plans that may be developed.~~

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall focus on prevention , social determinants of health, and promoting health equity as key strategies ~~as a key strategy~~ for long-term health improvement in Illinois.

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall identify priority State health issues and social issues affecting health, and shall examine and make recommendations on the contributions and strategies of the public and private sectors for improving health status and the public health system in the State. In addition to recommendations on health status improvement priorities and strategies for the population of the State as a whole, the State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall make recommendations regarding priorities and strategies for reducing and eliminating health disparities and health inequities in Illinois; including racial, ethnic, gender identification, sexual orientation, age, disability, socio-economic, and geographic disparities. The State Health Improvement Plan shall make recommendations regarding social determinants of health, such as housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality.

The development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan shall be a collaborative public-private cross-agency effort overseen by the SHA and SHIP Partnership. The Director of Public Health shall consult with the Governor to ensure participation by the head of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees) in the SHA and SHIP Partnership, including, but not limited to, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Children and Family

Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Department on Aging, the Illinois Housing Development Authority, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Chair of the State Board of Health to also serve on the Partnership. A member of the Governors' staff shall participate in the Partnership and serve as a liaison to the Governors' office.

The Director of ~~the Illinois Department of~~ Public Health shall appoint a minimum of 15 other members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership representing ~~a Planning Team that includes~~ a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. For the first SHA and SHIP Partnership after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 3-year term, and one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 5-year term. Subsequently, members shall be appointed to 5-year terms. Should any member not be able to fulfill his or her term, the Director may appoint a replacement to complete that term. The Director, in consultation with the SHA and SHIP Partnership, may engage additional individuals and organizations to serve on subcommittees and ad hoc efforts to conduct the State Health Assessment and develop and implement the State Health Improvement Plan. Members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership shall receive no compensation for serving as members, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses if departmental resources allow.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~This Team~~ shall include: ~~the directors of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Illinois Departments of Public Health and Department of Human Services,~~ representatives of local health departments~~, representatives of local community health partnerships,~~ and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, such as non-profit public interest groups, groups serving populations that experience health disparities and health inequities, groups addressing social determinants of health, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations.

The Director shall endeavor to make the membership of the Partnership diverse and inclusive of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall be chaired by the Director of Public Health or his or her designee.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall develop and implement a community engagement process that facilitates input into the development of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan. This engagement process shall ensure that individuals with lived experience in the issues addressed in the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

The State Board of Health shall hold at least 3 public hearings addressing a draft of the State Health Improvement Plan ~~drafts of the Plan~~ in representative geographic areas of the State. ~~Members of the Planning Team shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses.~~

~~Upon the delivery of each State Health Improvement Plan, the Governor shall appoint a SHIP Implementation Coordination Council that includes a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. The Council shall include the directors of State agencies and entities with public health system responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Board of Education, Department on Aging, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Insurance, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Transportation, and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Chair of the State Board of Health. The Council shall include representatives of local health departments and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, including non-profit public interest groups, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations. The Governor shall endeavor to make the membership of the Council representative of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The Governor shall designate one State agency representative and one other non-governmental member as co-chairs of the Council. The Governor shall designate a member of the Governor's office to serve as liaison to the Council and one or more State agencies to provide or arrange for support to the Council. The members of the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council for each State Health Improvement Plan shall serve until the delivery of the~~

~~subsequent State Health Improvement Plan, whereupon a new Council shall be appointed. Members of the SHIP Planning Team may serve on the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council if so appointed by the Governor.~~

Upon the delivery of each State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan, the SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~The SHIP Implementation Coordination Council~~ shall coordinate the efforts and engagement of the public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system to implement each SHIP. The Partnership ~~Council~~ shall serve as a forum for collaborative action; coordinate existing and new initiatives; develop detailed implementation steps, with mechanisms for action; implement specific projects; identify public and private funding sources at the local, State and federal level; promote public awareness of the SHIP; and advocate for the implementation of the SHIP. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall implement strategies to ensure that individuals and communities affected by health disparities and health inequities are engaged in the process throughout the 5-year cycle. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall regularly evaluate and update the State Health Assessment and track implementation of the State Health Improvement Plan with revisions as necessary. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall not have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP. ~~; and develop an annual report to the Governor, General Assembly, and public regarding the status of implementation of the SHIP. The Council shall not, however, have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP.~~

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall regularly evaluate and update the State Health Assessment and track implementation of the State Health Improvement Plan with revisions as necessary. The State Board of Health shall submit a report by January 31 of each year on the status of State Health Improvement Plan implementation and community engagement activities to the Governor, General Assembly, and public. In the fifth year, the report may be consolidated into the new State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

(11) Upon the request of the Governor, to recommend to the Governor candidates for Director of Public Health when vacancies occur in the position.

(12) To adopt bylaws for the conduct of its own business, including the authority to establish ad hoc committees to address specific public health programs requiring resolution.

(13) (Blank).

Upon appointment, the Board shall elect a chairperson from among its members.

Members of the Board shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of $150 per day, not to exceed $10,000 per year, as designated by the Director for each day required for transacting the business of the Board and shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Board shall meet from time to time at the call of the Department, at the call of the chairperson, or upon the request of 3 of its members, but shall not meet less than 4 times per year.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Advisory Board on Necropsy Service to Coroners, which shall counsel and advise with the Director on the administration of the Autopsy Act. The Advisory Board shall consist of 11 members, including a senior citizen age 60 or over, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by a majority of the members of the Board. In the appointment of the first Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members to serve for terms of 1 year, 3 for terms of 2 years, and 3 for terms of 3 years. The members first appointed under Public Act 83-1538 shall serve for a term of 3 years. All members appointed thereafter shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy, the appointment shall be for the remaining term of the position vacant. The members of the Board shall be citizens of the State of Illinois. In the appointment of members of the Advisory Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members who shall be persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, at least 2 of whom shall have received post-graduate training in the field of pathology; 3 members who are duly elected coroners in this State; and 5 members who shall have interest and abilities in the field of forensic medicine but who shall be neither persons licensed to practice any branch of medicine in this State nor coroners. In the appointment of medical and coroner members of the Board, the Governor shall invite nominations from recognized medical and coroners organizations in this State respectively. Board members, while serving on business of the Board, shall receive actual necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; revised 7-17-19.)

Article 125.

Section 125-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Health and Human Services Task Force and Study Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 125-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) The State is committed to improving the health and well-being of Illinois residents and families.

(2) According to data collected by the Kaiser Foundation, Illinois had over 905,000 uninsured residents in 2019, with a total uninsured rate of 7.3%.

(3) Many Illinois residents and families who have health insurance cannot afford to use it due to high deductibles and cost sharing.

(4) Lack of access to affordable health care services disproportionately affects minority communities throughout the State, leading to poorer health outcomes among those populations.

(5) Illinois Medicaid beneficiaries are not receiving the coordinated and effective care they need to support their overall health and well-being.

(6) Illinois has an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of a historically underserved and vulnerable population by providing more coordinated and higher quality care to its Medicaid beneficiaries.

(7) The State of Illinois has a responsibility to help crime victims access justice, assistance, and the support they need to heal.

(8) Research has shown that people who are repeatedly victimized are more likely to face mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and symptoms related to post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic trauma.

(9) Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, and numerous federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches into their programs and grants, which should be leveraged by the State of Illinois.

(10) Infants, children, and youth and their families who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including those who are low-income, homeless, involved with the child welfare system, involved in the juvenile or adult justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution and live in a community that has faced acute or long-term exposure to substantial discrimination, historical oppression, intergenerational poverty, a high rate of violence or drug overdose deaths, should have an opportunity for improved outcomes; this means increasing access to greater opportunities to meet educational, employment, health, developmental, community reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.

Section 125-10. Health and Human Services Task Force. The Health and Human Services Task Force is created within the Department of Human Services to undertake a systematic review of health and human service departments and programs with the goal of improving health and human service outcomes for Illinois residents.

Section 125-15. Study.

(1) The Task Force shall review all health and human service departments and programs and make recommendations for achieving a system that will improve interagency interoperability with respect to improving access to healthcare, healthcare disparities, workforce competency and diversity, social determinants of health, and data sharing and collection. These recommendations shall include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

(i) impact on infant and maternal mortality;

(ii) impact of hospital closures, including safety-net hospitals, on local communities; and

(iii) impact on Medicaid Managed Care Organizations.

(2) The Task Force shall review and make recommendations on ways the Medicaid program can partner and cooperate with other agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Public Health, to better address social determinants of public health, including, but not limited to, food deserts, affordable housing, environmental pollutions, employment, education, and public support services. This shall include a review and recommendations on ways Medicaid and the agencies can share costs related to better health outcomes.

(3) The Task Force shall review the current partnership, communication, and cooperation between Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and safety-net hospitals in Illinois and make

recommendations on public policies that will improve interoperability and cooperations between these entities in order to achieve improved coordinated care and better health outcomes for vulnerable populations in the State.

(4) The Task Force shall review and examine public policies affecting trauma and social determinants of health, including trauma-informed care, and make recommendations on ways to improve and integrate trauma-informed approaches into programs and agencies in the State, including, but not limited to, Medicaid and other health care programs administered by the State, and increase awareness of trauma and its effects on communities across Illinois.

(5) The Task Force shall review and examine the connection between access to education and health outcomes particularly in African American and minority communities and make recommendations on public policies to address any gaps or deficiencies.

Section 125-20. Membership; appointments; meetings; support.

(1) The Task Force shall include representation from both public and private organizations, and its membership shall reflect regional, racial, and cultural diversity to ensure representation of the needs of all Illinois citizens. Task Force members shall include one member appointed by the President of the Senate, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor's appointments shall include, without limitation, the following:

(A) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(B) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(C) Eight members of the General Assembly representing each of the majority and minority caucuses of each chamber.

(D) The Directors or Secretaries of the following State agencies or their designees:

(i) Department of Human Services.

(ii) Department of Children and Family Services.

(iii) Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(iv) State Board of Education.

(v) Department on Aging.

(vi) Department of Public Health.

(vii) Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(viii) Department of Insurance.

(E) Local government stakeholders and nongovernmental stakeholders with an interest in human services, including representation among the following private-sector fields and constituencies:

(i) Early childhood education and development.

(ii) Child care.

(iii) Child welfare.

(iv) Youth services.

(v) Developmental disabilities.

(vi) Mental health.

(vii) Employment and training.

(viii) Sexual and domestic violence.

(ix) Alcohol and substance abuse.

(x) Local community collaborations among human services programs.

(xi) Immigrant services.

(xii) Affordable housing.

(xiii) Food and nutrition.

(xiv) Homelessness.

(xv) Older adults.

(xvi) Physical disabilities.

(xvii) Maternal and child health.

(xviii) Medicaid managed care organizations.

(xix) Healthcare delivery.

(xx) Health insurance.

(2) Members shall serve without compensation for the duration of the Task Force.

(3) In the event of a vacancy, the appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment.

(4) The Task Force shall convene within 60 days after the effective date of this Act. The initial meeting of the Task Force shall be convened by the co-chair selected by the Governor. Subsequent meetings shall convene at the call of the co-chairs. The Task Force shall meet on a quarterly basis, or more often if necessary.

(5) The Department of Human Services shall provide administrative support to the Task Force.

Section 125-25. Report. The Task Force shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the Task Force's progress toward its goals and objectives by June 30, 2021, and every June 30 thereafter.

Section 125-30. Transparency. In addition to whatever policies or procedures it may adopt, all operations of the Task Force shall be subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. This Section shall not be construed so as to preclude other State laws from applying to the Task Force and its activities.

Section 125-40. Repeal. This Article is repealed June 30, 2023.

Article 130.

Section 130-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Anti-Racism Commission Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 130-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares all of the following:

(1) Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, of protecting and improving the health of people, entire populations, and their communities; this work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles and choices, researching disease, and preventing injury.

(2) Public health professionals try to prevent problems from happening or recurring through implementing educational programs, recommending policies, administering services, and limiting health disparities through the promotion of equitable and accessible healthcare.

(3) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, racism and segregation in the State of Illinois have exacerbated a health divide, resulting in Black residents having lower life expectancies than white citizens of this State and being far more likely than other races to die prematurely (before the age of 75) and to die of heart disease or stroke; Black residents of Illinois have a higher level of infant mortality, lower birth weight babies, and are more likely to be overweight or obese as adults, have adult diabetes, and have long-term complications from diabetes that exacerbate other conditions, including the susceptibility to COVID-19.

(4) Black and Brown people are more likely to experience poor health outcomes as a consequence of their social determinants of health, health inequities stemming from economic instability, education, physical environment, food, and access to health care systems.

(5) Black residents in Illinois are more likely than white residents to experience violence-related trauma as a result of socioeconomic conditions resulting from systemic racism.

(6) Racism is a social system with multiple dimensions in which individual racism is internalized or interpersonal and systemic racism is institutional or structural and is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks; this unfairly disadvantages specific individuals and communities, while unfairly giving advantages to other individuals and communities; it saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources.

(7) Racism causes persistent racial discrimination that influences many areas of life, including housing, education, employment, and criminal justice; an emerging body of research demonstrates that racism itself is a social determinant of health.

(8) More than 100 studies have linked racism to worse health outcomes.

(9) The American Public Health Association launched a National Campaign against Racism.

(10) Public health's responsibilities to address racism include reshaping our discourse and agenda so that we all actively engage in racial justice work.

Section 130-10. Anti-Racism Commission.

(a) The Anti-Racism Commission is hereby created to identify and propose statewide policies to eliminate systemic racism and advance equitable solutions for Black and Brown people in Illinois.

(b) The Anti-Racism Commission shall consist of the following members, who shall serve without compensation:

(1) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair;

(2) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair;

(3) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(4) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(5) the Director of Public Health, or his or her designee;

(6) the Chair of the House Black Caucus;

(7) the Chair of the Senate Black Caucus;

(8) the Chair of the Joint Legislative Black Caucus;

(9) the director of a statewide association representing public health departments, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(10) the Chair of the House Latino Caucus;

(11) the Chair of the Senate Latino Caucus;

(12) one community member appointed by the House Black Caucus Chair;

(13) one community member appointed by the Senate Black Caucus Chair;

(14) one community member appointed by the House Latino Caucus Chair; and

(15) one community member appointed by the Senate Latino Caucus Chair.

(c) The Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support for the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with, but not limited to, the following tasks:

(1) Working to create an equity and justice-oriented State government.

(2) Assessing the policy and procedures of all State agencies to ensure racial equity is a core element of State government.

(3) Developing and incorporating into the organizational structure of State government a plan for educational efforts to understand, address, and dismantle systemic racism in government actions.

(4) Recommending and advocating for policies that improve health in Black and Brown people and support local, State, regional, and federal initiatives that advance efforts to dismantle systemic racism.

(5) Working to build alliances and partnerships with organizations that are confronting racism and encouraging other local, State, regional, and national entities to recognize racism as a public health crisis.

(6) Promoting community engagement, actively engaging citizens on issues of racism and assisting in providing tools to engage actively and authentically with Black and Brown people.

(7) Reviewing all portions of codified State laws through the lens of racial equity.

(8) Working with the Department of Central Management Services to update policies that encourage diversity in human resources, including hiring, board appointments, and vendor selection by agencies, and to review all grant management activities with an eye toward equity and workforce development.

(9) Recommending policies that promote racially equitable economic and workforce development practices.

(10) Promoting and supporting all policies that prioritize the health of all people, especially people of color, by mitigating exposure to adverse childhood experiences and trauma in childhood and ensuring implementation of health and equity in all policies.

(11) Encouraging community partners and stakeholders in the education, employment, housing, criminal justice, and safety arenas to recognize racism as a public health crisis and to implement policy recommendations.

(12) Identifying clear goals and objectives, including specific benchmarks, to assess progress.

(13) Holding public hearings across Illinois to continue to explore and to recommend needed action by the General Assembly.

(14) Working with the Governor and the General Assembly to identify the necessary funds to support the Anti-Racism Commission and its endeavors.

(15) Identifying resources to allocate to Black and Brown communities on an annual basis.

(16) Encouraging corporate investment in anti-racism policies in Black and Brown communities.

(e) The Commission shall submit its final report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021. The Commission is dissolved upon the filing of its report.

Section 130-15. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 131.

Section 131-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 131-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Program" means the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program.

Section 131-10. Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program. The Department shall establish a grant program for the purpose of providing for the prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease and for educational programs concerning the disease.

Section 131-15. Grants; eligibility standards.

(a) The Department shall do the following:

(1)(A) Develop application criteria and standards of eligibility for groups or organizations who apply for funds under the program.

(B) Make available grants to groups and organizations who meet the eligibility standards set by the Department. However:

(i) the highest priority for grants shall be accorded to established sickle cell disease community-based organizations throughout Illinois; and

(ii) priority shall also be given to ensuring the establishment of sickle cell disease centers in underserved areas that have a higher population of sickle cell disease patients.

(2) Determine the maximum amount available for each grant provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(3) Determine policies for the expiration and renewal of grants provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(4) Require that all grant funds be used for the purpose of prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease or for educational programs concerning the disease. Grant funds shall be used for one or more of the following purposes:

(A) Assisting in the development and expansion of care for the treatment of individuals with sickle cell disease, particularly for adults, including the following types of care:

(i) Self-administered care.

(ii) Preventive care.

(iii) Home care.

(iv) Other evidence-based medical procedures and techniques designed to provide maximum control over sickling episodes typical of occurring to an individual with the disease.

(B) Increasing access to health care for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(C) Establishing additional sickle cell disease infusion centers.

(D) Increasing access to mental health resources and pain management therapies for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(E) Providing counseling to any individual, at no cost, concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait, and the characteristics, symptoms, and treatment of the disease.

(i) The counseling described in this subparagraph (E) may consist of any of the following:

(I) Genetic counseling for an individual who tests positive for the sickle cell trait.

(II) Psychosocial counseling for an individual who tests positive for sickle cell disease, including any of the following:

(aa) Social service counseling.

(bb) Psychological counseling.

(cc) Psychiatric counseling.

(5) Develop a sickle cell disease educational outreach program that includes the dissemination of educational materials to the following concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait:

(A) Medical residents.

(B) Immigrants.

(C) Schools and universities.

(6) Adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Department may contract with an entity to implement the sickle cell disease educational outreach program described in paragraph (5) of subsection (a).

Section 131-20. Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

(a) The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and for no other purpose. The Fund shall be administered by the Department.

(b) The Fund shall consist of:

(1) Any moneys appropriated to the Department for the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program.

(2) Gifts, bequests, and other sources of funding.

(3) All interest earned on moneys in the Fund.

Section 131-25. Study.

(a) Before July 1, 2022, and on a biennial basis thereafter, the Department, with the assistance of:

(1) the Center for Minority Health Services;

(2) health care providers that treat individuals with sickle cell disease;

(3) individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease;

(4) representatives of community-based organizations that serve individuals with sickle cell disease; and

(5) data collected via newborn screening for sickle cell disease;

shall perform a study to determine the prevalence, impact, and needs of individuals with sickle cell disease and the sickle cell trait in Illinois.

(b) The study must include the following:

(1) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease in Illinois.

(2) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed as sickle cell trait carriers in Illinois.

(3) The availability and affordability of screening services in Illinois for the sickle cell trait.

(4) The location and capacity of the following for the treatment of sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait carriers:

(A) Treatment centers.

(B) Clinics.

(C) Community-based social service organizations.

(D) Medical specialists.

(5) The unmet medical, psychological, and social needs encountered by individuals in Illinois with sickle cell disease.

(6) The underserved areas of Illinois for the treatment of sickle cell disease.

(7) Recommendations for actions to address any shortcomings in the State identified under this Section.

(c) The Department shall submit a report on the study performed under this Section to the General Assembly.

Section 131-30. Implementation subject to appropriation. Implementation of this Act is subject to appropriation.

Section 131-90. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.937 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.937 new)

Sec. 5.937. The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

Title VII. Hospital Closure

Article 135.

Section 135-5. The Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act is amended by changing Sections 4, 5.4, and 8.7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3960/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1154)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 4. Health Facilities and Services Review Board; membership; appointment; term; compensation; quorum.

(a) There is created the Health Facilities and Services Review Board, which shall perform the functions described in this Act. The Department shall provide operational support to the Board as necessary, including the provision of office space, supplies, and clerical, financial, and accounting services. The Board may contract for functions or operational support as needed. The Board may also contract with experts related to specific health services or facilities and create technical advisory panels to assist in the development of criteria, standards, and procedures used in the evaluation of applications for permit and exemption.

(b) The State Board shall consist of 11 ~~9~~ voting members. All members shall be residents of Illinois and at least 4 shall reside outside the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. Consideration shall be given to potential appointees who reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of the State. Neither Board members nor Board staff shall be convicted felons or have pled guilty to a felony.

Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedures and principles of the health care delivery system in Illinois, including at least 5 members who shall be knowledgeable about health care delivery systems, health systems planning, finance, or the management of health care facilities currently regulated under the Act. One member shall be a representative of a non-profit health care consumer advocacy organization. One member shall be a representative from the community with experience on the effects of discontinuing health care services or the closure of health care facilities on the surrounding community; provided, however, that all other members of the Board shall be appointed before this member shall be appointed. A spouse, parent, sibling, or child of a Board member cannot be an employee, agent, or under contract with services or facilities subject to the Act. Prior to appointment and in the course of service on the Board, members of the Board shall disclose the employment or other financial interest of any other relative of the member, if known, in service or facilities subject to the Act. Members of the Board shall declare any conflict of interest that may exist with respect to the status of those relatives and recuse themselves from voting on any issue for which a conflict of interest is declared. No person shall be appointed or continue to serve as a member of the State Board who is, or whose spouse, parent, sibling, or child is, a member of the Board of Directors of, has a financial interest in, or has a business relationship with a health care facility.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each member of the State Board serving on the day before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly is abolished on the date upon which members of the ~~9-member~~ Board, as established by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, have been appointed and can begin to take action as a Board.

(c) The State Board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than 6 ~~5~~ of the appointments shall be of the same political party at the time of the appointment.

The Secretary of Human Services, the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Director of Public Health, or their designated representatives, shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Board.

(d) Of those ~~9~~ members initially appointed by the Governor following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2011, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2012, and 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2013. Thereafter, each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, provided that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the term of office of each successor shall commence on July 1 of the year in which his predecessor's term expires. Each member shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor may reappoint a member for additional terms, but no member shall serve more than 3 terms, subject to review and re-approval every 3 years.

(e) State Board members, while serving on business of the State Board, shall receive actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence. Until

March 1, 2010, a member of the State Board who experiences a significant financial hardship due to the loss of income on days of attendance at meetings or while otherwise engaged in the business of the State Board may be paid a hardship allowance, as determined by and subject to the approval of the Governor's Travel Control Board.

(f) The Governor shall designate one of the members to serve as the Chairman of the Board, who shall be a person with expertise in health care delivery system planning, finance or management of health care facilities that are regulated under the Act. The Chairman shall annually review Board member performance and shall report the attendance record of each Board member to the General Assembly.

(g) The State Board, through the Chairman, shall prepare a separate and distinct budget approved by the General Assembly and shall hire and supervise its own professional staff responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the Board.

(h) The State Board shall meet at least every 45 days, or as often as the Chairman of the State Board deems necessary, or upon the request of a majority of the members.

(i) Six ~~Five~~ members of the State Board shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of 6 ~~5~~ of the members of the State Board shall be necessary for any action requiring a vote to be taken by the State Board. A vacancy in the membership of the State Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the State Board as provided by this Act.

(j) A State Board member shall disqualify himself or herself from the consideration of any application for a permit or exemption in which the State Board member or the State Board member's spouse, parent, sibling, or child: (i) has an economic interest in the matter; or (ii) is employed by, serves as a consultant for, or is a member of the governing board of the applicant or a party opposing the application.

(k) The Chairman, Board members, and Board staff must comply with the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; 100-681, eff. 8-3-18.)

(20 ILCS 3960/5.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 5.4. Safety Net Impact Statement.

(a) General review criteria shall include a requirement that all health care facilities, with the exception of skilled and intermediate long-term care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, provide a Safety Net Impact Statement, which shall be filed with an application for a substantive project or when the application proposes to discontinue a category of service.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, "safety net services" are services provided by health care providers or organizations that deliver health care services to persons with barriers to mainstream health care due to lack of insurance, inability to pay, special needs, ethnic or cultural characteristics, or geographic isolation. Safety net service providers include, but are not limited to, hospitals and private practice physicians that provide charity care, school-based health centers, migrant health clinics, rural health clinics, federally qualified health centers, community health centers, public health departments, and community mental health centers.

(c) As developed by the applicant, a Safety Net Impact Statement shall describe all of the following:

(1) The project's material impact, if any, on essential safety net services in the community, including the impact on racial and health care disparities in the community, to the extent that it is feasible for an applicant to have such knowledge.

(2) The project's impact on the ability of another provider or health care system to cross-subsidize safety net services, if reasonably known to the applicant.

(3) How the discontinuation of a facility or service might impact the remaining safety net providers in a given community, if reasonably known by the applicant.

(d) Safety Net Impact Statements shall also include all of the following:

(1) For the 3 fiscal years prior to the application, a certification describing the amount of charity care provided by the applicant. The amount calculated by hospital applicants shall be in accordance with the reporting requirements for charity care reporting in the Illinois Community Benefits Act. Non-hospital applicants shall report charity care, at cost, in accordance with an appropriate methodology specified by the Board.

(2) For the 3 fiscal years prior to the application, a certification of the amount of care provided to Medicaid patients. Hospital and non-hospital applicants shall provide Medicaid information in a manner consistent with the information reported each year to the State Board regarding "Inpatients and Outpatients Served by Payor Source" and "Inpatient and Outpatient Net Revenue by Payor Source" as required by the Board under Section 13 of this Act and published in the Annual Hospital Profile.

(3) Any information the applicant believes is directly relevant to safety net services,

including information regarding teaching, research, and any other service.

(e) The Board staff shall publish a notice, that an application accompanied by a Safety Net Impact Statement has been filed, in a newspaper having general circulation within the area affected by the application. If no newspaper has a general circulation within the county, the Board shall post the notice in 5 conspicuous places within the proposed area.

(f) Any person, community organization, provider, or health system or other entity wishing to comment upon or oppose the application may file a Safety Net Impact Statement Response with the Board, which shall provide additional information concerning a project's impact on safety net services in the community.

(g) Applicants shall be provided an opportunity to submit a reply to any Safety Net Impact Statement Response.

(h) The State Board Staff Report shall include a statement as to whether a Safety Net Impact Statement was filed by the applicant and whether it included information on charity care, the amount of care provided to Medicaid patients, and information on teaching, research, or any other service provided by the applicant directly relevant to safety net services. The report shall also indicate the names of the parties submitting responses and the number of responses and replies, if any, that were filed.

(Source: P.A. 100-518, eff. 6-1-18.)

(20 ILCS 3960/8.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 8.7. Application for permit for discontinuation of a health care facility or category of service; public notice and public hearing.

(a) Upon a finding that an application to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service is complete, the State Board shall publish a legal notice on 3 consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation in the area or community to be affected and afford the public an opportunity to request a hearing. If the application is for a facility located in a Metropolitan Statistical Area, an additional legal notice shall be published in a newspaper of limited circulation, if one exists, in the area in which the facility is located. If the newspaper of limited circulation is published on a daily basis, the additional legal notice shall be published on 3 consecutive days. The legal notice shall also be posted on the Health Facilities and Services Review Board's website and sent to the State Representative and State Senator of the district in which the health care facility is located. In addition, the health care facility shall provide notice of closure to the local media that the health care facility would routinely notify about facility events.

An application to close a health care facility shall only be deemed complete if it includes evidence that the health care facility provided written notice at least 30 days prior to filing the application of its intent to do so to the municipality in which it is located, the State Representative and State Senator of the district in which the health care facility is located, the State Board, the Director of Public Health, and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services. The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(b) No later than 30 days after issuance of a permit to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service, the permit holder shall give written notice of the closure or discontinuation to the State Senator and State Representative serving the legislative district in which the health care facility is located.

(c)(1) If there is a pending lawsuit that challenges an application to discontinue a health care facility that either names the Board as a party or alleges fraud in the filing of the application, the Board may defer action on the application for up to 6 months after the date of the initial deferral of the application.

(2) The Board may defer action on an application to discontinue a hospital that is pending before the Board as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly for up to 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(3) The Board may defer taking final action on an application to discontinue a hospital that is filed on or after January 12, 2021, until the earlier to occur of: (i) the expiration of the statewide disaster declaration proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Illinois due to the COVID-19 pandemic that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later; or (ii) the expiration of the declaration of a public health emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic as declared by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later. This paragraph (3) is repealed as of the date of the expiration of the statewide disaster declaration proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Illinois due to the COVID-19 pandemic that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later.

(d) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 101-83, eff. 7-15-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Title VIII. Managed Care Organization Reform

Article 150.

Section 150-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-30.1 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-30.1)

Sec. 5-30.1. Managed care protections.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Managed care organization" or "MCO" means any entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis.

"Emergency services" include:

(1) emergency services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(2) emergency medical screening examinations, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(3) post-stabilization medical services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act; and

(4) emergency medical conditions, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(b) As provided by Section 5-16.12, managed care organizations are subject to the provisions of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(c) An MCO shall pay any provider of emergency services that does not have in effect a contract with the contracted Medicaid MCO. The default rate of reimbursement shall be the rate paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments, and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(d) An MCO shall pay for all post-stabilization services as a covered service in any of the following situations:

(1) the MCO authorized such services;

(2) such services were administered to maintain the enrollee's stabilized condition within one hour after a request to the MCO for authorization of further post-stabilization services;

(3) the MCO did not respond to a request to authorize such services within one hour;

(4) the MCO could not be contacted; or

(5) the MCO and the treating provider, if the treating provider is a non-affiliated provider, could not reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care and an affiliated provider was unavailable for a consultation, in which case the MCO must pay for such services rendered by the treating non-affiliated provider until an affiliated provider was reached and either concurred with the treating non-affiliated provider's plan of care or assumed responsibility for the enrollee's care. Such payment shall be made at the default rate of reimbursement paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent that such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(e) The following requirements apply to MCOs in determining payment for all emergency services:

(1) MCOs shall not impose any requirements for prior approval of emergency services.

(2) The MCO shall cover emergency services provided to enrollees who are temporarily away from their residence and outside the contracting area to the extent that the enrollees would be entitled to the emergency services if they still were within the contracting area.

(3) The MCO shall have no obligation to cover medical services provided on an emergency basis that are not covered services under the contract.

(4) The MCO shall not condition coverage for emergency services on the treating provider notifying the MCO of the enrollee's screening and treatment within 10 days after presentation for emergency services.

(5) The determination of the attending emergency physician, or the provider actually treating the enrollee, of whether an enrollee is sufficiently stabilized for discharge or transfer to another facility, shall be binding on the MCO. The MCO shall cover emergency services for all enrollees whether the emergency services are provided by an affiliated or non-affiliated provider.

(6) The MCO's financial responsibility for post-stabilization care services it has not pre-approved ends when:

(A) a plan physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care;

(B) a plan physician assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care through transfer;

(C) a contracting entity representative and the treating physician reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care; or

(D) the enrollee is discharged.

(f) Network adequacy and transparency.

(1) The Department shall:

(A) ensure that an adequate provider network is in place, taking into consideration health professional shortage areas and medically underserved areas;

(B) publicly release an explanation of its process for analyzing network adequacy;

(C) periodically ensure that an MCO continues to have an adequate network in place; ~~and~~

(D) require MCOs, including Medicaid Managed Care Entities as defined in Section 5-30.2, to meet provider directory requirements under Section 5-30.3; and ~~.~~

(E) require MCOs to ensure that any Medicaid-certified provider under contract with an MCO and previously submitted on a roster on the date of service is paid for any medically necessary, Medicaid-covered, and authorized service rendered to any of the MCO's enrollees, regardless of inclusion on the MCO's published and publicly available directory of available providers.

(2) Each MCO shall confirm its receipt of information submitted specific to physician or dentist additions or physician or dentist deletions from the MCO's provider network within 3 days after receiving all required information from contracted physicians or dentists, and electronic physician and dental directories must be updated consistent with current rules as published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or its successor agency.

(g) Timely payment of claims.

(1) The MCO shall pay a claim within 30 days of receiving a claim that contains all the essential information needed to adjudicate the claim.

(2) The MCO shall notify the billing party of its inability to adjudicate a claim within 30 days of receiving that claim.

(3) The MCO shall pay a penalty that is at least equal to the timely payment interest penalty imposed under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code for any claims not timely paid.

(A) When an MCO is required to pay a timely payment interest penalty to a provider, the MCO must calculate and pay the timely payment interest penalty that is due to the provider within 30 days after the payment of the claim. In no event shall a provider be required to request or apply for payment of any owed timely payment interest penalties.

(B) Such payments shall be reported separately from the claim payment for services rendered to the MCO's enrollee and clearly identified as interest payments.

(4)(A) The Department shall require MCOs to expedite payments to providers identified on the Department's expedited provider list, determined in accordance with 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.71(b), on a schedule at least as frequently as the providers are paid under the Department's fee-for-service expedited provider schedule.

(B) Compliance with the expedited provider requirement may be satisfied by an MCO through the use of a Periodic Interim Payment (PIP) program that has been mutually agreed to and documented between the MCO and the provider, if ~~and~~ the PIP program ensures that any expedited provider receives regular and periodic payments based on prior period payment experience from that MCO. Total payments under the PIP program may be reconciled against future PIP payments on a schedule mutually agreed to between the MCO and the provider.

(C) The Department shall share at least monthly its expedited provider list and the frequency with which it pays providers on the expedited list.

(g-5) Recognizing that the rapid transformation of the Illinois Medicaid program may have unintended operational challenges for both payers and providers:

(1) in no instance shall a medically necessary covered service rendered in good faith, based upon eligibility information documented by the provider, be denied coverage or diminished in payment amount if the eligibility or coverage information available at the time the service was rendered is later found to be inaccurate in the assignment of coverage responsibility between MCOs or the fee-for-service system, except for instances when an individual is deemed to have not been eligible for coverage under the Illinois Medicaid program; and

(2) the Department shall, by December 31, 2016, adopt rules establishing policies that shall be included in the Medicaid managed care policy and procedures manual addressing payment resolutions in situations in which a provider renders services based upon information obtained after verifying a patient's eligibility and coverage plan through either the Department's current enrollment system or a system operated by the coverage plan identified by the patient presenting for services:

(A) such medically necessary covered services shall be considered rendered in good faith;

(B) such policies and procedures shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of provider associations representing the majority of providers within the identified provider industry; and

(C) such rules shall be published for a review and comment period of no less than 30 days on the Department's website with final rules remaining available on the Department's website.

The rules on payment resolutions shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) the extension of the timely filing period;

(B) retroactive prior authorizations; and

(C) guaranteed minimum payment rate of no less than the current, as of the date of service, fee-for-service rate, plus all applicable add-ons, when the resulting service relationship is out of network.

The rules shall be applicable for both MCO coverage and fee-for-service coverage.

If the fee-for-service system is ultimately determined to have been responsible for coverage on the date of service, the Department shall provide for an extended period for claims submission outside the standard timely filing requirements.

(g-6) MCO Performance Metrics Report.

(1) The Department shall publish, on at least a quarterly basis, each MCO's operational performance, including, but not limited to, the following categories of metrics:

(A) claims payment, including timeliness and accuracy;

(B) prior authorizations;

(C) grievance and appeals;

(D) utilization statistics;

(E) provider disputes;

(F) provider credentialing; and

(G) member and provider customer service.

(2) The Department shall ensure that the metrics report is accessible to providers online by January 1, 2017.

(3) The metrics shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of associations representing the majority of providers within the identified industry.

(4) Metrics shall be defined and incorporated into the applicable Managed Care Policy Manual issued by the Department.

(g-7) MCO claims processing and performance analysis. In order to monitor MCO payments to hospital providers, pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the Department shall post an analysis of MCO claims processing and payment performance on its website every 6 months. Such analysis shall include a review and evaluation of a representative sample of hospital claims that are rejected and denied for clean and unclean claims and the top 5 reasons for such actions and timeliness of claims adjudication, which identifies the percentage of claims adjudicated within 30, 60, 90, and over 90 days, and the dollar amounts associated with those claims. The Department shall post the contracted claims report required by HealthChoice Illinois on its website every 3 months.

(g-8) Dispute resolution process. The Department shall maintain a provider complaint portal through which a provider can submit to the Department unresolved disputes with an MCO. An unresolved dispute means an MCO's decision that denies in whole or in part a claim for reimbursement to a provider for health care services rendered by the provider to an enrollee of the MCO with which the provider disagrees. Disputes shall not be submitted to the portal until the provider has availed itself of the MCO's internal dispute resolution process. Disputes that are submitted to the MCO internal dispute resolution process may be submitted to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' complaint portal no sooner than 30 days after submitting to the MCO's internal process and not later than 30 days after the unsatisfactory resolution of the internal MCO process or 60 days after submitting the dispute to the MCO internal process. Multiple claim disputes involving the same MCO may be submitted in one complaint, regardless of whether the claims are for different enrollees, when the specific reason for non-payment of the claims involves a common question of fact or policy. Within 10 business days of receipt of a complaint, the

Department shall present such disputes to the appropriate MCO, which shall then have 30 days to issue its written proposal to resolve the dispute. The Department may grant one 30-day extension of this time frame to one of the parties to resolve the dispute. If the dispute remains unresolved at the end of this time frame or the provider is not satisfied with the MCO's written proposal to resolve the dispute, the provider may, within 30 days, request the Department to review the dispute and make a final determination. Within 30 days of the request for Department review of the dispute, both the provider and the MCO shall present all relevant information to the Department for resolution and make individuals with knowledge of the issues available to the Department for further inquiry if needed. Within 30 days of receiving the relevant information on the dispute, or the lapse of the period for submitting such information, the Department shall issue a written decision on the dispute based on contractual terms between the provider and the MCO, contractual terms between the MCO and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and applicable Medicaid policy. The decision of the Department shall be final. By January 1, 2020, the Department shall establish by rule further details of this dispute resolution process. Disputes between MCOs and providers presented to the Department for resolution are not contested cases, as defined in Section 1-30 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, conferring any right to an administrative hearing.

(g-9)(1) The Department shall publish annually on its website a report on the calculation of each managed care organization's medical loss ratio showing the following:

(A) Premium revenue, with appropriate adjustments.

(B) Benefit expense, setting forth the aggregate amount spent for the following:

(i) Direct paid claims.

(ii) Subcapitation payments.

(iii) Other claim payments.

(iv) Direct reserves.

(v) Gross recoveries.

(vi) Expenses for activities that improve health care quality as allowed by the Department.

(2) The medical loss ratio shall be calculated consistent with federal law and regulation following a claims runout period determined by the Department.

(g-10)(1) "Liability effective date" means the date on which an MCO becomes responsible for payment for medically necessary and covered services rendered by a provider to one of its enrollees in accordance with the contract terms between the MCO and the provider. The liability effective date shall be the later of:

(A) The execution date of a network participation contract agreement.

(B) The date the provider or its representative submits to the MCO the complete and accurate standardized roster form for the provider in the format approved by the Department.

(C) The provider effective date contained within the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the Illinois Medicaid Program Advanced Cloud Technology (IMPACT) System.

(2) The standardized roster form may be submitted to the MCO at the same time that the provider submits an enrollment application to the Department through IMPACT.

(3) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall require all MCOs to update their provider directory with information for new practitioners of existing contracted providers within 30 days of receipt of a complete and accurate standardized roster template in the format approved by the Department provided that the provider is effective in the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the IMPACT system. Such provider directory shall be readily accessible for purposes of selecting an approved health care provider and comply with all other federal and State requirements.

(g-11) The Department shall work with relevant stakeholders on the development of operational guidelines to enhance and improve operational performance of Illinois' Medicaid managed care program, including, but not limited to, improving provider billing practices, reducing claim rejections and inappropriate payment denials, and standardizing processes, procedures, definitions, and response timelines, with the goal of reducing provider and MCO administrative burdens and conflict. The Department shall include a report on the progress of these program improvements and other topics in its Fiscal Year 2020 annual report to the General Assembly.

(g-12) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Department or an MCO requires submission of a claim for payment in a non-electronic format, a provider shall always be afforded a period of no less than 90 business days, as a correction period, following any notification of rejection by either the Department or the MCO to correct errors or omissions in the original submission.

Under no circumstances, either by an MCO or under the State's fee-for-service system, shall a provider be denied payment for failure to comply with any timely submission requirements under this Code or under any existing contract, unless the non-electronic format claim submission occurs after the initial 180

days following the latest date of service on the claim, or after the 90 business days correction period following notification to the provider of rejection or denial of payment.

(h) The Department shall not expand mandatory MCO enrollment into new counties beyond those counties already designated by the Department as of June 1, 2014 for the individuals whose eligibility for medical assistance is not the seniors or people with disabilities population until the Department provides an opportunity for accountable care entities and MCOs to participate in such newly designated counties.

(i) The requirements of this Section apply to contracts with accountable care entities and MCOs entered into, amended, or renewed after June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651).

(j) Health care information released to managed care organizations. A health care provider shall release to a Medicaid managed care organization, upon request, and subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other law applicable to the release of health information, the health care information of the MCO's enrollee, if the enrollee has completed and signed a general release form that grants to the health care provider permission to release the recipient's health care information to the recipient's insurance carrier.

(k) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, managed care organizations, a statewide organization representing hospitals, and a statewide organization representing safety-net hospitals shall explore ways to support billing departments in safety-net hospitals.

(l) The requirements of this Section added by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to services provided on or after the first day of the month that begins 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-580, eff. 3-12-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

Article 155.

Section 155-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.17 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.17 new)

Sec. 5-30.17. Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission.

(a) The Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission is created within the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to evaluate the effectiveness of Illinois' managed care program.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair.

(2) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair.

(3) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Minority Leader.

(5) One member representing the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(6) One member representing the Department of Public Health, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing the Department of Children and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(9) One member of a statewide association representing Medicaid managed care plans, appointed by the Governor.

(10) One member of a statewide association representing a majority of hospitals, appointed by the Governor.

(11) Two academic experts on Medicaid managed care programs, appointed by the Governor.

(12) One member of a statewide association representing primary care providers, appointed by the Governor.

(13) One member of a statewide association representing behavioral health providers, appointed by the Governor.

(14) Members representing Federally Qualified Health Centers, a long-term care association, pharmacies and pharmacists, a developmental disability association, a Medicaid consumer advocate, a Medicaid consumer, an association representing physicians, a behavioral health association, and an association representing pediatricians, appointed by the Governor.

(15) A member of a statewide association representing only safety-net hospitals, appointed by the Governor.

(c) The Director of Healthcare and Family Services and chief of staff, or their designees, shall serve as the Commission's executive administrators in providing administrative support, research support, and

other administrative tasks requested by the Commission's co-chairs. Any expenses, including, but not limited to, travel and housing, shall be paid for by the Department's existing budget.

(d) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members of the Commission.

(e) The Commission shall meet quarterly beginning as soon as is practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(f) The Commission shall:

(1) review data on health outcomes of Medicaid managed care members;

(2) review current care coordination and case management efforts and make recommendations on expanding care coordination to additional populations with a focus on the social determinants of health;

(3) review and assess the appropriateness of metrics used in the Pay-for-Performance programs;

(4) review the Department's prior authorization and utilization management requirements and recommend adaptations for the Medicaid population;

(5) review managed care performance in meeting diversity contracting goals and the use of funds dedicated to meeting such goals, including, but not limited to, contracting requirements set forth in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act; recommend strategies to increase compliance with diversity contracting goals in collaboration with the Chief Procurement Officer for General Services and the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities; and recoup any misappropriated funds for diversity contracting;

(6) review data on the effectiveness of processing to medical providers;

(7) review member access to health care services in the Medicaid Program, including specialty care services;

(8) review value-based and other alternative payment methodologies to make recommendations to enhance program efficiency and improve health outcomes;

(9) review the compliance of all managed care entities in State contracts and recommend reasonable financial penalties for any noncompliance;

(10) produce an annual report detailing the Commission's findings based upon its review of research conducted under this Section, including specific recommendations, if any, and any other information the Commission may deem proper in furtherance of its duties under this Section;

(11) review provider availability and make recommendations to increase providers where needed, including reviewing the regulatory environment and making recommendations for reforms;

(12) review capacity for culturally competent services, including translation services among providers; and

(13) review and recommend changes to the safety-net hospital definition to create different classifications of safety-net hospitals.

(f-5) The Department shall make available upon request the analytics of Medicaid managed care clearinghouse data regarding processing.

(g) The Department shall issue quarterly reports to the Governor and the General Assembly indicating: (i) the number of determinations of noncompliance since the last quarter; (ii) the number of financial penalties imposed; and (iii) the outcome or status of each determination.

(h) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

Article 160.

Section 160-5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Sections 5.935 and 6z-124 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.935 new)

Sec. 5.935. The Managed Care Oversight Fund.

(30 ILCS 105/6z-124 new)

Sec. 6z-124. Managed Care Oversight Fund. The Managed Care Oversight Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Subject to appropriation, available annual moneys in the Fund shall be used by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to support contracting with women and minority-owned businesses as part of the Department's Business Enterprise Program requirements. The Department shall prioritize contracts for care coordination services, workforce development, and other services that support the Department's mission to promote health equity. Funds may not be used for any administrative costs of the Department.

Article 170.

Section 170-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.16 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-30.16 new)

Sec. 5-30.16. Medicaid Business Opportunity Commission.

(a) The Medicaid Business Opportunity Commission is created within the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to develop a program to support and grow minority, women, and persons with disability owned businesses.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) Two members appointed by the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus.

(2) Two members appointed by the Illinois Legislative Latino Caucus.

(3) Two members appointed by the Conference of Women Legislators of the Illinois General Assembly.

(4) Two members representing a statewide Medicaid health plan association, appointed by the Governor.

(5) One member representing the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(6) Three members representing businesses currently registered with the Business Enterprise Program, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing the disability community, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing the Business Enterprise Council, appointed by the Governor.

(c) The Director of Healthcare and Family Services and chief of staff, or their designees, shall serve as the Commission's executive administrators in providing administrative support, research support, and other administrative tasks requested by the Commission's co-chairs. Any expenses, including, but not limited to, travel and housing, shall be paid for by the Department's existing budget.

(d) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall designate co-chairs of the Commission to lead their efforts at the first meeting of the Commission.

(f) The Commission shall meet at least monthly beginning as soon as is practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(g) The Commission shall:

(1) Develop a recommendation on a Medicaid Business Opportunity Program for Minority, Women, and Persons with Disability Owned business contracting requirements to be included in the contracts between the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and the Managed Care entities for the provision of Medicaid Services.

(2) Make recommendations on the process by which vendors or providers would be certified as eligible to be included in the program and appropriate eligibility standards relative to the healthcare industry.

(3) Make a recommendation on whether to include not for profit organizations, diversity councils, or diversity chambers as eligible for certification.

(4) Make a recommendation on whether diverse staff shall be considered within the goals set for managed care entities.

(5) Make a recommendation on whether a new platform for certification is necessary to administer this program or if the existing platform for the Business Enterprise Program is capable of including recommended changes coming from this Commission.

(6) Make a recommendation on the ongoing activity of the Commission including structure, frequency of meetings, and agendas to ensure ongoing oversight of the program by the Commission.

(h) The Commission shall provide recommendations to the Department and the General assembly by April 15, 2021 in order to ensure prompt implementation of the Medicaid Business Opportunity Program.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

Article 172.

Section 172-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 14-13 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/14-13)

Sec. 14-13. Reimbursement for inpatient stays extended beyond medical necessity.

(a) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall by rule implement a methodology effective for dates of service July 1, 2019 and later to reimburse hospitals for inpatient stays extended beyond medical necessity due to the inability of the Department or the managed care organization in which a recipient is enrolled or the hospital discharge planner to find an appropriate placement after discharge from the hospital. The Department shall evaluate the effectiveness of the current reimbursement rate for inpatient hospital stays beyond medical necessity.

(b) The methodology shall provide reasonable compensation for the services provided attributable to the days of the extended stay for which the prevailing rate methodology provides no reimbursement. The Department may use a day outlier program to satisfy this requirement. The reimbursement rate shall be set at a level so as not to act as an incentive to avoid transfer to the appropriate level of care needed or placement, after discharge.

(c) The Department shall require managed care organizations to adopt this methodology or an alternative methodology that pays at least as much as the Department's adopted methodology unless otherwise mutually agreed upon contractual language is developed by the provider and the managed care organization for a risk-based or innovative payment methodology.

(d) Days beyond medical necessity shall not be eligible for per diem add-on payments under the Medicaid High Volume Adjustment (MHVA) or the Medicaid Percentage Adjustment (MPA) programs.

(e) For services covered by the fee-for-service program, reimbursement under this Section shall only be made for days beyond medical necessity that occur after the hospital has notified the Department of the need for post-discharge placement. For services covered by a managed care organization, hospitals shall notify the appropriate managed care organization of an admission within 24 hours of admission. For every 24-hour period beyond the initial 24 hours after admission that the hospital fails to notify the managed care organization of the admission, reimbursement under this subsection shall be reduced by one day.
(Source: P.A. 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

Title IX. Maternal and Infant Mortality

Article 175.

Section 175-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-18.5 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-18.5 new)

Sec. 5-18.5. Perinatal doula and evidence-based home visiting services.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Home visiting" means a voluntary, evidence-based strategy used to support pregnant people, infants, and young children and their caregivers to promote infant, child, and maternal health, to foster educational development and school readiness, and to help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors are trained professionals whose visits and activities focus on promoting strong parent-child attachment to foster healthy child development.

"Perinatal doula" means a trained provider who provides regular, voluntary physical, emotional, and educational support, but not medical or midwife care, to pregnant and birthing persons before, during, and after childbirth, otherwise known as the perinatal period.

"Perinatal doula training" means any doula training that focuses on providing support throughout the prenatal, labor and delivery, or postpartum period, and reflects the type of doula care that the doula seeks to provide.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, perinatal doula services and evidence-based home visiting services shall be covered under the medical assistance program, subject to appropriation, for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article. Perinatal doula services include regular visits beginning in the prenatal period and continuing into the postnatal period, inclusive of continuous support during labor and delivery, that support healthy pregnancies and positive birth outcomes. Perinatal doula services may be embedded in an existing program, such as evidence-based home visiting. Perinatal doula services provided during the prenatal period may be provided weekly, services provided during the labor and delivery period may be provided for the entire duration of labor and the time immediately following birth, and services provided during the postpartum period may be provided up to 12 months postpartum.

(c) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall adopt rules to administer this Section. In this rulemaking, the Department shall consider the expertise of and consult with doula program experts, doula training providers, practicing doulas, and home visiting experts, along with State agencies implementing perinatal doula services and relevant bodies under the Illinois Early Learning Council. This

body of experts shall inform the Department on the credentials necessary for perinatal doula and home visiting services to be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement and the rate of reimbursement for home visiting and perinatal doula services in the prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum periods. Every 2 years, the Department shall assess the rates of reimbursement for perinatal doula and home visiting services and adjust rates accordingly.

(d) The Department shall seek such State plan amendments or waivers as may be necessary to implement this Section and shall secure federal financial participation for expenditures made by the Department in accordance with this Section.

Title X. Medicaid Managed Care Reform

Article 185.

Section 185-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Medicaid Technical Assistance Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 185-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Behavioral health providers" means mental health and substance use disorder providers.

"Department" means the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

"Health care providers" means organizations who provide physical, mental, substance use disorder, or social determinant of health services.

"Network adequacy" means a Medicaid beneficiaries' ability to access all necessary provider types within time and distance standards as defined in the Managed Care Organization model contract.

"Service deserts" means geographic areas of the State with no or limited Medicaid providers that accept Medicaid.

"Social determinants of health" means any conditions that impact an individual's health, including, but not limited to, access to healthy food, safety, education, and housing stability.

"Stakeholders" means, but are not limited to, health care providers, advocacy organizations, managed care organizations, Medicaid beneficiaries, and State and city partners.

Section 185-10. Medicaid Technical Assistance Center. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall establish a Medicaid Technical Assistance Center. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall operate as a cross-system educational resource to strengthen the business infrastructure of health care provider organizations in Illinois to ultimately increase the capacity, access, and quality of Illinois' Medicaid managed care program, HealthChoice Illinois. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall be established within the Department's Office of Medicaid Innovation.

Section 185-15. Collaboration. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall collaborate with public and private partners throughout the State to identify, establish, and maintain best practices necessary for health providers to ensure their capacity to participate in HealthChoice Illinois. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall administer the following:

(1) Trainings: The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall create and administer ongoing trainings for health care providers. Trainings may be subcontracted. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall provide in-person and web-based trainings. In-person training shall be conducted throughout the State. All trainings must be free of charge. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall administer post-training surveys and incorporate feedback. Training content and delivery must be reflective of Illinois providers' varying levels of readiness, resources, and client populations.

(2) Web-based resources: The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall maintain an independent, easy to navigate, and up-to-date website that includes, but is not limited to: recorded training archives, a training calendar, provider resources and tools, up-to-date explanations of Department and managed care organization guidance, a running database of frequently asked questions and contact information for key staff members of the Department, managed care organizations, and the Medicaid Technical Assistance Center.

(3) Learning collaboratives: The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall host regional learning collaboratives that will supplement the Medicaid Technical Assistance Center training curriculum to bring together groups of stakeholders to share issues, best practices, and escalate issues. Leadership of the Department and managed care organizations shall attend learning collaboratives on a quarterly basis.

(4) Network adequacy reports: The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center shall publicly

release a report on Medicaid provider network adequacy within the first 3 years of implementation and annually thereafter. The reports shall identify provider service deserts and health care disparities by race and ethnicity.

Section 185-20. Federal financial participation. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, to the extent allowable under federal law, shall maximize federal financial participation for any moneys appropriated to the Department for the Medicaid Technical Assistance Center. Any federal financial participation funds obtained in accordance with this Section shall be used for the further development and expansion of the Medicaid Technical Assistance Center. All federal financial participation funds obtained under this subsection shall be deposited into the Medicaid Technical Assistance Center Fund created under Section 185-25.

Section 185-25. Medicaid Technical Assistance Center Fund. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. The Fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the purposes of this Act and any federal financial participation funds obtained as provided under Section 20. Moneys in the Fund shall be used for carrying out the purposes of this Act and for no other purpose. All interest earned on the moneys in the Fund shall be deposited into the Fund.

Section 185-90. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.936 as follows:
(30 ILCS 105/5.936 new)
Sec. 5.936. The Medicaid Technical Assistance Center Fund.

Title XI. Miscellaneous

Article 999.

Section 999-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.".

The motion prevailed.
And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.
There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Hunter, **House Bill No. 3840** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 35; NAYS 18.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Feigenholtz	Jones, E.	Pacione-Zayas
Belt	Fine	Koehler	Peters
Bennett	Gillespie	Lightford	Sims
Bush	Glowiak Hilton	Manar	Steans
Castro	Harris	Martwick	Van Pelt
Collins	Hastings	McGuire	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Holmes	Morrison	Villivalam
Cunningham	Hunter	Muñoz	Mr. President
Ellman	Johnson	Murphy	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	McClure	Righter	Syverson
Barickman	McConchie	Rose	Tracy
Curran	Oberweis	Schimpf	Wilcox
DeWitte	Plummer	Stewart	
Fowler	Rezin	Stoller	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 558

A bill for AN ACT concerning health.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 558

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 558

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 558

House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 558

Passed the House, as amended, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 558

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 558 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Community Mental Health Act is amended by changing Section 0.1 as follows:

(405 ILCS 20/0.1) (from Ch. 91 1/2, par. 300.1)

Sec. 0.1. This Act shall be known and ~~and~~ may be cited as the "Community Mental Health Act". (Source: Laws 1967, p. 3457.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 558

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 558, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Title I. General Provisions

Article 1.

Section 1-1. This Act may be referred to as the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act.

Section 1-5. Findings.

"We, the People of the State of Illinois - grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors - in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois."

The Illinois Legislative Black Caucus finds that, in order to improve the health outcomes of Black residents in the State of Illinois, it is essential to dramatically reform the State's health and human service

system. For over 3 decades. multiple health studies have found that health inequities at their very core are due to racism. As early as 1998 research demonstrated that Black Americans received less health care than white Americans because doctors treated patients differently on the basis of race. Yet, Illinois' health and human service system disappointingly continues to perpetuate health disparities among Black Illinoisans of all ages, genders, and socioeconomic status.

In July 2020, Trinity Health announced its plans to close Mercy Hospital, an essential resource serving the Chicago South Side's predominantly Black residents. Trinity Health argued that this closure would have no impact on health access but failed to understand the community's needs. Closure of Mercy Hospital would only serve to create a health access desert and exacerbate existing health disparities. On December 15, 2020, after hearing from community members and advocates, the Health Facilities and Services Review Board unanimously voted to deny closure efforts, yet Trinity still seeks to cease Mercy's operations.

Prior to COVID-19, much of the social and political attention surrounding the nationwide opioid epidemic focused on the increase in overdose deaths among white, middle-class, suburban and rural users; the impact of the epidemic in Black communities was largely unrecognized. Research has shown rates of opioid use at the national scale are higher for whites than they are for Blacks, yet rates of opioid deaths are higher among Blacks (43%) than whites (22%). The COVID-19 pandemic will likely exacerbate this situation due to job loss, stay-at-home orders, and ongoing mitigation efforts creating a lack of physical access to addiction support and harm reduction groups.

In 2018, the Illinois Department of Public Health reported that Black women were about 6 times as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as white women. Of those, 72% of pregnancy-related deaths and 93% of violent pregnancy-associated deaths were deemed preventable. Between 2016 and 2017, Black women had the highest rate of severe maternal morbidity with a rate of 101.5 per 10,000 deliveries, which is almost 3 times as high as the rate for white women.

In the City of Chicago, African American and Latinx populations are suffering from higher rates of AIDS/HIV compared to the general population. Recent data places HIV as one of the top 5 leading causes of death in African American women between the ages of 35 to 44 and the seventh ranking cause in African American women between the ages of 20 to 34. Among the Latinx population, nearly 20% with HIV exclusively depend on indigenous-led and staffed organizations for services.

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) accounts for more deaths in Illinois than any other cause of death, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health; CVD is the leading cause of death among Black residents. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), for every 100,000 people, 224 Black Illinoisans die of CVD compared to 158 white Illinoisans. Cancer, the second leading cause of death in Illinois, too is pervasive among African Americans. In 2019, an estimated 606,880 Americans, or 1,660 people a day, died of cancer; the American Cancer Society estimated 24,410 deaths occurred in Illinois. KFF estimates that, out of every 100,000 people, 191 Black Illinoisans die of cancer compared to 152 white Illinoisans.

Black Americans suffer at much higher rates from chronic diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, asthma, and many cancers. Utilizing community health workers in patient education and chronic disease management is needed to close these health disparities. Studies have shown that diabetes patients in the care of a community health worker demonstrate improved knowledge and lifestyle and self-management behaviors, as well as decreases in the use of the emergency department. A study of asthma control among black adolescents concluded that asthma control was reduced by 35% among adolescents working with community health workers, resulting in a savings of $5.58 per dollar spent on the intervention. A study of the return on investment for community health workers employed in Colorado showed that, after a 9-month period, patients working with community health workers had an increased number of primary care visits and a decrease in urgent and inpatient care. Utilization of community health workers led to a $2.38 return on investment for every dollar invested in community health workers.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic experiences occurring during childhood that have been found to have a profound effect on a child's developing brain structure and body which may result in poor health during a person's adulthood. ACEs studies have found a strong correlation between the number of ACEs and a person's risk for disease and negative health behaviors, including suicide, depression, cancer, stroke, ischemic heart disease, diabetes, autoimmune disease, smoking, substance abuse, interpersonal violence, obesity, unplanned pregnancies, lower educational achievement, workplace absenteeism, and lower wages. Data also shows that approximately 20% of African American and Hispanic adults in Illinois reported 4 or more ACEs, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic whites. Long-standing ACE interventions include tools such as trauma-informed care. Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, including in the states of California, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Several federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches in their programs and grants which should be leveraged by the State.

According to a 2019 Rush University report, a Black person's life expectancy on average is less when compared to a white person's life expectancy. For instance, when comparing life expectancy in Chicago's Austin neighborhood to the Chicago Loop, there is a difference of 11 years between Black life expectancy (71 years) and white life expectancy (82 years).

In a 2015 literature review of implicit racial and ethnic bias among medical professionals, it was concluded that there is a moderate level of implicit bias in most medical professionals. Further, the literature review showed that implicit bias has negative consequences for patients, including strained patient relationships and negative health outcomes. It is critical for medical professionals to be aware of implicit racial and ethnic bias and work to eliminate bias through training.

In the field of medicine, a historically racist profession, Black medical professionals have commonly been ostracized. In 1934, Dr. Roland B. Scott was the first African American to pass the pediatric board exam, yet when he applied for membership with the American Academy of Pediatrics he was rejected multiple times. Few medical organizations have confronted the roles they played in blocking opportunities for Black advancement in the medical profession until the formal apologies of the American Medical Association in 2008. For decades, organizations like the AMA predicated their membership on joining a local state medical society, several of which excluded Black physicians.

In 2010, the General Assembly, in partnership with Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, published the Disproportionate Justice Impact Study. The study examined the impact of Illinois drug laws on racial and ethnic groups and the resulting over-representation of racial and ethic minority groups in the Illinois criminal justice system. Unsurprisingly and disappointingly, the study confirmed decades long injustices, such as nonwhites being arrested at a higher rate than whites relative to their representation in the general population throughout Illinois.

All together, the above mentioned only begins to capture a part of a larger system of racial injustices and inequities. The General Assembly and the people of Illinois are urged to recognize while racism is a core fault of the current health and human service system, that it is a pervasive disease affecting a multiplitude of institutions which truly drive systematic health inequities: education, child care, criminal justice, affordable housing, environmental justice, and job security and so forth. For persons to live up to their full human potential, their rights to quality of life, health care, a quality job, a fair wage, housing, and education must not be inhibited.

Therefore, the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus, as informed by the Senate's Health and Human Service Pillar subject matter hearings, seeks to remedy a fraction of a much larger broken system by addressing access to health care, hospital closures, managed care organization reform, community health worker certification, maternal and infant mortality, mental and substance abuse treatment, hospital reform, and medical implicit bias in the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act. This Act shall achieve needed change through the use of, but not limited to, the Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission, the Health and Human Services Task Force, and a hospital closure moratorium, in order to address Illinois' long-standing health inequities.

Title II. Community Health Workers

Article 5.

Section 5-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Community Health Worker Certification and Reimbursement Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 5-5. Definition. In this Act, "community health worker" means a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member or has an unusually close understanding of the community served. This trusting relationship enables the community health worker to serve as a liaison, link, and intermediary between health and social services and the community to facilitate access to services and improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery. A community health worker also builds individual and community capacity by increasing health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities, including outreach, community education, informal counseling, social support, and advocacy. A community health worker shall have the following core competencies:

(1) communication;

(2) interpersonal skills and relationship building;

(3) service coordination and navigation skills;

(4) capacity-building;

(5) advocacy;
(6) presentation and facilitation skills;
(7) organizational skills; cultural competency;
(8) public health knowledge;
(9) understanding of health systems and basic diseases;
(10) behavioral health issues; and
(11) field experience.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed to authorize a community health worker to provide direct care or treatment to any person or to perform any act or service for which a license issued by a professional licensing board is required.

Section 5-10. Community health worker training.

(a) Community health workers shall be provided with multi-tiered academic and community-based training opportunities that lead to the mastery of community health worker core competencies.

(b) For academic-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Board of Higher Education to adopt a process to certify academic-based training programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification. Certified training programs shall reflect the approved core competencies and roles for community health workers.

(c) For community-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with a statewide association representing community health workers to adopt a process to certify community-based programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification.

(d) Community health workers may need to undergo additional training, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, maternal child health, behavioral health, and social determinants of health training. Multi-tiered training approaches shall provide opportunities that build on each other and prepare community health workers for career pathways both within the community health worker profession and within allied professions.

Section 5-15. Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board.

(a) There is created within the Department of Public Health, in shared leadership with a statewide association representing community health workers, the Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board. The Board shall serve as the regulatory body that develops and has oversight of initial community health workers certification and certification renewals for both individuals and academic and community-based training programs

(b) A representative from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall serve on the Board. At least one full-time professional shall be assigned to staff the Board with additional administrative support available as needed. The Board shall have balanced representation from the community health worker workforce, community health worker employers, community health worker training and educational organizations, and other engaged stakeholders.

(c) The Board shall propose a certification process for and be authorized to approve training from community-based organizations, in conjunction with a statewide organization representing community health workers, and academic institutions, in consultation with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education. The Board shall base training approval on core competencies, best practices, and affordability. In addition, the Board shall maintain a registry of certification records for individually certified community health workers.

(d) All training programs that are deemed certifiable by the Board shall go through a renewal process, which will be determined by the Board once established. The Board shall establish criteria to grandfather in any community health workers who were practicing prior to the establishment of a certification program.

Section 5-20. Reimbursement. Community health worker services shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop services, including but not limited to, care coordination and diagnostic-related patient education services, for which community health workers will be eligible for reimbursement and shall submit a State Plan Amendment (SPA) to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to amend the agreement between Illinois and the Federal government to include community health workers as practitioners under Medicaid. Certification shall not be required for reimbursement. In addition, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall amend its contracts

with managed care entities to allow managed care entities to employ community health workers or subcontract with community-based organizations that employ community health workers.

Title III. Hospital Reform

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by adding Section 12 as follows:
(110 ILCS 330/12 new)

Sec. 12. Credentials and certificates. The University of Illinois Hospital shall require an intern, resident, or physician who provides medical services at the University of Illinois Hospital to have proper credentials and any required certificates for ongoing training at the time the intern, resident, or physician renews his or her license.

Section 10-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 10.12 as follows:
(210 ILCS 85/10.12 new)

Sec. 10.12. Credentials and certificates. A hospital licensed under this Act shall require an intern, resident, or physician who provides medical services at the hospital to have proper credentials and any required certificates for ongoing training at the time the intern, resident, or physician renews his or her license.

Section 10-15. The Hospital Report Card Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:
(210 ILCS 86/25)

Sec. 25. Hospital reports.

(a) Individual hospitals shall prepare a quarterly report including all of the following:

(1) Nursing hours per patient day, average daily census, and average daily hours worked for each clinical service area.

(2) Infection-related measures for the facility for the specific clinical procedures and devices determined by the Department by rule under 2 or more of the following categories:

(A) Surgical procedure outcome measures.

(B) Surgical procedure infection control process measures.

(C) Outcome or process measures related to ventilator-associated pneumonia.

(D) Central vascular catheter-related bloodstream infection rates in designated critical care units.

(3) Information required under paragraph (4) of Section 2310-312 of the Department of Public Health Powers and Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(4) Additional infection measures mandated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services that are reported by hospitals to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Healthcare Safety Network surveillance system, or its successor, and deemed relevant to patient safety by the Department.

(5) Each instance of preterm birth and infant mortality within the reporting period, including the racial and ethnic information of the mothers of those infants.

(6) Each instance of maternal mortality within the reporting period, including the racial and ethnic information of those mothers.

(7) The number of female patients who have died within the reporting period.

(8) The number of female patients who have died of a preventable cause within the reporting period and the number of those preventable deaths that the hospital has otherwise reported within the reporting period.

(9) The number of physicians, as that term is defined in the Medical Practice Act of 1987, required by the hospital to undergo any amount or type of retraining during the reporting period.

The infection-related measures developed by the Department shall be based upon measures and methods developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, or the National Quality Forum. The Department may align the infection-related measures with the measures and methods developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, and the National Quality Forum by adding reporting measures based on national health care strategies and measures deemed scientifically reliable and valid for public reporting. The Department shall receive approval from the State Board of

Health to retire measures deemed no longer scientifically valid or valuable for informing quality improvement or infection prevention efforts. The Department shall notify the Chairs and Minority Spokespersons of the House Human Services Committee and the Senate Public Health Committee of its intent to have the State Board of Health take action to retire measures no later than 7 business days before the meeting of the State Board of Health.

The Department shall include interpretive guidelines for infection-related indicators and, when available, shall include relevant benchmark information published by national organizations.

The Department shall collect the information reported under paragraphs (5) and (6) and shall use it to illustrate the disparity of those occurrences across different racial and ethnic groups.

(b) Individual hospitals shall prepare annual reports including vacancy and turnover rates for licensed nurses per clinical service area.

(c) None of the information the Department discloses to the public may be made available in any form or fashion unless the information has been reviewed, adjusted, and validated according to the following process:

(1) The Department shall organize an advisory committee, including representatives from the Department, public and private hospitals, direct care nursing staff, physicians, academic researchers, consumers, health insurance companies, organized labor, and organizations representing hospitals and physicians. The advisory committee must be meaningfully involved in the development of all aspects of the Department's methodology for collecting, analyzing, and disclosing the information collected under this Act, including collection methods, formatting, and methods and means for release and dissemination.

(2) The entire methodology for collecting and analyzing the data shall be disclosed to all relevant organizations and to all hospitals that are the subject of any information to be made available to the public before any public disclosure of such information.

(3) Data collection and analytical methodologies shall be used that meet accepted standards of validity and reliability before any information is made available to the public.

(4) The limitations of the data sources and analytic methodologies used to develop comparative hospital information shall be clearly identified and acknowledged, including but not limited to the appropriate and inappropriate uses of the data.

(5) To the greatest extent possible, comparative hospital information initiatives shall use standard-based norms derived from widely accepted provider-developed practice guidelines.

(6) Comparative hospital information and other information that the Department has compiled regarding hospitals shall be shared with the hospitals under review prior to public dissemination of such information and these hospitals have 30 days to make corrections and to add helpful explanatory comments about the information before the publication.

(7) Comparisons among hospitals shall adjust for patient case mix and other relevant risk factors and control for provider peer groups, when appropriate.

(8) Effective safeguards to protect against the unauthorized use or disclosure of hospital information shall be developed and implemented.

(9) Effective safeguards to protect against the dissemination of inconsistent, incomplete, invalid, inaccurate, or subjective hospital data shall be developed and implemented.

(10) The quality and accuracy of hospital information reported under this Act and its data collection, analysis, and dissemination methodologies shall be evaluated regularly.

(11) Only the most basic identifying information from mandatory reports shall be used, and information identifying a patient, employee, or licensed professional shall not be released. None of the information the Department discloses to the public under this Act may be used to establish a standard of care in a private civil action.

(d) Quarterly reports shall be submitted, in a format set forth in rules adopted by the Department, to the Department by April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31 each year for the previous quarter. Data in quarterly reports must cover a period ending not earlier than one month prior to submission of the report. Annual reports shall be submitted by December 31 in a format set forth in rules adopted by the Department to the Department. All reports shall be made available to the public on-site and through the Department.

(e) If the hospital is a division or subsidiary of another entity that owns or operates other hospitals or related organizations, the annual public disclosure report shall be for the specific division or subsidiary and not for the other entity.

(f) The Department shall disclose information under this Section in accordance with provisions for inspection and copying of public records required by the Freedom of Information Act provided that such information satisfies the provisions of subsection (c) of this Section.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, under no circumstances shall the Department disclose information obtained from a hospital that is confidential under Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(h) No hospital report or Department disclosure may contain information identifying a patient, employee, or licensed professional.

(Source: P.A. 101-446, eff. 8-23-19.)

Article 15.

Section 15-5. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.30 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.30 new)

Sec. 6.30. Posting charity care policy, financial counselor. A hospital that receives a property tax exemption under Section 15-86 of the Property Tax Code must post the hospital's charity care policy and the contact information of a financial counselor in a reasonably viewable area in the hospital's emergency room.

Article 20.

Section 20-5. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by adding Section 8d as follows:

(110 ILCS 330/8d new)

Sec. 8d. N95 masks. The University of Illinois Hospital shall provide N95 masks to all physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 and registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act if the physician, registered nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse is employed by or providing services for another employer at the University of Illinois Hospital.

Section 20-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.28 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.28 new)

Sec. 6.28. N95 masks. A hospital licensed under this Act shall provide N95 masks to all physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 and registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act if the physician, registered nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse is employed by or providing services for another employer at the hospital.

Article 25.

Section 25-5. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by adding Section 11 as follows:

(110 ILCS 330/11 new)

Sec. 11. Demographic data; release of individuals with symptoms of COVID-19. The University of Illinois Hospital shall report to the Department of Public Health the demographic data of individuals who have symptoms of COVID-19 and are released from, not admitted to, the University of Illinois Hospital.

Section 25-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.31 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.31 new)

Sec. 6.31. Demographic data; release of individuals with symptoms of COVID-19. A hospital licensed under this Act shall report to the Department the demographic data of individuals who have symptoms of COVID-19 and are released from, not admitted to, the hospital.

Article 35.

Section 35-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-5.05 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.05)

Sec. 5-5.05. Hospitals; psychiatric services.

(a) On and after July 1, 2008, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to a hospital for inpatient psychiatric services shall be $363.77.

(b) For purposes of this Section, "hospital" means the following:

(1) Advocate Christ Hospital, Oak Lawn, Illinois.

(2) Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

(3) BroMenn Healthcare, Bloomington, Illinois.

(4) Jackson Park Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(5) Katherine Shaw Bethea Hospital, Dixon, Illinois.
(6) Lawrence County Memorial Hospital, Lawrenceville, Illinois.
(7) Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, Illinois.
(8) Mercy Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(9) Methodist Medical Center of Illinois, Peoria, Illinois.
(10) Provena United Samaritans Medical Center, Danville, Illinois.
(11) Rockford Memorial Hospital, Rockford, Illinois.
(12) Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center, Mattoon, Illinois.
(13) Provena Covenant Medical Center, Urbana, Illinois.
(14) Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(15) Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(16) Gateway Regional Medical Center, Granite City, Illinois.
(17) St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(18) Provena St. Mary's Hospital, Kankakee, Illinois.
(19) St. Mary's Hospital, Decatur, Illinois.
(20) Memorial Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.
(21) Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(22) Trinity Medical Center, Rock Island, Illinois.
(23) St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(24) Richland Memorial Hospital, Olney, Illinois.
(25) St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.
(26) Samaritan Health System, Clinton, Iowa.
(27) St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Illinois.
(28) St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Illinois.
(29) Loretto Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
(30) Kenneth Hall Regional Hospital, East St. Louis, Illinois.
(31) Hinsdale Hospital, Hinsdale, Illinois.
(32) Pekin Hospital, Pekin, Illinois.
(33) University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
(34) St. Anthony's Health Center, Alton, Illinois.
(35) OSF St. Francis Medical Center, Peoria, Illinois.
(36) Memorial Medical Center, Springfield, Illinois.
(37) A hospital with a distinct part unit for psychiatric services that begins operating on or after July 1, 2008.

For purposes of this Section, "inpatient psychiatric services" means those services provided to patients who are in need of short-term acute inpatient hospitalization for active treatment of an emotional or mental disorder.

(b-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to all community safety-net hospitals for inpatient psychiatric services on and after January 1, 2021 shall be at least $630.

(c) No rules shall be promulgated to implement this Section. For purposes of this Section, "rules" is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(d) This Section shall not be in effect during any period of time that the State has in place a fully operational hospital assessment plan that has been approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(e) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.
(Source: P.A. 97-689, eff. 6-14-12.)

Title IV. Medical Implicit Bias

Article 45.

Section 45-1. Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Implicit bias, meaning the attitudes or internalized stereotypes that affect our perceptions, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner, exists and often contributes to unequal treatment of people based on race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, disability, and other characteristics.

(b) Implicit bias contributes to health disparities by affecting the behavior of physicians and surgeons, nurses, physician assistants, and other healing arts licensees.

(c) African American women are 3 to 4 times more likely than white women to die from pregnancy-related causes nationwide. African American patients often are prescribed less pain medication than white patients who present the same complaints. African American patients with signs of heart problems are not referred for advanced cardiovascular procedures as often as white patients with the same symptoms.

(d) Implicit gender bias also impacts treatment decisions and outcomes. Women are less likely to survive a heart attack when they are treated by a male physician and surgeon. LGBTQ and gender-nonconforming patients are less likely to seek timely medical care because they experience disrespect and discrimination from health care staff, with one out of 5 transgender patients nationwide reporting that they were outright denied medical care due to bias.

(e) The General Assembly intends to reduce disparate outcomes and ensure that all patients receive fair treatment and quality health care.

Section 45-5. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(225 ILCS 60/20) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 20. Continuing education.

(a) The Department shall promulgate rules of continuing education for persons licensed under this Act that require an average of 50 hours of continuing education per license year. These rules shall be consistent with requirements of relevant professional associations, specialty societies, or boards. The rules shall also address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including, but not limited to, temporary illness or hardship. In establishing these rules, the Department shall consider educational requirements for medical staffs, requirements for specialty society board certification or for continuing education requirements as a condition of membership in societies representing the 2 categories of licensee under this Act. These rules shall assure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in those programs sponsored by or through their professional associations or hospitals which are relevant to their practice.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the rules adopted under this Section shall require that, on and after January 1, 2022, all continuing education courses for persons licensed under this Act contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias. Beginning January 1, 2023, continuing education providers shall ensure compliance with this Section. Beginning January 1, 2023, the Department shall audit continuing education providers at least once every 5 years to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements and shall withhold or rescind approval from any provider that is in violation of the requirements of this subsection.

A continuing education course dedicated solely to research or other issues that does not include a direct patient care component is not required to contain curriculum that includes implicit bias in the practice of medicine.

To satisfy the requirements of this subsection, continuing education courses shall address at least one of the following:

(1) examples of how implicit bias affects perceptions and treatment decisions, leading to disparities in health outcomes; or

(2) strategies to address how unintended biases in decision making may contribute to health care disparities by shaping behavior and producing differences in medical treatment along lines of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics.

(c) Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 97-622, eff. 11-23-11.)

Section 45-10. The Nurse Practice Act is amended by changing Sections 55-35, 60-40, and 65-60 as follows:

(225 ILCS 65/55-35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 55-35. Continuing education for LPN licensees.

(a) The Department may adopt rules of continuing education for licensed practical nurses that require 20 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. The rules shall address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including without limitation illness or hardship. The continuing education rules must ensure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education.

(b) For license renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2022, all licensed practical nurses must complete at least one hour of implicit bias training per 2-year license renewal cycle. The Department may adopt rules for the implementation of this subsection.

(c) Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07.)

(225 ILCS 65/60-40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 60-40. Continuing education for RN licensees.

(a) The Department may adopt rules of continuing education for registered professional nurses licensed under this Act that require 20 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. The rules shall address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including without limitation illness or hardship. The continuing education rules must ensure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education.

(b) For license renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2022, all registered professional nurses must complete at least one hour of implicit bias training per 2-year license renewal cycle. The Department may adopt rules for the implementation of this subsection.

(c) Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07.)

(225 ILCS 65/65-60) (was 225 ILCS 65/15-45)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 65-60. Continuing education.

(a) The Department shall adopt rules of continuing education for persons licensed under this Article as advanced practice registered nurses that require 80 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. Completion of the 80 hours of continuing education shall be deemed to satisfy the continuing education requirements for renewal of a registered professional nurse license as required by this Act.

The 80 hours of continuing education required under this Section shall be completed as follows:

(1) A minimum of 50 hours of the continuing education shall be obtained in continuing education programs as determined by rule that shall include no less than 20 hours of pharmacotherapeutics, including 10 hours of opioid prescribing or substance abuse education. Continuing education programs may be conducted or endorsed by educational institutions, hospitals, specialist associations, facilities, or other organizations approved to offer continuing education under this Act or rules and shall be in the advanced practice registered nurse's specialty.

(2) A maximum of 30 hours of credit may be obtained by presentations in the advanced practice registered nurse's clinical specialty, evidence-based practice, or quality improvement projects, publications, research projects, or preceptor hours as determined by rule.

The rules adopted regarding continuing education shall be consistent to the extent possible with requirements of relevant national certifying bodies or State or national professional associations.

(b) The rules shall not be inconsistent with requirements of relevant national certifying bodies or State or national professional associations. The rules shall also address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including but not limited to illness or hardship. The continuing education rules shall assure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education.

(c) For license renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2022, all advanced practice registered nurses must complete at least one hour of implicit bias training per 2-year license renewal cycle. The Department may adopt rules for the implementation of this subsection.

(d) Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 100-513, eff. 1-1-18.)

Section 45-15. The Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Section 11.5 as follows:

(225 ILCS 95/11.5)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 11.5. Continuing education.

(a) The Department shall adopt rules for continuing education for persons licensed under this Act that require 50 hours of continuing education per 2-year license renewal cycle. Completion of the 50 hours of continuing education shall be deemed to satisfy the continuing education requirements for renewal of a physician assistant license as required by this Act. The rules shall not be inconsistent with requirements of relevant national certifying bodies or State or national professional associations. The rules shall also address variances in part or in whole for good cause, including, but not limited to, illness or hardship. The continuing education rules shall ensure that licensees are given the opportunity to participate in programs sponsored by or through their State or national professional associations, hospitals, or other providers of continuing education.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the rules adopted under this Section shall require that, on and after January 1, 2022, all continuing education courses for persons licensed under this Act contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias. Beginning January 1, 2023, continuing education providers shall ensure compliance with this Section. Beginning January 1, 2023, the Department shall audit continuing education providers at least once every 5 years to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements and shall withhold or rescind approval from any provider that is in violation of the regulatory requirements.

A continuing education course dedicated solely to research or other issues that does not include a direct patient care component is not required to contain curriculum that includes implicit bias in the practice of medicine.

To satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, continuing education courses shall address at least one of the following:

(1) examples of how implicit bias affects perceptions and treatment decisions, leading to disparities in health outcomes; or

(2) strategies to address how unintended biases in decision making may contribute to health care disparities by shaping behavior and producing differences in medical treatment along lines of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics.

(c) Each licensee is responsible for maintaining records of completion of continuing education and shall be prepared to produce the records when requested by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 100-453, eff. 8-25-17.)

Title V. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment

Article 50.

Section 50-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 414 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/414)

Sec. 414. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a controlled substance-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected or otherwise bodily absorbed a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks or obtains emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 55 or 60 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, a Department of Children and Family Services investigation, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~

was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, a Department of Children and Family Services investigation, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) For the purposes of subsections (b) and (c), the limited immunity shall only apply to a person possessing the following amount:

(1) less than 3 grams of a substance containing heroin;

(2) less than 3 grams of a substance containing cocaine;

(3) less than 3 grams of a substance containing morphine;

(4) less than 40 grams of a substance containing peyote;

(5) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid;

(6) less than 40 grams of a substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine;

(7) less than 3 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(8) less than 6 grams of a substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) less than 6 grams of a substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone;

(10) less than 6 grams of a substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);

(11) less than 6 grams of a substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine;

(12) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(e) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Section 50-10. The Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is amended by changing Section 115 as follows:

(720 ILCS 646/115)

Sec. 115. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a methamphetamine-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected, or otherwise bodily absorbed methamphetamine.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 3 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than 3 grams ~~one gram~~ of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, a Department of Children and Family Services investigation, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil

forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the Class 3 felony possession charge was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than one gram of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, a Department of Children and Family Services investigation, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Article 55.

Section 55-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 316 as follows: (720 ILCS 570/316)

Sec. 316. Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a) The Department must provide for a Prescription Monitoring Program for Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances that includes the following components and requirements:

(1) The dispenser must transmit to the central repository, in a form and manner specified by the Department, the following information:

(A) The recipient's name and address.

(B) The recipient's date of birth and gender.

(C) The national drug code number of the controlled substance dispensed.

(D) The date the controlled substance is dispensed.

(E) The quantity of the controlled substance dispensed and days supply.

(F) The dispenser's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(G) The prescriber's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(H) The dates the controlled substance prescription is filled.

(I) The payment type used to purchase the controlled substance (i.e. Medicaid, cash, third party insurance).

(J) The patient location code (i.e. home, nursing home, outpatient, etc.) for the controlled substances other than those filled at a retail pharmacy.

(K) Any additional information that may be required by the department by administrative rule, including but not limited to information required for compliance with the criteria for electronic reporting of the American Society for Automation and Pharmacy or its successor.

(2) The information required to be transmitted under this Section must be transmitted not later than the end of the next business day after the date on which a controlled substance is dispensed, or at such other time as may be required by the Department by administrative rule.

(3) A dispenser must transmit the information required under this Section by:

(A) an electronic device compatible with the receiving device of the central repository;

(B) a computer diskette;

(C) a magnetic tape; or

(D) a pharmacy universal claim form or Pharmacy Inventory Control form.

(3.5) The requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (a) also apply to opioid treatment programs that prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances for the treatment of opioid use disorder.

(4) The Department may impose a civil fine of up to $100 per day for willful failure to report controlled substance dispensing to the Prescription Monitoring Program. The fine shall be calculated on no more than the number of days from the time the report was required to be made until the time the problem was resolved, and shall be payable to the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a-5) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a licensed veterinarian is exempt from the reporting requirements of this Section. If a person who is presenting an animal for treatment is suspected of fraudulently obtaining any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance, the licensed veterinarian shall report that information to the local law enforcement agency.

(b) The Department, by rule, may include in the Prescription Monitoring Program certain other select drugs that are not included in Schedule II, III, IV, or V. The Prescription Monitoring Program does not apply to controlled substance prescriptions as exempted under Section 313.

(c) The collection of data on select drugs and scheduled substances by the Prescription Monitoring Program may be used as a tool for addressing oversight requirements of long-term care institutions as set forth by Public Act 96-1372. Long-term care pharmacies shall transmit patient medication profiles to the Prescription Monitoring Program monthly or more frequently as established by administrative rule.

(d) The Department of Human Services shall appoint a full-time Clinical Director of the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) Within one year of January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-564), the Department shall adopt rules requiring all Electronic Health Records Systems to interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program application program on or before January 1, 2021 to ensure that all providers have access to specific patient records during the treatment of their patients. These rules shall also address the electronic integration of pharmacy records with the Prescription Monitoring Program to allow for faster transmission of the information required under this Section. The Department shall establish actions to be taken if a prescriber's Electronic Health Records System does not effectively interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program within the required timeline.

(g) The Department, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall adopt rules allowing licensed prescribers or pharmacists who have registered to access the Prescription Monitoring Program to authorize a licensed or non-licensed designee employed in that licensed prescriber's office or a licensed designee in a licensed pharmacist's pharmacy who has received training in the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to consult the Prescription Monitoring Program on their behalf. The rules shall include reasonable parameters concerning a practitioner's authority to authorize a designee, and the eligibility of a person to be selected as a designee. In this subsection (g), "pharmacist" shall include a clinical pharmacist employed by and designated by a Medicaid Managed Care Organization providing services under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code under a contract with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the sole purpose of clinical review of services provided to persons covered by the entity under the contract to determine compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Section 314.5 of this Act. A managed care entity pharmacist shall notify prescribers of review activities.

(Source: P.A. 100-564, eff. 1-1-18; 100-861, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1005, eff. 8-21-18; 100-1093, eff. 8-26-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-414, eff. 8-16-19.)

Article 60.

Section 60-5. The Adult Protective Services Act is amended by adding Section 3.1 as follows:

(320 ILCS 20/3.1 new)

Sec. 3.1. Adult protective services dementia training.

(a) This Section shall apply to any person who is employed by the Department in the Adult Protective Services division who works on the development and implementation of social services to respond to and prevent adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

(b) The Department shall develop and implement a dementia training program that must include instruction on the identification of people with dementia, risks such as wandering, communication impairments, elder abuse, and the best practices for interacting with people with dementia.

(c) Initial training of 4 hours shall be completed at the start of employment with the Adult Protective Services division and shall cover the following:

(1) Dementia, psychiatric, and behavioral symptoms.

(2) Communication issues, including how to communicate respectfully and effectively.

(3) Techniques for understanding and approaching behavioral symptoms.

(4) Information on how to address specific aspects of safety, for example tips to prevent wandering.

(5) When it is necessary to alert law enforcement agencies of potential criminal behavior involving a family member, caretaker, or institutional abuse; neglect or exploitation of a person with dementia; and what types of abuse that are most common to people with dementia.

(6) Identifying incidents of self-neglect for people with dementia who live alone as well as neglect by a caregiver.

(7) Protocols for connecting people living with dementia to local care resources and professionals who are skilled in dementia care to encourage cross-referral and reporting regarding incidents of abuse.

(d) Annual continuing education shall include 2 hours of dementia training covering the subjects described in subsection (c).

(e) This Section is designed to address gaps in current dementia training requirements for Adult Protective Services officials and improve the quality of training. If currently existing law or rules contain more rigorous training requirements for Adult Protective Service officials, those laws or rules shall apply. Where there is overlap between this Section and other laws and rules, the Department shall interpret this Section to avoid duplication of requirements while ensuring that the minimum requirements set in this Section are met.

(f) The Department may adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

Title VI. Access to Health Care

Article 70.

Section 70-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of either the selling price or the fair market value, if any, of the tangible personal property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is the same as the property that was purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the selling price of the property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is a by-product or waste product that has been refined, manufactured, or produced from property purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the lower of the fair market value, if any, of the specific property so used in this State or on the selling price of the property purchased at retail. For purposes of this Section "fair market value" means the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. The fair market value shall be established by Illinois sales by the taxpayer of the same property as that functionally used or consumed, or if there are no such sales by the taxpayer, then comparable sales or purchases of property of like kind and character in Illinois.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:
(35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of service, but, for the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the selling price be less than the cost price of the property to the serviceman.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a

vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the "selling price", as defined in Section 2 of the Service Use Tax Act, of the tangible personal property. For the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the "selling price" be less than the cost price to the serviceman of the tangible personal property transferred. The selling price of each item of tangible personal property transferred as an incident of a sale of service may be shown as a distinct and separate item on the serviceman's billing to the service customer. If the selling price is not so shown, the selling price of the tangible personal property is deemed to be 50% of the serviceman's entire billing to the service customer. When, however, a serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order machinery or equipment, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of the contract.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act shall apply to (i) 70% of the cost price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the cost price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel material, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a

label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/2-10)

Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in the course of business.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4 inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be $500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes

of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Article 75.

Section 75-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 9A-11 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/9A-11) (from Ch. 23, par. 9A-11)

Sec. 9A-11. Child care.

(a) The General Assembly recognizes that families with children need child care in order to work. Child care is expensive and families with low incomes, including those who are transitioning from welfare to work, often struggle to pay the costs of day care. The General Assembly understands the importance of helping low-income working families become and remain self-sufficient. The General Assembly also believes that it is the responsibility of families to share in the costs of child care. It is also the preference of the General Assembly that all working poor families should be treated equally, regardless of their welfare status.

(b) To the extent resources permit, the Illinois Department shall provide child care services to parents or other relatives as defined by rule who are working or participating in employment or Department approved education or training programs. At a minimum, the Illinois Department shall cover the following categories of families:

(1) recipients of TANF under Article IV participating in work and training activities as

specified in the personal plan for employment and self-sufficiency;

(2) families transitioning from TANF to work;

(3) families at risk of becoming recipients of TANF;

(4) families with special needs as defined by rule;

(5) working families with very low incomes as defined by rule;

(6) families that are not recipients of TANF and that need child care assistance to participate in education and training activities; and

(7) families with children under the age of 5 who have an open intact family services case with the Department of Children and Family Services. Any family that receives child care assistance in accordance with this paragraph shall remain eligible for child care assistance 6 months after the child's intact family services case is closed, regardless of whether the child's parents or other relatives as defined by rule are working or participating in Department approved employment or education or training programs. The Department of Human Services, in consultation with the Department of Children and Family Services, shall adopt rules to protect the privacy of families who are the subject of an open intact family services case when such families enroll in child care services. Additional rules shall be adopted to offer children who have an open intact family services case the opportunity to receive an Early Intervention screening and other services that their families may be eligible for as provided by the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall specify by rule the conditions of eligibility, the application process, and the types, amounts, and duration of services. Eligibility for child care benefits and the amount of child care provided may vary based on family size, income, and other factors as specified by rule.

The Department shall update the Child Care Assistance Program Eligibility Calculator posted on its website to include a question on whether a family is applying for child care assistance for the first time or is applying for a redetermination of eligibility.

A family's eligibility for child care services shall be redetermined no sooner than 12 months following the initial determination or most recent redetermination. During the 12-month periods, the family shall remain eligible for child care services regardless of (i) a change in family income, unless family income exceeds 85% of State median income, or (ii) a temporary change in the ongoing status of the parents or other relatives, as defined by rule, as working or attending a job training or educational program.

In determining income eligibility for child care benefits, the Department annually, at the beginning of each fiscal year, shall establish, by rule, one income threshold for each family size, in relation to percentage of State median income for a family of that size, that makes families with incomes below the specified threshold eligible for assistance and families with incomes above the specified threshold ineligible for assistance. Through and including fiscal year 2007, the specified threshold must be no less than 50% of the then-current State median income for each family size. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the specified threshold must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2019, the specified threshold for working families with very low incomes as defined by rule must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size.

In determining eligibility for assistance, the Department shall not give preference to any category of recipients or give preference to individuals based on their receipt of benefits under this Code.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as conferring entitlement status to eligible families.

The Illinois Department is authorized to lower income eligibility ceilings, raise parent co-payments, create waiting lists, or take such other actions during a fiscal year as are necessary to ensure that child care benefits paid under this Article do not exceed the amounts appropriated for those child care benefits. These changes may be accomplished by emergency rule under Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, except that the limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24-month period shall not apply.

The Illinois Department may contract with other State agencies or child care organizations for the administration of child care services.

(c) Payment shall be made for child care that otherwise meets the requirements of this Section and applicable standards of State and local law and regulation, including any requirements the Illinois Department promulgates by rule in addition to the licensure requirements promulgated by the Department of Children and Family Services and Fire Prevention and Safety requirements promulgated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and is provided in any of the following:

(1) a child care center which is licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969;

(2) a licensed child care home or home exempt from licensing;

(3) a licensed group child care home;

(4) other types of child care, including child care provided by relatives or persons living in the same home as the child, as determined by the Illinois Department by rule.

(c-5) Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, child and day care home providers, including licensed and license exempt, participating in the Department's child care assistance program shall be considered to be public employees and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be their employer as of January 1, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-320), but not before. The State shall engage in collective bargaining with an exclusive representative of child and day care home providers participating in the child care assistance program concerning their terms and conditions of employment that are within the State's control. Nothing in this subsection shall be understood to limit the right of families receiving services defined in this Section to select child and day care home providers or supervise them within the limits of this Section. The State shall not be considered to be the employer of child and day care home providers for any purposes not specifically provided in Public Act 94-320, including, but not limited to, purposes of vicarious liability in tort and purposes of statutory retirement or health insurance benefits. Child and day care home providers shall not be covered by the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971.

In according child and day care home providers and their selected representative rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, the State intends that the State action exemption to application of federal and State antitrust laws be fully available to the extent that their activities are authorized by Public Act 94-320.

(d) The Illinois Department shall establish, by rule, a co-payment scale that provides for cost sharing by families that receive child care services, including parents whose only income is from assistance under this Code. The co-payment shall be based on family income and family size and may be based on other factors as appropriate. Co-payments may be waived for families whose incomes are at or below the federal poverty level.

(d-5) The Illinois Department, in consultation with its Child Care and Development Advisory Council, shall develop a plan to revise the child care assistance program's co-payment scale. The plan shall be completed no later than February 1, 2008, and shall include:

(1) findings as to the percentage of income that the average American family spends on child care and the relative amounts that low-income families and the average American family spend on other necessities of life;

(2) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to assure that families receiving child care services from the Department are paying no more than they can reasonably afford;

(3) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to provide at-risk children with complete access to Preschool for All and Head Start; and

(4) recommendations for changes in child care program policies that affect the affordability of child care.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Illinois Department shall, by rule, set rates to be paid for the various types of child care. Child care may be provided through one of the following methods:

(1) arranging the child care through eligible providers by use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers;

(2) arranging with other agencies and community volunteer groups for non-reimbursed child care;

(3) (blank); or

(4) adopting such other arrangements as the Department determines appropriate.

(f-1) Within 30 days after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-587), the Department of Human Services shall establish rates for child care providers that are no less than the rates in effect on January 1, 2018 increased by 4.26%.

(f-5) (Blank).

(g) Families eligible for assistance under this Section shall be given the following options:

(1) receiving a child care certificate issued by the Department or a subcontractor of the Department that may be used by the parents as payment for child care and development services only; or

(2) if space is available, enrolling the child with a child care provider that has a purchase of service contract with the Department or a subcontractor of the Department for the provision of child care and development services. The Department may identify particular priority populations for whom they may request special consideration by a provider with purchase of service contracts, provided that the providers shall be permitted to maintain a balance of clients in terms of household incomes and families and children with special needs, as defined by rule.

(Source: P.A. 100-387, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-860, eff. 2-14-19; 100-909, eff. 10-1-18; 100-916, eff. 8-17-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Article 80.

Section 80-5. The Employee Sick Leave Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 10 as follows:

(820 ILCS 191/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Department" means the Department of Labor.

"Personal sick leave benefits" means any paid or unpaid time available to an employee as provided through an employment benefit plan or paid time off policy to be used as a result of absence from work due to personal illness, injury, or medical appointment or for the personal care of a parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandparent, or stepparent. An employment benefit plan or paid time off policy does not include long term disability, short term disability, an insurance policy, or other comparable benefit plan or policy.

(Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

(820 ILCS 191/10)

Sec. 10. Use of leave; limitations.

(a) An employee may use personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent, or for the personal care of a parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandparent, or stepparent on the same terms upon which the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury. An employer may request written verification of the employee's absence from a health care professional if such verification is required under the employer's employment benefit plan or paid time off policy.

(b) An employer may limit the use of personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent to an amount not less than the personal sick leave that would be earned or accrued during 6 months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. For employers who base personal sick leave benefits on an employee's years of service instead of annual or monthly accrual, such employer may limit the amount of sick leave to be used under this Act to half of the employee's maximum annual grant.

(c) An employer who provides personal sick leave benefits or a paid time off policy that would otherwise provide benefits as required under subsections (a) and (b) shall not be required to modify such benefits.

(Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

Article 90.

Section 90-5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by adding Section 3-206.06 as follows:

(210 ILCS 45/3-206.06 new)

Sec. 3-206.06. Testing for Legionnaires' disease. A facility licensed under this Act must prove upon inspection by the Department that it has provided testing for Legionnaires' disease. The facility must also provide the results of that testing to the Department.

Section 90-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.29 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.29 new)

Sec. 6.29. Testing for Legionnaires' disease. A hospital licensed under this Act must prove upon inspection by the Department that it has provided testing for Legionnaires' disease. The hospital must also provide the results of that testing to the Department.

Article 95.

Section 95-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Child Trauma Counseling Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 95-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Day care center" has the meaning given to that term in Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969.

"School" means a public or nonpublic elementary school.

"Trauma counselor" means a licensed professional counselor, as that term is defined in Section 10 of the Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act, who has experience in treating childhood trauma or who has a certification relating to treating childhood trauma.

Section 95-10. Trauma counseling through fifth grade.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(1) a day care center shall provide the services of a trauma counselor to a child, from birth through the fifth grade, enrolled and attending the day care center who has been identified as needing trauma counseling; and

(2) a school shall provide the services of a trauma counselor to a child who is enrolled and attending kindergarten through the fifth grade at that school and has been identified as needing trauma counseling.

There shall be no cost for such trauma counseling to the parents or guardians of the child.

(b) A child is identified as needing trauma counseling under subsection (a) if the child reports trauma to a day care center or a school or a parent or guardian of the child or employee of a day care center or a school reports that the child has experienced trauma.

Section 95-15. Rules.

(a) The Department of Children and Family Services shall adopt rules to implement this Act. The Department shall seek recommendations and advice from the State Board of Education as to adoption of the Department's rules as they relate to schools.

(b) The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may adopt rules regarding the qualifications of trauma counselors working with children under this Act.

Section 95-90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding Section 8.45 as follows:

(30 ILCS 805/8.45 new)

Sec. 8.45. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by the Child Trauma Counseling Act.

Article 100.

Section 100-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers Act.

Section 100-5. Creation; members; duties; report.

(a) The Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers is created. Membership of the Commission shall be as follows:

(1) A representative of the Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, appointed by the Director of Public Health;

(2) The Director of Insurance, or his or her designee; and

(3) 20 members who shall be appointed as follows:

(A) three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(B) three members appointed by the Senate President, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(C) three members appointed by the House Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(D) three members appointed by the Senate Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers; and

(E) eight members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a caregiver of a woman diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer, one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers, one of whom shall be an individual with expertise in community based health care and issues affecting underserved and vulnerable populations, 2 of whom shall be individuals representing gynecologic cancer awareness and support groups in the State, one of whom shall be a

researcher specializing in gynecologic cancers, and 2 of whom shall be members of the public with demonstrated expertise in issues relating to the work of the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation or reimbursement from the Commission. Members shall select a Chair from among themselves and the Chair shall set the meeting schedule.

(c) The Illinois Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support to the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with the study of the following:

(1) establishing a mechanism to ascertain the prevalence of gynecologic cancers in the State and, to the extent possible, to collect statistics relative to the timing of diagnosis and risk factors associated with gynecologic cancers;

(2) determining how to best effectuate early diagnosis and treatment for gynecologic cancer patients;

(3) determining best practices for closing disparities in outcomes for gynecologic cancer patients and innovative approaches to reaching underserved and vulnerable populations;

(4) determining any unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and those of their families; and

(5) providing recommendations for additional legislation, support programs, and resources to meet the unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and their families.

(e) The Commission shall file its final report with the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021 and, upon the filing of its report, is dissolved.

Section 100-90. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 105.

Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5A-12.7 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-12.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2022)

Sec. 5A-12.7. Continuation of hospital access payments on and after July 1, 2020.

(a) To preserve and improve access to hospital services, for hospital services rendered on and after July 1, 2020, the Department shall, except for hospitals described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-3, make payments to hospitals or require capitated managed care organizations to make payments as set forth in this Section. Payments under this Section are not due and payable, however, until: (i) the methodologies described in this Section are approved by the federal government in an appropriate State Plan amendment or directed payment preprint; and (ii) the assessment imposed under this Article is determined to be a permissible tax under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. In determining the hospital access payments authorized under subsection (g) of this Section, if a hospital ceases to qualify for payments from the pool, the payments for all hospitals continuing to qualify for payments from such pool shall be uniformly adjusted to fully expend the aggregate net amount of the pool, with such adjustment being effective on the first day of the second month following the date the hospital ceases to receive payments from such pool.

(b) Amounts moved into claims-based rates and distributed in accordance with Section 14-12 shall remain in those claims-based rates.

(c) Graduate medical education.

(1) The calculation of graduate medical education payments shall be based on the hospital's Medicare cost report ending in Calendar Year 2018, as reported in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, release date September 30, 2019. An Illinois hospital reporting intern and resident cost on its Medicare cost report shall be eligible for graduate medical education payments.

(2) Each hospital's annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost is calculated using annualized intern and resident total costs obtained from Worksheet B Part I, Columns 21 and 22 the sum of Lines 30-43, 50-76, 90-93, 96-98, and 105-112 multiplied by the percentage that the hospital's Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of the hospital's total days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 8, Lines 14, 16-18, and 32).

(3) An annualized Medicaid indirect medical education (IME) payment is calculated for each hospital using its IME payments (Worksheet E Part A, Line 29, Column 1) multiplied by the percentage that its Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of its Medicare days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 6, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, and 16-18).

(4) For each hospital, its annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost and its annualized Medicaid IME payment are summed, and, except as capped at 120% of the average cost per intern and resident for all qualifying hospitals as calculated under this paragraph, is multiplied by 22.6%

to determine the hospital's final graduate medical education payment. Each hospital's average cost per intern and resident shall be calculated by summing its total annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost plus its annualized Medicaid IME payment and dividing that amount by the hospital's total Full Time Equivalent Residents and Interns. If the hospital's average per intern and resident cost is greater than 120% of the same calculation for all qualifying hospitals, the hospital's per intern and resident cost shall be capped at 120% of the average cost for all qualifying hospitals.

(d) Fee-for-service supplemental payments. Each Illinois hospital shall receive an annual payment equal to the amounts below, to be paid in 12 equal installments on or before the seventh State business day of each month, except that no payment shall be due within 30 days after the later of the date of notification of federal approval of the payment methodologies required under this Section or any waiver required under 42 CFR 433.68, at which time the sum of amounts required under this Section prior to the date of notification is due and payable.

(1) For critical access hospitals, $385 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $530 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(2) For safety-net hospitals, $960 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $625 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(3) For long term acute care hospitals, $295 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(4) For freestanding psychiatric hospitals, $125 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $130 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(5) For freestanding rehabilitation hospitals, $355 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(6) For all general acute care hospitals and high Medicaid hospitals as defined in subsection (f), $350 per covered inpatient day for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $620 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(7) Alzheimer's treatment access payment. Each Illinois academic medical center or teaching hospital, as defined in Section 5-5e.2 of this Code, that is identified as the primary hospital affiliate of one of the Regional Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Centers, as designated by the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act and identified in the Department of Public Health's Alzheimer's Disease State Plan dated December 2016, shall be paid an Alzheimer's treatment access payment equal to the product of the qualifying hospital's State Fiscal Year 2018 total inpatient fee-for-service days multiplied by the applicable Alzheimer's treatment rate of $226.30 for hospitals located in Cook County and $116.21 for hospitals located outside Cook County.

(e) The Department shall require managed care organizations (MCOs) to make directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. Each calendar year, the Department shall require MCOs to pay the maximum amount out of these funds as allowed as pass-through payments under federal regulations. The Department shall require MCOs to make such pass-through payments as specified in this Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to pay the remaining amounts as directed Payments as specified in this Section. The Department shall issue payments to the Comptroller by the seventh business day of each month for all MCOs that are sufficient for MCOs to make the directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to make pass-through payments and directed payments using electronic funds transfers (EFT), if the hospital provides the information necessary to process such EFTs, in accordance with directions provided monthly by the Department, within 7 business days of the date the funds are paid to the MCOs, as indicated by the "Paid Date" on the website of the Office of the Comptroller if the funds are paid by EFT and the MCOs have received directed payment instructions. If funds are not paid through the Comptroller by EFT, payment must be made within 7 business days of the date actually received by the MCO. The MCO will be considered to have paid the pass-through payments when the payment remittance number is generated or the date the MCO sends the check to the hospital, if EFT information is not supplied. If an MCO is late in paying a pass-through payment or directed payment as required under this Section (including any extensions granted by the Department), it shall pay a penalty, unless waived by the Department for reasonable cause, to the Department equal to 5% of the amount of the pass-through payment or directed payment not paid on or before the due date plus 5% of the portion thereof remaining unpaid on the last

day of each 30-day period thereafter. Payments to MCOs that would be paid consistent with actuarial certification and enrollment in the absence of the increased capitation payments under this Section shall not be reduced as a consequence of payments made under this subsection. The Department shall publish and maintain on its website for a period of no less than 8 calendar quarters, the quarterly calculation of directed payments and pass-through payments owed to each hospital from each MCO. All calculations and reports shall be posted no later than the first day of the quarter for which the payments are to be issued.

(f)(1) For purposes of allocating the funds included in capitation payments to MCOs, Illinois hospitals shall be divided into the following classes as defined in administrative rules:

(A) Critical access hospitals.

(B) Safety-net hospitals, except that stand-alone children's hospitals that are not specialty children's hospitals will not be included.

(C) Long term acute care hospitals.

(D) Freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(E) Freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(F) High Medicaid hospitals. As used in this Section, "high Medicaid hospital" means a general acute care hospital that is not a safety-net hospital or critical access hospital and that has a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate above 30% or a hospital that had over 35,000 inpatient Medicaid days during the applicable period. For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the applicable period for the Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) is the rate year 2020 MIUR and for the number of inpatient days it is State fiscal year 2018. Beginning in calendar year 2021, the Department shall use the most recently determined MIUR, as defined in subsection (h) of Section 5-5.02, and for the inpatient day threshold, the State fiscal year ending 18 months prior to the beginning of the calendar year. For purposes of calculating MIUR under this Section, children's hospitals and affiliated general acute care hospitals shall be considered a single hospital.

(G) General acute care hospitals. As used under this Section, "general acute care hospitals" means all other Illinois hospitals not identified in subparagraphs (A) through (F).

(2) Hospitals' qualification for each class shall be assessed prior to the beginning of each calendar year and the new class designation shall be effective January 1 of the next year. The Department shall publish by rule the process for establishing class determination.

(g) Fixed pool directed payments. Beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to qualified Illinois safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals on a monthly basis in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals to determine a quarterly uniform per unit add-on for each hospital class.

(1) Inpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per diem add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Inpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total inpatient days contained on all encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly inpatient directed payment calculated that is equal to the product of the number of inpatient days attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per diem add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per diem add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly inpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(2) Outpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per claim add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Outpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total outpatient encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly outpatient directed payment calculated that is equal to the product of the number of outpatient encounter claims attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per claim add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per claim add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(3) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment as identified by the

Department on its quarterly determination report.

(4) Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(5) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the following amounts shall be allocated to the following hospital class directed payment pools for the quarterly development of a uniform per unit add-on:

(A) $2,894,500 for hospital inpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(B) $4,294,374 for hospital outpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(C) $29,109,330 for hospital inpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(D) $35,041,218 for hospital outpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(h) Fixed rate directed payments. Effective July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to Illinois hospitals not identified in paragraph (g) on a monthly basis. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by hospitals in each hospital class identified in paragraph (f) and not identified in paragraph (g). For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the Department shall direct MCOs to make payments as follows:

(1) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $1,750 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(2) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(3) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(4) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $375 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG (EAPGs) for the determination quarter.

(5) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(6) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(7) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $1,800 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(8) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(9) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(10) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $400 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG outpatient claims for the determination quarter.

(11) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(12) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(13) For long term acute care hospitals the amount of $495 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for the determination quarter.

(14) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $210 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(15) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $250 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 27 and 28 for the determination quarter.

(16) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $410 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(17) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $100 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 29 for the determination quarter.

(18) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of their quarterly inpatient and outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(19) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment amount as identified by the Department on its quarterly determination report.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if the Department determines that the actual total hospital utilization data that is used to calculate the fixed rate directed payments is substantially different than anticipated when the rates in this subsection were initially determined (for unforeseeable circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic), the Department may adjust the rates specified in this subsection so that the total directed payments approximate the total spending amount anticipated when the rates were initially established.

Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each calendar quarter which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(C) "Case mix index" means a hospital specific calculation. For inpatient claims the case mix index is calculated each quarter by summing the relative weight of all inpatient Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) claims for a category of service in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the number of sum total of all inpatient DRG admissions for the category of service for the associated claims. The case mix index for outpatient claims is calculated each quarter by summing the relative weight of all paid EAPGs in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the sum total of paid EAPGs for the associated claims.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2021, the rates for directed payments shall be recalculated in order to spend the additional funds for directed payments that result from reduction in the amount of pass-through payments allowed under federal regulations. The additional funds for directed payments shall be allocated proportionally to each class of hospitals based on that class' proportion of services.

(j) Pass-through payments.

(1) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the Department shall assign quarterly pass-through payments to each class of hospitals equal to one-fourth of the following annual allocations:

(A) $390,487,095 to safety-net hospitals.

(B) $62,553,886 to critical access hospitals.

(C) $345,021,438 to high Medicaid hospitals.

(D) $551,429,071 to general acute care hospitals.

(E) $27,283,870 to long term acute care hospitals.

(F) $40,825,444 to freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(G) $9,652,108 to freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(2) The pass-through payments shall at a minimum ensure hospitals receive a total amount of monthly payments under this Section as received in calendar year 2019 in accordance with this Article and paragraph (1) of subsection (d-5) of Section 14-12, exclusive of amounts received through payments referenced in subsection (b).

(3) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 2021, and each calendar year thereafter, each hospital's pass-through payment amount shall be reduced proportionally to the reduction of all pass-through payments required by federal regulations.

(k) At least 30 days prior to each calendar year, the Department shall notify each hospital of changes to the payment methodologies in this Section, including, but not limited to, changes in the fixed rate directed payment rates, the aggregate pass-through payment amount for all hospitals, and the hospital's pass-through payment amount for the upcoming calendar year.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, the Department may adopt rules to change the methodology for directed and pass-through payments as set forth in this Section, but only to the extent necessary to obtain federal approval of a necessary State Plan amendment or Directed Payment Preprint or to otherwise conform to federal law or federal regulation.

(m) As used in this subsection, "managed care organization" or "MCO" means an entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis, excluding contracted entities for dual eligible or Department of Children and Family Services youth populations.

(n) In order to address the escalating infant mortality rates among minority communities in Illinois, the State shall, subject to appropriation, create a pool of funding of at least $50,000,000 annually to be dispersed among community safety-net hospitals that maintain perinatal designation from the Department of Public Health. The funding shall be used to preserve or enhance OB/GYN services or other specialty services at the receiving hospital.

(Source: P.A. 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Article 110.

Section 110-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Racial Impact Note Act.

Section 110-5. Racial impact note.

(a) Every bill which has or could have a disparate impact on racial and ethnic minorities, upon the request of any member, shall have prepared for it, before second reading in the house of introduction, a brief explanatory statement or note that shall include a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact on those racial and ethnic minorities likely to be impacted by the bill. Each racial impact note must include, for racial and ethnic minorities for which data are available: (i) an estimate of how the proposed legislation would impact racial and ethnic minorities; (ii) a statement of the methodologies and assumptions used in preparing the estimate; (iii) an estimate of the racial and ethnic composition of the population who may be impacted by the proposed legislation, including those persons who may be negatively impacted and those persons who may benefit from the proposed legislation; and (iv) any other matter that a responding agency considers appropriate in relation to the racial and ethnic minorities likely to be affected by the bill.

Section 110-10. Preparation.

(a) The sponsor of each bill for which a request under Section 110-5 has been made shall present a copy of the bill with the request for a racial impact note to the appropriate responding agency or agencies under subsection (b). The responding agency or agencies shall prepare and submit the note to the sponsor of the bill within 5 calendar days, except that whenever, because of the complexity of the measure, additional time is required for the preparation of the racial impact note, the responding agency or agencies may inform the sponsor of the bill, and the sponsor may approve an extension of the time within which the note is to be submitted, not to extend, however, beyond June 15, following the date of the request. If, in the opinion of the responding agency or agencies, there is insufficient information to prepare a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact, a statement to that effect can be filed and shall meet the requirements of this Act.

(b) If a bill concerns arrests, convictions, or law enforcement, a statement shall be prepared by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns corrections, sentencing, or the placement of individuals within the Department of Corrections, a statement shall be prepared by the Department of Corrections specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns local government, a statement shall be prepared by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns education, one of the following agencies shall prepare a statement specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities: (i) the Illinois Community College Board, if the bill affects community colleges; (ii) the Illinois State Board of Education, if the bill affects primary and secondary education; or (iii) the Illinois Board of Higher Education, if the bill affects State universities. Any other State agency impacted or responsible for implementing all or part of this bill shall prepare a statement of the racial and ethnic impact of the bill as it relates to that agency.

Section 110-15. Requisites and contents. The note shall be factual in nature, as brief and concise as may be, and, in addition, it shall include both the immediate effect and, if determinable or reasonably foreseeable, the long range effect of the measure on racial and ethnic minorities. If, after careful investigation, it is determined that such an effect is not ascertainable, the note shall contain a statement to that effect, setting forth the reasons why no ascertainable effect can be given.

Section 110-20. Comment or opinion; technical or mechanical defects. No comment or opinion shall be included in the racial impact note with regard to the merits of the measure for which the racial impact note is prepared; however, technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

Section 110-25. Appearance of State officials and employees in support or opposition of measure. The fact that a racial impact note is prepared for any bill shall not preclude or restrict the appearance before any committee of the General Assembly of any official or authorized employee of the responding agency or agencies, or any other impacted State agency, who desires to be heard in support of or in opposition to the measure.

Article 115.

Section 115-5. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2205-35 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2205/2205-35 new)

Sec. 2205-35. Increasing access to primary care in hospitals. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a program to increase the presence of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in hospitals, including, but not limited to, safety-net hospitals, with the goal of increasing care coordination, managing chronic diseases, and addressing the social determinants of health on or before December 31, 2021. In addition, the Department shall develop a payment methodology to allow FQHCs to provide care coordination services, including, but not limited to, chronic disease management and behavioral health services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a payment methodology to allow for care coordination services in FQHCs by no later than December 31, 2021.

Article 120.

Section 120-5. The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 5-565 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5/5-565) (was 20 ILCS 5/6.06)

Sec. 5-565. In the Department of Public Health.

(a) The General Assembly declares it to be the public policy of this State that all residents ~~citizens~~ of Illinois are entitled to lead healthy lives. Governmental public health has a specific responsibility to ensure that a public health system is in place to allow the public health mission to be achieved. The public health system is the collection of public, private, and voluntary entities as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public's health within the State. To develop a public health system requires certain core functions to be performed by government. The State Board of Health is to assume the leadership role in advising the Director in meeting the following functions:

(1) Needs assessment.

(2) Statewide health objectives.

(3) Policy development.

(4) Assurance of access to necessary services.

There shall be a State Board of Health composed of 20 persons, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate for those appointed by the Governor on and after June 30, 1998, and one of whom shall be a senior citizen age 60 or over. Five members shall be physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, one representing a medical school faculty, one who is board certified in preventive medicine, and one who is engaged in private practice. One member shall be a chiropractic physician. One member shall be a dentist; one an environmental health practitioner; one a local public health administrator; one a local board of health member; one a registered nurse; one a physical therapist; one an optometrist; one a veterinarian; one a public health academician; one a health care industry representative; one a representative of the business community; one a representative of the non-profit public interest community; and 2 shall be citizens at large.

The terms of Board of Health members shall be 3 years, except that members shall continue to serve on the Board of Health until a replacement is appointed. Upon the effective date of Public Act 93-975 (January 1, 2005) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~, in the appointment of the Board of Health members appointed to vacancies or positions with terms expiring on or before December 31, 2004, the Governor shall appoint up to 6 members to serve for terms of 3 years; up to 6 members to serve for terms of 2 years; and up to 5 members to serve for a term of one year, so that the term of no more than 6 members expire in the same year. All members shall be legal residents of the State of Illinois. The duties of the Board shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) To advise the Department of ways to encourage public understanding and support of the Department's programs.

(2) To evaluate all boards, councils, committees, authorities, and bodies advisory to,

or an adjunct of, the Department of Public Health or its Director for the purpose of recommending to the Director one or more of the following:

(i) The elimination of bodies whose activities are not consistent with goals and objectives of the Department.

(ii) The consolidation of bodies whose activities encompass compatible programmatic subjects.

(iii) The restructuring of the relationship between the various bodies and their integration within the organizational structure of the Department.

(iv) The establishment of new bodies deemed essential to the functioning of the Department.

(3) To serve as an advisory group to the Director for public health emergencies and control of health hazards.

(4) To advise the Director regarding public health policy, and to make health policy recommendations regarding priorities to the Governor through the Director.

(5) To present public health issues to the Director and to make recommendations for the resolution of those issues.

(6) To recommend studies to delineate public health problems.

(7) To make recommendations to the Governor through the Director regarding the coordination of State public health activities with other State and local public health agencies and organizations.

(8) To report on or before February 1 of each year on the health of the residents of Illinois to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the public.

(9) To review the final draft of all proposed administrative rules, other than emergency or peremptory ~~preemptory~~ rules and those rules that another advisory body must approve or review within a statutorily defined time period, of the Department after September 19, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-633). The Board shall review the proposed rules within 90 days of submission by the Department. The Department shall take into consideration any comments and recommendations of the Board regarding the proposed rules prior to submission to the Secretary of State for initial publication. If the Department disagrees with the recommendations of the Board, it shall submit a written response outlining the reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

In the case of proposed administrative rules or amendments to administrative rules regarding immunization of children against preventable communicable diseases designated by the Director under the Communicable Disease Prevention Act, after the Immunization Advisory Committee has made its recommendations, the Board shall conduct 3 public hearings, geographically distributed throughout the State. At the conclusion of the hearings, the State Board of Health shall issue a report, including its recommendations, to the Director. The Director shall take into consideration any comments or recommendations made by the Board based on these hearings.

(10) To deliver to the Governor for presentation to the General Assembly a State Health Assessment (SHA) and a State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP). The first 5 ~~3~~ such plans shall be delivered to the Governor on January 1, 2006, January 1, 2009, ~~and~~ January 1, 2016 , January 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, and then every 5 years thereafter.

The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall assess and recommend priorities and strategies to improve the public health system, ~~and~~ the health status of Illinois residents, reduce health disparities and inequities, and promote health equity. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation shall conform to national Public Health Accreditation Board Standards. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation process shall be carried out with the administrative and operational support of the Department of Public Health ~~taking into consideration national health objectives and system standards as frameworks for assessment~~.

The State Health Assessment shall include comprehensive, broad-based data and information from a variety of sources on health status and the public health system including:

(i) quantitative data on the demographics and health status of the population, including data over time on health by gender, sex, race, ethnicity, age, socio-economic factors, geographic region, and other indicators of disparity;

(ii) quantitative data on social and structural issues affecting health (social and structural determinants of health), including, but not limited to, housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality;

(iii) priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and other local and regional community health needs assessments;

(iv) qualitative data representing the population's input on health concerns and well-being, including the perceptions of people experiencing disparities and health inequities;

(v) information on health disparities and health inequities; and

(vi) information on public health system strengths and areas for improvement.

~~The Plan shall also take into consideration priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and any regional health improvement plans that may be developed.~~

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall focus on prevention , social determinants of health, and promoting health equity as key strategies ~~as a key strategy~~ for long-term health improvement in Illinois.

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall identify priority State health issues and social issues affecting health, and shall examine and make recommendations on the contributions and strategies of the public and private sectors for improving health status and the public health system in the State. In addition to recommendations on health status improvement priorities and strategies for the population of the State as a whole, the State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall make recommendations regarding priorities and strategies for reducing and eliminating health disparities and health inequities in Illinois; including racial, ethnic, gender, sex, age, socio-economic, and geographic disparities. The State Health Improvement Plan shall make recommendations regarding social determinants of health, such as housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality.

The development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan shall be a collaborative public-private cross-agency effort overseen by the SHA and SHIP Partnership. The Director of Public Health shall consult with the Governor to ensure participation by the head of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees) in the SHA and SHIP Partnership, including, but not limited to, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Department on Aging, the Illinois Housing Development Authority, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Chair of the State Board of Health to also serve on the Partnership. A member of the Governors' staff shall participate in the Partnership and serve as a liaison to the Governors' office.

The Director of ~~the Illinois Department of~~ Public Health shall appoint a minimum of 20 other members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership representing ~~a Planning Team that includes~~ a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. For the first SHA and SHIP Partnership after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 3-year term, and one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 5-year term. Subsequently, members shall be appointed to 5-year terms. Should any member not be able to fulfill his or her term, the Director may appoint a replacement to complete that term. The Director, in consultation with the SHA and SHIP Partnership, may engage additional individuals and organizations to serve on subcommittees and ad hoc efforts to conduct the State Health Assessment and develop and implement the State Health Improvement Plan. Members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership shall receive no compensation for serving as members, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~This Team~~ shall include: ~~the directors of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Illinois Departments of Public Health and Department of Human Services,~~ representatives of local health departments~~, representatives of local community health partnerships,~~ and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, such as non-profit public interest groups, groups serving populations that experience health disparities and health inequities, groups addressing social determinants of health, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations.

The Director shall endeavor to make the membership of the Partnership diverse and inclusive of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall be chaired by the Director of Public Health or his or her designee.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall develop and implement a community engagement process that facilitates input into the development of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

This engagement process shall ensure that individuals with lived experience in the issues addressed in the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

The State Board of Health shall hold at least 3 public hearings addressing a draft of the State Health Improvement Plan ~~drafts of the Plan~~ in representative geographic areas of the State. ~~Members of the Planning Team shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses.~~

~~Upon the delivery of each State Health Improvement Plan, the Governor shall appoint a SHIP Implementation Coordination Council that includes a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. The Council shall include the directors of State agencies and entities with public health system responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Board of Education, Department on Aging, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Insurance, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Transportation, and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Chair of the State Board of Health. The Council shall include representatives of local health departments and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, including non-profit public interest groups, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations. The Governor shall endeavor to make the membership of the Council representative of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The Governor shall designate one State agency representative and one other non-governmental member as co-chairs of the Council. The Governor shall designate a member of the Governor's office to serve as liaison to the Council and one or more State agencies to provide or arrange for support to the Council. The members of the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council for each State Health Improvement Plan shall serve until the delivery of the subsequent State Health Improvement Plan, whereupon a new Council shall be appointed. Members of the SHIP Planning Team may serve on the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council if so appointed by the Governor.~~

Upon the delivery of each State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan, the SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~The SHIP Implementation Coordination Council~~ shall coordinate the efforts and engagement of the public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system to implement each SHIP. The Partnership ~~Council~~ shall serve as a forum for collaborative action; coordinate existing and new initiatives; develop detailed implementation steps, with mechanisms for action; implement specific projects; identify public and private funding sources at the local, State and federal level; promote public awareness of the SHIP; and advocate for the implementation of the SHIP. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall implement strategies to ensure that individuals and communities affected by health disparities and health inequities are engaged in the process throughout the 5-year cycle. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall not have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP. ~~; and develop an annual report to the Governor, General Assembly, and public regarding the status of implementation of the SHIP. The Council shall not, however, have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP.~~

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall regularly evaluate and update the State Health Assessment and track implementation of the State Health Improvement Plan with revisions as necessary. The State Board of Health shall submit a report by January 31 of each year on the status of State Health Improvement Plan implementation and community engagement activities to the Governor, General Assembly, and public. In the fifth year, the report may be consolidated into the new State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

(11) Upon the request of the Governor, to recommend to the Governor candidates for Director of Public Health when vacancies occur in the position.

(12) To adopt bylaws for the conduct of its own business, including the authority to establish ad hoc committees to address specific public health programs requiring resolution.

(13) (Blank).

Upon appointment, the Board shall elect a chairperson from among its members.

Members of the Board shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of $150 per day, not to exceed $10,000 per year, as designated by the Director for each day required for transacting the business of the Board and shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The Board shall meet from time to time at the call of the Department, at the call of the chairperson, or upon the request of 3 of its members, but shall not meet less than 4 times per year.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Advisory Board on Necropsy Service to Coroners, which shall counsel and advise with the Director on the administration of the Autopsy Act. The Advisory Board shall consist of 11 members, including a senior citizen age 60 or over, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by a majority of the members of the Board. In the appointment of the first Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members to serve for terms of 1 year, 3 for terms of 2 years, and 3 for terms of 3 years. The members first appointed under Public Act 83-1538 shall serve for a term of 3 years. All members appointed thereafter shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy, the appointment shall be for the remaining term of the position vacant. The members of the Board shall be citizens of the State of Illinois. In the appointment of members of the Advisory Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members who shall be persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, at least 2 of whom shall have received post-graduate training in the field of pathology; 3 members who are duly elected coroners in this State; and 5 members who shall have interest and abilities in the field of forensic medicine but who shall be neither persons licensed to practice any branch of medicine in this State nor coroners. In the appointment of medical and coroner members of the Board, the Governor shall invite nominations from recognized medical and coroners organizations in this State respectively. Board members, while serving on business of the Board, shall receive actual necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; revised 7-17-19.)

Article 125.

Section 125-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Health and Human Services Task Force and Study Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 125-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) The State is committed to improving the health and well-being of Illinois residents and families.

(2) According to data collected by the Kaiser Foundation, Illinois had over 905,000 uninsured residents in 2019, with a total uninsured rate of 7.3%.

(3) Many Illinois residents and families who have health insurance cannot afford to use it due to high deductibles and cost sharing.

(4) Lack of access to affordable health care services disproportionately affects minority communities throughout the State, leading to poorer health outcomes among those populations.

(5) Illinois Medicaid beneficiaries are not receiving the coordinated and effective care they need to support their overall health and well-being.

(6) Illinois has an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of a historically underserved and vulnerable population by providing more coordinated and higher quality care to its Medicaid beneficiaries.

(7) The State of Illinois has a responsibility to help crime victims access justice, assistance, and the support they need to heal.

(8) Research has shown that people who are repeatedly victimized are more likely to face mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and symptoms related to post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic trauma.

(9) Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, and numerous federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches into their programs and grants, which should be leveraged by the State of Illinois.

(10) Infants, children, and youth and their families who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including those who are low-income, homeless, involved with the child welfare system, involved in the juvenile or adult justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution and live in a community that has faced acute or long-term exposure to substantial discrimination, historical oppression, intergenerational poverty, a high rate of violence or drug overdose deaths, should have an opportunity for improved outcomes; this means increasing access to greater opportunities to meet educational, employment, health, developmental, community reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.

Section 125-10. Health and Human Services Task Force. The Health and Human Services Task Force is created within the Department of Human Services to undertake a systematic review of health and human service departments and programs with the goal of improving health and human service outcomes for Illinois residents.

Section 125-15. Study.

(1) The Task Force shall review all health and human service departments and programs and make recommendations for achieving a system that will improve interagency interoperability with respect to improving access to healthcare, healthcare disparities, workforce competency and diversity, social determinants of health, and data sharing and collection. These recommendations shall include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

(i) impact on infant and maternal mortality;

(ii) impact of hospital closures, including safety-net hospitals, on local communities; and

(iii) impact on Medicaid Managed Care Organizations.

(2) The Task Force shall review and make recommendations on ways the Medicaid program can partner and cooperate with other agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Public Health, to better address social determinants of public health, including, but not limited to, food deserts, affordable housing, environmental pollutions, employment, education, and public support services. This shall include a review and recommendations on ways Medicaid and the agencies can share costs related to better health outcomes.

(3) The Task Force shall review the current partnership, communication, and cooperation between Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and safety-net hospitals in Illinois and make recommendations on public policies that will improve interoperability and cooperations between these entities in order to achieve improved coordinated care and better health outcomes for vulnerable populations in the State.

(4) The Task Force shall review and examine public policies affecting trauma and social determinants of health, including trauma-informed care, and make recommendations on ways to improve and integrate trauma-informed approaches into programs and agencies in the State, including, but not limited to, Medicaid and other health care programs administered by the State, and increase awareness of trauma and its effects on communities across Illinois.

(5) The Task Force shall review and examine the connection between access to education and health outcomes particularly in African American and minority communities and make recommendations on public policies to address any gaps or deficiencies.

Section 125-20. Membership; appointments; meetings; support.

(1) The Task Force shall include representation from both public and private organizations, and its membership shall reflect regional, racial, and cultural diversity to ensure representation of the needs of all Illinois citizens. Task Force members shall include one member appointed by the President of the Senate, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor's appointments shall include, without limitation, the following:

(A) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(B) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(C) Eight members of the General Assembly representing each of the majority and minority caucuses of each chamber.

(D) The Directors or Secretaries of the following State agencies or their designees:

(i) Department of Human Services.

(ii) Department of Children and Family Services.

(iii) Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(iv) State Board of Education.

(v) Department on Aging.

(vi) Department of Public Health.

(vii) Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(viii) Department of Insurance.

(E) Local government stakeholders and nongovernmental stakeholders with an interest in human services, including representation among the following private-sector fields and constituencies:

(i) Early childhood education and development.

(ii) Child care.

(iii) Child welfare.

(iv) Youth services.

(v) Developmental disabilities.

(vi) Mental health.

(vii) Employment and training.

(viii) Sexual and domestic violence.

(ix) Alcohol and substance abuse.

(x) Local community collaborations among human services programs.

(xi) Immigrant services.

(xii) Affordable housing.

(xiii) Food and nutrition.

(xiv) Homelessness.

(xv) Older adults.

(xvi) Physical disabilities.

(xvii) Maternal and child health.

(xviii) Medicaid managed care organizations.

(xix) Healthcare delivery.

(xx) Health insurance.

(2) Members shall serve without compensation for the duration of the Task Force.

(3) In the event of a vacancy, the appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment.

(4) The Task Force shall convene within 60 days after the effective date of this Act. The initial meeting of the Task Force shall be convened by the co-chair selected by the Governor. Subsequent meetings shall convene at the call of the co-chairs. The Task Force shall meet on a quarterly basis, or more often if necessary.

(5) The Department of Human Services shall provide administrative support to the Task Force.

Section 125-25. Report. The Task Force shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the Task Force's progress toward its goals and objectives by June 30, 2021, and every June 30 thereafter.

Section 125-30. Transparency. In addition to whatever policies or procedures it may adopt, all operations of the Task Force shall be subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. This Section shall not be construed so as to preclude other State laws from applying to the Task Force and its activities.

Section 125-40. Repeal. This Article is repealed June 30, 2023.

Article 130.

Section 130-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Anti-Racism Commission Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 130-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares all of the following:

(1) Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, of protecting and improving the health of people, entire populations, and their communities; this work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles and choices, researching disease, and preventing injury.

(2) Public health professionals try to prevent problems from happening or recurring through implementing educational programs, recommending policies, administering services, and limiting health disparities through the promotion of equitable and accessible healthcare.

(3) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, racism and segregation in the State of Illinois have exacerbated a health divide, resulting in Black residents having lower life expectancies than white citizens of this State and being far more likely than other races to die prematurely (before the age of 75) and to die of heart disease or stroke; Black residents of Illinois have a higher level of infant mortality, lower birth weight babies, and are more likely to be overweight or

obese as adults, have adult diabetes, and have long-term complications from diabetes that exacerbate other conditions, including the susceptibility to COVID-19.

(4) Black and Brown people are more likely to experience poor health outcomes as a consequence of their social determinants of health, health inequities stemming from economic instability, education, physical environment, food, and access to health care systems.

(5) Black residents in Illinois are more likely than white residents to experience violence-related trauma as a result of socioeconomic conditions resulting from systemic racism.

(6) Racism is a social system with multiple dimensions in which individual racism is internalized or interpersonal and systemic racism is institutional or structural and is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks; this unfairly disadvantages specific individuals and communities, while unfairly giving advantages to other individuals and communities; it saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources.

(7) Racism causes persistent racial discrimination that influences many areas of life, including housing, education, employment, and criminal justice; an emerging body of research demonstrates that racism itself is a social determinant of health.

(8) More than 100 studies have linked racism to worse health outcomes.

(9) The American Public Health Association launched a National Campaign against Racism.

(10) Public health's responsibilities to address racism include reshaping our discourse and agenda so that we all actively engage in racial justice work.

Section 130-10. Anti-Racism Commission.

(a) The Anti-Racism Commission is hereby created to identify and propose statewide policies to eliminate systemic racism and advance equitable solutions for Black and Brown people in Illinois.

(b) The Anti-Racism Commission shall consist of the following members, who shall serve without compensation:

(1) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair;

(2) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair;

(3) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(4) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(5) the Director of Public Health, or his or her designee;

(6) the Chair of the House Black Caucus;

(7) the Chair of the Senate Black Caucus;

(8) the Chair of the Joint Legislative Black Caucus;

(9) the director of a statewide association representing public health departments, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(10) the Chair of the House Latino Caucus;

(11) the Chair of the Senate Latino Caucus;

(12) one community member appointed by the House Black Caucus Chair;

(13) one community member appointed by the Senate Black Caucus Chair;

(14) one community member appointed by the House Latino Caucus Chair; and

(15) one community member appointed by the Senate Latino Caucus Chair.

(c) The Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support for the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with, but not limited to, the following tasks:

(1) Working to create an equity and justice-oriented State government.

(2) Assessing the policy and procedures of all State agencies to ensure racial equity is a core element of State government.

(3) Developing and incorporating into the organizational structure of State government a plan for educational efforts to understand, address, and dismantle systemic racism in government actions.

(4) Recommending and advocating for policies that improve health in Black and Brown people and support local, State, regional, and federal initiatives that advance efforts to dismantle systemic racism.

(5) Working to build alliances and partnerships with organizations that are confronting racism and encouraging other local, State, regional, and national entities to recognize racism as a public health crisis.

(6) Promoting community engagement, actively engaging citizens on issues of racism and assisting in providing tools to engage actively and authentically with Black and Brown people.

(7) Reviewing all portions of codified State laws through the lens of racial equity.

(8) Working with the Department of Central Management Services to update policies that encourage diversity in human resources, including hiring, board appointments, and vendor selection by agencies, and to review all grant management activities with an eye toward equity and workforce development.

(9) Recommending policies that promote racially equitable economic and workforce development practices.

(10) Promoting and supporting all policies that prioritize the health of all people, especially people of color, by mitigating exposure to adverse childhood experiences and trauma in childhood and ensuring implementation of health and equity in all policies.

(11) Encouraging community partners and stakeholders in the education, employment, housing, criminal justice, and safety arenas to recognize racism as a public health crisis and to implement policy recommendations.

(12) Identifying clear goals and objectives, including specific benchmarks, to assess progress.

(13) Holding public hearings across Illinois to continue to explore and to recommend needed action by the General Assembly.

(14) Working with the Governor and the General Assembly to identify the necessary funds to support the Anti-Racism Commission and its endeavors.

(15) Identifying resources to allocate to Black and Brown communities on an annual basis.

(16) Encouraging corporate investment in anti-racism policies in Black and Brown communities.

(e) The Commission shall submit its final report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021. The Commission is dissolved upon the filing of its report.

Section 130-15. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 131.

Section 131-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 131-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Program" means the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program.

Section 131-10. Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program. The Department shall establish a grant program for the purpose of providing for the prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease and for educational programs concerning the disease.

Section 131-15. Grants; eligibility standards.

(a) The Department shall do the following:

(1)(A) Develop application criteria and standards of eligibility for groups or organizations who apply for funds under the program.

(B) Make available grants to groups and organizations who meet the eligibility standards set by the Department. However:

(i) the highest priority for grants shall be accorded to established sickle cell disease community-based organizations throughout Illinois; and

(ii) priority shall also be given to ensuring the establishment of sickle cell disease centers in underserved areas that have a higher population of sickle cell disease patients.

(2) Determine the maximum amount available for each grant provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(3) Determine policies for the expiration and renewal of grants provided under

subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(4) Require that all grant funds be used for the purpose of prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease or for educational programs concerning the disease. Grant funds shall be used for one or more of the following purposes:

(A) Assisting in the development and expansion of care for the treatment of individuals with sickle cell disease, particularly for adults, including the following types of care:

(i) Self-administered care.

(ii) Preventive care.

(iii) Home care.

(iv) Other evidence-based medical procedures and techniques designed to provide maximum control over sickling episodes typical of occurring to an individual with the disease.

(B) Increasing access to health care for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(C) Establishing additional sickle cell disease infusion centers.

(D) Increasing access to mental health resources and pain management therapies for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(E) Providing counseling to any individual, at no cost, concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait, and the characteristics, symptoms, and treatment of the disease.

(i) The counseling described in this subparagraph (E) may consist of any of the following:

(I) Genetic counseling for an individual who tests positive for the sickle cell trait.

(II) Psychosocial counseling for an individual who tests positive for sickle cell disease, including any of the following:

(aa) Social service counseling.

(bb) Psychological counseling.

(cc) Psychiatric counseling.

(5) Develop a sickle cell disease educational outreach program that includes the dissemination of educational materials to the following concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait:

(A) Medical residents.

(B) Immigrants.

(C) Schools and universities.

(6) Adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Department may contract with an entity to implement the sickle cell disease educational outreach program described in paragraph (5) of subsection (a).

Section 131-20. Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

(a) The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and for no other purpose. The Fund shall be administered by the Department.

(b) The Fund shall consist of:

(1) Any moneys appropriated to the Department for the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program.

(2) Gifts, bequests, and other sources of funding.

(3) All interest earned on moneys in the Fund.

Section 131-25. Study.

(a) Before July 1, 2022, and on a biennial basis thereafter, the Department, with the assistance of:

(1) the Center for Minority Health Services;

(2) health care providers that treat individuals with sickle cell disease;

(3) individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease;

(4) representatives of community-based organizations that serve individuals with sickle cell disease; and

(5) data collected via newborn screening for sickle cell disease;

shall perform a study to determine the prevalence, impact, and needs of individuals with sickle cell disease and the sickle cell trait in Illinois.

(b) The study must include the following:

(1) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease in Illinois.

(2) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed as sickle cell trait carriers in Illinois.

(3) The availability and affordability of screening services in Illinois for the sickle cell trait.

(4) The location and capacity of the following for the treatment of sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait carriers:

(A) Treatment centers.

(B) Clinics.

(C) Community-based social service organizations.

(D) Medical specialists.

(5) The unmet medical, psychological, and social needs encountered by individuals in Illinois with sickle cell disease.

(6) The underserved areas of Illinois for the treatment of sickle cell disease.

(7) Recommendations for actions to address any shortcomings in the State identified under this Section.

(c) The Department shall submit a report on the study performed under this Section to the General Assembly.

Section 131-30. Implementation subject to appropriation. Implementation of this Act is subject to appropriation.

Section 131-90. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.936 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.936 new)

Sec. 5.936. The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

Article 132.

Section 132-5. The School Code is amended by adding Section 34-18.67 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.67 new)

Sec. 34-18.67. School nurse pilot program. The board shall establish a school nurse pilot program. Under the program, the board shall require the top 20% of the lowest performing schools in the district, as determined by the board, to employ a school nurse in conformance with Section 10-22.23 of this Code. The board shall implement this program beginning with the 2021-2022 school year.

Title VII. Hospital Closure

Article 135.

Section 135-5. The Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 8.7 and by adding Section 5.5 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3960/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1154)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 4. Health Facilities and Services Review Board; membership; appointment; term; compensation; quorum.

(a) There is created the Health Facilities and Services Review Board, which shall perform the functions described in this Act. The Department shall provide operational support to the Board as necessary, including the provision of office space, supplies, and clerical, financial, and accounting services. The Board may contract for functions or operational support as needed. The Board may also contract with experts related to specific health services or facilities and create technical advisory panels to assist in the development of criteria, standards, and procedures used in the evaluation of applications for permit and exemption.

(b) The State Board shall consist of 11 ~~9~~ voting members. All members shall be residents of Illinois and at least 4 shall reside outside the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. Consideration shall be given to potential appointees who reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of the State. Neither Board members nor Board staff shall be convicted felons or have pled guilty to a felony.

Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedures and principles of the health care delivery system in Illinois, including at least 5 members who shall be knowledgeable about health care delivery systems, health systems planning, finance, or the management of health care facilities currently regulated under the Act. One member shall be a representative of a non-profit health care

consumer advocacy organization. Two members shall be representatives from the community with experience on the effects of discontinuing health care services or the closure of health care facilities on the surrounding community. A spouse, parent, sibling, or child of a Board member cannot be an employee, agent, or under contract with services or facilities subject to the Act. Prior to appointment and in the course of service on the Board, members of the Board shall disclose the employment or other financial interest of any other relative of the member, if known, in service or facilities subject to the Act. Members of the Board shall declare any conflict of interest that may exist with respect to the status of those relatives and recuse themselves from voting on any issue for which a conflict of interest is declared. No person shall be appointed or continue to serve as a member of the State Board who is, or whose spouse, parent, sibling, or child is, a member of the Board of Directors of, has a financial interest in, or has a business relationship with a health care facility.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each member of the State Board serving on the day before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly is abolished on the date upon which members of the 9-member Board, as established by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, have been appointed and can begin to take action as a Board.

(c) The State Board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than 5 of the appointments shall be of the same political party at the time of the appointment.

The Secretary of Human Services, the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Director of Public Health, or their designated representatives, shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Board.

(d) Of those 9 members initially appointed by the Governor following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2011, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2012, and 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2013. Thereafter, each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, provided that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the term of office of each successor shall commence on July 1 of the year in which his predecessor's term expires. Each member shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor may reappoint a member for additional terms, but no member shall serve more than 3 terms, subject to review and re-approval every 3 years.

(e) State Board members, while serving on business of the State Board, shall receive actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence. Until March 1, 2010, a member of the State Board who experiences a significant financial hardship due to the loss of income on days of attendance at meetings or while otherwise engaged in the business of the State Board may be paid a hardship allowance, as determined by and subject to the approval of the Governor's Travel Control Board.

(f) The Governor shall designate one of the members to serve as the Chairman of the Board, who shall be a person with expertise in health care delivery system planning, finance or management of health care facilities that are regulated under the Act. The Chairman shall annually review Board member performance and shall report the attendance record of each Board member to the General Assembly.

(g) The State Board, through the Chairman, shall prepare a separate and distinct budget approved by the General Assembly and shall hire and supervise its own professional staff responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the Board.

(h) The State Board shall meet at least every 45 days, or as often as the Chairman of the State Board deems necessary, or upon the request of a majority of the members.

(i) Five members of the State Board shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of 5 of the members of the State Board shall be necessary for any action requiring a vote to be taken by the State Board. A vacancy in the membership of the State Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the State Board as provided by this Act.

(j) A State Board member shall disqualify himself or herself from the consideration of any application for a permit or exemption in which the State Board member or the State Board member's spouse, parent, sibling, or child: (i) has an economic interest in the matter; or (ii) is employed by, serves as a consultant for, or is a member of the governing board of the applicant or a party opposing the application.

(k) The Chairman, Board members, and Board staff must comply with the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; 100-681, eff. 8-3-18.)

(20 ILCS 3960/5.5 new)

Sec. 5.5. Moratorium on hospital closures.

Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the State shall institute a moratorium on the closure of hospitals until December 31, 2023. As such, no hospital shall close or reduce capacity below the hospital's capacity as of January 1, 2020 before the end of such moratorium.

(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024.

(20 ILCS 3960/8.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 8.7. Application for permit for discontinuation of a health care facility or category of service; public notice and public hearing.

(a) Upon a finding that an application to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service is complete, the State Board shall publish a legal notice on 3 consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation in the area or community to be affected and afford the public an opportunity to request a hearing. If the application is for a facility located in a Metropolitan Statistical Area, an additional legal notice shall be published in a newspaper of limited circulation, if one exists, in the area in which the facility is located. If the newspaper of limited circulation is published on a daily basis, the additional legal notice shall be published on 3 consecutive days. The legal notice shall also be posted on the Health Facilities and Services Review Board's website and sent to the State Representative and State Senator of the district in which the health care facility is located. In addition, the health care facility shall provide notice of closure to the local media that the health care facility would routinely notify about facility events.

Upon the completion of an application to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service, the State Board shall conduct a racial equity impact assessment to determine the effect of the closure or discontinuation of service on racial and ethnic minorities. The results of the racial equity impact assessment shall be made available to the public.

An application to close a health care facility shall only be deemed complete if it includes evidence that the health care facility provided written notice at least 30 days prior to filing the application of its intent to do so to the municipality in which it is located, the State Representative and State Senator of the district in which the health care facility is located, the State Board, the Director of Public Health, and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services. The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(b) No later than 30 days after issuance of a permit to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service, the permit holder shall give written notice of the closure or discontinuation to the State Senator and State Representative serving the legislative district in which the health care facility is located.

(c) If there is a pending lawsuit that challenges an application to discontinue a health care facility that either names the Board as a party or alleges fraud in the filing of the application, the Board may defer action on the application for up to 6 months after the date of the initial deferral of the application.

(d) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. (Source: P.A. 101-83, eff. 7-15-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Title VIII. Managed Care Organization Reform

Article 145.

Section 145-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-30.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.1)

Sec. 5-30.1. Managed care protections.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Managed care organization" or "MCO" means any entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis.

"Emergency services" include:

(1) emergency services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(2) emergency medical screening examinations, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(3) post-stabilization medical services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act; and

(4) emergency medical conditions, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(b) As provided by Section 5-16.12, managed care organizations are subject to the provisions of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(c) An MCO shall pay any provider of emergency services that does not have in effect a contract with the contracted Medicaid MCO. The default rate of reimbursement shall be the rate paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments, and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(d) An MCO shall pay for all post-stabilization services as a covered service in any of the following situations:

(1) the MCO authorized such services;

(2) such services were administered to maintain the enrollee's stabilized condition within one hour after a request to the MCO for authorization of further post-stabilization services;

(3) the MCO did not respond to a request to authorize such services within one hour;

(4) the MCO could not be contacted; or

(5) the MCO and the treating provider, if the treating provider is a non-affiliated provider, could not reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care and an affiliated provider was unavailable for a consultation, in which case the MCO must pay for such services rendered by the treating non-affiliated provider until an affiliated provider was reached and either concurred with the treating non-affiliated provider's plan of care or assumed responsibility for the enrollee's care. Such payment shall be made at the default rate of reimbursement paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent that such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(e) The following requirements apply to MCOs in determining payment for all emergency services:

(1) MCOs shall not impose any requirements for prior approval of emergency services.

(2) The MCO shall cover emergency services provided to enrollees who are temporarily away from their residence and outside the contracting area to the extent that the enrollees would be entitled to the emergency services if they still were within the contracting area.

(3) The MCO shall have no obligation to cover medical services provided on an emergency basis that are not covered services under the contract.

(4) The MCO shall not condition coverage for emergency services on the treating provider notifying the MCO of the enrollee's screening and treatment within 10 days after presentation for emergency services.

(5) The determination of the attending emergency physician, or the provider actually treating the enrollee, of whether an enrollee is sufficiently stabilized for discharge or transfer to another facility, shall be binding on the MCO. The MCO shall cover emergency services for all enrollees whether the emergency services are provided by an affiliated or non-affiliated provider.

(6) The MCO's financial responsibility for post-stabilization care services it has not pre-approved ends when:

(A) a plan physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care;

(B) a plan physician assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care through transfer;

(C) a contracting entity representative and the treating physician reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care; or

(D) the enrollee is discharged.

(f) Network adequacy and transparency.

(1) The Department shall:

(A) ensure that an adequate provider network is in place, taking into consideration health professional shortage areas and medically underserved areas;

(B) publicly release an explanation of its process for analyzing network adequacy;

(C) periodically ensure that an MCO continues to have an adequate network in place; and

(D) require MCOs, including Medicaid Managed Care Entities as defined in Section 5-30.2, to meet provider directory requirements under Section 5-30.3.

(2) Each MCO shall confirm its receipt of information submitted specific to physician or

dentist additions or physician or dentist deletions from the MCO's provider network within 3 days after receiving all required information from contracted physicians or dentists, and electronic physician and dental directories must be updated consistent with current rules as published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or its successor agency.

(g) Timely payment of claims.

(1) The MCO shall pay a claim within 30 days of receiving a claim that contains all the essential information needed to adjudicate the claim.

(2) The MCO shall notify the billing party of its inability to adjudicate a claim within 30 days of receiving that claim.

(3) The MCO shall pay a penalty that is at least equal to the timely payment interest penalty imposed under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code for any claims not timely paid.

(A) When an MCO is required to pay a timely payment interest penalty to a provider, the MCO must calculate and pay the timely payment interest penalty that is due to the provider within 30 days after the payment of the claim. In no event shall a provider be required to request or apply for payment of any owed timely payment interest penalties.

(B) Such payments shall be reported separately from the claim payment for services rendered to the MCO's enrollee and clearly identified as interest payments.

(4)(A) The Department shall require MCOs to expedite payments to providers identified on the Department's expedited provider list, determined in accordance with 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.71(b), on a schedule at least as frequently as the providers are paid under the Department's fee-for-service expedited provider schedule.

(B) Compliance with the expedited provider requirement may be satisfied by an MCO through the use of a Periodic Interim Payment (PIP) program that has been mutually agreed to and documented between the MCO and the provider, and the PIP program ensures that any expedited provider receives regular and periodic payments based on prior period payment experience from that MCO. Total payments under the PIP program may be reconciled against future PIP payments on a schedule mutually agreed to between the MCO and the provider.

(C) The Department shall share at least monthly its expedited provider list and the frequency with which it pays providers on the expedited list.

(g-5) Recognizing that the rapid transformation of the Illinois Medicaid program may have unintended operational challenges for both payers and providers:

(1) in no instance shall a medically necessary covered service rendered in good faith, based upon eligibility information documented by the provider, be denied coverage or diminished in payment amount if the eligibility or coverage information available at the time the service was rendered is later found to be inaccurate in the assignment of coverage responsibility between MCOs or the fee-for-service system, except for instances when an individual is deemed to have not been eligible for coverage under the Illinois Medicaid program; and

(2) the Department shall, by December 31, 2016, adopt rules establishing policies that shall be included in the Medicaid managed care policy and procedures manual addressing payment resolutions in situations in which a provider renders services based upon information obtained after verifying a patient's eligibility and coverage plan through either the Department's current enrollment system or a system operated by the coverage plan identified by the patient presenting for services:

(A) such medically necessary covered services shall be considered rendered in good faith;

(B) such policies and procedures shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of provider associations representing the majority of providers within the identified provider industry; and

(C) such rules shall be published for a review and comment period of no less than 30 days on the Department's website with final rules remaining available on the Department's website.

The rules on payment resolutions shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) the extension of the timely filing period;

(B) retroactive prior authorizations; and

(C) guaranteed minimum payment rate of no less than the current, as of the date of service, fee-for-service rate, plus all applicable add-ons, when the resulting service relationship is out of network.

The rules shall be applicable for both MCO coverage and fee-for-service coverage.

If the fee-for-service system is ultimately determined to have been responsible for coverage on the date of service, the Department shall provide for an extended period for claims submission outside the standard timely filing requirements.

(g-6) MCO Performance Metrics Report.

(1) The Department shall publish, on at least a quarterly basis, each MCO's operational performance, including, but not limited to, the following categories of metrics:

(A) claims payment, including timeliness and accuracy;

(B) prior authorizations;

(C) grievance and appeals;

(D) utilization statistics;

(E) provider disputes;

(F) provider credentialing; and

(G) member and provider customer service.

(2) The Department shall ensure that the metrics report is accessible to providers online by January 1, 2017.

(3) The metrics shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of associations representing the majority of providers within the identified industry.

(4) Metrics shall be defined and incorporated into the applicable Managed Care Policy Manual issued by the Department.

(g-7) MCO claims processing and performance analysis. In order to monitor MCO payments to hospital providers, pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the Department shall post an analysis of MCO claims processing and payment performance on its website every 6 months. Such analysis shall include a review and evaluation of a representative sample of hospital claims that are rejected and denied for clean and unclean claims and the top 5 reasons for such actions and timeliness of claims adjudication, which identifies the percentage of claims adjudicated within 30, 60, 90, and over 90 days, and the dollar amounts associated with those claims. The Department shall post the contracted claims report required by HealthChoice Illinois on its website every 3 months.

(g-8) Dispute resolution process. The Department shall maintain a provider complaint portal through which a provider can submit to the Department unresolved disputes with an MCO. An unresolved dispute means an MCO's decision that denies in whole or in part a claim for reimbursement to a provider for health care services rendered by the provider to an enrollee of the MCO with which the provider disagrees. Disputes shall not be submitted to the portal until the provider has availed itself of the MCO's internal dispute resolution process. Disputes that are submitted to the MCO internal dispute resolution process may be submitted to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' complaint portal no sooner than 30 days after submitting to the MCO's internal process and not later than 30 days after the unsatisfactory resolution of the internal MCO process or 60 days after submitting the dispute to the MCO internal process. Multiple claim disputes involving the same MCO may be submitted in one complaint, regardless of whether the claims are for different enrollees, when the specific reason for non-payment of the claims involves a common question of fact or policy. Within 10 business days of receipt of a complaint, the Department shall present such disputes to the appropriate MCO, which shall then have 30 days to issue its written proposal to resolve the dispute. The Department may grant one 30-day extension of this time frame to one of the parties to resolve the dispute. If the dispute remains unresolved at the end of this time frame or the provider is not satisfied with the MCO's written proposal to resolve the dispute, the provider may, within 30 days, request the Department to review the dispute and make a final determination. Within 30 days of the request for Department review of the dispute, both the provider and the MCO shall present all relevant information to the Department for resolution and make individuals with knowledge of the issues available to the Department for further inquiry if needed. Within 30 days of receiving the relevant information on the dispute, or the lapse of the period for submitting such information, the Department shall issue a written decision on the dispute based on contractual terms between the provider and the MCO, contractual terms between the MCO and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and applicable Medicaid policy. The decision of the Department shall be final. By January 1, 2020, the Department shall establish by rule further details of this dispute resolution process. Disputes between MCOs and providers presented to the Department for resolution are not contested cases, as defined in Section 1-30 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, conferring any right to an administrative hearing.

(g-9)(1) The Department shall publish annually on its website a report on the calculation of each managed care organization's medical loss ratio showing the following:

(A) Premium revenue, with appropriate adjustments.

(B) Benefit expense, setting forth the aggregate amount spent for the following:

(i) Direct paid claims.

(ii) Subcapitation payments.

(iii) Other claim payments.

(iv) Direct reserves.

(v) Gross recoveries.

(vi) Expenses for activities that improve health care quality as allowed by the Department.

(2) The medical loss ratio shall be calculated consistent with federal law and regulation following a claims runout period determined by the Department.

(g-10)(1) "Liability effective date" means the date on which an MCO becomes responsible for payment for medically necessary and covered services rendered by a provider to one of its enrollees in accordance with the contract terms between the MCO and the provider. The liability effective date shall be the later of:

(A) The execution date of a network participation contract agreement.

(B) The date the provider or its representative submits to the MCO the complete and accurate standardized roster form for the provider in the format approved by the Department.

(C) The provider effective date contained within the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the Illinois Medicaid Program Advanced Cloud Technology (IMPACT) System.

(2) The standardized roster form may be submitted to the MCO at the same time that the provider submits an enrollment application to the Department through IMPACT.

(3) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall require all MCOs to update their provider directory with information for new practitioners of existing contracted providers within 30 days of receipt of a complete and accurate standardized roster template in the format approved by the Department provided that the provider is effective in the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the IMPACT system. Such provider directory shall be readily accessible for purposes of selecting an approved health care provider and comply with all other federal and State requirements.

(g-11) The Department shall work with relevant stakeholders on the development of operational guidelines to enhance and improve operational performance of Illinois' Medicaid managed care program, including, but not limited to, improving provider billing practices, reducing claim rejections and inappropriate payment denials, and standardizing processes, procedures, definitions, and response timelines, with the goal of reducing provider and MCO administrative burdens and conflict. The Department shall include a report on the progress of these program improvements and other topics in its Fiscal Year 2020 annual report to the General Assembly.

(h) The Department shall not expand mandatory MCO enrollment into new counties beyond those counties already designated by the Department as of June 1, 2014 for the individuals whose eligibility for medical assistance is not the seniors or people with disabilities population until the Department provides an opportunity for accountable care entities and MCOs to participate in such newly designated counties.

(h-5) MCOs shall be required to publish, at least quarterly for the preceding quarter, on their websites:

(1) the total number of claims received by the MCO;

(2) the number and monetary amount of claims payments made to a service provider as defined in Section 2-16 of this Code;

(3) the dates of services rendered for the claims payments made under paragraph (2);

(4) the dates the claims were received by the MCO for the claims payments made under paragraph (2); and

(5) the dates on which claims payments under paragraph (2) were released.

(i) The requirements of this Section apply to contracts with accountable care entities and MCOs entered into, amended, or renewed after June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651).

(j) Health care information released to managed care organizations. A health care provider shall release to a Medicaid managed care organization, upon request, and subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other law applicable to the release of health information, the health care information of the MCO's enrollee, if the enrollee has completed and signed a general release form that grants to the health care provider permission to release the recipient's health care information to the recipient's insurance carrier.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-580, eff. 3-12-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

Article 150.

Section 150-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-30.1 and by adding Section 5-30.15 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.1)

Sec. 5-30.1. Managed care protections.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Managed care organization" or "MCO" means any entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis.

"Emergency services" include:

(1) emergency services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(2) emergency medical screening examinations, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(3) post-stabilization medical services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act; and

(4) emergency medical conditions, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(b) As provided by Section 5-16.12, managed care organizations are subject to the provisions of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(c) An MCO shall pay any provider of emergency services that does not have in effect a contract with the contracted Medicaid MCO. The default rate of reimbursement shall be the rate paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments, and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(d) An MCO shall pay for all post-stabilization services as a covered service in any of the following situations:

(1) the MCO authorized such services;

(2) such services were administered to maintain the enrollee's stabilized condition within one hour after a request to the MCO for authorization of further post-stabilization services;

(3) the MCO did not respond to a request to authorize such services within one hour;

(4) the MCO could not be contacted; or

(5) the MCO and the treating provider, if the treating provider is a non-affiliated provider, could not reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care and an affiliated provider was unavailable for a consultation, in which case the MCO must pay for such services rendered by the treating non-affiliated provider until an affiliated provider was reached and either concurred with the treating non-affiliated provider's plan of care or assumed responsibility for the enrollee's care. Such payment shall be made at the default rate of reimbursement paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent that such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(e) The following requirements apply to MCOs in determining payment for all emergency services:

(1) MCOs shall not impose any requirements for prior approval of emergency services.

(2) The MCO shall cover emergency services provided to enrollees who are temporarily away from their residence and outside the contracting area to the extent that the enrollees would be entitled to the emergency services if they still were within the contracting area.

(3) The MCO shall have no obligation to cover medical services provided on an emergency basis that are not covered services under the contract.

(4) The MCO shall not condition coverage for emergency services on the treating provider notifying the MCO of the enrollee's screening and treatment within 10 days after presentation for emergency services.

(5) The determination of the attending emergency physician, or the provider actually treating the enrollee, of whether an enrollee is sufficiently stabilized for discharge or transfer to another facility, shall be binding on the MCO. The MCO shall cover emergency services for all enrollees whether the emergency services are provided by an affiliated or non-affiliated provider.

(6) The MCO's financial responsibility for post-stabilization care services it has not pre-approved ends when:

(A) a plan physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care;

(B) a plan physician assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care through transfer;

(C) a contracting entity representative and the treating physician reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care; or

(D) the enrollee is discharged.

(f) Network adequacy and transparency.

(1) The Department shall:

(A) ensure that an adequate provider network is in place, taking into consideration health professional shortage areas and medically underserved areas;

(B) publicly release an explanation of its process for analyzing network adequacy;

(C) periodically ensure that an MCO continues to have an adequate network in place; ~~and~~

(D) require MCOs, including Medicaid Managed Care Entities as defined in Section 5-30.2, to meet provider directory requirements under Section 5-30.3; and ~~.~~

(E) require MCOs to: (i) ensure that any provider under contract with an MCO on the date of service is paid for any medically necessary service rendered to any of the MCO's enrollees, regardless of inclusion on the MCO's published and publicly available roster of available providers; and (ii) ensure that all contracted providers are listed on an updated roster within 7 days of entering into a contract with the MCO and that such roster is readily accessible to all medical assistance enrollees for purposes of selecting an approved healthcare provider.

(2) Each MCO shall confirm its receipt of information submitted specific to physician or dentist additions or physician or dentist deletions from the MCO's provider network within 3 days after receiving all required information from contracted physicians or dentists, and electronic physician and dental directories must be updated consistent with current rules as published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or its successor agency.

(g) Timely payment of claims.

(1) The MCO shall pay a claim within 30 days of receiving a claim that contains all the essential information needed to adjudicate the claim.

(2) The MCO shall notify the billing party of its inability to adjudicate a claim within 30 days of receiving that claim.

(3) The MCO shall pay a penalty that is at least equal to the timely payment interest penalty imposed under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code for any claims not timely paid.

(A) When an MCO is required to pay a timely payment interest penalty to a provider, the MCO must calculate and pay the timely payment interest penalty that is due to the provider within 30 days after the payment of the claim. In no event shall a provider be required to request or apply for payment of any owed timely payment interest penalties.

(B) Such payments shall be reported separately from the claim payment for services rendered to the MCO's enrollee and clearly identified as interest payments.

(4)~~(A)~~ The Department shall require MCOs to expedite payments to providers based on criteria that include, but are not limited to:

(A) At a minimum, each MCO shall ensure that providers identified on the Department's expedited provider list, determined in accordance with 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.71(b), are paid by the MCO on a schedule at least as frequently as the providers are paid under the Department's fee-for-service expedited provider schedule.

(B) Compliance with the expedited provider requirement may be satisfied by an MCO through the use of a Periodic Interim Payment (PIP) program that has been mutually agreed to and documented between the MCO and the provider, if ~~and~~ the PIP program ensures that any expedited provider receives regular and periodic payments based on prior period payment experience from that MCO. Total payments under the PIP program may be reconciled against future PIP payments on a schedule mutually agreed to between the MCO and the provider.

(C) The Department shall share at least monthly its expedited provider list and the frequency with which it pays providers on the expedited list.

(g-5) Recognizing that the rapid transformation of the Illinois Medicaid program may have unintended operational challenges for both payers and providers:

(1) in no instance shall a medically necessary covered service rendered in good faith, based upon eligibility information documented by the provider, be denied coverage or diminished in payment amount if the eligibility or coverage information available at the time the service was rendered is later found to be inaccurate in the assignment of coverage responsibility between MCOs or the fee-for-service system, except for instances when an individual is deemed to have not been eligible for coverage under the Illinois Medicaid program; and

(2) the Department shall, by December 31, 2016, adopt rules establishing policies that shall be included in the Medicaid managed care policy and procedures manual addressing payment resolutions in situations in which a provider renders services based upon information obtained after verifying a patient's eligibility and coverage plan through either the Department's current enrollment system or a system operated by the coverage plan identified by the patient presenting for services:

(A) such medically necessary covered services shall be considered rendered in good faith;

(B) such policies and procedures shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of provider associations representing the majority of providers within the identified provider industry; and

(C) such rules shall be published for a review and comment period of no less than 30 days on the Department's website with final rules remaining available on the Department's website.

The rules on payment resolutions shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) the extension of the timely filing period;

(B) retroactive prior authorizations; and

(C) guaranteed minimum payment rate of no less than the current, as of the date of service, fee-for-service rate, plus all applicable add-ons, when the resulting service relationship is out of network.

The rules shall be applicable for both MCO coverage and fee-for-service coverage.

If the fee-for-service system is ultimately determined to have been responsible for coverage on the date of service, the Department shall provide for an extended period for claims submission outside the standard timely filing requirements.

(g-6) MCO Performance Metrics Report.

(1) The Department shall publish, on at least a quarterly basis, each MCO's operational performance, including, but not limited to, the following categories of metrics:

(A) claims payment, including timeliness and accuracy;

(B) prior authorizations;

(C) grievance and appeals;

(D) utilization statistics;

(E) provider disputes;

(F) provider credentialing; and

(G) member and provider customer service.

(2) The Department shall ensure that the metrics report is accessible to providers online by January 1, 2017.

(3) The metrics shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of associations representing the majority of providers within the identified industry.

(4) Metrics shall be defined and incorporated into the applicable Managed Care Policy Manual issued by the Department.

(g-7) MCO claims processing and performance analysis. In order to monitor MCO payments to hospital providers, pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the Department shall post an analysis of MCO claims processing and payment performance on its website every 6 months. Such analysis shall include a review and evaluation of a representative sample of hospital claims that are rejected and denied for clean and unclean claims and the top 5 reasons for such actions and timeliness of claims adjudication, which identifies the percentage of claims adjudicated within 30, 60, 90, and over 90 days, and the dollar amounts associated with those claims. The Department shall post the contracted claims report required by HealthChoice Illinois on its website every 3 months.

(g-8) Dispute resolution process. The Department shall maintain a provider complaint portal through which a provider can submit to the Department unresolved disputes with an MCO. An unresolved dispute means an MCO's decision that denies in whole or in part a claim for reimbursement to a provider for health care services rendered by the provider to an enrollee of the MCO with which the provider disagrees. Disputes shall not be submitted to the portal until the provider has availed itself of the MCO's internal dispute resolution process. Disputes that are submitted to the MCO internal dispute resolution process may be submitted to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' complaint portal no sooner than 30 days after submitting to the MCO's internal process and not later than 30 days after the unsatisfactory resolution of the internal MCO process or 60 days after submitting the dispute to the MCO internal process. Multiple claim disputes involving the same MCO may be submitted in one complaint, regardless of whether the claims are for different enrollees, when the specific reason for non-payment of the claims involves a common question of fact or policy. Within 10 business days of receipt of a complaint, the Department shall present such disputes to the appropriate MCO, which shall then have 30 days to issue its written proposal to resolve the dispute. The Department may grant one 30-day extension of this time frame to one of the parties to resolve the dispute. If the dispute remains unresolved at the end of this time frame or the provider is not satisfied with the MCO's written proposal to resolve the dispute, the provider may, within 30 days, request the Department to review the dispute and make a final determination. Within 30

days of the request for Department review of the dispute, both the provider and the MCO shall present all relevant information to the Department for resolution and make individuals with knowledge of the issues available to the Department for further inquiry if needed. Within 30 days of receiving the relevant information on the dispute, or the lapse of the period for submitting such information, the Department shall issue a written decision on the dispute based on contractual terms between the provider and the MCO, contractual terms between the MCO and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and applicable Medicaid policy. The decision of the Department shall be final. By January 1, 2020, the Department shall establish by rule further details of this dispute resolution process. Disputes between MCOs and providers presented to the Department for resolution are not contested cases, as defined in Section 1-30 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, conferring any right to an administrative hearing.

(g-9)(1) The Department shall publish annually on its website a report on the calculation of each managed care organization's medical loss ratio showing the following:

(A) Premium revenue, with appropriate adjustments.

(B) Benefit expense, setting forth the aggregate amount spent for the following:

(i) Direct paid claims.

(ii) Subcapitation payments.

(iii) Other claim payments.

(iv) Direct reserves.

(v) Gross recoveries.

(vi) Expenses for activities that improve health care quality as allowed by the Department.

(2) The medical loss ratio shall be calculated consistent with federal law and regulation following a claims runout period determined by the Department.

(g-10)(1) "Liability effective date" means the date on which an MCO becomes responsible for payment for medically necessary and covered services rendered by a provider to one of its enrollees in accordance with the contract terms between the MCO and the provider. The liability effective date shall be the later of:

(A) The execution date of a network participation contract agreement.

(B) The date the provider or its representative submits to the MCO the complete and accurate standardized roster form for the provider in the format approved by the Department.

(C) The provider effective date contained within the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the Illinois Medicaid Program Advanced Cloud Technology (IMPACT) System.

(2) The standardized roster form may be submitted to the MCO at the same time that the provider submits an enrollment application to the Department through IMPACT.

(3) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall require all MCOs to update their provider directory with information for new practitioners of existing contracted providers within 30 days of receipt of a complete and accurate standardized roster template in the format approved by the Department provided that the provider is effective in the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the IMPACT system. Such provider directory shall be readily accessible for purposes of selecting an approved health care provider and comply with all other federal and State requirements.

(g-11) The Department shall work with relevant stakeholders on the development of operational guidelines to enhance and improve operational performance of Illinois' Medicaid managed care program, including, but not limited to, improving provider billing practices, reducing claim rejections and inappropriate payment denials, and standardizing processes, procedures, definitions, and response timelines, with the goal of reducing provider and MCO administrative burdens and conflict. The Department shall include a report on the progress of these program improvements and other topics in its Fiscal Year 2020 annual report to the General Assembly.

(g-12) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Department or an MCO requires submission of a claim for payment in a non-electronic format, a provider shall always be afforded a period of no less than 90 business days, as a correction period, following any notification of rejection by either the Department or the MCO to correct errors or omissions in the original submission.

Under no circumstances, either by an MCO or under the State's fee-for-service system, shall a provider be denied payment for failure to comply with any timely claims submission requirements under this Code or under any existing contract, unless the non-electronic format claim submission occurs after the initial 180 days following the latest date of service on the claim, or after the 90 business days correction period following notification to the provider of rejection or denial of payment.

(h) The Department shall not expand mandatory MCO enrollment into new counties beyond those counties already designated by the Department as of June 1, 2014 for the individuals whose eligibility for

medical assistance is not the seniors or people with disabilities population until the Department provides an opportunity for accountable care entities and MCOs to participate in such newly designated counties.

(h-5) MCOs shall be required to publish, at least quarterly for the preceding quarter, on their websites:

(1) the total number of claims received by the MCO;

(2) the number and monetary amount of claims payments made to a service provider as defined in Section 2-16 of this Code;

(3) the dates of services rendered for the claims payments made under paragraph (2);

(4) the dates the claims were received by the MCO for the claims payments made under paragraph (2); and

(5) the dates on which claims payments under paragraph (2) were released.

(i) The requirements of this Section apply to contracts with accountable care entities and MCOs entered into, amended, or renewed after June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651).

(j) Health care information released to managed care organizations. A health care provider shall release to a Medicaid managed care organization, upon request, and subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other law applicable to the release of health information, the health care information of the MCO's enrollee, if the enrollee has completed and signed a general release form that grants to the health care provider permission to release the recipient's health care information to the recipient's insurance carrier.

(k) The requirements of this Section added by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to services provided on or after the first day of the month that begins 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-580, eff. 3-12-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.15 new)

Sec. 5-30.15. Discharge notification and facility placement of individuals; managed care. Whenever a hospital provides notice to a managed care organization (MCO) that an individual covered under the State's medical assistance program has received a discharge order from the attending physician and is ready for discharge from an inpatient hospital stay to another level of care, the MCO shall secure the individual's placement in or transfer to another facility within 24 hours of receiving the hospital's notification, or shall pay the hospital a daily rate equal to the hospital's daily rate associated with the stay ending, including all applicable add-on adjustment payments.

Article 155.

Section 155-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.17 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.17 new)

Sec. 5-30.17. Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission.

(a) The Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission is created within the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to evaluate the effectiveness of Illinois' managed care program.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair.

(2) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair.

(3) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Minority Leader.

(5) One member representing the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(6) One member representing the Department of Public Health, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing the Department of Children and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(9) One member of a statewide association representing Medicaid managed care plans.

(10) One member of a statewide association representing hospitals.

(11) Two academic experts on Medicaid managed care programs.

(12) One member of a statewide association representing primary care providers.

(13) One member of a statewide association representing behavioral health providers.

(c) The Director of Healthcare and Family Services and chief of staff, or their designees, shall serve as the Commission's executive administrators in providing administrative support, research support, and

other administrative tasks requested by the Commission's co-chairs. Any expenses, including, but not limited to, travel and housing, shall be paid for by the Department's existing budget.

(d) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members of the Commission.

(e) The Commission shall meet quarterly beginning as soon as is practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(f) The Commission shall:

(1) review data on health outcomes of Medicaid managed care members;

(2) review current care coordination and case management efforts and make recommendations on expanding care coordination to additional populations with a focus on the social determinants of health;

(3) review and assess the appropriateness of metrics used in the Pay-for-Performance programs;

(4) review the Department's prior authorization and utilization management requirements and recommend adaptations for the Medicaid population;

(5) review managed care performance in meeting diversity contracting goals and the use of funds dedicated to meeting such goals, including, but not limited to, contracting requirements set forth in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act; recommend strategies to increase compliance with diversity contracting goals in collaboration with the Chief Procurement Officer for General Services and the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities; and recoup any misappropriated funds for diversity contracting;

(6) review data on the effectiveness of claims processing to medical providers;

(7) review the adequacy of the Medicaid managed care network and member access to health care services, including specialty care services;

(8) review value-based and other alternative payment methodologies to enhance program efficiency and improve health outcomes;

(9) review the compliance of all managed care entities in State contracts and recommend reasonable financial penalties for any noncompliance; and

(10) produce an annual report detailing the Commission's findings based upon its review of research conducted under this Section, including specific recommendations, if any, and any other information the Commission may deem proper in furtherance of its duties under this Section.

(g) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall impose financial penalties on any managed care entity that is found to not be in compliance with any provision of a State contract. In addition to any financial penalties imposed under this subsection, the Department shall recoup any misappropriated funds identified by the Commission for the purpose of meeting the Business Enterprise Program requirements set forth in contracts with managed care entities. Any financial penalty imposed or funds recouped in accordance with this Section shall be deposited into the Managed Care Oversight Fund.

When recommending reasonable financial penalties upon a finding of noncompliance under this subsection, the Commission shall consider the scope and nature of the noncompliance and whether or not it was intentional or unreasonable. In imposing a financial penalty on any managed care entity that is found to not be in compliance, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall consider the recommendations of the Commission.

Upon conclusion by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services that any managed care entity is not in compliance with its contract with the State based on the findings of the Commission, it shall issue the managed care entity a written notification of noncompliance. The written notice shall specify any financial penalty to be imposed and whether this penalty is consistent with the recommendation of the Commission. If the specified financial penalty differs from the Commission's recommendation, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall specify why the Department did not impose the recommended penalty and how the Department arrived at its determination of the reasonableness of the financial penalty imposed.

Within 14 calendar days after receipt of the notification of noncompliance, the managed care entity shall submit a written response to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The response shall indicate whether the managed care entity: (i) disputes the determination of noncompliance, including any facts or conduct to show compliance; (ii) agrees to the determination of noncompliance and any financial penalty imposed; or (iii) agrees to the determination of noncompliance but disputes the financial penalty imposed.

Failure to respond to the notification of noncompliance shall be deemed acceptance of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' determination of noncompliance.

If a managed care entity disputes any part of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' determination of noncompliance, within 30 calendar days of receipt of the managed care entity's response

the Department shall respond in writing whether it (i) agrees to review its determination of noncompliance or (ii) disagrees with the entity's disputation.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall issue a written notice to the Commission of the dispute and its chosen response at the same time notice is made to the managed care entity.

Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person or entity's existing rights or protections under State or federal law.

(h) A decision of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to impose a financial penalty on a managed care entity for noncompliance under subsection (g) is subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(i) The Department shall issue quarterly reports to the Governor and the General Assembly indicating: (i) the number of determinations of noncompliance since the last quarter; (ii) the number of financial penalties imposed; and (iii) the outcome or status of each determination.

(j) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

Article 160.

Section 160-5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Sections 5.935 and 6z-124 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.935 new)

Sec. 5.935. The Managed Care Oversight Fund.

(30 ILCS 105/6z-124 new)

Sec. 6z-124. Managed Care Oversight Fund. The Managed Care Oversight Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Subject to appropriation, available annual moneys in the Fund shall be used by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to support emergency procurement and sole source contracting with women and minority-owned businesses as part of the Department's Business Enterprise Program requirements. The Department shall prioritize contracts for care coordination services in allocating funds. Funds may not be used for institutional overhead costs, indirect costs, or other organizational levies.

Article 165.

Section 165-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-45 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-45 new)

Sec. 5-45. Termination of managed care. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall not renew, re-enter, renegotiate, change orders, or amend any contract or agreement it entered with a managed care organization, as defined in Section 5-30.1, that was solicited under the State of Illinois Medicaid Managed Care Organization Request for Proposals (2018-24-001). Any care health plan administered by a managed care organization that entered a contract with the Department under the State of Illinois Medicaid Managed Care Organization Request for Proposals 2018-24-001) shall be transitioned to the State's fee-for-service medical assistance program upon the expiration of the managed care organization's contract with the Department until such time the Department enters a new contract in accordance with Section 5-30.6. Any new contract entered into by the Department with a Managed Care Organization in accordance with Section 5-30.6 shall specify the patient diseases that require care planning and assessment, including, but not limited to, social determinants of health as determined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Article 170.

Section 170-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.16 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.16 new)

Sec. 5-30.16. Managed care organizations; subcontracting diversity requirements.

(a) In this Section, "managed care organization" has the meaning given to that term in Section 5-30.1.

(b) The Illinois Department shall require each managed care organization participating in the medical assistance program established under this Article to satisfy any minority-owned or women-owned business subcontracting requirements to which the managed care organization is subject under the contract.

(c) The Illinois Department shall terminate its contract with any managed care organization that does not meet the minority-owned or women-owned business subcontracting requirements under its contract

with the State. The Illinois Department shall terminate the contract no later than 60 days after receiving a contractually required report indicating that the managed care organization has not met the subcontracting goals. To ensure there is no disruption of care to Medicaid recipients who are enrolled with a managed care organization whose contract is terminated as provided under this subsection, the Illinois Department shall reassign to another managed care plan any Medicaid recipient who will lose healthcare coverage as a result of the Illinois Department's decision to terminate its contract with the managed care organization.

Title IX. Maternal and Infant Mortality

Article 175.

Section 175-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-18.5 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-18.5 new)
Sec. 5-18.5. Perinatal doula and evidence-based home visiting services.
(a) As used in this Section:
"Home visiting" means a voluntary, evidence-based strategy used to support pregnant people, infants, and young children and their caregivers to promote infant, child, and maternal health, to foster educational development and school readiness, and to help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors are trained professionals whose visits and activities focus on promoting strong parent-child attachment to foster healthy child development.
"Perinatal doula" means a trained provider who provides regular, voluntary physical, emotional, and educational support, but not medical or midwife care, to pregnant and birthing persons before, during, and after childbirth, otherwise known as the perinatal period.
"Perinatal doula training" means any doula training that focuses on providing support throughout the prenatal, labor and delivery, or postpartum period, and reflects the type of doula care that the doula seeks to provide.
(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, perinatal doula services and evidence-based home visiting services shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article. Perinatal doula services include regular visits beginning in the prenatal period and continuing into the postnatal period, inclusive of continuous support during labor and delivery, that support healthy pregnancies and positive birth outcomes. Perinatal doula services may be embedded in an existing program, such as evidence-based home visiting. Perinatal doula services provided during the prenatal period may be provided weekly, services provided during the labor and delivery period may be provided for the entire duration of labor and the time immediately following birth, and services provided during the postpartum period may be provided up to 12 months postpartum.
(c) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall adopt rules to administer this Section. In this rulemaking, the Department shall consider the expertise of and consult with doula program experts, doula training providers, practicing doulas, and home visiting experts, along with State agencies implementing perinatal doula services and relevant bodies under the Illinois Early Learning Council. This body of experts shall inform the Department on the credentials necessary for perinatal doula and home visiting services to be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement and the rate of reimbursement for home visiting and perinatal doula services in the prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum periods. Every 2 years, the Department shall assess the rates of reimbursement for perinatal doula and home visiting services and adjust rates accordingly.
{d) The Department shall seek such State plan amendments or waivers as may be necessary to implement this Section and shall secure federal financial participation for expenditures made by the Department in accordance with this Section.

Title X. Miscellaneous

Article 999.

Section 999-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.".

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 558

AMENDMENT NO. 4 . Amend Senate Bill 558, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Title I. General Provisions

Article 1.

Section 1-1. This Act may be referred to as the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act.

Section 1-5. Findings.

"We, the People of the State of Illinois in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois."

The Illinois Legislative Black Caucus finds that, in order to improve the health outcomes of Black residents in the State of Illinois, it is essential to dramatically reform the State's health and human service system. For over 3 decades, multiple health studies have found that health inequities at their very core are due to racism. As early as 1998 research demonstrated that Black Americans received less health care than white Americans because doctors treated patients differently on the basis of race. Yet, Illinois' health and human service system disappointingly continues to perpetuate health disparities among Black Illinoisans of all ages, genders, and socioeconomic status.

In July 2020, Trinity Health announced its plans to close Mercy Hospital, an essential resource serving the Chicago South Side's predominantly Black residents. Trinity Health argued that this closure would have no impact on health access but failed to understand the community's needs. Closure of Mercy Hospital would only serve to create a health access desert and exacerbate existing health disparities. On December 15, 2020, after hearing from community members and advocates, the Health Facilities and Services Review Board unanimously voted to deny closure efforts, yet Trinity still seeks to cease Mercy's operations.

Prior to COVID-19, much of the social and political attention surrounding the nationwide opioid epidemic focused on the increase in overdose deaths among white, middle-class, suburban and rural users; the impact of the epidemic in Black communities was largely unrecognized. Research has shown rates of opioid use at the national scale are higher for whites than they are for Blacks, yet rates of opioid deaths are higher among Blacks (43%) than whites (22%). The COVID-19 pandemic will likely exacerbate this situation due to job loss, stay-at-home orders, and ongoing mitigation efforts creating a lack of physical access to addiction support and harm reduction groups.

In 2018, the Illinois Department of Public Health reported that Black women were about 6 times as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as white women. Of those, 72% of pregnancy-related deaths and 93% of violent pregnancy-associated deaths were deemed preventable. Between 2016 and 2017, Black women had the highest rate of severe maternal morbidity with a rate of 101.5 per 10,000 deliveries, which is almost 3 times as high as the rate for white women.

In the City of Chicago, African American and Latinx populations are suffering from higher rates of AIDS/HIV compared to the general population. Recent data places HIV as one of the top 5 leading causes of death in African American women between the ages of 35 to 44 and the seventh ranking cause in African American women between the ages of 20 to 34. Among the Latinx population, nearly 20% with HIV exclusively depend on indigenous-led and staffed organizations for services.

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) accounts for more deaths in Illinois than any other cause of death, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health; CVD is the leading cause of death among Black residents. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), for every 100,000 people, 224 Black Illinoisans die of CVD compared to 158 white Illinoisans. Cancer, the second leading cause of death in Illinois, too is pervasive among African Americans. In 2019, an estimated 606,880 Americans, or 1,660 people a day, died of cancer; the American Cancer Society estimated 24,410 deaths occurred in Illinois. KFF estimates that, out of every 100,000 people, 191 Black Illinoisans die of cancer compared to 152 white Illinoisans.

Black Americans suffer at much higher rates from chronic diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, asthma, and many cancers. Utilizing community health workers in patient education and chronic disease management is needed to close these health disparities. Studies have shown that diabetes patients in the care of a community health worker demonstrate improved knowledge and lifestyle and self-management behaviors, as well as decreases in the use of the emergency department. A study of asthma control among black adolescents concluded that asthma control was reduced by 35% among adolescents working with community health workers, resulting in a savings of $5.58 per dollar spent on the intervention. A study of the return on investment for community health workers employed in Colorado showed that, after a 9-month period, patients working with community health workers had an increased

number of primary care visits and a decrease in urgent and inpatient care. Utilization of community health workers led to a $2.38 return on investment for every dollar invested in community health workers.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic experiences occurring during childhood that have been found to have a profound effect on a child's developing brain structure and body which may result in poor health during a person's adulthood. ACEs studies have found a strong correlation between the number of ACEs and a person's risk for disease and negative health behaviors, including suicide, depression, cancer, stroke, ischemic heart disease, diabetes, autoimmune disease, smoking, substance abuse, interpersonal violence, obesity, unplanned pregnancies, lower educational achievement, workplace absenteeism, and lower wages. Data also shows that approximately 20% of African American and Hispanic adults in Illinois reported 4 or more ACEs, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic whites. Long-standing ACE interventions include tools such as trauma-informed care. Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, including in the states of California, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. Several federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches in their programs and grants which should be leveraged by the State.

According to a 2019 Rush University report, a Black person's life expectancy on average is less when compared to a white person's life expectancy. For instance, when comparing life expectancy in Chicago's Austin neighborhood to the Chicago Loop, there is a difference of 11 years between Black life expectancy (71 years) and white life expectancy (82 years).

In a 2015 literature review of implicit racial and ethnic bias among medical professionals, it was concluded that there is a moderate level of implicit bias in most medical professionals. Further, the literature review showed that implicit bias has negative consequences for patients, including strained patient relationships and negative health outcomes. It is critical for medical professionals to be aware of implicit racial and ethnic bias and work to eliminate bias through training.

In the field of medicine, a historically racist profession, Black medical professionals have commonly been ostracized. In 1934, Dr. Roland B. Scott was the first African American to pass the pediatric board exam, yet when he applied for membership with the American Academy of Pediatrics he was rejected multiple times. Few medical organizations have confronted the roles they played in blocking opportunities for Black advancement in the medical profession until the formal apologies of the American Medical Association in 2008. For decades, organizations like the AMA predicated their membership on joining a local state medical society, several of which excluded Black physicians.

In 2010, the General Assembly, in partnership with Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, published the Disproportionate Justice Impact Study. The study examined the impact of Illinois drug laws on racial and ethnic groups and the resulting over-representation of racial and ethic minority groups in the Illinois criminal justice system. Unsurprisingly and disappointingly, the study confirmed decades long injustices, such as nonwhites being arrested at a higher rate than whites relative to their representation in the general population throughout Illinois.

All together, the above mentioned only begins to capture a part of a larger system of racial injustices and inequities. The General Assembly and the people of Illinois are urged to recognize while racism is a core fault of the current health and human service system, that it is a pervasive disease affecting a multiplitude of institutions which truly drive systematic health inequities: education, child care, criminal justice, affordable housing, environmental justice, and job security and so forth. For persons to live up to their full human potential, their rights to quality of life, health care, a quality job, a fair wage, housing, and education must not be inhibited.

Therefore, the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus, as informed by the Senate's Health and Human Service Pillar subject matter hearings, seeks to remedy a fraction of a much larger broken system by addressing access to health care, hospital closures, managed care organization reform, community health worker certification, maternal and infant mortality, mental and substance abuse treatment, hospital reform, and medical implicit bias in the Illinois Health Care and Human Service Reform Act. This Act shall achieve needed change through the use of, but not limited to, the Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission, the Health and Human Services Task Force, and a hospital closure moratorium, in order to address Illinois' long-standing health inequities.

Title II. Community Health Workers

Article 5.

Section 5-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Community Health Worker Certification and Reimbursement Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 5-5. Definition. In this Act, "community health worker" means a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member or has an unusually close understanding of the community served. This trusting relationship enables the community health worker to serve as a liaison, link, and intermediary between health and social services and the community to facilitate access to services and improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery. A community health worker also builds individual and community capacity by increasing health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities, including outreach, community education, informal counseling, social support, and advocacy. A community health worker shall have the following core competencies:

(1) communication;

(2) interpersonal skills and relationship building;

(3) service coordination and navigation skills;

(4) capacity-building;

(5) advocacy;

(6) presentation and facilitation skills;

(7) organizational skills; cultural competency;

(8) public health knowledge;

(9) understanding of health systems and basic diseases;

(10) behavioral health issues; and

(11) field experience.

Nothing in this definition shall be construed to authorize a community health worker to provide direct care or treatment to any person or to perform any act or service for which a license issued by a professional licensing board is required.

Section 5-10. Community health worker training.

(a) Community health workers shall be provided with multi-tiered academic and community-based training opportunities that lead to the mastery of community health worker core competencies.

(b) For academic-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Board of Higher Education to adopt a process to certify academic-based training programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification. Certified training programs shall reflect the approved core competencies and roles for community health workers.

(c) For community-based training programs, the Department of Public Health shall collaborate with a statewide association representing community health workers to adopt a process to certify community-based programs that students can attend to obtain individual community health worker certification.

(d) Community health workers may need to undergo additional training, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, maternal child health, behavioral health, and social determinants of health training. Multi-tiered training approaches shall provide opportunities that build on each other and prepare community health workers for career pathways both within the community health worker profession and within allied professions.

Section 5-15. Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board.

(a) There is created within the Department of Public Health, in shared leadership with a statewide association representing community health workers, the Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board. The Board shall serve as the regulatory body that develops and has oversight of initial community health workers certification and certification renewals for both individuals and academic and community-based training programs.

(b) A representative from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services shall serve on the Board. At least one full-time professional shall be assigned to staff the Board with additional administrative support available as needed. The Board shall have balanced representation from the community health worker workforce, community health worker employers, community health worker training and educational organizations, and other engaged stakeholders.

(c) The Board shall propose a certification process for and be authorized to approve training from community-based organizations, in conjunction with a statewide organization representing community health workers, and academic institutions, in consultation with the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Community College Board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education. The Board shall base training approval on core competencies, best practices, and affordability. In addition, the Board shall maintain a registry of certification records for individually certified community health workers.

(d) All training programs that are deemed certifiable by the Board shall go through a renewal process, which will be determined by the Board once established. The Board shall establish criteria to grandfather in any community health workers who were practicing prior to the establishment of a certification program.

(e) To ensure high-quality service, the Illinois Community Health Worker Certification Board shall examine and consider for adoption best practices from other states that have implemented policies to allow for alternative opportunities to demonstrate competency in core skills and knowledge in addition to certification.

(f) The Department of Public Health shall explore ways to compensate members of the Board.

Section 5-20. Reimbursement. Community health worker services shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop services, including but not limited to, care coordination and diagnostic-related patient services, for which community health workers will be eligible for reimbursement and shall request approval from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to reimburse community health worker services under the medical assistance program. Certification shall not be required for reimbursement. In addition, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall amend its contracts with managed care entities to allow managed care entities to employ community health workers or subcontract with community-based organizations that employ community health workers.

Section 5-25. Rules. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt rules for the implementation and administration of this Act.

Title III. Hospital Reform

Article 10.

Section 10-5. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by changing Section 10.4 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/10.4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 151.4)

Sec. 10.4. Medical staff privileges.

(a) Any hospital licensed under this Act or any hospital organized under the University of Illinois Hospital Act shall, prior to the granting of any medical staff privileges to an applicant, or renewing a current medical staff member's privileges, request of the Director of Professional Regulation information concerning the licensure status, proper credentials, required certificates, and any disciplinary action taken against the applicant's or medical staff member's license, except: (1) for medical personnel who enter a hospital to obtain organs and tissues for transplant from a donor in accordance with the Illinois Anatomical Gift Act; or (2) for medical personnel who have been granted disaster privileges pursuant to the procedures and requirements established by rules adopted by the Department. Any hospital and any employees of the hospital or others involved in granting privileges who, in good faith, grant disaster privileges pursuant to this Section to respond to an emergency shall not, as a result of their acts or omissions, be liable for civil damages for granting or denying disaster privileges except in the event of willful and wanton misconduct, as that term is defined in Section 10.2 of this Act. Individuals granted privileges who provide care in an emergency situation, in good faith and without direct compensation, shall not, as a result of their acts or omissions, except for acts or omissions involving willful and wanton misconduct, as that term is defined in Section 10.2 of this Act, on the part of the person, be liable for civil damages. The Director of Professional Regulation shall transmit, in writing and in a timely fashion, such information regarding the license of the applicant or the medical staff member, including the record of imposition of any periods of supervision or monitoring as a result of alcohol or substance abuse, as provided by Section 23 of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, and such information as may have been submitted to the Department indicating that the application or medical staff member has been denied, or has surrendered, medical staff privileges at a hospital licensed under this Act, or any equivalent facility in another state or territory of the United States. The Director of Professional Regulation shall define by rule the period for timely response to such requests.

No transmittal of information by the Director of Professional Regulation, under this Section shall be to other than the president, chief operating officer, chief administrative officer, or chief of the medical staff of a hospital licensed under this Act, a hospital organized under the University of Illinois Hospital Act, or a hospital operated by the United States, or any of its instrumentalities. The information so transmitted shall be afforded the same status as is information concerning medical studies by Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, as now or hereafter amended.

(b) All hospitals licensed under this Act, except county hospitals as defined in subsection (c) of Section 15-1 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, shall comply with, and the medical staff bylaws of these hospitals shall include rules consistent with, the provisions of this Section in granting, limiting, renewing, or denying medical staff membership and clinical staff privileges. Hospitals that require medical staff members to possess faculty status with a specific institution of higher education are not required to comply with subsection (1) below when the physician does not possess faculty status.

(1) Minimum procedures for pre-applicants and applicants for medical staff membership shall include the following:

(A) Written procedures relating to the acceptance and processing of pre-applicants or applicants for medical staff membership, which should be contained in medical staff bylaws.

(B) Written procedures to be followed in determining a pre-applicant's or an applicant's qualifications for being granted medical staff membership and privileges.

(C) Written criteria to be followed in evaluating a pre-applicant's or an applicant's qualifications.

(D) An evaluation of a pre-applicant's or an applicant's current health status and current license status in Illinois.

(E) A written response to each pre-applicant or applicant that explains the reason or reasons for any adverse decision (including all reasons based in whole or in part on the applicant's medical qualifications or any other basis, including economic factors).

(2) Minimum procedures with respect to medical staff and clinical privilege determinations concerning current members of the medical staff shall include the following:

(A) A written notice of an adverse decision.

(B) An explanation of the reasons for an adverse decision including all reasons based on the quality of medical care or any other basis, including economic factors.

(C) A statement of the medical staff member's right to request a fair hearing on the adverse decision before a hearing panel whose membership is mutually agreed upon by the medical staff and the hospital governing board. The hearing panel shall have independent authority to recommend action to the hospital governing board. Upon the request of the medical staff member or the hospital governing board, the hearing panel shall make findings concerning the nature of each basis for any adverse decision recommended to and accepted by the hospital governing board.

(i) Nothing in this subparagraph (C) limits a hospital's or medical staff's right to summarily suspend, without a prior hearing, a person's medical staff membership or clinical privileges if the continuation of practice of a medical staff member constitutes an immediate danger to the public, including patients, visitors, and hospital employees and staff. In the event that a hospital or the medical staff imposes a summary suspension, the Medical Executive Committee, or other comparable governance committee of the medical staff as specified in the bylaws, must meet as soon as is reasonably possible to review the suspension and to recommend whether it should be affirmed, lifted, expunged, or modified if the suspended physician requests such review. A summary suspension may not be implemented unless there is actual documentation or other reliable information that an immediate danger exists. This documentation or information must be available at the time the summary suspension decision is made and when the decision is reviewed by the Medical Executive Committee. If the Medical Executive Committee recommends that the summary suspension should be lifted, expunged, or modified, this recommendation must be reviewed and considered by the hospital governing board, or a committee of the board, on an expedited basis. Nothing in this subparagraph (C) shall affect the requirement that any requested hearing must be commenced within 15 days after the summary suspension and completed without delay unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. A fair hearing shall be commenced within 15 days after the suspension and completed without delay, except that when the medical staff member's license to practice has been suspended or revoked by the State's licensing authority, no hearing shall be necessary.

(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph (C) limits a medical staff's right to permit, in the medical staff bylaws, summary suspension of membership or clinical privileges in designated administrative circumstances as specifically approved by the medical staff. This bylaw provision must specifically describe both the administrative circumstance that can result in a summary suspension and the length of the summary suspension. The opportunity for a fair hearing is required for any administrative summary suspension. Any requested hearing must be commenced within 15 days after the summary suspension and completed without delay. Adverse decisions other than suspension or other restrictions on the treatment or admission of patients may

be imposed summarily and without a hearing under designated administrative circumstances as specifically provided for in the medical staff bylaws as approved by the medical staff.

(iii) If a hospital exercises its option to enter into an exclusive contract and that contract results in the total or partial termination or reduction of medical staff membership or clinical privileges of a current medical staff member, the hospital shall provide the affected medical staff member 60 days prior notice of the effect on his or her medical staff membership or privileges. An affected medical staff member desiring a hearing under subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2) must request the hearing within 14 days after the date he or she is so notified. The requested hearing shall be commenced and completed (with a report and recommendation to the affected medical staff member, hospital governing board, and medical staff) within 30 days after the date of the medical staff member's request. If agreed upon by both the medical staff and the hospital governing board, the medical staff bylaws may provide for longer time periods.

(C-5) All peer review used for the purpose of credentialing, privileging, disciplinary action, or other recommendations affecting medical staff membership or exercise of clinical privileges, whether relying in whole or in part on internal or external reviews, shall be conducted in accordance with the medical staff bylaws and applicable rules, regulations, or policies of the medical staff. If external review is obtained, any adverse report utilized shall be in writing and shall be made part of the internal peer review process under the bylaws. The report shall also be shared with a medical staff peer review committee and the individual under review. If the medical staff peer review committee or the individual under review prepares a written response to the report of the external peer review within 30 days after receiving such report, the governing board shall consider the response prior to the implementation of any final actions by the governing board which may affect the individual's medical staff membership or clinical privileges. Any peer review that involves willful or wanton misconduct shall be subject to civil damages as provided for under Section 10.2 of this Act.

(D) A statement of the member's right to inspect all pertinent information in the hospital's possession with respect to the decision.

(E) A statement of the member's right to present witnesses and other evidence at the hearing on the decision.

(E-5) The right to be represented by a personal attorney.

(F) A written notice and written explanation of the decision resulting from the hearing.

(F-5) A written notice of a final adverse decision by a hospital governing board.

(G) Notice given 15 days before implementation of an adverse medical staff membership or clinical privileges decision based substantially on economic factors. This notice shall be given after the medical staff member exhausts all applicable procedures under this Section, including item (iii) of subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2), and under the medical staff bylaws in order to allow sufficient time for the orderly provision of patient care.

(H) Nothing in this paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) limits a medical staff member's right to waive, in writing, the rights provided in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of this paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) upon being granted the written exclusive right to provide particular services at a hospital, either individually or as a member of a group. If an exclusive contract is signed by a representative of a group of physicians, a waiver contained in the contract shall apply to all members of the group unless stated otherwise in the contract.

(3) Every adverse medical staff membership and clinical privilege decision based substantially on economic factors shall be reported to the Hospital Licensing Board before the decision takes effect. These reports shall not be disclosed in any form that reveals the identity of any hospital or physician. These reports shall be utilized to study the effects that hospital medical staff membership and clinical privilege decisions based upon economic factors have on access to care and the availability of physician services. The Hospital Licensing Board shall submit an initial study to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 1996, and subsequent reports shall be submitted periodically thereafter.

(4) As used in this Section:

"Adverse decision" means a decision reducing, restricting, suspending, revoking, denying, or not renewing medical staff membership or clinical privileges.

"Economic factor" means any information or reasons for decisions unrelated to quality of care or professional competency.

"Pre-applicant" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches who requests an application for medical staff membership or privileges.

"Privilege" means permission to provide medical or other patient care services and

permission to use hospital resources, including equipment, facilities and personnel that are necessary to effectively provide medical or other patient care services. This definition shall not be construed to require a hospital to acquire additional equipment, facilities, or personnel to accommodate the granting of privileges.

(5) Any amendment to medical staff bylaws required because of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly shall be adopted on or before July 1, 2001.

(c) All hospitals shall consult with the medical staff prior to closing membership in the entire or any portion of the medical staff or a department. If the hospital closes membership in the medical staff, any portion of the medical staff, or the department over the objections of the medical staff, then the hospital shall provide a detailed written explanation for the decision to the medical staff 10 days prior to the effective date of any closure. No applications need to be provided when membership in the medical staff or any relevant portion of the medical staff is closed.

(Source: P.A. 96-445, eff. 8-14-09; 97-1006, eff. 8-17-12.)

Article 15.

Section 15-3. The Illinois Health Finance Reform Act is amended by changing Section 4-4 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2215/4-4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 6504-4)

Sec. 4-4. (a) Hospitals shall make available to prospective patients information on the normal charge incurred for any procedure or operation the prospective patient is considering.

(b) The Department of Public Health shall require hospitals to post, either by physical or electronic means, in prominent letters, ~~in letters no more than one inch in height~~ the established charges for services, where applicable, including but not limited to the hospital's private room charge, semi-private room charge, charge for a room with 3 or more beds, intensive care room charges, emergency room charge, operating room charge, electrocardiogram charge, anesthesia charge, chest x-ray charge, blood sugar charge, blood chemistry charge, tissue exam charge, blood typing charge and Rh factor charge. The definitions of each charge to be posted shall be determined by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 92-597, eff. 7-1-02.)

Section 15-5. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by changing Sections 6, 6.14c, 10.10, and 11.5 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 147)

Sec. 6. (a) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to establish a hospital the Director shall issue a permit if he finds (1) that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to provide a proper standard of hospital service for the community with particular regard to the qualification, background, and character of the applicant, (2) that the financial resources available to the applicant demonstrate an ability to construct, maintain, and operate a hospital in accordance with the standards, rules, and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, and (3) that safeguards are provided which assure hospital operation and maintenance consistent with the public interest having particular regard to safe, adequate, and efficient hospital facilities and services.

The Director may request the cooperation of county and multiple-county health departments, municipal boards of health, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies in obtaining information and in conducting investigations relating to such applications.

A permit to establish a hospital shall be valid only for the premises and person named in the application for such permit and shall not be transferable or assignable.

In the event the Director issues a permit to establish a hospital the applicant shall thereafter submit plans and specifications to the Department in accordance with Section 8 of this Act.

(b) Upon receipt of an application for license to open, conduct, operate, and maintain a hospital, the Director shall issue a license if he finds the applicant and the hospital facilities comply with standards, rules, and regulations promulgated under this Act. A license, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be renewable annually upon approval by the Department and payment of a license fee as established pursuant to Section 5 of this Act. Each license shall be issued only for the premises and persons named in the application and shall not be transferable or assignable. Licenses shall be posted, either by physical or electronic means, in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises. The Department may, either before or after the issuance of a license, request the cooperation of the State Fire Marshal, county and multiple county health departments, or municipal boards of health to make investigations to determine if the applicant or licensee is complying with the minimum standards prescribed by the Department. The report and recommendations of any such agency shall be in writing and shall state with particularity its findings with respect to compliance or noncompliance with such minimum standards, rules, and regulations.

The Director may issue a provisional license to any hospital which does not substantially comply with the provisions of this Act and the standards, rules, and regulations promulgated by virtue thereof provided that he finds that such hospital has undertaken changes and corrections which upon completion will render the hospital in substantial compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the standards, rules, and regulations adopted hereunder, and provided that the health and safety of the patients of the hospital will be protected during the period for which such provisional license is issued. The Director shall advise the licensee of the conditions under which such provisional license is issued, including the manner in which the hospital facilities fail to comply with the provisions of the Act, standards, rules, and regulations, and the time within which the changes and corrections necessary for such hospital facilities to substantially comply with this Act, and the standards, rules, and regulations of the Department relating thereto shall be completed.

(Source: P.A. 98-683, eff. 6-30-14.)

(210 ILCS 85/6.14c)

Sec. 6.14c. Posting of information. Every hospital shall conspicuously post, either by physical or electronic means, for display in an area of its offices accessible to patients, employees, and visitors the following:

(1) its current license;

(2) a description, provided by the Department, of complaint procedures established under this Act and the name, address, and telephone number of a person authorized by the Department to receive complaints;

(3) a list of any orders pertaining to the hospital issued by the Department during the past year and any court orders reviewing such Department orders issued during the past year; and

(4) a list of the material available for public inspection under Section 6.14d.

Each hospital shall post, either by physical or electronic means, in each facility that has an emergency room, a notice in a conspicuous location in the emergency room with information about how to enroll in health insurance through the Illinois health insurance marketplace in accordance with Sections 1311 and 1321 of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-117, eff. 1-1-20.)

(210 ILCS 85/10.10)

Sec. 10.10. Nurse Staffing by Patient Acuity.

(a) Findings. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The State of Illinois has a substantial interest in promoting quality care and improving the delivery of health care services.

(2) Evidence-based studies have shown that the basic principles of staffing in the acute care setting should be based on the complexity of patients' care needs aligned with available nursing skills to promote quality patient care consistent with professional nursing standards.

(3) Compliance with this Section promotes an organizational climate that values registered nurses' input in meeting the health care needs of hospital patients.

(b) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Acuity model" means an assessment tool selected and implemented by a hospital, as recommended by a nursing care committee, that assesses the complexity of patient care needs requiring professional nursing care and skills and aligns patient care needs and nursing skills consistent with professional nursing standards.

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Direct patient care" means care provided by a registered professional nurse with direct responsibility to oversee or carry out medical regimens or nursing care for one or more patients.

"Nursing care committee" means an existing or newly created hospital-wide committee or committees of nurses whose functions, in part or in whole, contribute to the development, recommendation, and review of the hospital's nurse staffing plan established pursuant to subsection (d).

"Registered professional nurse" means a person licensed as a Registered Nurse under the Nurse Practice Act.

"Written staffing plan for nursing care services" means a written plan for guiding the assignment of patient care nursing staff based on multiple nurse and patient considerations that yield minimum staffing levels for inpatient care units and the adopted acuity model aligning patient care needs with nursing skills required for quality patient care consistent with professional nursing standards.

(c) Written staffing plan.

(1) Every hospital shall implement a written hospital-wide staffing plan, recommended by

a nursing care committee or committees, that provides for minimum direct care professional registered nurse-to-patient staffing needs for each inpatient care unit. The written hospital-wide staffing plan shall include, but need not be limited to, the following considerations:

(A) The complexity of complete care, assessment on patient admission, volume of patient admissions, discharges and transfers, evaluation of the progress of a patient's problems, ongoing physical assessments, planning for a patient's discharge, assessment after a change in patient condition, and assessment of the need for patient referrals.

(B) The complexity of clinical professional nursing judgment needed to design and implement a patient's nursing care plan, the need for specialized equipment and technology, the skill mix of other personnel providing or supporting direct patient care, and involvement in quality improvement activities, professional preparation, and experience.

(C) Patient acuity and the number of patients for whom care is being provided.

(D) The ongoing assessments of a unit's patient acuity levels and nursing staff needed shall be routinely made by the unit nurse manager or his or her designee.

(E) The identification of additional registered nurses available for direct patient care when patients' unexpected needs exceed the planned workload for direct care staff.

(2) In order to provide staffing flexibility to meet patient needs, every hospital shall identify an acuity model for adjusting the staffing plan for each inpatient care unit.

(3) The written staffing plan shall be posted, either by physical or electronic means, in a conspicuous and accessible location for both patients and direct care staff, as required under the Hospital Report Card Act. A copy of the written staffing plan shall be provided to any member of the general public upon request.

(d) Nursing care committee.

(1) Every hospital shall have a nursing care committee. A hospital shall appoint members of a committee whereby at least 50% of the members are registered professional nurses providing direct patient care.

(2) A nursing care committee's recommendations must be given significant regard and weight in the hospital's adoption and implementation of a written staffing plan.

(3) A nursing care committee or committees shall recommend a written staffing plan for the hospital based on the principles from the staffing components set forth in subsection (c). In particular, a committee or committees shall provide input and feedback on the following:

(A) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of minimum staffing levels for inpatient care units.

(B) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of an acuity model to provide staffing flexibility that aligns changing patient acuity with nursing skills required.

(C) Selection, implementation, and evaluation of a written staffing plan incorporating the items described in subdivisions (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section.

(D) Review the following: nurse-to-patient staffing guidelines for all inpatient areas; and current acuity tools and measures in use.

(4) A nursing care committee must address the items described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (3) semi-annually.

(e) Nothing in this Section 10.10 shall be construed to limit, alter, or modify any of the terms, conditions, or provisions of a collective bargaining agreement entered into by the hospital.

(Source: P.A. 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 97-423, eff. 1-1-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(210 ILCS 85/11.5)

Sec. 11.5. Uniform standards of obstetrical care regardless of ability to pay.

(a) No hospital may promulgate policies or implement practices that determine differing standards of obstetrical care based upon a patient's source of payment or ability to pay for medical services.

(b) Each hospital shall develop a written policy statement reflecting the requirements of subsection (a) and shall post, either by physical or electronic means, written notices of this policy in the obstetrical admitting areas of the hospital by July 1, 2004. Notices posted pursuant to this Section shall be posted in the predominant language or languages spoken in the hospital's service area.

(Source: P.A. 93-981, eff. 8-23-04.)

Section 15-10. The Language Assistance Services Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(210 ILCS 87/15)

Sec. 15. Language assistance services.

(a) To ensure access to health care information and services for limited-English-speaking or non-English-speaking residents and deaf residents, a health facility must do the following:

(1) Adopt and review annually a policy for providing language assistance services to patients with language or communication barriers. The policy shall include procedures for providing, to the extent possible as determined by the facility, the use of an interpreter whenever a language or communication barrier exists, except where the patient, after being informed of the availability of the interpreter service, chooses to use a family member or friend who volunteers to interpret. The procedures shall be designed to maximize efficient use of interpreters and minimize delays in providing interpreters to patients. The procedures shall insure, to the extent possible as determined by the facility, that interpreters are available, either on the premises or accessible by telephone, 24 hours a day. The facility shall annually transmit to the Department of Public Health a copy of the updated policy and shall include a description of the facility's efforts to insure adequate and speedy communication between patients with language or communication barriers and staff.

(2) Develop, and post, either by physical or electronic means, in conspicuous locations, notices that advise patients and their families of the availability of interpreters, the procedure for obtaining an interpreter, and the telephone numbers to call for filing complaints concerning interpreter service problems, including, but not limited to, a TTY number for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing. The notices shall be posted, at a minimum, in the emergency room, the admitting area, the facility entrance, and the outpatient area. Notices shall inform patients that interpreter services are available on request, shall list the languages most commonly encountered at the facility for which interpreter services are available, and shall instruct patients to direct complaints regarding interpreter services to the Department of Public Health, including the telephone numbers to call for that purpose.

(3) Notify the facility's employees of the language services available at the facility and train them on how to make those language services available to patients.

(b) In addition, a health facility may do one or more of the following:

(1) Identify and record a patient's primary language and dialect on one or more of the following: a patient medical chart, hospital bracelet, bedside notice, or nursing card.

(2) Prepare and maintain, as needed, a list of interpreters who have been identified as proficient in sign language according to the Interpreter for the Deaf Licensure Act of 2007 and a list of the languages of the population of the geographical area served by the facility.

(3) Review all standardized written forms, waivers, documents, and informational materials available to patients on admission to determine which to translate into languages other than English.

(4) Consider providing its nonbilingual staff with standardized picture and phrase sheets for use in routine communications with patients who have language or communication barriers.

(5) Develop community liaison groups to enable the facility and the limited-English-speaking, non-English-speaking, and deaf communities to ensure the adequacy of the interpreter services.

(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 15-15. The Fair Patient Billing Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(210 ILCS 88/15)

Sec. 15. Patient notification.

(a) Each hospital shall post a sign with the following notice:

"You may be eligible for financial assistance under the terms and conditions the hospital offers to qualified patients. For more information contact [hospital financial assistance representative]".

(b) The sign under subsection (a) shall be posted, either by physical or electronic means, conspicuously in the admission and registration areas of the hospital.

(c) The sign shall be in English, and in any other language that is the primary language of at least 5% of the patients served by the hospital annually.

(d) Each hospital that has a website must post a notice in a prominent place on its website that financial assistance is available at the hospital, a description of the financial assistance application process, and a copy of the financial assistance application.

(e) Within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, each ~~Each~~ hospital must make available information regarding financial assistance from the hospital in the form of either a brochure, an application for financial assistance, or other written or electronic material in the emergency room, ~~material in the~~ hospital admission , or registration area.

(Source: P.A. 94-885, eff. 1-1-07.)

Section 15-16. The Health Care Violence Prevention Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows: (210 ILCS 160/15)

Sec. 15. Workplace safety.

(a) A health care worker who contacts law enforcement or files a report with law enforcement against a patient or individual because of workplace violence shall provide notice to management of the health care provider by which he or she is employed within 3 days after contacting law enforcement or filing the report.

(b) No management of a health care provider may discourage a health care worker from exercising his or her right to contact law enforcement or file a report with law enforcement because of workplace violence.

(c) A health care provider that employs a health care worker shall display a notice, either by physical or electronic means, stating that verbal aggression will not be tolerated and physical assault will be reported to law enforcement.

(d) The health care provider shall offer immediate post-incident services for a health care worker directly involved in a workplace violence incident caused by patients or their visitors, including acute treatment and access to psychological evaluation.

(Source: P.A. 100-1051, eff. 1-1-19.)

Section 15-17. The Medical Patient Rights Act is amended by changing Sections 3.4 and 5.2 as follows: (410 ILCS 50/3.4)

Sec. 3.4. Rights of women; pregnancy and childbirth.

(a) In addition to any other right provided under this Act, every woman has the following rights with regard to pregnancy and childbirth:

(1) The right to receive health care before, during, and after pregnancy and childbirth.

(2) The right to receive care for her and her infant that is consistent with generally accepted medical standards.

(3) The right to choose a certified nurse midwife or physician as her maternity care professional.

(4) The right to choose her birth setting from the full range of birthing options available in her community.

(5) The right to leave her maternity care professional and select another if she becomes dissatisfied with her care, except as otherwise provided by law.

(6) The right to receive information about the names of those health care professionals involved in her care.

(7) The right to privacy and confidentiality of records, except as provided by law.

(8) The right to receive information concerning her condition and proposed treatment, including methods of relieving pain.

(9) The right to accept or refuse any treatment, to the extent medically possible.

(10) The right to be informed if her caregivers wish to enroll her or her infant in a research study in accordance with Section 3.1 of this Act.

(11) The right to access her medical records in accordance with Section 8-2001 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(12) The right to receive information in a language in which she can communicate in accordance with federal law.

(13) The right to receive emotional and physical support during labor and birth.

(14) The right to freedom of movement during labor and to give birth in the position of her choice, within generally accepted medical standards.

(15) The right to contact with her newborn, except where necessary care must be provided to the mother or infant.

(16) The right to receive information about breastfeeding.

(17) The right to decide collaboratively with caregivers when she and her baby will leave the birth site for home, based on their conditions and circumstances.

(18) The right to be treated with respect at all times before, during, and after pregnancy by her health care professionals.

(19) The right of each patient, regardless of source of payment, to examine and receive a reasonable explanation of her total bill for services rendered by her maternity care professional or health care provider, including itemized charges for specific services received. Each maternity care professional or health care provider shall be responsible only for a reasonable explanation of those specific services provided by the maternity care professional or health care provider.

(b) The Department of Public Health, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Human Services shall post, either by physical or electronic means, information about these rights on their publicly available websites. Every health care provider, day care center licensed under the Child Care Act of 1969, Head Start, and community center shall post information about these rights in a prominent place and on their websites, if applicable.

(c) The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules to implement this Section.

(d) Nothing in this Section or any rules adopted under subsection (c) shall be construed to require a physician, health care professional, hospital, hospital affiliate, or health care provider to provide care inconsistent with generally accepted medical standards or available capabilities or resources.

(Source: P.A. 101-445, eff. 1-1-20.)

(410 ILCS 50/5.2)

Sec. 5.2. Emergency room anti-discrimination notice. Every hospital shall post, either by physical or electronic means, a sign next to or in close proximity of its sign required by Section 489.20 (q)(1) of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations stating the following:

"You have the right not to be discriminated against by the hospital due to your race, color, or national origin if these characteristics are unrelated to your diagnosis or treatment. If you believe this right has been violated, please call (insert number for hospital grievance officer).".

(Source: P.A. 97-485, eff. 8-22-11.)

Section 15-20. The Smoke Free Illinois Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(410 ILCS 82/20)

Sec. 20. Posting of signs; removal of ashtrays.

(a) "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it, shall be clearly and conspicuously posted in each public place and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Act by the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of that place. When the public place or place of employment is a health care facility, the "No Smoking" sign or symbol may be posted by electronic means.

(b) Each public place and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Act shall have posted at every entrance a conspicuous sign clearly stating that smoking is prohibited. When the public place or place of employment is a health care facility, the sign may be posted by electronic means.

(c) All ashtrays shall be removed from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Act by the owner, operator, manager, or other person having control of the area.

(Source: P.A. 95-17, eff. 1-1-08.)

Section 15-25. The Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act is amended by changing Section 22 as follows:

(325 ILCS 2/22)

Sec. 22. Signs. Every hospital, fire station, emergency medical facility, and police station that is required to accept a relinquished newborn infant in accordance with this Act must post, either by physical or electronic means, a sign in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building housing the facility informing persons that a newborn infant may be relinquished at the facility in accordance with this Act. The Department shall prescribe specifications for the signs and for their placement that will ensure statewide uniformity.

This Section does not apply to a hospital, fire station, emergency medical facility, or police station that has a sign that is consistent with the requirements of this Section that is posted on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 95-275, eff. 8-17-07.)

Section 15-30. The Crime Victims Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 5.1 as follows:

(740 ILCS 45/5.1) (from Ch. 70, par. 75.1)

Sec. 5.1. (a) Every hospital licensed under the laws of this State shall display prominently in its emergency room posters giving notification of the existence and general provisions of this Act. The posters may be displayed by physical or electronic means. Such posters shall be provided by the Attorney General.

(b) Any law enforcement agency that investigates an offense committed in this State shall inform the victim of the offense or his dependents concerning the availability of an award of compensation and advise such persons that any information concerning this Act and the filing of a claim may be obtained from the office of the Attorney General.

(Source: P.A. 81-1013.)

Section 15-35. The Human Trafficking Resource Center Notice Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 10 as follows:

(775 ILCS 50/5)

Sec. 5. Posted notice required.

(a) Each of the following businesses and other establishments shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous place near the public entrance of the establishment or in another conspicuous location in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted:

(1) On premise consumption retailer licensees under the Liquor Control Act of 1934 where the sale of alcoholic liquor is the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises and primary to the sale of food.

(2) Adult entertainment facilities, as defined in Section 5-1097.5 of the Counties Code.

(3) Primary airports, as defined in Section 47102(16) of Title 49 of the United States Code.

(4) Intercity passenger rail or light rail stations.

(5) Bus stations.

(6) Truck stops. For purposes of this Act, "truck stop" means a privately-owned and operated facility that provides food, fuel, shower or other sanitary facilities, and lawful overnight truck parking.

(7) Emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals, in which case the notice may be posted by electronic means.

(8) Urgent care centers, in which case the notice may be posted by electronic means.

(9) Farm labor contractors. For purposes of this Act, "farm labor contractor" means: (i) any person who for a fee or other valuable consideration recruits, supplies, or hires, or transports in connection therewith, into or within the State, any farmworker not of the contractor's immediate family to work for, or under the direction, supervision, or control of, a third person; or (ii) any person who for a fee or other valuable consideration recruits, supplies, or hires, or transports in connection therewith, into or within the State, any farmworker not of the contractor's immediate family, and who for a fee or other valuable consideration directs, supervises, or controls all or any part of the work of the farmworker or who disburses wages to the farmworker. However, "farm labor contractor" does not include full-time regular employees of food processing companies when the employees are engaged in recruiting for the companies if those employees are not compensated according to the number of farmworkers they recruit.

(10) Privately-operated job recruitment centers.

(11) Massage establishments. As used in this Act, "massage establishment" means a place of business in which any method of massage therapy is administered or practiced for compensation. "Massage establishment" does not include: an establishment at which persons licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Illinois Physical Therapy Act, or the Naprapathic Practice Act engage in practice under one of those Acts; a business owned by a sole licensed massage therapist; or a cosmetology or esthetics salon registered under the Barber, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Hair Braiding, and Nail Technology Act of 1985.

(b) The Department of Transportation shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous place near the public entrance of each roadside rest area or in another conspicuous location in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(c) The owner of a hotel or motel shall, upon the availability of the model notice described in Section 15 of this Act, post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in or about the premises in clear view of the employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(d) The organizer of a public gathering or special event that is conducted on property open to the public and requires the issuance of a permit from the unit of local government shall post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in or about the premises in clear view of the public and employees where similar notices are customarily posted.

(e) The administrator of a public or private elementary school or public or private secondary school shall post a printout of the downloadable notice provided by the Department of Human Services under Section 15 that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place chosen by the administrator in the administrative office or another location in view of school employees. School districts and personnel are not subject to the penalties provided under subsection (a) of Section 20.

(f) The owner of an establishment registered under the Tattoo and Body Piercing Establishment Registration Act shall post a notice that complies with the requirements of this Act in a conspicuous and accessible place in clear view of establishment employees.
(Source: P.A. 99-99, eff. 1-1-16; 99-565, eff. 7-1-17; 100-671, eff. 1-1-19.)

(775 ILCS 50/10)

Sec. 10. Form of posted notice.

(a) The notice required under this Act shall be at least 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches in size, written in a 16-point font, except that when the notice is provided by electronic means the size of the notice and font shall not be required to comply with these specifications, and shall state the following:

"If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave, whether it is commercial sex, housework, farm work, construction, factory, retail, or restaurant work, or any other activity, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888 to access help and services.

Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Illinois law. The hotline is:

* Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
* Toll-free.
* Operated by nonprofit nongovernmental organizations.
* Anonymous and confidential.
* Accessible in more than 160 languages.
* Able to provide help, referral to services, training, and general information.".

(b) The notice shall be printed in English, Spanish, and in one other language that is the most widely spoken language in the county where the establishment is located and for which translation is mandated by the federal Voting Rights Act, as applicable. This subsection does not require a business or other establishment in a county where a language other than English or Spanish is the most widely spoken language to print the notice in more than one language in addition to English and Spanish.
(Source: P.A. 99-99, eff. 1-1-16.)

Article 20.

Section 20-5. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by adding Section 8d as follows:

(110 ILCS 330/8d new)

Sec. 8d. N95 masks. The University of Illinois Hospital shall provide N95 masks to physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act, and other employees, to the extent the hospital determines that the physician, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or other employee is required to have such a mask to serve patients of the hospital, in accordance with the policies, guidance, and recommendations of State and federal public health and infection control authorities and taking into consideration the limitations on access to N95 masks caused by disruptions in local, State, national, and international supply chains; however, nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose any new duty or obligation on the hospital that is greater than that imposed under State and federal laws in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. This Section is repealed on December 31, 2021.

Section 20-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.28 as follows:

(210 ILCS 85/6.28 new)

Sec. 6.28. N95 masks. A hospital licensed under this Act shall provide N95 masks to physicians licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under the Nurse Licensing Act, and other employees, to the extent the hospital determines that the physician, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or other employee is required to have such a mask to serve patients of the hospital, in accordance with the policies, guidance, and recommendations of State and federal public health and infection control authorities and taking into consideration the limitations on access to N95 masks caused by disruptions in local, State, national, and international supply chains; however, nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose any new duty or obligation on the hospital that is greater than that imposed under State and federal laws in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. This Section is repealed on December 31, 2021.

Article 35.

Section 35-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-5.05 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.05)

Sec. 5-5.05. Hospitals; psychiatric services.

(a) On and after July 1, 2008, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to a hospital for inpatient psychiatric services shall be $363.77.

(b) For purposes of this Section, "hospital" means the following:

(1) Advocate Christ Hospital, Oak Lawn, Illinois.

(2) Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

(3) BroMenn Healthcare, Bloomington, Illinois.

(4) Jackson Park Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(5) Katherine Shaw Bethea Hospital, Dixon, Illinois.

(6) Lawrence County Memorial Hospital, Lawrenceville, Illinois.

(7) Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, Illinois.

(8) Mercy Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.

(9) Methodist Medical Center of Illinois, Peoria, Illinois.

(10) Provena United Samaritans Medical Center, Danville, Illinois.

(11) Rockford Memorial Hospital, Rockford, Illinois.

(12) Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center, Mattoon, Illinois.

(13) Provena Covenant Medical Center, Urbana, Illinois.

(14) Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.

(15) Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(16) Gateway Regional Medical Center, Granite City, Illinois.

(17) St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(18) Provena St. Mary's Hospital, Kankakee, Illinois.

(19) St. Mary's Hospital, Decatur, Illinois.

(20) Memorial Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.

(21) Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(22) Trinity Medical Center, Rock Island, Illinois.

(23) St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(24) Richland Memorial Hospital, Olney, Illinois.

(25) St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville, Illinois.

(26) Samaritan Health System, Clinton, Iowa.

(27) St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Illinois.

(28) St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Illinois.

(29) Loretto Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

(30) Kenneth Hall Regional Hospital, East St. Louis, Illinois.

(31) Hinsdale Hospital, Hinsdale, Illinois.

(32) Pekin Hospital, Pekin, Illinois.

(33) University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.

(34) St. Anthony's Health Center, Alton, Illinois.

(35) OSF St. Francis Medical Center, Peoria, Illinois.

(36) Memorial Medical Center, Springfield, Illinois.

(37) A hospital with a distinct part unit for psychiatric services that begins operating on or after July 1, 2008.

For purposes of this Section, "inpatient psychiatric services" means those services provided to patients who are in need of short-term acute inpatient hospitalization for active treatment of an emotional or mental disorder.

(b-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the inpatient, per diem rate to be paid to all safety-net hospitals for inpatient psychiatric services on and after January 1, 2021 shall be at least $630.

(c) No rules shall be promulgated to implement this Section. For purposes of this Section, "rules" is given the meaning contained in Section 1-70 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(d) This Section shall not be in effect during any period of time that the State has in place a fully operational hospital assessment plan that has been approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(e) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

(Source: P.A. 97-689, eff. 6-14-12.)

Title IV. Medical Implicit Bias

Article 45.

Section 45-5. The Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2105-15.7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2105/2105-15.7 new)

Sec. 2105-15.7. Implicit bias awareness training.

(a) As used in this Section, "health care professional" means a person licensed or registered by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation under the following Acts: Medical Practice Act of 1987, Nurse Practice Act, Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act, Illinois Dental Practice Act, Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987, Pharmacy Practice Act, Illinois Physical Therapy Act, Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, Acupuncture Practice Act, Illinois Athletic Trainers Practice Act, Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act, Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act, Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act, Naprapathic Practice Act, Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act, Illinois Occupational Therapy Practice Act, Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987, Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987, Respiratory Care Practice Act, Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act, Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Provider Act, Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act, Perfusionist Practice Act, Registered Surgical Assistant and Registered Surgical Technologist Title Protection Act, and Genetic Counselor Licensing Act.

(b) For license or registration renewals occurring on or after January 1, 2022, a health care professional who has continuing education requirements must complete at least a one-hour course in training on implicit bias awareness per renewal period. A health care professional may count this one hour for completion of this course toward meeting the minimum credit hours required for continuing education. Any training on implicit bias awareness applied to meet any other State licensure requirement, professional accreditation or certification requirement, or health care institutional practice agreement may count toward the one-hour requirement under this Section.

(c) The Department may adopt rules for the implementation of this Section.

Title V. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment

Article 50.

Section 50-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 414 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/414)

Sec. 414. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a controlled substance-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected or otherwise bodily absorbed a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks or obtains emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 55 or 60 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 401 or 402 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-

3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 4 felony possession of a controlled, counterfeit, or look-alike substance or a controlled substance analog~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 4 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is within the amount identified in subsection (d) of this Section. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) For the purposes of subsections (b) and (c), the limited immunity shall only apply to a person possessing the following amount:

(1) less than 3 grams of a substance containing heroin;

(2) less than 3 grams of a substance containing cocaine;

(3) less than 3 grams of a substance containing morphine;

(4) less than 40 grams of a substance containing peyote;

(5) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid;

(6) less than 40 grams of a substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine;

(7) less than 3 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(8) less than 6 grams of a substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) less than 6 grams of a substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone;

(10) less than 6 grams of a substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);

(11) less than 6 grams of a substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine;

(12) less than 40 grams of a substance containing a substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(e) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Section 50-10. The Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is amended by changing Section 115 as follows:

(720 ILCS 646/115)

Sec. 115. Overdose; limited immunity ~~from prosecution~~.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "overdose" means a methamphetamine-induced physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to the individual who ingested, inhaled, injected, or otherwise bodily absorbed methamphetamine.

(b) A person who, in good faith, seeks emergency medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the violation ~~Class 3 felony possession charge~~ was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than 3 grams ~~one gram~~ of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (b) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property

under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(c) A person who is experiencing an overdose shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a violation of Section 55 or 60 of this Act or Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, Section 9-3.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 2012 ~~Class 3 felony possession of methamphetamine~~ if evidence for the Class 3 felony possession charge was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance and providing the amount of substance recovered is less than one gram of methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine. The violations listed in this subsection (c) must not serve as the sole basis of a violation of parole, mandatory supervised release, probation, or conditional discharge, or any seizure of property under any State law authorizing civil forfeiture so long as the evidence for the violation was acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(d) The limited immunity described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall not be extended if law enforcement has reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, arrest, or search the person described in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section for criminal activity and the reasonable suspicion or probable cause is based on information obtained prior to or independent of the individual described in subsection (b) or (c) taking action to seek or obtain emergency medical assistance and not obtained as a direct result of the action of seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance. Nothing in this Section is intended to interfere with or prevent the investigation, arrest, or prosecution of any person for the delivery or distribution of cannabis, methamphetamine or other controlled substances, drug-induced homicide, or any other crime if the evidence of the violation is not acquired as a result of the person seeking or obtaining emergency medical assistance in the event of an overdose.

(Source: P.A. 97-678, eff. 6-1-12.)

Article 55.

Section 55-5. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 316 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/316)

Sec. 316. Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a) The Department must provide for a Prescription Monitoring Program for Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances that includes the following components and requirements:

(1) The dispenser must transmit to the central repository, in a form and manner specified by the Department, the following information:

(A) The recipient's name and address.

(B) The recipient's date of birth and gender.

(C) The national drug code number of the controlled substance dispensed.

(D) The date the controlled substance is dispensed.

(E) The quantity of the controlled substance dispensed and days supply.

(F) The dispenser's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(G) The prescriber's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(H) The dates the controlled substance prescription is filled.

(I) The payment type used to purchase the controlled substance (i.e. Medicaid, cash, third party insurance).

(J) The patient location code (i.e. home, nursing home, outpatient, etc.) for the controlled substances other than those filled at a retail pharmacy.

(K) Any additional information that may be required by the department by administrative rule, including but not limited to information required for compliance with the criteria for electronic reporting of the American Society for Automation and Pharmacy or its successor.

(2) The information required to be transmitted under this Section must be transmitted not later than the end of the next business day after the date on which a controlled substance is dispensed, or at such other time as may be required by the Department by administrative rule.

(3) A dispenser must transmit the information required under this Section by:

(A) an electronic device compatible with the receiving device of the central repository;

(B) a computer diskette;

(C) a magnetic tape; or

(D) a pharmacy universal claim form or Pharmacy Inventory Control form.

(3.5) The requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection (a) also apply to opioid treatment programs that prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances for the treatment of opioid use disorder.

(4) The Department may impose a civil fine of up to $100 per day for willful failure to report controlled substance dispensing to the Prescription Monitoring Program. The fine shall be calculated on no more than the number of days from the time the report was required to be made until the time the problem was resolved, and shall be payable to the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a-5) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a licensed veterinarian is exempt from the reporting requirements of this Section. If a person who is presenting an animal for treatment is suspected of fraudulently obtaining any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance, the licensed veterinarian shall report that information to the local law enforcement agency.

(b) The Department, by rule, may include in the Prescription Monitoring Program certain other select drugs that are not included in Schedule II, III, IV, or V. The Prescription Monitoring Program does not apply to controlled substance prescriptions as exempted under Section 313.

(c) The collection of data on select drugs and scheduled substances by the Prescription Monitoring Program may be used as a tool for addressing oversight requirements of long-term care institutions as set forth by Public Act 96-1372. Long-term care pharmacies shall transmit patient medication profiles to the Prescription Monitoring Program monthly or more frequently as established by administrative rule.

(d) The Department of Human Services shall appoint a full-time Clinical Director of the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) Within one year of January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-564), the Department shall adopt rules requiring all Electronic Health Records Systems to interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program application program on or before January 1, 2021 to ensure that all providers have access to specific patient records during the treatment of their patients. These rules shall also address the electronic integration of pharmacy records with the Prescription Monitoring Program to allow for faster transmission of the information required under this Section. The Department shall establish actions to be taken if a prescriber's Electronic Health Records System does not effectively interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program within the required timeline.

(g) The Department, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall adopt rules allowing licensed prescribers or pharmacists who have registered to access the Prescription Monitoring Program to authorize a licensed or non-licensed designee employed in that licensed prescriber's office or a licensed designee in a licensed pharmacist's pharmacy who has received training in the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to consult the Prescription Monitoring Program on their behalf. The rules shall include reasonable parameters concerning a practitioner's authority to authorize a designee, and the eligibility of a person to be selected as a designee. In this subsection (g), "pharmacist" shall include a clinical pharmacist employed by and designated by a Medicaid Managed Care Organization providing services under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code under a contract with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the sole purpose of clinical review of services provided to persons covered by the entity under the contract to determine compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Section 314.5 of this Act. A managed care entity pharmacist shall notify prescribers of review activities.

(Source: P.A. 100-564, eff. 1-1-18; 100-861, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1005, eff. 8-21-18; 100-1093, eff. 8-26-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-414, eff. 8-16-19.)

Article 60.

Section 60-5. The Adult Protective Services Act is amended by adding Section 3.1 as follows:

(320 ILCS 20/3.1 new)

Sec. 3.1. Adult protective services dementia training.

(a) This Section shall apply to any person who is employed by the Department in the Adult Protective Services division who works on the development and implementation of social services to respond to and prevent adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation, subject to or until specific appropriations become available.

(b) The Department shall develop and implement a dementia training program that must include instruction on the identification of people with dementia, risks such as wandering, communication impairments, elder abuse, and the best practices for interacting with people with dementia.

(c) Initial training of 4 hours shall be completed at the start of employment with the Adult Protective Services division and shall cover the following:

(1) Dementia, psychiatric, and behavioral symptoms.

(2) Communication issues, including how to communicate respectfully and effectively.

(3) Techniques for understanding and approaching behavioral symptoms.

(4) Information on how to address specific aspects of safety, for example tips to prevent wandering.

(5) When it is necessary to alert law enforcement agencies of potential criminal behavior involving a family member, caretaker, or institutional abuse; neglect or exploitation of a person with dementia; and what types of abuse that are most common to people with dementia.

(6) Identifying incidents of self-neglect for people with dementia who live alone as well as neglect by a caregiver.

(7) Protocols for connecting people living with dementia to local care resources and professionals who are skilled in dementia care to encourage cross-referral and reporting regarding incidents of abuse.

(d) Annual continuing education shall include 2 hours of dementia training covering the subjects described in subsection (c).

(e) This Section is designed to address gaps in current dementia training requirements for Adult Protective Services officials and improve the quality of training. If currently existing law or rules contain more rigorous training requirements for Adult Protective Service officials, those laws or rules shall apply. Where there is overlap between this Section and other laws and rules, the Department shall interpret this Section to avoid duplication of requirements while ensuring that the minimum requirements set in this Section are met.

(f) The Department may adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

Title VI. Access to Health Care

Article 70.

Section 70-5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 105/3-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of either the selling price or the fair market value, if any, of the tangible personal property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is the same as the property that was purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the selling price of the property. In all cases where property functionally used or consumed is a by-product or waste product that has been refined, manufactured, or produced from property purchased at retail, then the tax is imposed on the lower of the fair market value, if any, of the specific property so used in this State or on the selling price of the property purchased at retail. For purposes of this Section "fair market value" means the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. The fair market value shall be established by Illinois sales by the taxpayer of the same property as that functionally used or consumed, or if there are no such sales by the taxpayer, then comparable sales or purchases of property of like kind and character in Illinois.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 3-6 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel and biodiesel blends with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is purchased at retail from a retailer is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 110/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.33-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the selling price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of

service, but, for the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the selling price be less than the cost price of the property to the serviceman.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any

other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

If the property that is acquired from a serviceman is acquired outside Illinois and used outside Illinois before being brought to Illinois for use here and is taxable under this Act, the "selling price" on which the tax is computed shall be reduced by an amount that represents a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of prior out-of-state use.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-15. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/3-10) (from Ch. 120, par. 439.103-10)

Sec. 3-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of the "selling price", as defined in Section 2 of the Service Use Tax Act, of the tangible personal property. For the purpose of computing this tax, in no event shall the "selling price" be less than the cost price to the serviceman of the tangible personal property transferred. The selling price of each item of tangible personal property transferred as an incident of a sale of service may be shown as a distinct and separate item on the serviceman's billing to the service customer. If the selling price is not so shown, the selling price of the tangible personal property is deemed to be 50% of the serviceman's entire billing to the service customer. When, however, a serviceman contracts to design, develop, and produce special order machinery or equipment, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the completion of the contract.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act shall apply to (i) 70% of the cost price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the cost price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii)

100% of the proceeds of the selling price thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel material, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of the selling price of property transferred as an incident to the sale of service on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the selling price thereafter.

At the election of any registered serviceman made for each fiscal year, sales of service in which the aggregate annual cost price of tangible personal property transferred as an incident to the sales of service is less than 35%, or 75% in the case of servicemen transferring prescription drugs or servicemen engaged in graphic arts production, of the aggregate annual total gross receipts from all sales of service, the tax imposed by this Act shall be based on the serviceman's cost price of the tangible personal property transferred incident to the sale of those services.

The tax shall be imposed at the rate of 1% on food prepared for immediate consumption and transferred incident to a sale of service subject to this Act or the Service Occupation Tax Act by an entity licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act, the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or the Child Care Act of 1969. The tax shall also be imposed at the rate of 1% on food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and is not otherwise included in this paragraph) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics ~~, for human use~~. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-122), "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Section 70-20. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2-10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/2-10)

Sec. 2-10. Rate of tax. Unless otherwise provided in this Section, the tax imposed by this Act is at the rate of 6.25% of gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property made in the course of business.

Beginning on July 1, 2000 and through December 31, 2000, with respect to motor fuel, as defined in Section 1.1 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and gasohol, as defined in Section 3-40 of the Use Tax Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Beginning on August 6, 2010 through August 15, 2010, with respect to sales tax holiday items as defined in Section 2-8 of this Act, the tax is imposed at the rate of 1.25%.

Within 14 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each retailer of motor fuel and gasohol shall cause the following notice to be posted in a prominently visible place on each retail dispensing device that is used to dispense motor fuel or gasohol in the State of Illinois: "As of July 1, 2000, the State of Illinois has eliminated the State's share of sales tax on motor fuel and gasohol through December 31, 2000. The price on this pump should reflect the elimination of the tax." The notice shall be printed in bold print on a sign that is no smaller than 4 inches by 8 inches. The sign shall be clearly visible to customers. Any retailer who fails to post or maintain a required sign through December 31, 2000 is guilty of a petty offense for which the fine shall be $500 per day per each retail premises where a violation occurs.

With respect to gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 70% of the proceeds of sales made on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, (ii) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before July 1, 2017, and (iii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of gasohol, as defined in the Use Tax Act, is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of gasohol made during that time.

With respect to majority blended ethanol fuel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act applies to (i) 80% of the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2018 and (ii) 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter. If, at any time, however, the tax under this Act on sales of biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel is imposed at the rate of 1.25%, then the tax imposed by this Act applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales of biodiesel blends with no less than 1% and no more than 10% biodiesel made during that time.

With respect to 100% biodiesel, as defined in the Use Tax Act, and biodiesel blends, as defined in the Use Tax Act, with more than 10% but no more than 99% biodiesel, the tax imposed by this Act does not apply to the proceeds of sales made on or after July 1, 2003 and on or before December 31, 2023 but applies to 100% of the proceeds of sales made thereafter.

With respect to food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, food consisting of or infused with adult use cannabis, soft drinks, and food that has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, products classified as Class III medical devices by the United States Food and Drug Administration that are used for cancer treatment pursuant to a prescription, as well as any accessories and components related to those devices, modifications to a motor vehicle for the purpose of rendering it usable by a person with a disability, and insulin, blood sugar ~~urine~~ testing materials, syringes, and needles used by human diabetics, ~~for human use,~~ the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. For the purposes of this Section, until September 1, 2009: the term "soft drinks" means any complete, finished, ready-to-use, non-alcoholic drink, whether carbonated or not, including but not limited to soda water, cola, fruit juice, vegetable juice, carbonated water, and all other preparations commonly known as soft drinks of

whatever kind or description that are contained in any closed or sealed bottle, can, carton, or container, regardless of size; but "soft drinks" does not include coffee, tea, non-carbonated water, infant formula, milk or milk products as defined in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act, or drinks containing 50% or more natural fruit or vegetable juice.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "soft drinks" means non-alcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" do not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice or similar milk substitutes, or greater than 50% of vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

Until August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine. Beginning August 1, 2009, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" includes all food sold through a vending machine, except soft drinks, candy, and food products that are dispensed hot from a vending machine, regardless of the location of the vending machine.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "food for human consumption that is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold" does not include candy. For purposes of this Section, "candy" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops, or pieces. "Candy" does not include any preparation that contains flour or requires refrigeration.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, beginning September 1, 2009, "nonprescription medicines and drugs" does not include grooming and hygiene products. For purposes of this Section, "grooming and hygiene products" includes, but is not limited to, soaps and cleaning solutions, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, antiperspirants, and sun tan lotions and screens, unless those products are available by prescription only, regardless of whether the products meet the definition of "over-the-counter-drugs". For the purposes of this paragraph, "over-the-counter-drug" means a drug for human use that contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by 21 C.F.R. § 201.66. The "over-the-counter-drug" label includes:

(A) A "Drug Facts" panel; or

(B) A statement of the "active ingredient(s)" with a list of those ingredients contained in the compound, substance or preparation.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, "prescription and nonprescription medicines and drugs" includes medical cannabis purchased from a registered dispensing organization under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

As used in this Section, "adult use cannabis" means cannabis subject to tax under the Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax Law and the Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax Law and does not include cannabis subject to tax under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Article 72.

Section 72-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Underlying Causes of Crime and Violence Study Act.

Section 72-5. Legislative findings. In the State of Illinois, two-thirds of gun violence is related to suicide, and one-third is related to homicide, claiming approximately 12,000 lives a year. Violence has plagued communities, predominantly poor and distressed communities in urban settings, which have always treated violence as a criminal justice issue, instead of a public health issue. On February 21, 2018, Pastor Anthony Williams was informed that his son, Nehemiah William, had been shot to death. Due to this disheartening event, Pastor Anthony Williams reached out to State Representative Elizabeth "Lisa" Hernandez, urging that the issue of violence be treated as a disease. In 2018, elected officials from all levels of government started a coalition to address violence as a disease, with the assistance of faith-based organizations, advocates, and community members and held a statewide listening tour from August 2018 to April 2019. The listening tour consisted of stops on the South Side and West Side of Chicago, Maywood, Springfield, and East St. Louis, with a future scheduled visit in Danville. During the statewide listening sessions, community members actively discussed neighborhood safety, defining violence and how and why violence occurs in their communities. The listening sessions provided different solutions to address violence, however, all sessions confirmed a disconnect from the priorities of government and the needs of these communities.

Section 72-10. Study. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Human Services shall study how to create a process to identify high violence communities, also known as R3 (Restore, Reinvest, and Renew) areas, and prioritize State dollars to go to these communities to fund programs as well as community and economic development projects that would address the underlying causes of crime and violence.

Due to a variety of reasons, including in particular the State's budget impasse, funds were unavailable to establish such a comprehensive policy. Policies like R3 are needed in order to provide communities that have historically suffered from divestment, poverty, and incarceration with smart solutions that can solve the plague of violence. It is clear that violence is a public health problem that needs to be treated as such, a disease. Research has shown that when violence is treated in such a way, then its effects can be slowed or even halted.

Section 72-15. Report. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Human Services are required to report their findings to the General Assembly by December 31, 2021.

Article 75.

Section 75-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 9A-11 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/9A-11) (from Ch. 23, par. 9A-11)

Sec. 9A-11. Child care.

(a) The General Assembly recognizes that families with children need child care in order to work. Child care is expensive and families with low incomes, including those who are transitioning from welfare to work, often struggle to pay the costs of day care. The General Assembly understands the importance of helping low-income working families become and remain self-sufficient. The General Assembly also believes that it is the responsibility of families to share in the costs of child care. It is also the preference of the General Assembly that all working poor families should be treated equally, regardless of their welfare status.

(b) To the extent resources permit, the Illinois Department shall provide child care services to parents or other relatives as defined by rule who are working or participating in employment or Department approved education or training programs. At a minimum, the Illinois Department shall cover the following categories of families:

(1) recipients of TANF under Article IV participating in work and training activities as specified in the personal plan for employment and self-sufficiency;

(2) families transitioning from TANF to work;

(3) families at risk of becoming recipients of TANF;

(4) families with special needs as defined by rule;

(5) working families with very low incomes as defined by rule;

(6) families that are not recipients of TANF and that need child care assistance to participate in education and training activities; and

(7) families with children under the age of 5 who have an open intact family services case with the Department of Children and Family Services. Any family that receives child care assistance in accordance with this paragraph shall remain eligible for child care assistance 6 months after the child's intact family services case is closed, regardless of whether the child's parents or other relatives as defined by rule are working or participating in Department approved employment or education or training programs. The Department of Human Services, in consultation with the Department of Children and Family Services, shall adopt rules to protect the privacy of families who are the subject of an open intact family services case when such families enroll in child care services. Additional rules shall be adopted to offer children who have an open intact family services case the opportunity to receive an Early Intervention screening and other services that their families may be eligible for as provided by the Department of Human Services.

The Department shall specify by rule the conditions of eligibility, the application process, and the types, amounts, and duration of services. Eligibility for child care benefits and the amount of child care provided may vary based on family size, income, and other factors as specified by rule.

The Department shall update the Child Care Assistance Program Eligibility Calculator posted on its website to include a question on whether a family is applying for child care assistance for the first time or is applying for a redetermination of eligibility.

A family's eligibility for child care services shall be redetermined no sooner than 12 months following the initial determination or most recent redetermination. During the 12-month periods, the family shall

remain eligible for child care services regardless of (i) a change in family income, unless family income exceeds 85% of State median income, or (ii) a temporary change in the ongoing status of the parents or other relatives, as defined by rule, as working or attending a job training or educational program.

In determining income eligibility for child care benefits, the Department annually, at the beginning of each fiscal year, shall establish, by rule, one income threshold for each family size, in relation to percentage of State median income for a family of that size, that makes families with incomes below the specified threshold eligible for assistance and families with incomes above the specified threshold ineligible for assistance. Through and including fiscal year 2007, the specified threshold must be no less than 50% of the then-current State median income for each family size. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the specified threshold must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2019, the specified threshold for working families with very low incomes as defined by rule must be no less than 185% of the then-current federal poverty level for each family size.

In determining eligibility for assistance, the Department shall not give preference to any category of recipients or give preference to individuals based on their receipt of benefits under this Code.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as conferring entitlement status to eligible families.

The Illinois Department is authorized to lower income eligibility ceilings, raise parent co-payments, create waiting lists, or take such other actions during a fiscal year as are necessary to ensure that child care benefits paid under this Article do not exceed the amounts appropriated for those child care benefits. These changes may be accomplished by emergency rule under Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, except that the limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24-month period shall not apply.

The Illinois Department may contract with other State agencies or child care organizations for the administration of child care services.

(c) Payment shall be made for child care that otherwise meets the requirements of this Section and applicable standards of State and local law and regulation, including any requirements the Illinois Department promulgates by rule in addition to the licensure requirements promulgated by the Department of Children and Family Services and Fire Prevention and Safety requirements promulgated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and is provided in any of the following:

(1) a child care center which is licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969;

(2) a licensed child care home or home exempt from licensing;

(3) a licensed group child care home;

(4) other types of child care, including child care provided by relatives or persons living in the same home as the child, as determined by the Illinois Department by rule.

(c-5) Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, child and day care home providers, including licensed and license exempt, participating in the Department's child care assistance program shall be considered to be public employees and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be their employer as of January 1, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-320), but not before. The State shall engage in collective bargaining with an exclusive representative of child and day care home providers participating in the child care assistance program concerning their terms and conditions of employment that are within the State's control. Nothing in this subsection shall be understood to limit the right of families receiving services defined in this Section to select child and day care home providers or supervise them within the limits of this Section. The State shall not be considered to be the employer of child and day care home providers for any purposes not specifically provided in Public Act 94-320, including, but not limited to, purposes of vicarious liability in tort and purposes of statutory retirement or health insurance benefits. Child and day care home providers shall not be covered by the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971.

In according child and day care home providers and their selected representative rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, the State intends that the State action exemption to application of federal and State antitrust laws be fully available to the extent that their activities are authorized by Public Act 94-320.

(d) The Illinois Department shall establish, by rule, a co-payment scale that provides for cost sharing by families that receive child care services, including parents whose only income is from assistance under this Code. The co-payment shall be based on family income and family size and may be based on other factors as appropriate. Co-payments may be waived for families whose incomes are at or below the federal poverty level.

(d-5) The Illinois Department, in consultation with its Child Care and Development Advisory Council, shall develop a plan to revise the child care assistance program's co-payment scale. The plan shall be completed no later than February 1, 2008, and shall include:

(1) findings as to the percentage of income that the average American family spends on child care and the relative amounts that low-income families and the average American family spend on other necessities of life;

(2) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to assure that families receiving child care services from the Department are paying no more than they can reasonably afford;

(3) recommendations for revising the child care co-payment scale to provide at-risk children with complete access to Preschool for All and Head Start; and

(4) recommendations for changes in child care program policies that affect the affordability of child care.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Illinois Department shall, by rule, set rates to be paid for the various types of child care. Child care may be provided through one of the following methods:

(1) arranging the child care through eligible providers by use of purchase of service contracts or vouchers;

(2) arranging with other agencies and community volunteer groups for non-reimbursed child care;

(3) (blank); or

(4) adopting such other arrangements as the Department determines appropriate.

(f-1) Within 30 days after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-587), the Department of Human Services shall establish rates for child care providers that are no less than the rates in effect on January 1, 2018 increased by 4.26%.

(f-5) (Blank).

(g) Families eligible for assistance under this Section shall be given the following options:

(1) receiving a child care certificate issued by the Department or a subcontractor of the Department that may be used by the parents as payment for child care and development services only; or

(2) if space is available, enrolling the child with a child care provider that has a purchase of service contract with the Department or a subcontractor of the Department for the provision of child care and development services. The Department may identify particular priority populations for whom they may request special consideration by a provider with purchase of service contracts, provided that the providers shall be permitted to maintain a balance of clients in terms of household incomes and families and children with special needs, as defined by rule.

(Source: P.A. 100-387, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-860, eff. 2-14-19; 100-909, eff. 10-1-18; 100-916, eff. 8-17-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

Article 80.

Section 80-5. The Employee Sick Leave Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 10 as follows:

(820 ILCS 191/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Covered family member" means an employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent.

"Department" means the Department of Labor.

"Personal care" means activities to ensure that a covered family member's basic medical, hygiene, nutritional, or safety needs are met, or to provide transportation to medical appointments, for a covered family member who is unable to meet those needs himself or herself. "Personal care" also means being physically present to provide emotional support to a covered family member with a serious health condition who is receiving inpatient or home care.

"Personal sick leave benefits" means any paid or unpaid time available to an employee as provided through an employment benefit plan or paid time off policy to be used as a result of absence from work due to personal illness, injury, or medical appointment or for personal care of a covered family member. An employment benefit plan or paid time off policy does not include long term disability, short term disability, an insurance policy, or other comparable benefit plan or policy.

(Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

(820 ILCS 191/10)

Sec. 10. Use of leave; limitations.

(a) An employee may use personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent, or for personal care of a covered family member on the same terms upon which the employee is able to use personal sick leave benefits for the employee's own illness or injury. An employer may request written verification of the employee's absence from a health care professional if such verification is required under the employer's employment benefit plan or paid time off policy.

(b) An employer may limit the use of personal sick leave benefits provided by the employer for absences due to an illness, injury, or medical appointment of the employee's child, stepchild, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandchild, grandparent, or stepparent to an amount not less than the personal sick leave that would be earned or accrued during 6 months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement. For employers who base personal sick leave benefits on an employee's years of service instead of annual or monthly accrual, such employer may limit the amount of sick leave to be used under this Act to half of the employee's maximum annual grant.

(c) An employer who provides personal sick leave benefits or a paid time off policy that would otherwise provide benefits as required under subsections (a) and (b) shall not be required to modify such benefits. (Source: P.A. 99-841, eff. 1-1-17; 99-921, eff. 1-13-17.)

Article 90.

Section 90-5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by adding Section 3-206.06 as follows:
(210 ILCS 45/3-206.06 new)

Sec. 3-206.06. Testing for Legionella bacteria. A facility shall develop a policy for testing its water supply for Legionella bacteria. The policy shall include the frequency with which testing is conducted. The policy and the results of any tests shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Section 90-10. The Hospital Licensing Act is amended by adding Section 6.29 as follows:
(210 ILCS 85/6.29 new)

Sec. 6.29. Testing for Legionella bacteria. A hospital shall develop a policy for testing its water supply for Legionella bacteria. The policy shall include the frequency with which testing is conducted. The policy and the results of any tests shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Article 95.

Section 95-5. The Child Care Act of 1969 is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:
(225 ILCS 10/7) (from Ch. 23, par. 2217)

Sec. 7. (a) The Department must prescribe and publish minimum standards for licensing that apply to the various types of facilities for child care defined in this Act and that are equally applicable to like institutions under the control of the Department and to foster family homes used by and under the direct supervision of the Department. The Department shall seek the advice and assistance of persons representative of the various types of child care facilities in establishing such standards. The standards prescribed and published under this Act take effect as provided in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and are restricted to regulations pertaining to the following matters and to any rules and regulations required or permitted by any other Section of this Act:

(1) The operation and conduct of the facility and responsibility it assumes for child care;

(2) The character, suitability and qualifications of the applicant and other persons directly responsible for the care and welfare of children served. All child day care center licensees and employees who are required to report child abuse or neglect under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act shall be required to attend training on recognizing child abuse and neglect, as prescribed by Department rules;

(3) The general financial ability and competence of the applicant to provide necessary care for children and to maintain prescribed standards;

(4) The number of individuals or staff required to insure adequate supervision and care of the children received. The standards shall provide that each child care institution, maternity center, day care center, group home, day care home, and group day care home shall have on its premises during its hours of operation at least one staff member certified in first aid, in the Heimlich maneuver and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the American Red Cross or other organization approved by rule of the Department. Child welfare agencies shall not be subject to such a staffing requirement. The

Department may offer, or arrange for the offering, on a periodic basis in each community in this State in cooperation with the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association or other appropriate organization, voluntary programs to train operators of foster family homes and day care homes in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

(5) The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises, including maintenance of adequate fire prevention and health standards conforming to State laws and municipal codes to provide for the physical comfort, care, and well-being of children received;

(6) Provisions for food, clothing, educational opportunities, program, equipment and individual supplies to assure the healthy physical, mental, and spiritual development of children served;

(7) Provisions to safeguard the legal rights of children served;

(8) Maintenance of records pertaining to the admission, progress, health, and discharge of children, including, for day care centers and day care homes, records indicating each child has been immunized as required by State regulations. The Department shall require proof that children enrolled in a facility have been immunized against Haemophilus Influenzae B (HIB);

(9) Filing of reports with the Department;

(10) Discipline of children;

(11) Protection and fostering of the particular religious faith of the children served;

(12) Provisions prohibiting firearms on day care center premises except in the possession of peace officers;

(13) Provisions prohibiting handguns on day care home premises except in the possession of peace officers or other adults who must possess a handgun as a condition of employment and who reside on the premises of a day care home;

(14) Provisions requiring that any firearm permitted on day care home premises, except handguns in the possession of peace officers, shall be kept in a disassembled state, without ammunition, in locked storage, inaccessible to children and that ammunition permitted on day care home premises shall be kept in locked storage separate from that of disassembled firearms, inaccessible to children;

(15) Provisions requiring notification of parents or guardians enrolling children at a day care home of the presence in the day care home of any firearms and ammunition and of the arrangements for the separate, locked storage of such firearms and ammunition;

(16) Provisions requiring all licensed child care facility employees who care for newborns and infants to complete training every 3 years on the nature of sudden unexpected infant death (SUID), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and the safe sleep recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics; and

(17) With respect to foster family homes, provisions requiring the Department to review quality of care concerns and to consider those concerns in determining whether a foster family home is qualified to care for children.

By July 1, 2022, all licensed day care home providers, licensed group day care home providers, and licensed day care center directors and classroom staff shall participate in at least one training that includes the topics of early childhood social emotional learning, infant and early childhood mental health, early childhood trauma, or adverse childhood experiences. Current licensed providers, directors, and classroom staff shall complete training by July 1, 2022 and shall participate in training that includes the above topics at least once every 3 years.

(b) If, in a facility for general child care, there are children diagnosed as mentally ill or children diagnosed as having an intellectual or physical disability, who are determined to be in need of special mental treatment or of nursing care, or both mental treatment and nursing care, the Department shall seek the advice and recommendation of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, or both Departments regarding the residential treatment and nursing care provided by the institution.

(c) The Department shall investigate any person applying to be licensed as a foster parent to determine whether there is any evidence of current drug or alcohol abuse in the prospective foster family. The Department shall not license a person as a foster parent if drug or alcohol abuse has been identified in the foster family or if a reasonable suspicion of such abuse exists, except that the Department may grant a foster parent license to an applicant identified with an alcohol or drug problem if the applicant has successfully participated in an alcohol or drug treatment program, self-help group, or other suitable activities and if the Department determines that the foster family home can provide a safe, appropriate environment and meet the physical and emotional needs of children.

(d) The Department, in applying standards prescribed and published, as herein provided, shall offer consultation through employed staff or other qualified persons to assist applicants and licensees in meeting and maintaining minimum requirements for a license and to help them otherwise to achieve programs of excellence related to the care of children served. Such consultation shall include providing information

concerning education and training in early childhood development to providers of day care home services. The Department may provide or arrange for such education and training for those providers who request such assistance.

(e) The Department shall distribute copies of licensing standards to all licensees and applicants for a license. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall distribute copies of the appropriate licensing standards and any other information required by the Department to child care facilities under its supervision. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall maintain appropriate documentation of the distribution of the standards. Such documentation shall be part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by authorized representatives of the Department.

(f) The Department shall prepare summaries of day care licensing standards. Each licensee or holder of a permit for a day care facility shall distribute a copy of the appropriate summary and any other information required by the Department, to the legal guardian of each child cared for in that facility at the time when the child is enrolled or initially placed in the facility. The licensee or holder of a permit for a day care facility shall secure appropriate documentation of the distribution of the summary and brochure. Such documentation shall be a part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by an authorized representative of the Department.

(g) The Department shall distribute to each licensee and holder of a permit copies of the licensing or permit standards applicable to such person's facility. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall make available by posting at all times in a common or otherwise accessible area a complete and current set of licensing standards in order that all employees of the facility may have unrestricted access to such standards. All employees of the facility shall have reviewed the standards and any subsequent changes. Each licensee or holder of a permit shall maintain appropriate documentation of the current review of licensing standards by all employees. Such records shall be part of the records of the facility and subject to inspection by authorized representatives of the Department.

(h) Any standards involving physical examinations, immunization, or medical treatment shall include appropriate exemptions for children whose parents object thereto on the grounds that they conflict with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious organization, of which the parent is an adherent or member, and for children who should not be subjected to immunization for clinical reasons.

(i) The Department, in cooperation with the Department of Public Health, shall work to increase immunization awareness and participation among parents of children enrolled in day care centers and day care homes by publishing on the Department's website information about the benefits of immunization against vaccine preventable diseases, including influenza and pertussis. The information for vaccine preventable diseases shall include the incidence and severity of the diseases, the availability of vaccines, and the importance of immunizing children and persons who frequently have close contact with children. The website content shall be reviewed annually in collaboration with the Department of Public Health to reflect the most current recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). The Department shall work with day care centers and day care homes licensed under this Act to ensure that the information is annually distributed to parents in August or September.

(j) Any standard adopted by the Department that requires an applicant for a license to operate a day care home to include a copy of a high school diploma or equivalent certificate with his or her application shall be deemed to be satisfied if the applicant includes a copy of a high school diploma or equivalent certificate or a copy of a degree from an accredited institution of higher education or vocational institution or equivalent certificate.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-779, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

Article 100.

Section 100-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers Act.

Section 100-5. Creation; members; duties; report.

(a) The Special Commission on Gynecologic Cancers is created. Membership of the Commission shall be as follows:

(1) A representative of the Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, appointed by the Director of Public Health;

(2) The Director of Insurance, or his or her designee; and

(3) 20 members who shall be appointed as follows:

(A) three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one

of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(B) three members appointed by the Senate President, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(C) three members appointed by the House Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers;

(D) three members appointed by the Senate Minority Leader, one of whom shall be a survivor of ovarian cancer, one of whom shall be a survivor of cervical, vaginal, vulvar, or uterine cancer, and one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers; and

(E) eight members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a caregiver of a woman diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer, one of whom shall be a medical specialist in gynecologic cancers, one of whom shall be an individual with expertise in community based health care and issues affecting underserved and vulnerable populations, 2 of whom shall be individuals representing gynecologic cancer awareness and support groups in the State, one of whom shall be a researcher specializing in gynecologic cancers, and 2 of whom shall be members of the public with demonstrated expertise in issues relating to the work of the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation or reimbursement from the Commission. Members shall select a Chair from among themselves and the Chair shall set the meeting schedule.

(c) The Illinois Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support to the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with the study of the following:

(1) establishing a mechanism to ascertain the prevalence of gynecologic cancers in the State and, to the extent possible, to collect statistics relative to the timing of diagnosis and risk factors associated with gynecologic cancers;

(2) determining how to best effectuate early diagnosis and treatment for gynecologic cancer patients;

(3) determining best practices for closing disparities in outcomes for gynecologic cancer patients and innovative approaches to reaching underserved and vulnerable populations;

(4) determining any unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and those of their families; and

(5) providing recommendations for additional legislation, support programs, and resources to meet the unmet needs of persons with gynecologic cancers and their families.

(e) The Commission shall file its final report with the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021 and, upon the filing of its report, is dissolved.

Section 100-90. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 105.

Section 105-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5A-12.7 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5A-12.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2022)

Sec. 5A-12.7. Continuation of hospital access payments on and after July 1, 2020.

(a) To preserve and improve access to hospital services, for hospital services rendered on and after July 1, 2020, the Department shall, except for hospitals described in subsection (b) of Section 5A-3, make payments to hospitals or require capitated managed care organizations to make payments as set forth in this Section. Payments under this Section are not due and payable, however, until: (i) the methodologies described in this Section are approved by the federal government in an appropriate State Plan amendment or directed payment preprint; and (ii) the assessment imposed under this Article is determined to be a permissible tax under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. In determining the hospital access payments authorized under subsection (g) of this Section, if a hospital ceases to qualify for payments from the pool, the payments for all hospitals continuing to qualify for payments from such pool shall be uniformly adjusted to fully expend the aggregate net amount of the pool, with such adjustment being effective on the first day of the second month following the date the hospital ceases to receive payments from such pool.

(b) Amounts moved into claims-based rates and distributed in accordance with Section 14-12 shall remain in those claims-based rates.

(c) Graduate medical education.

(1) The calculation of graduate medical education payments shall be based on the hospital's Medicare cost report ending in Calendar Year 2018, as reported in the Healthcare Cost Report Information System file, release date September 30, 2019. An Illinois hospital reporting intern and resident cost on its Medicare cost report shall be eligible for graduate medical education payments.

(2) Each hospital's annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost is calculated using annualized intern and resident total costs obtained from Worksheet B Part I, Columns 21 and 22 the sum of Lines 30-43, 50-76, 90-93, 96-98, and 105-112 multiplied by the percentage that the hospital's Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of the hospital's total days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 8, Lines 14, 16-18, and 32).

(3) An annualized Medicaid indirect medical education (IME) payment is calculated for each hospital using its IME payments (Worksheet E Part A, Line 29, Column 1) multiplied by the percentage that its Medicaid days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 7, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, 16-18, and 32) comprise of its Medicare days (Worksheet S3 Part I, Column 6, Lines 2, 3, 4, 14, and 16-18).

(4) For each hospital, its annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost and its annualized Medicaid IME payment are summed, and, except as capped at 120% of the average cost per intern and resident for all qualifying hospitals as calculated under this paragraph, is multiplied by 22.6% to determine the hospital's final graduate medical education payment. Each hospital's average cost per intern and resident shall be calculated by summing its total annualized Medicaid Intern Resident Cost plus its annualized Medicaid IME payment and dividing that amount by the hospital's total Full Time Equivalent Residents and Interns. If the hospital's average per intern and resident cost is greater than 120% of the same calculation for all qualifying hospitals, the hospital's per intern and resident cost shall be capped at 120% of the average cost for all qualifying hospitals.

(d) Fee-for-service supplemental payments. Each Illinois hospital shall receive an annual payment equal to the amounts below, to be paid in 12 equal installments on or before the seventh State business day of each month, except that no payment shall be due within 30 days after the later of the date of notification of federal approval of the payment methodologies required under this Section or any waiver required under 42 CFR 433.68, at which time the sum of amounts required under this Section prior to the date of notification is due and payable.

(1) For critical access hospitals, $385 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $530 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(2) For safety-net hospitals, $960 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $625 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(3) For long term acute care hospitals, $295 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(4) For freestanding psychiatric hospitals, $125 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $130 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(5) For freestanding rehabilitation hospitals, $355 per covered inpatient day contained in paid fee-for-service claims for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(6) For all general acute care hospitals and high Medicaid hospitals as defined in subsection (f), $350 per covered inpatient day for dates of service in Calendar Year 2019 contained in paid fee-for-service claims and $620 per paid fee-for-service outpatient claim in the Department's Enterprise Data Warehouse as of May 11, 2020.

(7) Alzheimer's treatment access payment. Each Illinois academic medical center or teaching hospital, as defined in Section 5-5e.2 of this Code, that is identified as the primary hospital affiliate of one of the Regional Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Centers, as designated by the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act and identified in the Department of Public Health's Alzheimer's Disease State Plan dated December 2016, shall be paid an Alzheimer's treatment access payment equal to the product of the qualifying hospital's State Fiscal Year 2018 total inpatient fee-for-service days multiplied by the applicable Alzheimer's treatment rate of $226.30 for hospitals located in Cook County and $116.21 for hospitals located outside Cook County.

(e) The Department shall require managed care organizations (MCOs) to make directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. Each calendar year, the Department shall require MCOs to pay the maximum amount out of these funds as allowed as pass-through payments under federal regulations. The Department shall require MCOs to make such pass-through payments as specified in this

Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to pay the remaining amounts as directed Payments as specified in this Section. The Department shall issue payments to the Comptroller by the seventh business day of each month for all MCOs that are sufficient for MCOs to make the directed payments and pass-through payments according to this Section. The Department shall require the MCOs to make pass-through payments and directed payments using electronic funds transfers (EFT), if the hospital provides the information necessary to process such EFTs, in accordance with directions provided monthly by the Department, within 7 business days of the date the funds are paid to the MCOs, as indicated by the "Paid Date" on the website of the Office of the Comptroller if the funds are paid by EFT and the MCOs have received directed payment instructions. If funds are not paid through the Comptroller by EFT, payment must be made within 7 business days of the date actually received by the MCO. The MCO will be considered to have paid the pass-through payments when the payment remittance number is generated or the date the MCO sends the check to the hospital, if EFT information is not supplied. If an MCO is late in paying a pass-through payment or directed payment as required under this Section (including any extensions granted by the Department), it shall pay a penalty, unless waived by the Department for reasonable cause, to the Department equal to 5% of the amount of the pass-through payment or directed payment not paid on or before the due date plus 5% of the portion thereof remaining unpaid on the last day of each 30-day period thereafter. Payments to MCOs that would be paid consistent with actuarial certification and enrollment in the absence of the increased capitation payments under this Section shall not be reduced as a consequence of payments made under this subsection. The Department shall publish and maintain on its website for a period of no less than 8 calendar quarters, the quarterly calculation of directed payments and pass-through payments owed to each hospital from each MCO. All calculations and reports shall be posted no later than the first day of the quarter for which the payments are to be issued.

(f)(1) For purposes of allocating the funds included in capitation payments to MCOs, Illinois hospitals shall be divided into the following classes as defined in administrative rules:

(A) Critical access hospitals.

(B) Safety-net hospitals, except that stand-alone children's hospitals that are not specialty children's hospitals will not be included.

(C) Long term acute care hospitals.

(D) Freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(E) Freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(F) High Medicaid hospitals. As used in this Section, "high Medicaid hospital" means a general acute care hospital that is not a safety-net hospital or critical access hospital and that has a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate above 30% or a hospital that had over 35,000 inpatient Medicaid days during the applicable period. For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the applicable period for the Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) is the rate year 2020 MIUR and for the number of inpatient days it is State fiscal year 2018. Beginning in calendar year 2021, the Department shall use the most recently determined MIUR, as defined in subsection (h) of Section 5-5.02, and for the inpatient day threshold, the State fiscal year ending 18 months prior to the beginning of the calendar year. For purposes of calculating MIUR under this Section, children's hospitals and affiliated general acute care hospitals shall be considered a single hospital.

(G) General acute care hospitals. As used under this Section, "general acute care hospitals" means all other Illinois hospitals not identified in subparagraphs (A) through (F).

(2) Hospitals' qualification for each class shall be assessed prior to the beginning of each calendar year and the new class designation shall be effective January 1 of the next year. The Department shall publish by rule the process for establishing class determination.

(g) Fixed pool directed payments. Beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to qualified Illinois safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals on a monthly basis in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by safety-net hospitals and critical access hospitals to determine a quarterly uniform per unit add-on for each hospital class.

(1) Inpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per diem add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Inpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total inpatient days contained on all encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly inpatient directed payment

calculated that is equal to the product of the number of inpatient days attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per diem add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per diem add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly inpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(2) Outpatient per unit add-on. A quarterly uniform per claim add-on shall be derived by dividing the quarterly Outpatient Directed Payments Pool amount allocated to the applicable hospital class by the total outpatient encounter claims received during the Determination Quarter, for all hospitals in the class.

(A) Each hospital in the class shall have a quarterly outpatient directed payment calculated that is equal to the product of the number of outpatient encounter claims attributable to the hospital used in the calculation of the quarterly uniform class per claim add-on, multiplied by the calculated applicable quarterly uniform class per claim add-on of the hospital class.

(B) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of its quarterly outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(3) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment as identified by the Department on its quarterly determination report.

(4) Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each 3 month calendar quarter, which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(5) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the following amounts shall be allocated to the following hospital class directed payment pools for the quarterly development of a uniform per unit add-on:

(A) $2,894,500 for hospital inpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(B) $4,294,374 for hospital outpatient services for critical access hospitals.

(C) $29,109,330 for hospital inpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(D) $35,041,218 for hospital outpatient services for safety-net hospitals.

(h) Fixed rate directed payments. Effective July 1, 2020, the Department shall issue payments to MCOs which shall be used to issue directed payments to Illinois hospitals not identified in paragraph (g) on a monthly basis. Prior to the beginning of each Payout Quarter beginning July 1, 2020, the Department shall use encounter claims data from the Determination Quarter, accepted by the Department's Medicaid Management Information System for inpatient and outpatient services rendered by hospitals in each hospital class identified in paragraph (f) and not identified in paragraph (g). For the period July 1, 2020 through December 2020, the Department shall direct MCOs to make payments as follows:

(1) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $1,750 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(2) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(3) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(4) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $375 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG (EAPGs) for the determination quarter.

(5) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(6) For general acute care hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(7) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $1,800 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 20 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 20 for the determination quarter.

(8) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $160 multiplied by the hospital's

category of service 21 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(9) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $80 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 22 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient admissions for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(10) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $400 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 24 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 24 paid EAPG outpatient claims for the determination quarter.

(11) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $240 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 27 and 28 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 27 and 28 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(12) For high Medicaid hospitals an amount equal to $290 multiplied by the hospital's category of service 29 case mix index for the determination quarter multiplied by the hospital's total number of category of service 29 paid EAPGs for the determination quarter.

(13) For long term acute care hospitals the amount of $495 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for the determination quarter.

(14) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $210 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 21 for the determination quarter.

(15) For psychiatric hospitals the amount of $250 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 27 and 28 for the determination quarter.

(16) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $410 multiplied by the hospital's total number of inpatient days for category of service 22 for the determination quarter.

(17) For rehabilitation hospitals the amount of $100 multiplied by the hospital's total number of outpatient claims for category of service 29 for the determination quarter.

(18) Each hospital shall be paid 1/3 of their quarterly inpatient and outpatient directed payment in each of the 3 months of the Payout Quarter, in accordance with directions provided to each MCO by the Department.

(19) Each MCO shall pay each hospital the Monthly Directed Payment amount as identified by the Department on its quarterly determination report.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if the Department determines that the actual total hospital utilization data that is used to calculate the fixed rate directed payments is substantially different than anticipated when the rates in this subsection were initially determined (for unforeseeable circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic), the Department may adjust the rates specified in this subsection so that the total directed payments approximate the total spending amount anticipated when the rates were initially established.

Definitions. As used in this subsection:

(A) "Payout Quarter" means each calendar quarter, beginning July 1, 2020.

(B) "Determination Quarter" means each calendar quarter which ends 3 months prior to the first day of each Payout Quarter.

(C) "Case mix index" means a hospital specific calculation. For inpatient claims the case mix index is calculated each quarter by summing the relative weight of all inpatient Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) claims for a category of service in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the number of sum total of all inpatient DRG admissions for the category of service for the associated claims. The case mix index for outpatient claims is calculated each quarter by summing the relative weight of all paid EAPGs in the applicable Determination Quarter and dividing the sum by the sum total of paid EAPGs for the associated claims.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2021, the rates for directed payments shall be recalculated in order to spend the additional funds for directed payments that result from reduction in the amount of pass-through payments allowed under federal regulations. The additional funds for directed payments shall be allocated proportionally to each class of hospitals based on that class' proportion of services.

(j) Pass-through payments.

(1) For the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the Department shall assign quarterly pass-through payments to each class of hospitals equal to one-fourth of the following annual allocations:

(A) $390,487,095 to safety-net hospitals.

(B) $62,553,886 to critical access hospitals.

(C) $345,021,438 to high Medicaid hospitals.

(D) $551,429,071 to general acute care hospitals.

(E) $27,283,870 to long term acute care hospitals.

(F) $40,825,444 to freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

(G) $9,652,108 to freestanding rehabilitation hospitals.

(2) The pass-through payments shall at a minimum ensure hospitals receive a total amount of monthly payments under this Section as received in calendar year 2019 in accordance with this Article and paragraph (1) of subsection (d-5) of Section 14-12, exclusive of amounts received through payments referenced in subsection (b).

(3) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 2021, and each calendar year thereafter, each hospital's pass-through payment amount shall be reduced proportionally to the reduction of all pass-through payments required by federal regulations.

(k) At least 30 days prior to each calendar year, the Department shall notify each hospital of changes to the payment methodologies in this Section, including, but not limited to, changes in the fixed rate directed payment rates, the aggregate pass-through payment amount for all hospitals, and the hospital's pass-through payment amount for the upcoming calendar year.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, the Department may adopt rules to change the methodology for directed and pass-through payments as set forth in this Section, but only to the extent necessary to obtain federal approval of a necessary State Plan amendment or Directed Payment Preprint or to otherwise conform to federal law or federal regulation.

(m) As used in this subsection, "managed care organization" or "MCO" means an entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis, excluding contracted entities for dual eligible or Department of Children and Family Services youth populations.

(n) In order to address the escalating infant mortality rates among minority communities in Illinois, the State shall, subject to appropriation, create a pool of funding of at least $50,000,000 annually to be dispersed among safety-net hospitals that maintain perinatal designation from the Department of Public Health. The funding shall be used to preserve or enhance OB/GYN services or other specialty services at the receiving hospital.

(Source: P.A. 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)

Article 110.

Section 110-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Racial Impact Note Act.

Section 110-5. Racial impact note.

(a) Every bill which has or could have a disparate impact on racial and ethnic minorities, upon the request of any member, shall have prepared for it, before second reading in the house of introduction, a brief explanatory statement or note that shall include a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact on those racial and ethnic minorities likely to be impacted by the bill. Each racial impact note must include, for racial and ethnic minorities for which data are available: (i) an estimate of how the proposed legislation would impact racial and ethnic minorities; (ii) a statement of the methodologies and assumptions used in preparing the estimate; (iii) an estimate of the racial and ethnic composition of the population who may be impacted by the proposed legislation, including those persons who may be negatively impacted and those persons who may benefit from the proposed legislation; and (iv) any other matter that a responding agency considers appropriate in relation to the racial and ethnic minorities likely to be affected by the bill.

Section 110-10. Preparation.

(a) The sponsor of each bill for which a request under Section 110-5 has been made shall present a copy of the bill with the request for a racial impact note to the appropriate responding agency or agencies under subsection (b). The responding agency or agencies shall prepare and submit the note to the sponsor of the bill within 5 calendar days, except that whenever, because of the complexity of the measure, additional time is required for the preparation of the racial impact note, the responding agency or agencies may inform the sponsor of the bill, and the sponsor may approve an extension of the time within which the note is to be submitted, not to extend, however, beyond June 15, following the date of the request. If, in the opinion of the responding agency or agencies, there is insufficient information to prepare a reliable estimate of the anticipated impact, a statement to that effect can be filed and shall meet the requirements of this Act.

(b) If a bill concerns arrests, convictions, or law enforcement, a statement shall be prepared by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns corrections, sentencing, or the placement of individuals within the Department of Corrections, a statement shall be prepared by the Department of Corrections specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns local government, a statement shall be prepared by the

Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities. If a bill concerns education, one of the following agencies shall prepare a statement specifying the impact on racial and ethnic minorities: (i) the Illinois Community College Board, if the bill affects community colleges; (ii) the Illinois State Board of Education, if the bill affects primary and secondary education; or (iii) the Illinois Board of Higher Education, if the bill affects State universities. Any other State agency impacted or responsible for implementing all or part of this bill shall prepare a statement of the racial and ethnic impact of the bill as it relates to that agency.

Section 110-15. Requisites and contents. The note shall be factual in nature, as brief and concise as may be, and, in addition, it shall include both the immediate effect and, if determinable or reasonably foreseeable, the long range effect of the measure on racial and ethnic minorities. If, after careful investigation, it is determined that such an effect is not ascertainable, the note shall contain a statement to that effect, setting forth the reasons why no ascertainable effect can be given.

Section 110-20. Comment or opinion; technical or mechanical defects. No comment or opinion shall be included in the racial impact note with regard to the merits of the measure for which the racial impact note is prepared; however, technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

Section 110-25. Appearance of State officials and employees in support or opposition of measure. The fact that a racial impact note is prepared for any bill shall not preclude or restrict the appearance before any committee of the General Assembly of any official or authorized employee of the responding agency or agencies, or any other impacted State agency, who desires to be heard in support of or in opposition to the measure.

Article 115.

Section 115-5. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2205-35 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2205/2205-35 new)

Sec. 2205-35. Increasing access to primary care in hospitals. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a program to encourage coordination between Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and hospitals, including, but not limited to, safety-net hospitals, with the goal of increasing care coordination, managing chronic diseases, and addressing the social determinants of health on or before December 31, 2021. In addition, the Department shall develop a payment methodology to allow FQHCs to provide care coordination services, including, but not limited to, chronic disease management and behavioral health services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a payment methodology to allow for care coordination services in FQHCs by no later than December 31, 2021.

Article 120.

Section 120-5. The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 5-565 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5/5-565) (was 20 ILCS 5/6.06)

Sec. 5-565. In the Department of Public Health.

(a) The General Assembly declares it to be the public policy of this State that all residents ~~citizens~~ of Illinois are entitled to lead healthy lives. Governmental public health has a specific responsibility to ensure that a public health system is in place to allow the public health mission to be achieved. The public health system is the collection of public, private, and voluntary entities as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public's health within the State. To develop a public health system requires certain core functions to be performed by government. The State Board of Health is to assume the leadership role in advising the Director in meeting the following functions:

(1) Needs assessment.

(2) Statewide health objectives.

(3) Policy development.

(4) Assurance of access to necessary services.

There shall be a State Board of Health composed of 20 persons, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate for those appointed by the Governor on and after June 30, 1998, and one of whom shall be a senior citizen age 60 or over. Five members shall be physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, one representing a medical school faculty, one who is

board certified in preventive medicine, and one who is engaged in private practice. One member shall be a chiropractic physician. One member shall be a dentist; one an environmental health practitioner; one a local public health administrator; one a local board of health member; one a registered nurse; one a physical therapist; one an optometrist; one a veterinarian; one a public health academician; one a health care industry representative; one a representative of the business community; one a representative of the non-profit public interest community; and 2 shall be citizens at large.

The terms of Board of Health members shall be 3 years, except that members shall continue to serve on the Board of Health until a replacement is appointed. Upon the effective date of Public Act 93-975 (January 1, 2005) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~, in the appointment of the Board of Health members appointed to vacancies or positions with terms expiring on or before December 31, 2004, the Governor shall appoint up to 6 members to serve for terms of 3 years; up to 6 members to serve for terms of 2 years; and up to 5 members to serve for a term of one year, so that the term of no more than 6 members expire in the same year. All members shall be legal residents of the State of Illinois. The duties of the Board shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) To advise the Department of ways to encourage public understanding and support of the Department's programs.

(2) To evaluate all boards, councils, committees, authorities, and bodies advisory to, or an adjunct of, the Department of Public Health or its Director for the purpose of recommending to the Director one or more of the following:

(i) The elimination of bodies whose activities are not consistent with goals and objectives of the Department.

(ii) The consolidation of bodies whose activities encompass compatible programmatic subjects.

(iii) The restructuring of the relationship between the various bodies and their integration within the organizational structure of the Department.

(iv) The establishment of new bodies deemed essential to the functioning of the Department.

(3) To serve as an advisory group to the Director for public health emergencies and control of health hazards.

(4) To advise the Director regarding public health policy, and to make health policy recommendations regarding priorities to the Governor through the Director.

(5) To present public health issues to the Director and to make recommendations for the resolution of those issues.

(6) To recommend studies to delineate public health problems.

(7) To make recommendations to the Governor through the Director regarding the coordination of State public health activities with other State and local public health agencies and organizations.

(8) To report on or before February 1 of each year on the health of the residents of Illinois to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the public.

(9) To review the final draft of all proposed administrative rules, other than emergency or peremptory ~~preemptory~~ rules and those rules that another advisory body must approve or review within a statutorily defined time period, of the Department after September 19, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-633). The Board shall review the proposed rules within 90 days of submission by the Department. The Department shall take into consideration any comments and recommendations of the Board regarding the proposed rules prior to submission to the Secretary of State for initial publication. If the Department disagrees with the recommendations of the Board, it shall submit a written response outlining the reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

In the case of proposed administrative rules or amendments to administrative rules regarding immunization of children against preventable communicable diseases designated by the Director under the Communicable Disease Prevention Act, after the Immunization Advisory Committee has made its recommendations, the Board shall conduct 3 public hearings, geographically distributed throughout the State. At the conclusion of the hearings, the State Board of Health shall issue a report, including its recommendations, to the Director. The Director shall take into consideration any comments or recommendations made by the Board based on these hearings.

(10) To deliver to the Governor for presentation to the General Assembly a State Health Assessment (SHA) and a State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP). The first 5 ~~3~~ such plans shall be delivered to the Governor on January 1, 2006, January 1, 2009, ~~and~~ January 1, 2016 , January 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, and then every 5 years thereafter.

The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall assess and recommend priorities and strategies to improve the public health system, ~~and~~ the health status of Illinois residents, reduce health disparities and inequities, and promote health equity. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation shall conform to national Public Health Accreditation Board Standards. The State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan development and implementation process shall be carried out with the administrative and operational support of the Department of Public Health ~~taking into consideration national health objectives and system standards as frameworks for assessment~~.

The State Health Assessment shall include comprehensive, broad-based data and information from a variety of sources on health status and the public health system including:

(i) quantitative data on the demographics and health status of the population, including data over time on health by gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, age, socio-economic factors, geographic region, disability status, and other indicators of disparity;

(ii) quantitative data on social and structural issues affecting health (social and structural determinants of health), including, but not limited to, housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality;

(iii) priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and other local and regional community health needs assessments;

(iv) qualitative data representing the population's input on health concerns and well-being, including the perceptions of people experiencing disparities and health inequities;

(v) information on health disparities and health inequities; and

(vi) information on public health system strengths and areas for improvement.

~~The Plan shall also take into consideration priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and any regional health improvement plans that may be developed.~~

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall focus on prevention , social determinants of health, and promoting health equity as key strategies ~~as a key strategy~~ for long-term health improvement in Illinois.

The State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall identify priority State health issues and social issues affecting health, and shall examine and make recommendations on the contributions and strategies of the public and private sectors for improving health status and the public health system in the State. In addition to recommendations on health status improvement priorities and strategies for the population of the State as a whole, the State Health Improvement Plan ~~Plan~~ shall make recommendations regarding priorities and strategies for reducing and eliminating health disparities and health inequities in Illinois; including racial, ethnic, gender, sex, age, socio-economic, and geographic disparities. The State Health Improvement Plan shall make recommendations regarding social determinants of health, such as housing, transportation, educational attainment, employment, and income inequality.

The development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan shall be a collaborative public-private cross-agency effort overseen by the SHA and SHIP Partnership. The Director of Public Health shall consult with the Governor to ensure participation by the head of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees) in the SHA and SHIP Partnership, including, but not limited to, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Department on Aging, the Illinois Housing Development Authority, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Chair of the State Board of Health to also serve on the Partnership. A member of the Governors' staff shall participate in the Partnership and serve as a liaison to the Governors' office.

The Director of ~~the Illinois Department of~~ Public Health shall appoint a minimum of 15 other members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership representing ~~a Planning Team that includes~~ a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. For the first SHA and SHIP Partnership after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 3-year term, and one-half of the members shall be appointed for a 5-year term. Subsequently, members shall be appointed to 5-year terms. Should any member not be able to fulfill his or her term, the Director may appoint a replacement to complete that term. The Director, in consultation with the SHA and SHIP Partnership, may engage additional individuals and organizations to serve on subcommittees and ad hoc efforts to conduct the State Health Assessment and develop and implement

the State Health Improvement Plan. Members of the SHA and SHIP Partnership shall receive no compensation for serving as members, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses if departmental resources allow.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~This Team~~ shall include: ~~the directors of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Illinois Departments of Public Health and Department of Human Services,~~ representatives of local health departments~~, representatives of local community health partnerships,~~ and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, such as non-profit public interest groups, groups serving populations that experience health disparities and health inequities, groups addressing social determinants of health, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations.

The Director shall endeavor to make the membership of the Partnership diverse and inclusive of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall be chaired by the Director of Public Health or his or her designee.

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall develop and implement a community engagement process that facilitates input into the development of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan. This engagement process shall ensure that individuals with lived experience in the issues addressed in the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of the State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

The State Board of Health shall hold at least 3 public hearings addressing a draft of the State Health Improvement Plan ~~drafts of the Plan~~ in representative geographic areas of the State. ~~Members of the Planning Team shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses.~~

~~Upon the delivery of each State Health Improvement Plan, the Governor shall appoint a SHIP Implementation Coordination Council that includes a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. The Council shall include the directors of State agencies and entities with public health system responsibilities (or their designees), including but not limited to the Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Board of Education, Department on Aging, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Insurance, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Transportation, and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Chair of the State Board of Health. The Council shall include representatives of local health departments and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, including non-profit public interest groups, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations. The Governor shall endeavor to make the membership of the Council representative of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The Governor shall designate one State agency representative and one other non-governmental member as co-chairs of the Council. The Governor shall designate a member of the Governor's office to serve as liaison to the Council and one or more State agencies to provide or arrange for support to the Council. The members of the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council for each State Health Improvement Plan shall serve until the delivery of the subsequent State Health Improvement Plan, whereupon a new Council shall be appointed. Members of the SHIP Planning Team may serve on the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council if so appointed by the Governor.~~

Upon the delivery of each State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan, the SHA and SHIP Partnership ~~The SHIP Implementation Coordination Council~~ shall coordinate the efforts and engagement of the public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system to implement each SHIP. The Partnership ~~Council~~ shall serve as a forum for collaborative action; coordinate existing and new initiatives; develop detailed implementation steps, with mechanisms for action; implement specific projects; identify public and private funding sources at the local, State and federal level; promote public awareness of the SHIP; and advocate for the implementation of the SHIP. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall implement strategies to ensure that individuals and communities affected by health disparities and health inequities are engaged in the process throughout the 5-year cycle. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall regularly evaluate and update the State Health Assessment and track implementation of the State Health Improvement Plan with revisions as necessary. The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall not have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to

implement the SHIP. ~~; and develop an annual report to the Governor, General Assembly, and public regarding the status of implementation of the SHIP. The Council shall not, however, have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP.~~

The SHA and SHIP Partnership shall regularly evaluate and update the State Health Assessment and track implementation of the State Health Improvement Plan with revisions as necessary. The State Board of Health shall submit a report by January 31 of each year on the status of State Health Improvement Plan implementation and community engagement activities to the Governor, General Assembly, and public. In the fifth year, the report may be consolidated into the new State Health Assessment and State Health Improvement Plan.

(11) Upon the request of the Governor, to recommend to the Governor candidates for Director of Public Health when vacancies occur in the position.

(12) To adopt bylaws for the conduct of its own business, including the authority to establish ad hoc committees to address specific public health programs requiring resolution.

(13) (Blank).

Upon appointment, the Board shall elect a chairperson from among its members.

Members of the Board shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of $150 per day, not to exceed $10,000 per year, as designated by the Director for each day required for transacting the business of the Board and shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Board shall meet from time to time at the call of the Department, at the call of the chairperson, or upon the request of 3 of its members, but shall not meet less than 4 times per year.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Advisory Board on Necropsy Service to Coroners, which shall counsel and advise with the Director on the administration of the Autopsy Act. The Advisory Board shall consist of 11 members, including a senior citizen age 60 or over, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by a majority of the members of the Board. In the appointment of the first Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members to serve for terms of 1 year, 3 for terms of 2 years, and 3 for terms of 3 years. The members first appointed under Public Act 83-1538 shall serve for a term of 3 years. All members appointed thereafter shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy, the appointment shall be for the remaining term of the position vacant. The members of the Board shall be citizens of the State of Illinois. In the appointment of members of the Advisory Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members who shall be persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, at least 2 of whom shall have received post-graduate training in the field of pathology; 3 members who are duly elected coroners in this State; and 5 members who shall have interest and abilities in the field of forensic medicine but who shall be neither persons licensed to practice any branch of medicine in this State nor coroners. In the appointment of medical and coroner members of the Board, the Governor shall invite nominations from recognized medical and coroners organizations in this State respectively. Board members, while serving on business of the Board, shall receive actual necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; revised 7-17-19.)

Article 125.

Section 125-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Health and Human Services Task Force and Study Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 125-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) The State is committed to improving the health and well-being of Illinois residents and families.

(2) According to data collected by the Kaiser Foundation, Illinois had over 905,000 uninsured residents in 2019, with a total uninsured rate of 7.3%.

(3) Many Illinois residents and families who have health insurance cannot afford to use it due to high deductibles and cost sharing.

(4) Lack of access to affordable health care services disproportionately affects minority communities throughout the State, leading to poorer health outcomes among those populations.

(5) Illinois Medicaid beneficiaries are not receiving the coordinated and effective care they need to support their overall health and well-being.

(6) Illinois has an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of a historically underserved and vulnerable population by providing more coordinated and higher quality care to its Medicaid beneficiaries.

(7) The State of Illinois has a responsibility to help crime victims access justice, assistance, and the support they need to heal.

(8) Research has shown that people who are repeatedly victimized are more likely to face mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and symptoms related to post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic trauma.

(9) Trauma-informed care has been promoted and established in communities across the country on a bipartisan basis, and numerous federal agencies have integrated trauma-informed approaches into their programs and grants, which should be leveraged by the State of Illinois.

(10) Infants, children, and youth and their families who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma, including those who are low-income, homeless, involved with the child welfare system, involved in the juvenile or adult justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution and live in a community that has faced acute or long-term exposure to substantial discrimination, historical oppression, intergenerational poverty, a high rate of violence or drug overdose deaths, should have an opportunity for improved outcomes; this means increasing access to greater opportunities to meet educational, employment, health, developmental, community reentry, permanency from foster care, or other key goals.

Section 125-10. Health and Human Services Task Force. The Health and Human Services Task Force is created within the Department of Human Services to undertake a systematic review of health and human service departments and programs with the goal of improving health and human service outcomes for Illinois residents.

Section 125-15. Study.

(1) The Task Force shall review all health and human service departments and programs and make recommendations for achieving a system that will improve interagency interoperability with respect to improving access to healthcare, healthcare disparities, workforce competency and diversity, social determinants of health, and data sharing and collection. These recommendations shall include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

(i) impact on infant and maternal mortality;

(ii) impact of hospital closures, including safety-net hospitals, on local communities; and

(iii) impact on Medicaid Managed Care Organizations.

(2) The Task Force shall review and make recommendations on ways the Medicaid program can partner and cooperate with other agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Public Health, to better address social determinants of public health, including, but not limited to, food deserts, affordable housing, environmental pollutions, employment, education, and public support services. This shall include a review and recommendations on ways Medicaid and the agencies can share costs related to better health outcomes.

(3) The Task Force shall review the current partnership, communication, and cooperation between Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and safety-net hospitals in Illinois and make recommendations on public policies that will improve interoperability and cooperations between these entities in order to achieve improved coordinated care and better health outcomes for vulnerable populations in the State.

(4) The Task Force shall review and examine public policies affecting trauma and social determinants of health, including trauma-informed care, and make recommendations on ways to improve and integrate trauma-informed approaches into programs and agencies in the State, including, but not limited to, Medicaid and other health care programs administered by the State, and increase awareness of trauma and its effects on communities across Illinois.

(5) The Task Force shall review and examine the connection between access to education and health outcomes particularly in African American and minority communities and make recommendations on public policies to address any gaps or deficiencies.

Section 125-20. Membership; appointments; meetings; support.

(1) The Task Force shall include representation from both public and private organizations, and its membership shall reflect regional, racial, and cultural diversity to ensure representation of the needs of all Illinois citizens. Task Force members shall include one member appointed by the President of the Senate, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one member appointed by the Speaker of the

House of Representatives, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor's appointments shall include, without limitation, the following:

(A) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(B) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall serve as Co-Chair;

(C) Eight members of the General Assembly representing each of the majority and minority caucuses of each chamber.

(D) The Directors or Secretaries of the following State agencies or their designees:

(i) Department of Human Services.

(ii) Department of Children and Family Services.

(iii) Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(iv) State Board of Education.

(v) Department on Aging.

(vi) Department of Public Health.

(vii) Department of Veterans' Affairs.

(viii) Department of Insurance.

(E) Local government stakeholders and nongovernmental stakeholders with an interest in human services, including representation among the following private-sector fields and constituencies:

(i) Early childhood education and development.

(ii) Child care.

(iii) Child welfare.

(iv) Youth services.

(v) Developmental disabilities.

(vi) Mental health.

(vii) Employment and training.

(viii) Sexual and domestic violence.

(ix) Alcohol and substance abuse.

(x) Local community collaborations among human services programs.

(xi) Immigrant services.

(xii) Affordable housing.

(xiii) Food and nutrition.

(xiv) Homelessness.

(xv) Older adults.

(xvi) Physical disabilities.

(xvii) Maternal and child health.

(xviii) Medicaid managed care organizations.

(xix) Healthcare delivery.

(xx) Health insurance.

(2) Members shall serve without compensation for the duration of the Task Force.

(3) In the event of a vacancy, the appointment to fill the vacancy shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment.

(4) The Task Force shall convene within 60 days after the effective date of this Act. The initial meeting of the Task Force shall be convened by the co-chair selected by the Governor. Subsequent meetings shall convene at the call of the co-chairs. The Task Force shall meet on a quarterly basis, or more often if necessary.

(5) The Department of Human Services shall provide administrative support to the Task Force.

Section 125-25. Report. The Task Force shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the Task Force's progress toward its goals and objectives by June 30, 2021, and every June 30 thereafter.

Section 125-30. Transparency. In addition to whatever policies or procedures it may adopt, all operations of the Task Force shall be subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. This Section shall not be construed so as to preclude other State laws from applying to the Task Force and its activities.

Section 125-40. Repeal. This Article is repealed June 30, 2023.

Article 130.

Section 130-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Anti-Racism Commission Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 130-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares all of the following:

(1) Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, of protecting and improving the health of people, entire populations, and their communities; this work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles and choices, researching disease, and preventing injury.

(2) Public health professionals try to prevent problems from happening or recurring through implementing educational programs, recommending policies, administering services, and limiting health disparities through the promotion of equitable and accessible healthcare.

(3) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, racism and segregation in the State of Illinois have exacerbated a health divide, resulting in Black residents having lower life expectancies than white citizens of this State and being far more likely than other races to die prematurely (before the age of 75) and to die of heart disease or stroke; Black residents of Illinois have a higher level of infant mortality, lower birth weight babies, and are more likely to be overweight or obese as adults, have adult diabetes, and have long-term complications from diabetes that exacerbate other conditions, including the susceptibility to COVID-19.

(4) Black and Brown people are more likely to experience poor health outcomes as a consequence of their social determinants of health, health inequities stemming from economic instability, education, physical environment, food, and access to health care systems.

(5) Black residents in Illinois are more likely than white residents to experience violence-related trauma as a result of socioeconomic conditions resulting from systemic racism.

(6) Racism is a social system with multiple dimensions in which individual racism is internalized or interpersonal and systemic racism is institutional or structural and is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks; this unfairly disadvantages specific individuals and communities, while unfairly giving advantages to other individuals and communities; it saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources.

(7) Racism causes persistent racial discrimination that influences many areas of life, including housing, education, employment, and criminal justice; an emerging body of research demonstrates that racism itself is a social determinant of health.

(8) More than 100 studies have linked racism to worse health outcomes.

(9) The American Public Health Association launched a National Campaign against Racism.

(10) Public health's responsibilities to address racism include reshaping our discourse and agenda so that we all actively engage in racial justice work.

Section 130-10. Anti-Racism Commission.

(a) The Anti-Racism Commission is hereby created to identify and propose statewide policies to eliminate systemic racism and advance equitable solutions for Black and Brown people in Illinois.

(b) The Anti-Racism Commission shall consist of the following members, who shall serve without compensation:

(1) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair;

(2) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair;

(3) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(4) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(5) the Director of Public Health, or his or her designee;

(6) the Chair of the House Black Caucus;

(7) the Chair of the Senate Black Caucus;

(8) the Chair of the Joint Legislative Black Caucus;

(9) the director of a statewide association representing public health departments, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(10) the Chair of the House Latino Caucus;
(11) the Chair of the Senate Latino Caucus;
(12) one community member appointed by the House Black Caucus Chair;
(13) one community member appointed by the Senate Black Caucus Chair;
(14) one community member appointed by the House Latino Caucus Chair; and
(15) one community member appointed by the Senate Latino Caucus Chair.

(c) The Department of Public Health shall provide administrative support for the Commission.

(d) The Commission is charged with, but not limited to, the following tasks:

(1) Working to create an equity and justice-oriented State government.

(2) Assessing the policy and procedures of all State agencies to ensure racial equity is a core element of State government.

(3) Developing and incorporating into the organizational structure of State government a plan for educational efforts to understand, address, and dismantle systemic racism in government actions.

(4) Recommending and advocating for policies that improve health in Black and Brown people and support local, State, regional, and federal initiatives that advance efforts to dismantle systemic racism.

(5) Working to build alliances and partnerships with organizations that are confronting racism and encouraging other local, State, regional, and national entities to recognize racism as a public health crisis.

(6) Promoting community engagement, actively engaging citizens on issues of racism and assisting in providing tools to engage actively and authentically with Black and Brown people.

(7) Reviewing all portions of codified State laws through the lens of racial equity.

(8) Working with the Department of Central Management Services to update policies that encourage diversity in human resources, including hiring, board appointments, and vendor selection by agencies, and to review all grant management activities with an eye toward equity and workforce development.

(9) Recommending policies that promote racially equitable economic and workforce development practices.

(10) Promoting and supporting all policies that prioritize the health of all people, especially people of color, by mitigating exposure to adverse childhood experiences and trauma in childhood and ensuring implementation of health and equity in all policies.

(11) Encouraging community partners and stakeholders in the education, employment, housing, criminal justice, and safety arenas to recognize racism as a public health crisis and to implement policy recommendations.

(12) Identifying clear goals and objectives, including specific benchmarks, to assess progress.

(13) Holding public hearings across Illinois to continue to explore and to recommend needed action by the General Assembly.

(14) Working with the Governor and the General Assembly to identify the necessary funds to support the Anti-Racism Commission and its endeavors.

(15) Identifying resources to allocate to Black and Brown communities on an annual basis.

(16) Encouraging corporate investment in anti-racism policies in Black and Brown communities.

(e) The Commission shall submit its final report to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021. The Commission is dissolved upon the filing of its report.

Section 130-15. Repeal. This Article is repealed on January 1, 2023.

Article 131.

Section 131-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 131-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Program" means the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program.

Section 131-10. Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and Treatment Program. The Department shall establish a grant program for the purpose of providing for the prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease and for educational programs concerning the disease.

Section 131-15. Grants; eligibility standards.

(a) The Department shall do the following:

(1)(A) Develop application criteria and standards of eligibility for groups or organizations who apply for funds under the program.

(B) Make available grants to groups and organizations who meet the eligibility standards set by the Department. However:

(i) the highest priority for grants shall be accorded to established sickle cell disease community-based organizations throughout Illinois; and

(ii) priority shall also be given to ensuring the establishment of sickle cell disease centers in underserved areas that have a higher population of sickle cell disease patients.

(2) Determine the maximum amount available for each grant provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(3) Determine policies for the expiration and renewal of grants provided under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(4) Require that all grant funds be used for the purpose of prevention, care, and treatment of sickle cell disease or for educational programs concerning the disease. Grant funds shall be used for one or more of the following purposes:

(A) Assisting in the development and expansion of care for the treatment of individuals with sickle cell disease, particularly for adults, including the following types of care:

(i) Self-administered care.

(ii) Preventive care.

(iii) Home care.

(iv) Other evidence-based medical procedures and techniques designed to provide maximum control over sickling episodes typical of occurring to an individual with the disease.

(B) Increasing access to health care for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(C) Establishing additional sickle cell disease infusion centers.

(D) Increasing access to mental health resources and pain management therapies for individuals with sickle cell disease.

(E) Providing counseling to any individual, at no cost, concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait, and the characteristics, symptoms, and treatment of the disease.

(i) The counseling described in this subparagraph (E) may consist of any of the following:

(I) Genetic counseling for an individual who tests positive for the sickle cell trait.

(II) Psychosocial counseling for an individual who tests positive for sickle cell disease, including any of the following:

(aa) Social service counseling.

(bb) Psychological counseling.

(cc) Psychiatric counseling.

(5) Develop a sickle cell disease educational outreach program that includes the dissemination of educational materials to the following concerning sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait:

(A) Medical residents.

(B) Immigrants.

(C) Schools and universities.

(6) Adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Department may contract with an entity to implement the sickle cell disease educational outreach program described in paragraph (5) of subsection (a).

Section 131-20. Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

(a) The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and for no other purpose. The Fund shall be administered by the Department.

(b) The Fund shall consist of:

(1) Any moneys appropriated to the Department for the Sickle Cell Prevention, Care, and

Treatment Program.

(2) Gifts, bequests, and other sources of funding.

(3) All interest earned on moneys in the Fund.

Section 131-25. Study.

(a) Before July 1, 2022, and on a biennial basis thereafter, the Department, with the assistance of:

(1) the Center for Minority Health Services;

(2) health care providers that treat individuals with sickle cell disease;

(3) individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease;

(4) representatives of community-based organizations that serve individuals with sickle cell disease; and

(5) data collected via newborn screening for sickle cell disease;

shall perform a study to determine the prevalence, impact, and needs of individuals with sickle cell disease and the sickle cell trait in Illinois.

(b) The study must include the following:

(1) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed with sickle cell disease in Illinois.

(2) The prevalence, by geographic location, of individuals diagnosed as sickle cell trait carriers in Illinois.

(3) The availability and affordability of screening services in Illinois for the sickle cell trait.

(4) The location and capacity of the following for the treatment of sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait carriers:

(A) Treatment centers.

(B) Clinics.

(C) Community-based social service organizations.

(D) Medical specialists.

(5) The unmet medical, psychological, and social needs encountered by individuals in Illinois with sickle cell disease.

(6) The underserved areas of Illinois for the treatment of sickle cell disease.

(7) Recommendations for actions to address any shortcomings in the State identified under this Section.

(c) The Department shall submit a report on the study performed under this Section to the General Assembly.

Section 131-30. Implementation subject to appropriation. Implementation of this Act is subject to appropriation.

Section 131-90. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.936 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.936 new)

Sec. 5.936. The Sickle Cell Chronic Disease Fund.

Title VII. Hospital Closure

Article 135.

Section 135-5. The Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 5.4 and by adding Section 5.5 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3960/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1154)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 4. Health Facilities and Services Review Board; membership; appointment; term; compensation; quorum.

(a) There is created the Health Facilities and Services Review Board, which shall perform the functions described in this Act. The Department shall provide operational support to the Board as necessary, including the provision of office space, supplies, and clerical, financial, and accounting services. The Board may contract for functions or operational support as needed. The Board may also contract with experts related to specific health services or facilities and create technical advisory panels to assist in the development of criteria, standards, and procedures used in the evaluation of applications for permit and exemption.

(b) The State Board shall consist of 10 ~~9~~ voting members. All members shall be residents of Illinois and at least 4 shall reside outside the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. Consideration shall be given to potential appointees who reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of the State. Neither Board members nor Board staff shall be convicted felons or have pled guilty to a felony.

Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedures and principles of the health care delivery system in Illinois, including at least 5 members who shall be knowledgeable about health care delivery systems, health systems planning, finance, or the management of health care facilities currently regulated under the Act. One member shall be a representative of a non-profit health care consumer advocacy organization. One member shall be a representative from the community with experience on the effects of discontinuing health care services or the closure of health care facilities on the surrounding community; provided, however, that all other members of the Board shall be appointed before this member shall be appointed. A spouse, parent, sibling, or child of a Board member cannot be an employee, agent, or under contract with services or facilities subject to the Act. Prior to appointment and in the course of service on the Board, members of the Board shall disclose the employment or other financial interest of any other relative of the member, if known, in service or facilities subject to the Act. Members of the Board shall declare any conflict of interest that may exist with respect to the status of those relatives and recuse themselves from voting on any issue for which a conflict of interest is declared. No person shall be appointed or continue to serve as a member of the State Board who is, or whose spouse, parent, sibling, or child is, a member of the Board of Directors of, has a financial interest in, or has a business relationship with a health care facility.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each member of the State Board serving on the day before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly is abolished on the date upon which members of the ~~9-member~~ Board, as established by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, have been appointed and can begin to take action as a Board.

(c) The State Board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than 6 ~~5~~ of the appointments shall be of the same political party at the time of the appointment.

The Secretary of Human Services, the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Director of Public Health, or their designated representatives, shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Board.

(d) Of those ~~9~~ members initially appointed by the Governor following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2011, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2012, and 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2013. Thereafter, each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, provided that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the term of office of each successor shall commence on July 1 of the year in which his predecessor's term expires. Each member shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor may reappoint a member for additional terms, but no member shall serve more than 3 terms, subject to review and re-approval every 3 years.

(e) State Board members, while serving on business of the State Board, shall receive actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence. Until March 1, 2010, a member of the State Board who experiences a significant financial hardship due to the loss of income on days of attendance at meetings or while otherwise engaged in the business of the State Board may be paid a hardship allowance, as determined by and subject to the approval of the Governor's Travel Control Board.

(f) The Governor shall designate one of the members to serve as the Chairman of the Board, who shall be a person with expertise in health care delivery system planning, finance or management of health care facilities that are regulated under the Act. The Chairman shall annually review Board member performance and shall report the attendance record of each Board member to the General Assembly.

(g) The State Board, through the Chairman, shall prepare a separate and distinct budget approved by the General Assembly and shall hire and supervise its own professional staff responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the Board.

(h) The State Board shall meet at least every 45 days, or as often as the Chairman of the State Board deems necessary, or upon the request of a majority of the members.

(i) Six ~~Five~~ members of the State Board shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of 6 ~~5~~ of the members of the State Board shall be necessary for any action requiring a vote to be taken by the State Board. A vacancy in the membership of the State Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the State Board as provided by this Act.

(j) A State Board member shall disqualify himself or herself from the consideration of any application for a permit or exemption in which the State Board member or the State Board member's spouse, parent, sibling, or child: (i) has an economic interest in the matter; or (ii) is employed by, serves as a consultant for, or is a member of the governing board of the applicant or a party opposing the application.

(k) The Chairman, Board members, and Board staff must comply with the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; 100-681, eff. 8-3-18.)

(20 ILCS 3960/5.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 5.4. Safety Net Impact Statement.

(a) General review criteria shall include a requirement that all health care facilities, with the exception of skilled and intermediate long-term care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, provide a Safety Net Impact Statement, which shall be filed with an application for a substantive project or when the application proposes to discontinue a category of service.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, "safety net services" are services provided by health care providers or organizations that deliver health care services to persons with barriers to mainstream health care due to lack of insurance, inability to pay, special needs, ethnic or cultural characteristics, or geographic isolation. Safety net service providers include, but are not limited to, hospitals and private practice physicians that provide charity care, school-based health centers, migrant health clinics, rural health clinics, federally qualified health centers, community health centers, public health departments, and community mental health centers.

(c) As developed by the applicant, a Safety Net Impact Statement shall describe all of the following:

(1) The project's material impact, if any, on essential safety net services in the community, <u>including the impact on racial and health care disparities in the community,</u> to the extent that it is feasible for an applicant to have such knowledge.

(2) The project's impact on the ability of another provider or health care system to cross-subsidize safety net services, if reasonably known to the applicant.

(3) How the discontinuation of a facility or service might impact the remaining safety net providers in a given community, if reasonably known by the applicant.

(d) Safety Net Impact Statements shall also include all of the following:

(1) For the 3 fiscal years prior to the application, a certification describing the amount of charity care provided by the applicant. The amount calculated by hospital applicants shall be in accordance with the reporting requirements for charity care reporting in the Illinois Community Benefits Act. Non-hospital applicants shall report charity care, at cost, in accordance with an appropriate methodology specified by the Board.

(2) For the 3 fiscal years prior to the application, a certification of the amount of care provided to Medicaid patients. Hospital and non-hospital applicants shall provide Medicaid information in a manner consistent with the information reported each year to the State Board regarding "Inpatients and Outpatients Served by Payor Source" and "Inpatient and Outpatient Net Revenue by Payor Source" as required by the Board under Section 13 of this Act and published in the Annual Hospital Profile.

(3) Any information the applicant believes is directly relevant to safety net services, including information regarding teaching, research, and any other service.

(e) The Board staff shall publish a notice, that an application accompanied by a Safety Net Impact Statement has been filed, in a newspaper having general circulation within the area affected by the application. If no newspaper has a general circulation within the county, the Board shall post the notice in 5 conspicuous places within the proposed area.

(f) Any person, community organization, provider, or health system or other entity wishing to comment upon or oppose the application may file a Safety Net Impact Statement Response with the Board, which shall provide additional information concerning a project's impact on safety net services in the community.

(g) Applicants shall be provided an opportunity to submit a reply to any Safety Net Impact Statement Response.

(h) The State Board Staff Report shall include a statement as to whether a Safety Net Impact Statement was filed by the applicant and whether it included information on charity care, the amount of care provided to Medicaid patients, and information on teaching, research, or any other service provided by the applicant directly relevant to safety net services. The report shall also indicate the names of the parties submitting responses and the number of responses and replies, if any, that were filed.

(Source: P.A. 100-518, eff. 6-1-18.)

(20 ILCS 3960/5.5 new)

Sec. 5.5. Moratorium on hospital closures.

(a) Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the State shall institute a moratorium on the closure of hospitals until December 31, 2023. As such, no hospital shall close or reduce capacity below the hospital's capacity as of January 1, 2020 before the end of such moratorium.

(b) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2024.

Title VIII. Managed Care Organization Reform

Article 150.

Section 150-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 5-30.1 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.1)

Sec. 5-30.1. Managed care protections.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Managed care organization" or "MCO" means any entity which contracts with the Department to provide services where payment for medical services is made on a capitated basis.

"Emergency services" include:

(1) emergency services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(2) emergency medical screening examinations, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act;

(3) post-stabilization medical services, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act; and

(4) emergency medical conditions, as defined by Section 10 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(b) As provided by Section 5-16.12, managed care organizations are subject to the provisions of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(c) An MCO shall pay any provider of emergency services that does not have in effect a contract with the contracted Medicaid MCO. The default rate of reimbursement shall be the rate paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments, and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(d) An MCO shall pay for all post-stabilization services as a covered service in any of the following situations:

(1) the MCO authorized such services;

(2) such services were administered to maintain the enrollee's stabilized condition within one hour after a request to the MCO for authorization of further post-stabilization services;

(3) the MCO did not respond to a request to authorize such services within one hour;

(4) the MCO could not be contacted; or

(5) the MCO and the treating provider, if the treating provider is a non-affiliated provider, could not reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care and an affiliated provider was unavailable for a consultation, in which case the MCO must pay for such services rendered by the treating non-affiliated provider until an affiliated provider was reached and either concurred with the treating non-affiliated provider's plan of care or assumed responsibility for the enrollee's care. Such payment shall be made at the default rate of reimbursement paid under Illinois Medicaid fee-for-service program methodology, including all policy adjusters, including but not limited to Medicaid High Volume Adjustments, Medicaid Percentage Adjustments, Outpatient High Volume Adjustments and all outlier add-on adjustments to the extent that such adjustments are incorporated in the development of the applicable MCO capitated rates.

(e) The following requirements apply to MCOs in determining payment for all emergency services:

(1) MCOs shall not impose any requirements for prior approval of emergency services.

(2) The MCO shall cover emergency services provided to enrollees who are temporarily away from their residence and outside the contracting area to the extent that the enrollees would be entitled to the emergency services if they still were within the contracting area.

(3) The MCO shall have no obligation to cover medical services provided on an emergency basis that are not covered services under the contract.

(4) The MCO shall not condition coverage for emergency services on the treating provider

notifying the MCO of the enrollee's screening and treatment within 10 days after presentation for emergency services.

(5) The determination of the attending emergency physician, or the provider actually treating the enrollee, of whether an enrollee is sufficiently stabilized for discharge or transfer to another facility, shall be binding on the MCO. The MCO shall cover emergency services for all enrollees whether the emergency services are provided by an affiliated or non-affiliated provider.

(6) The MCO's financial responsibility for post-stabilization care services it has not pre-approved ends when:

(A) a plan physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care;

(B) a plan physician assumes responsibility for the enrollee's care through transfer;

(C) a contracting entity representative and the treating physician reach an agreement concerning the enrollee's care; or

(D) the enrollee is discharged.

(f) Network adequacy and transparency.

(1) The Department shall:

(A) ensure that an adequate provider network is in place, taking into consideration health professional shortage areas and medically underserved areas;

(B) publicly release an explanation of its process for analyzing network adequacy;

(C) periodically ensure that an MCO continues to have an adequate network in place; ~~and~~

(D) require MCOs, including Medicaid Managed Care Entities as defined in Section 5-30.2, to meet provider directory requirements under Section 5-30.3; and ~~.~~

(E) require MCOs to ensure that any provider under contract with an MCO on the date of service is paid for any medically necessary service rendered to any of the MCO's enrollees, regardless of inclusion on the MCO's published and publicly available roster of available providers.

(2) Each MCO shall confirm its receipt of information submitted specific to physician or dentist additions or physician or dentist deletions from the MCO's provider network within 3 days after receiving all required information from contracted physicians or dentists, and electronic physician and dental directories must be updated consistent with current rules as published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or its successor agency.

(g) Timely payment of claims.

(1) The MCO shall pay a claim within 30 days of receiving a claim that contains all the essential information needed to adjudicate the claim.

(2) The MCO shall notify the billing party of its inability to adjudicate a claim within 30 days of receiving that claim.

(3) The MCO shall pay a penalty that is at least equal to the timely payment interest penalty imposed under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code for any claims not timely paid.

(A) When an MCO is required to pay a timely payment interest penalty to a provider, the MCO must calculate and pay the timely payment interest penalty that is due to the provider within 30 days after the payment of the claim. In no event shall a provider be required to request or apply for payment of any owed timely payment interest penalties.

(B) Such payments shall be reported separately from the claim payment for services rendered to the MCO's enrollee and clearly identified as interest payments.

(4)(A) The Department shall require MCOs to expedite payments to providers identified on the Department's expedited provider list, determined in accordance with 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.71(b), on a schedule at least as frequently as the providers are paid under the Department's fee-for-service expedited provider schedule.

(B) Compliance with the expedited provider requirement may be satisfied by an MCO through the use of a Periodic Interim Payment (PIP) program that has been mutually agreed to and documented between the MCO and the provider, if ~~and~~ the PIP program ensures that any expedited provider receives regular and periodic payments based on prior period payment experience from that MCO. Total payments under the PIP program may be reconciled against future PIP payments on a schedule mutually agreed to between the MCO and the provider.

(C) The Department shall share at least monthly its expedited provider list and the frequency with which it pays providers on the expedited list.

(g-5) Recognizing that the rapid transformation of the Illinois Medicaid program may have unintended operational challenges for both payers and providers:

(1) in no instance shall a medically necessary covered service rendered in good faith,

based upon eligibility information documented by the provider, be denied coverage or diminished in payment amount if the eligibility or coverage information available at the time the service was rendered is later found to be inaccurate in the assignment of coverage responsibility between MCOs or the fee-for-service system, except for instances when an individual is deemed to have not been eligible for coverage under the Illinois Medicaid program; and

(2) the Department shall, by December 31, 2016, adopt rules establishing policies that shall be included in the Medicaid managed care policy and procedures manual addressing payment resolutions in situations in which a provider renders services based upon information obtained after verifying a patient's eligibility and coverage plan through either the Department's current enrollment system or a system operated by the coverage plan identified by the patient presenting for services:

(A) such medically necessary covered services shall be considered rendered in good faith;

(B) such policies and procedures shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of provider associations representing the majority of providers within the identified provider industry; and

(C) such rules shall be published for a review and comment period of no less than 30 days on the Department's website with final rules remaining available on the Department's website.

The rules on payment resolutions shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) the extension of the timely filing period;

(B) retroactive prior authorizations; and

(C) guaranteed minimum payment rate of no less than the current, as of the date of service, fee-for-service rate, plus all applicable add-ons, when the resulting service relationship is out of network.

The rules shall be applicable for both MCO coverage and fee-for-service coverage.

If the fee-for-service system is ultimately determined to have been responsible for coverage on the date of service, the Department shall provide for an extended period for claims submission outside the standard timely filing requirements.

(g-6) MCO Performance Metrics Report.

(1) The Department shall publish, on at least a quarterly basis, each MCO's operational performance, including, but not limited to, the following categories of metrics:

(A) claims payment, including timeliness and accuracy;

(B) prior authorizations;

(C) grievance and appeals;

(D) utilization statistics;

(E) provider disputes;

(F) provider credentialing; and

(G) member and provider customer service.

(2) The Department shall ensure that the metrics report is accessible to providers online by January 1, 2017.

(3) The metrics shall be developed in consultation with industry representatives of the Medicaid managed care health plans and representatives of associations representing the majority of providers within the identified industry.

(4) Metrics shall be defined and incorporated into the applicable Managed Care Policy Manual issued by the Department.

(g-7) MCO claims processing and performance analysis. In order to monitor MCO payments to hospital providers, pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the Department shall post an analysis of MCO claims processing and payment performance on its website every 6 months. Such analysis shall include a review and evaluation of a representative sample of hospital claims that are rejected and denied for clean and unclean claims and the top 5 reasons for such actions and timeliness of claims adjudication, which identifies the percentage of claims adjudicated within 30, 60, 90, and over 90 days, and the dollar amounts associated with those claims. The Department shall post the contracted claims report required by HealthChoice Illinois on its website every 3 months.

(g-8) Dispute resolution process. The Department shall maintain a provider complaint portal through which a provider can submit to the Department unresolved disputes with an MCO. An unresolved dispute means an MCO's decision that denies in whole or in part a claim for reimbursement to a provider for health care services rendered by the provider to an enrollee of the MCO with which the provider disagrees. Disputes shall not be submitted to the portal until the provider has availed itself of the MCO's internal dispute resolution process. Disputes that are submitted to the MCO internal dispute resolution process may be submitted to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' complaint portal no sooner than 30

days after submitting to the MCO's internal process and not later than 30 days after the unsatisfactory resolution of the internal MCO process or 60 days after submitting the dispute to the MCO internal process. Multiple claim disputes involving the same MCO may be submitted in one complaint, regardless of whether the claims are for different enrollees, when the specific reason for non-payment of the claims involves a common question of fact or policy. Within 10 business days of receipt of a complaint, the Department shall present such disputes to the appropriate MCO, which shall then have 30 days to issue its written proposal to resolve the dispute. The Department may grant one 30-day extension of this time frame to one of the parties to resolve the dispute. If the dispute remains unresolved at the end of this time frame or the provider is not satisfied with the MCO's written proposal to resolve the dispute, the provider may, within 30 days, request the Department to review the dispute and make a final determination. Within 30 days of the request for Department review of the dispute, both the provider and the MCO shall present all relevant information to the Department for resolution and make individuals with knowledge of the issues available to the Department for further inquiry if needed. Within 30 days of receiving the relevant information on the dispute, or the lapse of the period for submitting such information, the Department shall issue a written decision on the dispute based on contractual terms between the provider and the MCO, contractual terms between the MCO and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and applicable Medicaid policy. The decision of the Department shall be final. By January 1, 2020, the Department shall establish by rule further details of this dispute resolution process. Disputes between MCOs and providers presented to the Department for resolution are not contested cases, as defined in Section 1-30 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, conferring any right to an administrative hearing.

(g-9)(1) The Department shall publish annually on its website a report on the calculation of each managed care organization's medical loss ratio showing the following:

(A) Premium revenue, with appropriate adjustments.

(B) Benefit expense, setting forth the aggregate amount spent for the following:

(i) Direct paid claims.

(ii) Subcapitation payments.

(iii) Other claim payments.

(iv) Direct reserves.

(v) Gross recoveries.

(vi) Expenses for activities that improve health care quality as allowed by the Department.

(2) The medical loss ratio shall be calculated consistent with federal law and regulation following a claims runout period determined by the Department.

(g-10)(1) "Liability effective date" means the date on which an MCO becomes responsible for payment for medically necessary and covered services rendered by a provider to one of its enrollees in accordance with the contract terms between the MCO and the provider. The liability effective date shall be the later of:

(A) The execution date of a network participation contract agreement.

(B) The date the provider or its representative submits to the MCO the complete and accurate standardized roster form for the provider in the format approved by the Department.

(C) The provider effective date contained within the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the Illinois Medicaid Program Advanced Cloud Technology (IMPACT) System.

(2) The standardized roster form may be submitted to the MCO at the same time that the provider submits an enrollment application to the Department through IMPACT.

(3) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall require all MCOs to update their provider directory with information for new practitioners of existing contracted providers within 30 days of receipt of a complete and accurate standardized roster template in the format approved by the Department provided that the provider is effective in the Department's provider enrollment subsystem within the IMPACT system. Such provider directory shall be readily accessible for purposes of selecting an approved health care provider and comply with all other federal and State requirements.

(g-11) The Department shall work with relevant stakeholders on the development of operational guidelines to enhance and improve operational performance of Illinois' Medicaid managed care program, including, but not limited to, improving provider billing practices, reducing claim rejections and inappropriate payment denials, and standardizing processes, procedures, definitions, and response timelines, with the goal of reducing provider and MCO administrative burdens and conflict. The Department shall include a report on the progress of these program improvements and other topics in its Fiscal Year 2020 annual report to the General Assembly.

(g-12) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Department or an MCO requires submission of a claim for payment in a non-electronic format, a provider shall always be afforded a period of no less

than 90 business days, as a correction period, following any notification of rejection by either the Department or the MCO to correct errors or omissions in the original submission.

Under no circumstances, either by an MCO or under the State's fee-for-service system, shall a provider be denied payment for failure to comply with any timely submission requirements under this Code or under any existing contract, unless the non-electronic format claim submission occurs after the initial 180 days following the latest date of service on the claim, or after the 90 business days correction period following notification to the provider of rejection or denial of payment.

(h) The Department shall not expand mandatory MCO enrollment into new counties beyond those counties already designated by the Department as of June 1, 2014 for the individuals whose eligibility for medical assistance is not the seniors or people with disabilities population until the Department provides an opportunity for accountable care entities and MCOs to participate in such newly designated counties.

(i) The requirements of this Section apply to contracts with accountable care entities and MCOs entered into, amended, or renewed after June 16, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-651).

(j) Health care information released to managed care organizations. A health care provider shall release to a Medicaid managed care organization, upon request, and subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other law applicable to the release of health information, the health care information of the MCO's enrollee, if the enrollee has completed and signed a general release form that grants to the health care provider permission to release the recipient's health care information to the recipient's insurance carrier.

(k) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, managed care organizations, a statewide organization representing hospitals, and a statewide organization representing safety-net hospitals shall explore ways to support billing departments in safety-net hospitals.

(l) The requirements of this Section added by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to services provided on or after the first day of the month that begins 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-580, eff. 3-12-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

Article 155.

Section 155-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.17 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.17 new)

Sec. 5-30.17. Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission.

(a) The Medicaid Managed Care Oversight Commission is created within the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to evaluate the effectiveness of Illinois' managed care program.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate President, who shall serve as co-chair.

(2) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall serve as co-chair.

(3) One member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) One member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Minority Leader.

(5) One member representing the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(6) One member representing the Department of Public Health, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing the Department of Children and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(9) One member of a statewide association representing Medicaid managed care plans.

(10) One member of a statewide association representing hospitals.

(11) Two academic experts on Medicaid managed care programs.

(12) One member of a statewide association representing primary care providers.

(13) One member of a statewide association representing behavioral health providers.

(14) Members representing Federally Qualified Health Centers, a long-term care association, pharmacies and pharmacists, a developmental disability association, a Medicaid consumer advocate, a Medicaid consumer, an association representing physicians, a behavioral health association, and an association representing pediatricians.

(15) A member of a statewide association representing only safety-net hospitals.

The Commission has the discretion to determine other membership.

(c) The Director of Healthcare and Family Services and chief of staff, or their designees, shall serve as the Commission's executive administrators in providing administrative support, research support, and other administrative tasks requested by the Commission's co-chairs. Any expenses, including, but not limited to, travel and housing, shall be paid for by the Department's existing budget.

(d) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members of the Commission.

(e) The Commission shall meet quarterly beginning as soon as is practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(f) The Commission shall:

(1) review data on health outcomes of Medicaid managed care members;

(2) review current care coordination and case management efforts and make recommendations on expanding care coordination to additional populations with a focus on the social determinants of health;

(3) review and assess the appropriateness of metrics used in the Pay-for-Performance programs;

(4) review the Department's prior authorization and utilization management requirements and recommend adaptations for the Medicaid population;

(5) review managed care performance in meeting diversity contracting goals and the use of funds dedicated to meeting such goals, including, but not limited to, contracting requirements set forth in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act; recommend strategies to increase compliance with diversity contracting goals in collaboration with the Chief Procurement Officer for General Services and the Business Enterprise Council for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities; and recoup any misappropriated funds for diversity contracting;

(6) review data on the effectiveness of claims processing to medical providers;

(7) review member access to health care services in the Medicaid Program, including specialty care services;

(8) review value-based and other alternative payment methodologies to make recommendations to enhance program efficiency and improve health outcomes;

(9) review the compliance of all managed care entities in State contracts and recommend reasonable financial penalties for any noncompliance;

(10) produce an annual report detailing the Commission's findings based upon its review of research conducted under this Section, including specific recommendations, if any, and any other information the Commission may deem proper in furtherance of its duties under this Section;

(11) review provider availability and make recommendations to increase providers where needed, including reviewing the regulatory environment and making recommendations for reforms;

(12) review capacity for culturally competent services, including translation services among providers; and

(13) review and recommend changes to the safety-net hospital definition to create different classifications of safety-net hospitals.

(f-5) The Department shall make available upon request the analytics of Medicaid managed care clearinghouse data regarding claims processing.

(g) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall impose financial penalties on any managed care entity that is found to not be in compliance with any provision of a State contract. In addition to any financial penalties imposed under this subsection, the Department shall recoup any misappropriated funds identified by the Commission for the purpose of meeting the Business Enterprise Program requirements set forth in contracts with managed care entities. Any financial penalty imposed or funds recouped in accordance with this Section shall be deposited into the Managed Care Oversight Fund.

When recommending reasonable financial penalties upon a finding of noncompliance under this subsection, the Commission shall consider the scope and nature of the noncompliance and whether or not it was intentional or unreasonable. In imposing a financial penalty on any managed care entity that is found to not be in compliance, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall consider the recommendations of the Commission.

Upon conclusion by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services that any managed care entity is not in compliance with its contract with the State based on the findings of the Commission, it shall issue the managed care entity a written notification of noncompliance. The written notice shall specify any financial penalty to be imposed and whether this penalty is consistent with the recommendation of the Commission. If the specified financial penalty differs from the Commission's recommendation, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall specify why the Department did not impose the recommended penalty and how the Department arrived at its determination of the reasonableness of the financial penalty imposed.

Within 14 calendar days after receipt of the notification of noncompliance, the managed care entity shall submit a written response to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The response shall indicate whether the managed care entity: (i) disputes the determination of noncompliance, including any facts or conduct to show compliance; (ii) agrees to the determination of noncompliance and any financial penalty imposed; or (iii) agrees to the determination of noncompliance but disputes the financial penalty imposed.

Failure to respond to the notification of noncompliance shall be deemed acceptance of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' determination of noncompliance.

If a managed care entity disputes any part of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' determination of noncompliance, within 30 calendar days of receipt of the managed care entity's response the Department shall respond in writing whether it (i) agrees to review its determination of noncompliance or (ii) disagrees with the entity's disputation.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall issue a written notice to the Commission of the dispute and its chosen response at the same time notice is made to the managed care entity.

Nothing in this Section limits or alters a person or entity's existing rights or protections under State or federal law.

(h) A decision of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to impose a financial penalty on a managed care entity for noncompliance under subsection (g) is subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(i) The Department shall issue quarterly reports to the Governor and the General Assembly indicating: (i) the number of determinations of noncompliance since the last quarter; (ii) the number of financial penalties imposed; and (iii) the outcome or status of each determination.

(j) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

Article 160.

Section 160-5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Sections 5.935 and 6z-124 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.935 new)

Sec. 5.935. The Managed Care Oversight Fund.

(30 ILCS 105/6z-124 new)

Sec. 6z-124. Managed Care Oversight Fund. The Managed Care Oversight Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Subject to appropriation, available annual moneys in the Fund shall be used by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to support contracting with women and minority-owned businesses as part of the Department's Business Enterprise Program requirements. The Department shall prioritize contracts for care coordination services, workforce development, and other services that support the Department's mission to promote health equity. Funds may not be used for any administrative costs of the Department.

Article 170.

Section 170-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-30.16 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.16 new)

Sec. 5-30.16. Medicaid Business Opportunity Commission.

(a) The Medicaid Business Opportunity Commission is created within the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to develop a program to support and grow minority, women, and persons with disability owned businesses.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

(1) Two members appointed by the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus.

(2) Two members appointed by the Illinois Legislative Latino Caucus.

(3) Two members appointed by the Conference of Women Legislators of the Illinois General Assembly.

(4) Two members representing a statewide Medicaid health plan association, appointed by the Governor.

(5) One member representing the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, appointed by the Governor.

(6) Three members representing businesses currently registered with the Business Enterprise Program, appointed by the Governor.

(7) One member representing the disability community, appointed by the Governor.

(8) One member representing the Business Enterprise Council, appointed by the Governor.

(c) The Director of Healthcare and Family Services and chief of staff, or their designees, shall serve as the Commission's executive administrators in providing administrative support, research support, and other administrative tasks requested by the Commission's co-chairs. Any expenses, including, but not limited to, travel and housing, shall be paid for by the Department's existing budget.

(d) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall designate co-chairs of the Commission to lead their efforts at the first meeting of the Commission.

(f) The Commission shall meet at least monthly beginning as soon as is practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(g) The Commission shall:

(1) Develop a recommendation on a Medicaid Business Opportunity Program which will set requirements for Minority, Women, and Persons with Disability Owned business contracting requirements. Such requirements shall include contracting goals to be included in the contracts between the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and the Managed Care entities for the provision of Medicaid Services.

(2) Make recommendations on the process by which vendors or providers would be certified as eligible to be included in the program and appropriate eligibility standards relative to the healthcare industry.

(3) Make a recommendation on whether to include not for profit organizations, diversity councils, or diversity chambers as eligible for certification.

(4) Make a recommendation on identifying whether providers included in the provider enrollment system are qualified for certification.

(5) Make a recommendation on reasonable penalties or sanctions for plans that fail to meet their goals and remedies for these sanctions and penalties. This recommendation shall also include suggestions on how penalties shall be used by the Department.

(6) Make a recommendation on whether diverse staff shall be considered within the goals set for managed care entities.

(7) Make a recommendation on whether a new platform for certification is necessary to administer this program or if the existing platform for the Business Enterprise Program is capable of including recommended changes coming from this Commission.

(8) Make a recommendation on the ongoing activity of the Commission including structure, frequency of meetings, and agendas to ensure ongoing oversight of the program by the Commission.

(h) The Commission shall provide recommendations to the Department and the General assembly by April 15, 2021 in order to ensure prompt implementation of the Medicaid Business Opportunity Program.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2022, and for each year thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

Article 172.

Section 172-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Section 14-13 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/14-13)

Sec. 14-13. Reimbursement for inpatient stays extended beyond medical necessity.

(a) By October 1, 2019, the Department shall by rule implement a methodology effective for dates of service July 1, 2019 and later to reimburse hospitals for inpatient stays extended beyond medical necessity due to the inability of the Department or the managed care organization in which a recipient is enrolled or the hospital discharge planner to find an appropriate placement after discharge from the hospital. The Department shall evaluate the effectiveness of the current reimbursement rate for inpatient hospital stays beyond medical necessity.

(b) The methodology shall provide reasonable compensation for the services provided attributable to the days of the extended stay for which the prevailing rate methodology provides no reimbursement. The Department may use a day outlier program to satisfy this requirement. The reimbursement rate shall be set

at a level so as not to act as an incentive to avoid transfer to the appropriate level of care needed or placement, after discharge.

(c) The Department shall require managed care organizations to adopt this methodology or an alternative methodology that pays at least as much as the Department's adopted methodology unless otherwise mutually agreed upon contractual language is developed by the provider and the managed care organization for a risk-based or innovative payment methodology.

(d) Days beyond medical necessity shall not be eligible for per diem add-on payments under the Medicaid High Volume Adjustment (MHVA) or the Medicaid Percentage Adjustment (MPA) programs.

(e) For services covered by the fee-for-service program, reimbursement under this Section shall only be made for days beyond medical necessity that occur after the hospital has notified the Department of the need for post-discharge placement. For services covered by a managed care organization, hospitals shall notify the appropriate managed care organization of an admission within 24 hours of admission. For every 24-hour period beyond the initial 24 hours after admission that the hospital fails to notify the managed care organization of the admission, reimbursement under this subsection shall be reduced by one day.
(Source: P.A. 101-209, eff. 8-5-19.)

Title IX. Maternal and Infant Mortality

Article 175.

Section 175-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 5-18.5 as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-18.5 new)

Sec. 5-18.5. Perinatal doula and evidence-based home visiting services.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Home visiting" means a voluntary, evidence-based strategy used to support pregnant people, infants, and young children and their caregivers to promote infant, child, and maternal health, to foster educational development and school readiness, and to help prevent child abuse and neglect. Home visitors are trained professionals whose visits and activities focus on promoting strong parent-child attachment to foster healthy child development.

"Perinatal doula" means a trained provider who provides regular, voluntary physical, emotional, and educational support, but not medical or midwife care, to pregnant and birthing persons before, during, and after childbirth, otherwise known as the perinatal period.

"Perinatal doula training" means any doula training that focuses on providing support throughout the prenatal, labor and delivery, or postpartum period, and reflects the type of doula care that the doula seeks to provide.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, perinatal doula services and evidence-based home visiting services shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article. Perinatal doula services include regular visits beginning in the prenatal period and continuing into the postnatal period, inclusive of continuous support during labor and delivery, that support healthy pregnancies and positive birth outcomes. Perinatal doula services may be embedded in an existing program, such as evidence-based home visiting. Perinatal doula services provided during the prenatal period may be provided weekly, services provided during the labor and delivery period may be provided for the entire duration of labor and the time immediately following birth, and services provided during the postpartum period may be provided up to 12 months postpartum.

(c) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall adopt rules to administer this Section. In this rulemaking, the Department shall consider the expertise of and consult with doula program experts, doula training providers, practicing doulas, and home visiting experts, along with State agencies implementing perinatal doula services and relevant bodies under the Illinois Early Learning Council. This body of experts shall inform the Department on the credentials necessary for perinatal doula and home visiting services to be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement and the rate of reimbursement for home visiting and perinatal doula services in the prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum periods. Every 2 years, the Department shall assess the rates of reimbursement for perinatal doula and home visiting services and adjust rates accordingly.

(d) The Department shall seek such State plan amendments or waivers as may be necessary to implement this Section and shall secure federal financial participation for expenditures made by the Department in accordance with this Section.

Title X. Miscellaneous

Article 999.

Section 999-99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.".

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SENATE BILL 558

AMENDMENT NO. _5_. Amend Senate Bill 558, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 4, as follows:

on page 12, line 25, by inserting ", subject to funding availability," after "program"; and

on page 13, lines 8 and 9, by replacing "Certification shall not be required for reimbursement." with "For reimbursement under the medical assistance program, a community health worker must work under the supervision of an enrolled medical program provider, as specified by the Department, and certification shall be required for reimbursement. The supervision of enrolled medical program providers and certification are not required for community health workers who receive reimbursement through managed care administrative dollars. Non-certified community health workers are reimbursable at the discretion of managed care entities up to 18 months following availability of community health worker certification."; and

on page 13, by inserting after line 14 the following:

"Section 5-22. Certification. Certification shall not be required for employment of community health workers. Non-certified community health workers may be employed through funding sources outside of the medical assistance program."; and

by deleting lines 9 through 24 on page 43 and lines 1 through 6 on page 44; and

on page 71, by inserting after line 16 the following:

"Article 65.

Section 65-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 65-5. Findings. The General Assembly finds as follows:

(1) There are insufficient behavioral health professionals in this State's behavioral health workforce and further that there are insufficient behavioral health professionals trained in evidence-based practices.

(2) The Illinois behavioral health workforce situation is at a crisis state and the lack of a behavioral health strategy is exacerbating the problem.

(3) In 2019, the Journal of Community Health found that suicide rates are disproportionately higher among African American adolescents. From 2001 to 2017, the rate for African American teen boys rose 60%, according to the study. Among African American teen girls, rates nearly tripled, rising by an astounding 182%. Illinois was among the 10 states with the greatest number of African American adolescent suicides (2015-2017).

(4) Workforce shortages are evident in all behavioral health professions, including, but not limited to, psychiatry, psychiatric nursing, psychiatric physician assistant, social work (licensed social work, licensed clinical social work), counseling (licensed professional counseling, licensed clinical professional counseling), marriage and family therapy, licensed clinical psychology, occupational therapy, prevention, substance use disorder counseling, and peer support.

(5) The shortage of behavioral health practitioners affects every Illinois county, every group of people with behavioral health needs, including children and adolescents, justice-involved populations, working adults, people experiencing homelessness, veterans, and older adults, and every health care and social service setting, from residential facilities and hospitals to community-based organizations and primary care clinics.

(6) Estimates of unmet needs consistently highlight the dire situation in Illinois. Mental Health America ranks Illinois 29th in the country in mental health workforce availability based on its 480-to-1 ratio of population to mental health professionals, and the Kaiser Family Foundation estimates that only 23.3% of Illinoisans' mental health needs can be met with its current workforce.

(7) Shortages are especially acute in rural areas and among low-income and under-insured individuals and families. 30.3% of Illinois' rural hospitals are in designated primary care shortage areas and 93.7% are in designated mental health shortage areas. Nationally, 40% of psychiatrists work in cash-only practices, limiting access for those who cannot afford high out-of-pocket costs, especially Medicaid eligible individuals and families.

(8) Spanish-speaking therapists in suburban Cook County, as well as in immigrant new growth communities throughout the State, for example, and master's-prepared social workers in rural communities are especially difficult to recruit and retain.

(9) Illinois' shortage of psychiatrists specializing in serving children and adolescents is also severe. Eighty-one out of 102 Illinois counties have no child and adolescent psychiatrists, and the remaining 21 counties have only 310 child and adolescent psychiatrists for a population of 2,450,000 children.

(10) Only 38.9% of the 121,000 Illinois youth aged 12 through 17 who experienced a major depressive episode received care.

(11) An annual average of 799,000 people in Illinois aged 12 and older need but do not receive substance use disorder treatment at specialty facilities.

(12) According to the Statewide Semiannual Opioid Report, Illinois Department of Public Health, September 2020, the number of opioid deaths in Illinois has increased 3% from 2,167 deaths in 2018 to 2,233 deaths in 2019.

(13) Behavioral health workforce shortages have led to well-documented problems of long wait times for appointments with psychiatrists (4 to 6 months in some cases), high turnover, and unfilled vacancies for social workers and other behavioral health professionals that have eroded the gains in insurance coverage for mental illness and substance use disorder under the federal Affordable Care Act and parity laws.

(14) As a result, individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders end up in hospital emergency rooms, which are the most expensive level of care, or are incarcerated and do not receive adequate care, if any.

(15) There are many organizations and institutions that are affected by behavioral health workforce shortages, but no one entity is responsible for monitoring the workforce supply and intervening to ensure it can effectively meet behavioral health needs throughout the State.

(16) Workforce shortages are more complex than simple numerical shortfalls. Identifying the optimal number, type, and location of behavioral health professionals to meet the differing needs of Illinois' diverse regions and populations across the lifespan is a difficult logistical problem at the system and practice level that requires coordinated efforts in research, education, service delivery, and policy.

(17) This State has a compelling and substantial interest in building a pipeline for behavioral health professionals and to anchor research and education for behavioral health workforce development. Beginning with the proposed Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois, Illinois has the chance to develop a blueprint to be a national leader in behavioral health workforce development.

(18) The State must act now to improve the ability of its residents to achieve their human potential and to live healthy, productive lives by reducing the misery and suffering with unmet behavioral health needs.

Section 65-10. Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois.

(a) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois is created and shall be administered by a teaching, research, or both teaching and research public institution of higher education in this State. Subject to appropriation, the Center shall be operational on or before July 1, 2022.

(b) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall leverage workforce and behavioral health resources, including, but not limited to, State, federal, and foundation grant funding, federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 programs, the National Health Service Corps and other nongraduate medical education physician workforce training programs, and existing behavioral health partnerships, and align with reforms in Illinois.

Section 65-15. Structure.

(a) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall be structured as a multisite model, and the administering public institution of higher education shall serve as the hub institution, complemented by secondary regional hubs, namely academic institutions, that serve rural and small urban

areas and at least one academic institution serving a densely urban municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

(b) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall be located within one academic institution and shall be tasked with a convening and coordinating role for workforce research and planning, including monitoring progress toward Center goals.

(c) The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall also coordinate with key State agencies involved in behavioral health, workforce development, and higher education in order to leverage disparate resources from health care, workforce, and economic development programs in Illinois government.

Section 65-20. Duties. The Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois shall perform the following duties:

(1) Organize a consortium of universities in partnerships with providers, school districts, law enforcement, consumers and their families, State agencies, and other stakeholders to implement workforce development concepts and strategies in every region of this State.

(2) Be responsible for developing and implementing a strategic plan for the recruitment, education, and retention of a qualified, diverse, and evolving behavioral health workforce in this State. Its planning and activities shall include:

(A) convening and organizing vested stakeholders spanning government agencies, clinics, behavioral health facilities, prevention programs, hospitals, schools, jails, prisons and juvenile justice, police and emergency medical services, consumers and their families, and other stakeholders;

(B) collecting and analyzing data on the behavioral health workforce in Illinois, with detailed information on specialties, credentials, additional qualifications (such as training or experience in particular models of care), location of practice, and demographic characteristics, including age, gender, race and ethnicity, and languages spoken;

(C) building partnerships with school districts, public institutions of higher education, and workforce investment agencies to create pipelines to behavioral health careers from high schools and colleges, pathways to behavioral health specialization among health professional students, and expanded behavioral health residency and internship opportunities for graduates;

(D) evaluating and disseminating information about evidence-based practices emerging from research regarding promising modalities of treatment, care coordination models, and medications;

(E) developing systems for tracking the utilization of evidence-based practices that most effectively meet behavioral health needs; and

(F) providing technical assistance to support professional training and continuing education programs that provide effective training in evidence-based behavioral health practices.

(3) Coordinate data collection and analysis, including systematic tracking of the behavioral health workforce and datasets that support workforce planning for an accessible, high-quality behavioral health system. In the medium to long-term, the Center shall develop Illinois behavioral workforce data capacity by:

(A) filling gaps in workforce data by collecting information on specialty, training, and qualifications for specific models of care, demographic characteristics, including gender, race, ethnicity, and languages spoken, and participation in public and private insurance networks;

(B) identifying the highest priority geographies, populations, and occupations for recruitment and training;

(C) monitoring the incidence of behavioral health conditions to improve estimates of unmet need; and

(D) compiling up-to-date, evidence-based practices, monitoring utilization, and aligning training resources to improve the uptake of the most effective practices.

(4) Work to grow and advance peer and parent-peer workforce development by:

(A) assessing the credentialing and reimbursement processes and recommending reforms;

(B) evaluating available peer-parent training models, choosing a model that meets Illinois' needs, and working with partners to implement it universally in child-serving programs throughout this State; and

(C) including peer recovery specialists and parent-peer support professionals in interdisciplinary training programs.

(5) Focus on the training of behavioral health professionals in telehealth techniques,

including taking advantage of a telehealth network that exists, and other innovative means of care delivery in order to increase access to behavioral health services for all persons within this State.

(6) No later than December 1 of every odd-numbered year, prepare a report of its activities under this Act. The report shall be filed electronically with the General Assembly, as provided under Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and shall be provided electronically to any member of the General Assembly upon request.

Section 65-25. Selection process.

(a) No later than 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the Board of Higher Education shall select a public institution of higher education, with input and assistance from the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Human Services, to administer the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois.

(b) The selection process shall articulate the principles of the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Center of Illinois, not inconsistent with this Act.

(c) The Board of Higher Education, with input and assistance from the Division of Mental Health of the Department of Human Services, shall make its selection of a public institution of higher education based on its ability and willingness to execute the following tasks:

(1) Convening academic institutions providing behavioral health education to:

(A) develop curricula to train future behavioral health professionals in evidence-based practices that meet the most urgent needs of Illinois' residents;

(B) build capacity to provide clinical training and supervision; and

(C) facilitate telehealth services to every region of the State.

(2) Functioning as a clearinghouse for research, education, and training efforts to identify and disseminate evidence-based practices across the State.

(3) Leveraging financial support from grants and social impact loan funds.

(4) Providing infrastructure to organize regional behavioral health education and outreach. As budgets allow, this shall include conference and training space, research and faculty staff time, telehealth, and distance learning equipment.

(5) Working with regional hubs that assess and serve the workforce needs of specific, well-defined regions and specialize in specific research and training areas, such as telehealth or mental health-criminal justice partnerships, for which the regional hub can serve as a statewide leader.

(d) The Board of Higher Education may adopt such rules as may be necessary to implement and administer this Section."; and

by replacing lines 20 through 22 of page 141 and lines 1 and 2 of page 142 with the following:

"Section 115-5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by adding Section 14-14 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/14-14 new)

Sec. 14-14. Increasing access to primary care in"; and

on page 177, lines 3 and 4, by replacing "4 and 5.4 and by adding Section 5.5" with "4, 5.4, and 8.7"; and

on page 177, line 20, by changing "10" to "11"; and

on page 185, by replacing lines 1 through 9 with the following:

"(20 ILCS 3960/8.7)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)

Sec. 8.7. Application for permit for discontinuation of a health care facility or category of service; public notice and public hearing.

(a) Upon a finding that an application to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service is complete, the State Board shall publish a legal notice on 3 consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation in the area or community to be affected and afford the public an opportunity to request a hearing. If the application is for a facility located in a Metropolitan Statistical Area, an additional legal notice shall be published in a newspaper of limited circulation, if one exists, in the area in which the facility is located. If the newspaper of limited circulation is published on a daily basis, the additional legal notice shall be published on 3 consecutive days. The legal notice shall also be posted on the Health Facilities and Services Review Board's website and sent to the State Representative and State Senator of the district in

which the health care facility is located. In addition, the health care facility shall provide notice of closure to the local media that the health care facility would routinely notify about facility events.

An application to close a health care facility shall only be deemed complete if it includes evidence that the health care facility provided written notice at least 30 days prior to filing the application of its intent to do so to the municipality in which it is located, the State Representative and State Senator of the district in which the health care facility is located, the State Board, the Director of Public Health, and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services. The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(b) No later than 30 days after issuance of a permit to close a health care facility or discontinue a category of service, the permit holder shall give written notice of the closure or discontinuation to the State Senator and State Representative serving the legislative district in which the health care facility is located.

(c)(1) If there is a pending lawsuit that challenges an application to discontinue a health care facility that either names the Board as a party or alleges fraud in the filing of the application, the Board may defer action on the application for up to 6 months after the date of the initial deferral of the application.

(2) The Board may defer action on an application to discontinue a hospital that is pending before the Board as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly for up to 60 days from the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly.

(3) The Board may defer taking final action on an application to discontinue a hospital that is filed on or after January 12, 2021 until the earlier to occur of: (i) the expiration of the statewide disaster declaration proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Illinois due to the COVID-19 pandemic that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later; or (ii) the expiration of the declaration of a public health emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic as declared by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later. This paragraph (3) is inoperative as of the date of the expiration of the statewide disaster declaration proclaimed by the Governor of the State of Illinois due to the COVID-19 pandemic that is in effect on January 12, 2021, or any extension thereof, or July 1, 2021, whichever occurs later.

(d) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly shall apply to all applications submitted after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly. (Source: P.A. 101-83, eff. 7-15-19; 101-650, eff. 7-7-20.)"; and

on page 200, line 19, by inserting "a majority of" after "representing"; and

on page 202, line 11, by inserting "a majority of" after "representing"; and

on page 202, line 23, by changing "association, and" to "association, a dental association, and".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 558**, with House Amendments numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 156

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 156

Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 1559

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 1559
Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 2461

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.
Which amendments are as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2461
Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2461
Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 2488

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2488
Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 3360

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3360
Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Hollman, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL 4276

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 4276
Concurred in by the House, January 13, 2021.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1480
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1480
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1480
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1608
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1608
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1792
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1792
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 1792
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1980
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1980

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its January 13, 2021 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1, 2 and 3 to Senate Bill 1480; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1608; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 2, 3 and 4 to Senate Bill 1792; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1980

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Belt, **Senate Bill No. 1480**, with House Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Belt moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 31; NAYS 15.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Feigenholtz	Jones, E.	Sims
Belt	Fine	Koehler	Stadelman
Bush	Gillespie	Lightford	Steans
Castro	Harris	Manar	Van Pelt
Collins	Hastings	Martwick	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Holmes	McGuire	Villivalam
Cunningham	Hunter	Pacione-Zayas	Mr. President
Ellman	Johnson	Peters	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Rezin	Syverson
Barickman	McClure	Righter	Tracy
Curran	McConchie	Schimpf	Wilcox
DeWitte	Oberweis	Stoller	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 1480**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Belt, **Senate Bill No. 1608**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Belt moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 32; NAYS 15.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fine	Lightford	Steans
Belt	Gillespie	Martwick	Van Pelt
Bush	Harris	McGuire	Villanueva
Castro	Hastings	Morrison	Villivalam
Collins	Holmes	Murphy	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Hunter	Pacione-Zayas	
Cunningham	Johnson	Peters	
Ellman	Jones, E.	Sims	
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Stadelman	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Rezin	Syverson
Barickman	McClure	Righter	Tracy
Curran	McConchie	Schimpf	Wilcox
DeWitte	Oberweis	Stoller	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1608**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Belt, **Senate Bill No. 1792**, with House Amendments numbered 2, 3 and 4 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Belt moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 35; NAYS 9.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Gillespie	Martwick	Sims
Belt	Harris	McClure	Stadelman
Bush	Hastings	McConchie	Steans
Castro	Holmes	McGuire	Van Pelt
Collins	Hunter	Morrison	Villanueva
Cunningham	Johnson	Murphy	Villivalam
Ellman	Jones, E.	Oberweis	Wilcox
Feigenholtz	Koehler	Pacione-Zayas	Mr. President
Fine	Lightford	Peters	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	DeWitte	Righter
Barickman	Fowler	Schimpf
Curran	Rezin	Syverson

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 2, 3 and 4 to **Senate Bill No. 1792**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Belt, **Senate Bill No. 1980**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Belt moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 46; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Feigenholtz	Martwick	Sims
Aquino	Fine	McClure	Stadelman
Barickman	Fowler	McConchie	Steans
Belt	Gillespie	McGuire	Stoller
Bush	Harris	Morrison	Syverson
Castro	Hastings	Murphy	Van Pelt
Collins	Holmes	Oberweis	Villanueva
Cullerton, T.	Hunter	Pacione-Zayas	Villivalam
Cunningham	Johnson	Peters	Wilcox
Curran	Jones, E.	Rezin	Mr. President
DeWitte	Koehler	Righter	
Ellman	Lightford	Schimpf	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1980**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Righter, **House Bill No. 570** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 43; NAYS 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Feigenholtz	Koehler	Righter
Aquino	Fine	Lightford	Sims
Barickman	Fowler	Martwick	Stadelman
Belt	Gillespie	McClure	Steans
Bush	Glowiak Hilton	McConchie	Stoller
Castro	Harris	McGuire	Syverson
Collins	Hastings	Morrison	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Holmes	Murphy	Villanueva
Curran	Hunter	Pacione-Zayas	Villivalam
DeWitte	Johnson	Peters	Mr. President
Ellman	Jones, E.	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

Oberweis
Wilcox

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 6:25 o'clock a.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands adjourned until Wednesday, January 13, 2021, at 10:30 o'clock a.m.