



# FIRST READING

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

VOLUME 36, NO. 1

AUGUST 2022

## Major Bills Passed by the 102nd General Assembly

This issue of *First Reading* summarizes bills as they passed both houses in the spring session of the 102nd General Assembly’s second year, and reports on the Governor’s actions on them. A total of 410 bills passed both houses during that time. This issue summarizes 119 bills of general interest in 13 categories.

A new law authorizes income tax rebates for homeowners; increases the state earned income tax credit and the income tax credit for classroom materials bought by a teacher; pauses inflation indexing of motor fuel taxes; and suspends the state’s share of sales tax on groceries.

Judicial redistricting was accomplished for trial court circuits in 9 counties, including Cook. A new act limits some contributions by a single person to a judicial campaign, and creates a task force to study using public funds to subsidize judicial campaigns.

New laws increase the pay of support workers at facilities for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities; use pandemic payments to increase the pay of some frontline healthcare workers; and expand Medicaid to cover more low-income noncitizens, midwifery, and acupuncture. Legislators also voted to establish visitation rights in health care facilities; provide funds to help health care workers get degrees and to train more mental health specialists; and implement a new payment model for nursing home reimbursement. Nurse agencies must comply with more reporting and disclosure requirements, and specially trained optometrists may administer COVID-19 vaccines.

A new law expands the Expressway Camera Act to 22 counties. Legislators also voted to authorize the Illinois Department of Transportation and Toll Highway Authority to use nontraditional contracting options for constructing some transportation facilities.



A new Public Act delays to July 1, 2022 many changes regarding law enforcement that were to take effect earlier. Lawmakers voted to penalize organized retail crime and selling major parts needed to make a firearm without a serial number.

New laws restrict standardized tests in pre-K through 2nd grade; require paid leave for fully vaccinated school employees who miss work due to COVID-19; and temporarily increase how long retired teachers may work without affecting their pensions.

Information on all bills of the 102nd General Assembly is available at the General Assembly’s website: [www.ilga.gov](http://www.ilga.gov).

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# Appropriations & State Budget

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*The state's budget for fiscal year 2023 is \$182.7 billion—\$1.7 billion below the \$184.4 billion appropriated for FY 2022. General Funds appropriations rose 2.3%, from \$43.8 billion to \$44.8 billion.*

All FY 2023 appropriations for capital and operations spending were approved in one law. The budget plan is based on assumed General Funds revenues of \$46.4 billion—notably less than the FY 2022 actual total of \$51.1 billion. The reasons for the anticipated decline include less federal stimulus money, inflationary pressures, geopolitical concerns, and a return to more service-based sales.

General Funds appropriations for K-12 (including pension contributions) total \$16.1 billion, or 35.9% of General Funds appropriations; the share for higher education (including pension contributions) is \$4.2 billion—9.4% of the total. Appropriations for the five state pension funds and the Chicago teachers' pension fund total \$10.6 billion, of which \$10.1 billion is from the General Funds.

The FY 2023 budget implementation act made changes related to fund transfers, finance, health and education, and administration.

More details on the FY 2023 budget—including revenue changes, budget implementation provisions, and appropriations—are in the FY 2023 Budget Summary from the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability. That report, available on the Commission's website, also has information on FY 2022 and/or FY 2023 revenues, state employee numbers, group insurance, Medicaid, education funding, state pension systems, and state borrowing.

## FY 2023 Appropriations and Supplemental Appropriations

**P.A. 102-696**, enacted by S.B. 2803 (Holmes-Sims et al.—G.Harris)

## FY 2022 Supplemental Appropriations and FY 2023 Appropriations and Reappropriations

**P.A. 102-698**, enacted by H.B. 900 (Welch-G. Harris—Sims-Van Pelt-J.Collins et al.)

## FY 2023 Budget Implementation

**P.A. 102-699**, enacted by H.B. 4700 (G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.)

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*EDITORS' NOTE: In an effort to distinguish between sponsors' last names that include a hyphen, you'll see we used the following format: <Hyphenated-Lastname>*

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# Business & Economic Development

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*New acts offer grants to hotels, restaurants, and arts organizations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for persons in apprenticeship or work-based learning programs. Lawmakers also voted to create a public-private partnership to attract industrial biotechnology businesses; expand bereavement leave; and make some primary contractors liable for unpaid wages of subcontractors' employees.*

**Bereavement Leave.** Eligibility for unpaid bereavement leave is expanded from the death of a child to include death of a spouse, parent, stepparent, mother- or father-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, stepchild, sibling, or domestic partner. It also includes absence from work due to miscarriage, unsuccessful assisted reproductive technology procedure, failed adoption, failed surrogate motherhood, medical diagnosis that negatively impacts pregnancy or fertility, or stillbirth (**P.A. 102-1050**, enacted by S.B. 3120, Bush-<Pacione-Zayas>-Simmons-K.Villa-Belt et al.—Moeller-Ramirez-E.Hernandez-<Stava-Murray>-Avelar et al.).

**Construction Wages.** Primary contractors on nonpublic building projects will be liable for unpaid wages and benefits of employees of a subcontractor. Primary contractors that are party to collective bargaining agreements for their projects are exempt (**P.A. 102-1076**, enacted by H.B. 5412, Evans-<Gong-Gershowitz>-Kelly-Manley-L.Collins et al.—Castro-Harmon et al.).

**COVID-19 Relief Grants.** Subject to appropriation, the Department of Commerce and

Economic Opportunity (DCEO) will offer grants to the following kinds of employers to mitigate pandemic costs:

*Arts and cultural organizations.* Live venue operators, performing arts and arts education organizations, museums, and cultural heritage organizations may apply for assistance including reimbursement of costs, debt, or losses from business interruption in the COVID-19 pandemic. DCEO must use consistent, data-based criteria to select qualifying organizations with the greatest need.

*Hotels.* To be eligible, a hotel must have been in business before March 12, 2020. It may receive up to \$1,500 per room; at least 80% must be spent on payroll. Within 1 year after getting a grant, the operator must send DCEO a written attestation that it was properly used.

*Restaurants.* To be eligible, an establishment must have been in business on March 12, 2020; not employ over 50 people; and not have received some types of COVID-19 relief assistance. It can receive up to \$50,000 for payroll; paid sick leave;

contributions to employees' healthcare; mortgage payments; rent; utilities; maintenance; and operating expenses. Within 1 year after getting a grant, the restaurant must send DCEO a written attestation that the grant was properly used (**P.A. 102-699**, enacted by H.B. 4700, G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.).

(Other provisions of this act are described in several other articles.)

**Industrial Biotechnology.** *Public-private partnership.* DCEO is to develop a public-private partnership (PPP) to promote Illinois to industrial biotechnology businesses. The PPP is to direct efforts to attract companies, develop programs to encourage research, act as an information clearinghouse for new companies, and work with local economic development groups. The PPP may receive state funding, but it cannot be disbursed until the PPP has received \$3 in private funding per \$1 in state funds. The PPP is to report to the Governor and General Assembly on its spending for any year when it receives state funds.

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## Business & Economic Development

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*Workforce development grants.* Subject to appropriation, DCEO will offer grants to build a well-trained industrial biotechnology workforce. It may make grants for biotechnology apprenticeships, talent pipeline management, credential expansion programs, and high school or community college career pathway programs. State-accredited universities and community colleges, and research institutions or laboratories affiliated with them, can be eligible for grants.

*Other grants.* An Industrial Biotechnology Human Capital Fund will receive public and private money for grants to laboratories and research institutions researching biorenewables to hire or retain industrial biotech experts. An Industrial Biotechnology Capital Maintenance Fund will be used for grants to such entities for maintenance and repair of capital assets. DCEO will report annually on these funds (P.A. 102-991, enacted by S.B. 1693, S.Bennett-Rose-Holmes-Fowler-Joyce et al.—Yednock-C.Meier-Harper-Mazzochi-Halpin et al.).

**Job Training Assistance.** Subject to appropriation, DCEO will develop a pilot program for grants to organizations to subsidize transportation,

childcare, and housing-related expenses for persons in DCEO-approved apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or other work-based learning programs. DCEO is to report on results to the Governor and General Assembly by January 2028 (P.A. 102-803, enacted by H.B. 5225, Harper-Slaughter-L.Collins-Nichols-Ammons et al.—Hunter-Lightford-<Pacione-Zayas> et al.).

**Real Estate Valuation Task Force.** This body, with representatives from state agencies, banks, credit unions, fair housing associations, consumer protection associations, and appraisal organizations, is created to harmonize collateral underwriting standards of those entities. It is to identify causes of racial disparity in valuation and prices of real estate used as collateral for mortgage applications, and study whether minorities are being prevented from pursuing the appraisal profession. It is to report to the Governor and General Assembly within 24 months, then periodically through 2028 (P.A. 102-934, enacted by H.B. 4410, Robinson-Buckner-Flowers et al.—Hunter-J.Collins-Simmons).

**Rest and Meal Breaks.** Employers must allow employees at least 24 hours' consecutive rest per consecutive 7-day period (formerly per calendar week). Employees

working over 7½ continuous hours are to get an additional 20-minute meal break for every 4½ additional hours worked. Penalties are increased to up to \$1,000 per violation for a large employer (P.A. 102-828, enacted by S.B. 3146, Villanueva-K.Villa-J.Collins et al.—L.Collins-Ammons-Nichols et al.).

**Third-Party Delivery Services** must have the written consent of a restaurant, bar, or other retail business to (1) use its name or likeness or (2) pick up or deliver its products using a digital network. Consent agreements cannot include indemnity of the delivery services. A business can sue for the greater of actual damages or \$5,000 per violation, and seek punitive damages (P.A. 102-1056, enacted by H.B. 3205, LaPointe-Keicher-Ramirez et al.—Feigenholtz-<Pacione-Zayas>-Peters-Bush-Plummer et al.).

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# Civil Law

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*Judicial redistricting was accomplished for trial court circuits in 9 counties, including Cook. Other new laws allow a court to order that child support be secured by life insurance; create a task force to study providing legal representation to every person in Illinois who is subject to removal from the U.S.; and require Illinois courts to honor orders of protection from National Guard and reserve military tribunals.*

**Child Support and Maintenance.** A court may order that some or all of a divorced parent’s required child support be secured by “reasonably affordable” life insurance on one or both parents; or if such insurance is unavailable, that it be secured by another source. If a substantial change in circumstances is alleged after child support and/or maintenance is ordered, no party may argue that the change was contemplated or foreseeable at the time of the award unless the parties’ agreement or the court order said that such a change was expected (**P.A. 102-823**, enacted by S.B. 3036, Hastings—Tarver).

**Court Redistricting.** Effective December 2024, court circuits for trial courts in Cook and some or all of Boone, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Sangamon, Will, and Winnebago Counties (Circuits 3, 7, 12, 16 to 19, and 22) will be redivided into new subcircuits. The number of subcircuits in Cook County will increase from 15 to 20 (**P.A. 102-693**, enacted by H.B. 3138, E.Hernandez—Harmon-Connor).

**Housing.** Discrimination in real estate transactions based on an applicant’s lawful source of income is prohibited (**P.A. 102-896**, enacted by H.B. 2775,

Ford-LaPointe-Cassidy-<Stava-Murray>-B.Hernandez et al.—Villivalam-Aquino-K.Villa-Simmons-J.Collins et al.).

**Immigrant Counsel.** A Task Force on Counsel in Immigration Proceedings will consist of the Governor, legislative leaders, Attorney General, and Secretary of Human Services (or their designees). It is to study the possibility of providing legal representation to every person in Illinois who is subject to removal from the U.S., and report by July 1, 2023 (**P.A. 102-827**, enacted by S.B. 3144, Villanueva-<Pacione-Zayas> et al.—<Gong-Gershowitz> et al.).

**Life Insurance for Prepaid Funeral.** To help qualify for Medicaid or Supplemental Security Income, an owner of a life insurance policy can irrevocably assign all or part of it to a funeral home to prepay for a funeral and burial, if this change in law receives federal approval (**P.A. 102-959**, enacted by H.B. 4979, Manley-Hammond-Kifowit-K.Stuart et al.—Harmon-Fine-J.Collins-Belt-Plummer et al.).

**Military Orders of Protection; Employment Leave.** The State Police is to record, and Illinois courts are to honor, orders of protection from National

Guard and reserve military tribunals, in addition to those from courts of Illinois and other states. A person against whom such an order from one of those authorities is in effect cannot have a valid Firearm Owner’s Identification Card. No employer may penalize an employee for taking leave to prepare for or attend a military hearing related to domestic or other violence against the employee or a family member (**P.A. 102-890**, enacted by S.B. 257, Muñoz—Kifowit-Mason).

**Orders of Protection—Electronic Filing and Hearings.** If a criminal charge or delinquency petition has been filed and is pending, a petition for an order of protection against the person charged can be filed online as an alternative to in-person petitioning. In each county of over 250,000, the trial court must offer petitioners for orders of protection the option of holding remote hearings, although the court may deny a request to hold such a remote hearing (**P.A. 102-853**, enacted by S.B. 3667, Stadelman-Connor et al.—West-Mason-Kifowit-Carroll-Cassidy et al.).

*David R. Miller  
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# Criminal Law

*A new Public Act delays to July 1, 2022 many changes regarding law enforcement that were to take effect earlier. Lawmakers voted to penalize organized retail crime and selling major parts needed to make a firearm without a serial number. New bodies will study crime reduction; missing and murdered Chicago women; and children of incarcerated parents.*

**Automobile Theft Tools.** The crime of possessing burglary tools is expanded to include having a device to unlock or start a vehicle without having a key to it, or to capture a radio signal from its keyless entry transmitter—in either case with intent to enter a motor vehicle and commit a crime (**P.A. 102-903**, enacted by H.B. 601, Andrade-Ammons et al.—Gillespie-Van Pelt et al.).

**Carjacking.** *Generally.* The act on vehicle theft prevention is expanded to cover vehicular hijacking. The name and duties of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council are changed to include preventing such hijacking (**P.A. 102-904**, enacted by H.B. 3699, Delgado-K.Stuart-Kifowit-Scherer-Walsh et al.—Martwick-Hastings-Koehler-L.Murphy-Ellman et al.).

**Liability protection.** A driver is not to be held liable or charged fees due to traffic violations that were committed while the driver’s vehicle was stolen or hijacked, if reported to police in a timely manner. Costs of towing and storing a vehicle “in connection with a crime of violence,” up to \$1,000, can be recovered under the Crime

Victims Compensation Act (**P.A. 102-905**, enacted by H.B. 3772, Delgado—Aquino-J.Collins).

**Children of Incarcerated Parents.** A Commission on Children of Incarcerated Parents within the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor or serving *ex officio*, will report annually to the General Assembly and Governor on ways to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Children of Incarcerated Parents (**P.A. 102-814**, enacted by H.B. 5525, Ramirez-Ammons-McCombie-L.Collins-<Stava-Murray> et al.—Simmons-Van Pelt-<Pacione-Zayas>).

**Crime, Victims, and Witnesses.** A new Crime Reduction Task Force will consist of four legislators appointed by legislative leaders; the Attorney General and State Police Director or their designees; and 17 other persons, mostly appointed by the Governor or legislative leaders. It is to report to the General Assembly and Governor by March 1, 2023. The State Police Training Academy’s training of homicide



investigators must be victim-centered and trauma-informed. Subject to appropriation, the Criminal Justice Information Authority will make grants to local governments and organizations to create programs enabling victims and witnesses to send anonymous tips and be eligible for rewards after resulting arrests. Subject to appropriation, in a pilot program through 2028, four Illinois cities will create units to help crime victims get needed social services. The Gang Crime Witness Protection Act of 2013 is expanded to apply to victims and witnesses of all violent crimes, and, if funds are available, offer financial aid for added expenses of such persons (emergency living costs, utilities, security deposits, mental health treatment, and lost pay). Local protection programs for witnesses may be established if funds are available (**P.A. 102-756**, enacted by H.B. 4736, <Gordon-Booth>-Delgado—Peters-Hunter-Koehler-D.Turner-Aquino et al.).

**Firearms Carrying.** The categories of persons exempted from the prohibitions on carrying a firearm in a vehicle,

concealed, or on municipal streets and public lands are expanded to include current or retired deputies and county or state correctional officers (P.A. 102-779, enacted by H.B. 4667, Yednock-Reick-D.Vella-Yang Rohr-Halpin et al.—Cunningham-Tracy-Curran-Joyce-D.Turner et al.).

**“Ghost Guns.”** Selling major parts needed to make a firearm, lacking a serial number, to other than a federally licensed firearms importer, manufacturer, or dealer becomes a Class A misdemeanor (first offense) or Class 3 felony (repeat offense) (P.A. 102-889, enacted by H.B. 4383, Buckner-Robinson-Lilly-Hirschauer et al.—J.Collins-Gillespie-Belt-J.Morrison-Simmons et al.).

**Missing and Murdered Chicago Women.** A task force consisting of four legislators appointed by the legislative leaders, and at least eight other persons chosen by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, is to be created to study this issue. It is to report to the General Assembly and Governor by the end of 2024, and annually thereafter (P.A. 102-1057, enacted by H.B. 3988, Buckner-L.Collins-<Gordon-Booth>-Greenwood-Ford et al.—Hunter-J.Collins-Van Pelt-Villanueva-Peters et al.).

**Police Certification; Persons in Custody; Delays in Effective Dates.** The Law Enforcement Training Standards Board is to have a

Review Committee for appeals of decertification of a police officer. The Board may decertify an officer for actions described in the law, whether or not the officer’s employing agency imposes discipline. An agency or other entity investigating an officer must report to the Board quarterly on the progress of the investigation, and the Board is to inform that entity about persons having knowledge of facts being investigated.

Failure to report sexual abuse of a child, and violating an order of protection, are added to the list of crimes disqualifying a person from being a State Police officer.

A person in police custody must be allowed three telephone calls at each place of custody within 3 hours after being taken into custody or moved to a new place.

Many changes regarding law enforcement that were to take effect earlier were delayed to July 1, 2022 (P.A. 102-694, enacted by H.B. 3512, Slaughter-Mayfield-Flowers-Ford et al.—Sims-Peters-J.Collins-Van Pelt-Hunter et al.).

**Sealing Felony Records.** A person petitioning to seal a felony record no longer needs a negative test for cannabis products in the person’s body (P.A. 102-933, enacted by H.B. 4392, Ammons-Buckner-Cassidy-Morgan-Slaughter et al.—J.Collins-Van Pelt-Belt-Johnson et al.).

**Sex Offenses Against Drunk or Drugged Person.** A person who took an intoxicating or controlled substance that made the person unconscious of the nature of a sexual act will be deemed to have been unable to give knowing consent if the perpetrator knew or should have known of those facts (P.A. 102-1096, enacted by H.B. 5441, Walker-Cassidy-K.Stuart et al.—Gillespie-Sims-<Pacione-Zayas>-Holmes et al.).

**Smash-Mob Thefts; Online Buying Safety.** The offense of “organized retail crime” will be committed by anyone who, in concert with others, takes goods from a retail store by force. A person who arranges such an attack, involving theft of over \$300, can be prosecuted for managing the crime. Violations are Class 2 or 3 felonies depending on the acts committed. The store will have the rights of a crime victim, including notice of any resulting prosecution. A statewide grand jury can be used to investigate organized retail crime. The Attorney General, by appropriation, can use a new fund to investigate and prosecute organized retail crime and make grants to other agencies to do so.

Any seller making a large volume of sales of new items through an online marketplace must provide its identity, location, and other information to the marketplace operator,

*(continued on p. 15)*

# Education

## Elementary and Secondary

*New laws restrict standardized tests in pre-K through 2nd grade; require paid leave for fully vaccinated school employees who miss work due to COVID-19; and temporarily increase how long retired teachers may work without affecting their pensions. Lawmakers also voted to establish a school violence hotline; require more scrutiny of the backgrounds of prospective school employees; and increase the pool of substitute teachers.*

**COVID-19 Paid Leave.** In any future COVID-19 public health emergency, school employees who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and miss work due to a COVID-19 diagnosis or symptoms, or due to need to care for a child with a COVID-19 diagnosis or excluded from school due to COVID-19 contact, are to be credited with paid leave as needed to follow public health guidelines. A school employee who could not work for those reasons before the effective date of this act (April 5, 2022) and was fully vaccinated within 5 weeks after that date is to be credited with such leave. Sick leave used in the 2021-22 school year for those reasons must be restored to such employees. The provisions described in this paragraph also apply to state universities and community colleges.

School employees providing educational support services are to be paid for school closure or e-learning days unless rescheduled. Employees not paid for such days in the 2021-22 school year are to be reimbursed (P.A. 102-697, enacted by H.B. 1167, Yang

Rohr-Evans-Ortiz-Mussman-K.Stuart et al.—Harmon-Van Pelt-J.Collins et al.).

### Retired Teachers (Chicago).

*Part-time service.* Retired Chicago teachers and administrators may work up to 140 days per school year in 2022-23 and 2023-24 without affecting their pensions, dropping to 120 days starting in 2024-25 (P.A. 102-1090, enacted by S.B. 4000, Hunter—Robinson).

### *Subject shortage areas.*

Until June 30, 2024, retired Chicago teachers may teach in subject shortage areas without interrupting their pensions, if the employer first offers the positions to any qualified teachers honorably dismissed in the previous year and advertises the vacancies for at least 90 days within the 6 months before the term begins (P.A. 102-1013, enacted by S.B. 3465, Martwick-J.Collins-Feigenholtz et al.—LaPointe-Smith).

### Retired Teachers (Downstate).

In 2021-22, retired teachers may teach up to 140 days or 700 hours (formerly 120 days or 600 hours) without affecting their pensions (P.A. 102-709,



enacted by H.B. 5472, Yang Rohr-Batinick-Smith-Cassidy-Ammons et al.—Martwick-Ellman et al.)

### School Violence Prevention.

If funds are appropriated, the Illinois State Police (ISP), consulting with other agencies, is to establish a Safe2Help Illinois school helpline (a phone number, social media contact, or website available at all times) to take reports of potential harm or criminal acts against school employees, students, or schools. Any existing school violence helpline is to work with Safe2Help Illinois. ISP is to review all information submitted and notify local law enforcement, mental health officials, and schools as appropriate. Information provided through the helpline must be kept at least 5 years, and (with exceptions) is confidential. The Safe2Help Illinois program manager is to report annually to the Governor and General Assembly (P.A. 102-752, enacted by S.B. 3936, Sims-Belt-Fowler-Connor-Hunter et al.—Slaughter et al.).

### Sexual Misconduct Disclosure.

Public (including charter) and nonpublic schools must notify

a minor student's parents in writing if a school employee or contractor is alleged to have engaged in sexual misconduct with the student, and if formal action is taken against the alleged perpetrator. Before notifying parents, a school must notify the student unless there is an imminent risk of serious injury or death to the student or another person. The school must also inform the student and parents about available resources and counseling options.

Before hiring someone to work directly with students, a school or contractor must contact previous employers for information on any disqualifying event, including alleged sexual conduct with a student. Contacted employers must provide such information within 20 days. Any information obtained may be reported, if necessary, to State Board of Education (ISBE), law enforcement, state licensing, or child protective agencies. Any agreement between a school and an employee to suppress information about substantiated sexual misconduct is void (P.A. 102-702, enacted by H.B. 4316, Mussman-Crespo-Bourne-Elik-Ramirez et al.—Connor-J.Collins-L.Murphy-K. Villa-Feigenholtz et al.).

**Standardized Assessments in Early Grades.** ISBE may not develop, buy, fund, or require schools to administer, in Pre-K to 2nd grade, standardized assessments (defined basically as tests in which all students

are asked the same questions). Tests to diagnose or screen for disability or need for special services, and English proficiency tests required by federal law, are exempt (P.A. 102-875, enacted by S.B. 3986, <Pacione-Zayas>-K.Villa-Belt-Feigenholtz-Simmons et al.—LaPointe-Scherer-Tarver et al.).

**Substitute Teaching.** *College students.* A student in an Illinois educator preparation program who has earned at least 90 credit hours can apply for a substitute teaching license (P.A. 102-711, enacted by H.B. 4798, <Stava-Murray>-D.Vella-Hirschauer-West-Yang Rohr et al.—Loughran Cappel-Van Pelt-Lightford et al.).

*Days expanded.* In downstate districts, until the end of 2022-23, a substitute teacher may teach up to 120 days (formerly 90) for a licensed teacher in one school year (P.A. 102-717, enacted by S.B. 3893, Joyce-Bush-Van Pelt-Loughran Cappel-Belt et al.—DeLuca-Scherer et al.).

*Short-term.* A short-term substitute teacher may teach up to 15 consecutive days (formerly 5) for a licensed teacher. An exception is allowed to the prohibition on hiring such a teacher for over 5 days if the Governor declares a public health emergency (P.A. 102-712, enacted by S.B. 3907, D.Turner-Holmes-Loughran Cappel-Joyce et al.—<Stava-Murray> et al.).

### **Unpaid School Accounts.**

Until May of 2025, public high schools may not withhold a student's grades, transcripts, or diploma due to an unpaid account balance. Amounts not paid will be totaled and reported to the ISBE (P.A. 102-727, enacted by H.B. 4243, Mason-Ammons-West-Carroll-Harper et al.—Johnson-J.Collins-<Pacione-Zayas> et al.).

**Waived Fees.** Schools may waive fees of children of veterans and active-duty military personnel with household incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty line (P.A. 102-1032, enacted by S.B. 3867, Johnson-D.Turner-Muñoz et al.—Didech-Scherer-Buckner-Conroy-West et al.).

## **Higher Education**

*New laws require public universities to have benefits navigators, and to try to limit debt owed by students who must withdraw due to financial or physical hardship.*

**Benefits Navigators.** Each Illinois public university must have a benefits navigator to help students get federal, state, and local need-based assistance (P.A. 102-1045, enacted by H.B. 4201, West—<Pacione-Zayas> et al.).

**Debt Assistance.** A public or private higher education institution may not withhold a transcript from a student or would-be employer because

(continued on p. 15)

# Environment & Conservation

*A new law establishes a Climate Jobs Institute at the University of Illinois to study the economic impacts of transitioning to carbon-free energy sources. Legislators also voted to create another new body at the University of Illinois to study geographic information management technology; restrict barrier mosquitocide treatments in the fall and winter months; and establish task forces to study hydrogen energy and recycling of renewable energy generation components.*

**Climate Jobs Institute.** Subject to appropriation, the University of Illinois is to establish a Climate Jobs Institute to research the impacts in Illinois of transitioning to carbon-free energy sources, including how to help displaced workers, implement high labor standards, and develop a strong supply chain. A new Climate Jobs Advisory Council, with public- and private-sector representatives, will assist (P.A. 102-699, enacted by H.B. 4700, G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.).

(Other provisions of this act are described in several other articles.)

**Geographic Information Technology.** Subject to appropriation, the Illinois Center for Geographic Information is to be created within the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois. The Center will evaluate proposals and make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly on efficient development, use, and funding of geographic information management technology for state and local governments and academic organizations. An advisory committee of geographic

information systems staff members appointed by directors of named state agencies is to assist (P.A. 102-1009, enacted by S.B. 3179, S.Bennett—Rose—Ammons—West—L.Collins).

**Hydrogen Economy Task Force.** A 24-member Hydrogen Economy Task Force will establish a plan to create or partner with a “Hydrogen Hub” in Illinois; identify opportunities to integrate hydrogen in different sectors of the economy; identify barriers to the widespread use of hydrogen energy; and recommend policies to promote hydrogen in the state. It must report to the Governor and General Assembly by December 1, 2022 (P.A. 102-1086, enacted by S.B. 3613, Ellman—Connor—Glowiak—Hilton—Belt et al.—Costa—Howard—Delgado et al.).

**Mosquitocide Treatment.** Commercial applicators may not apply a barrier mosquitocide (a pesticide that leaves a residual coating on surfaces) between October 16 and April 14 unless (1) the Department of Agriculture determines it is needed due to an abundance of target mosquito populations during that period, or (2) application is done on behalf



of a local government. The Department is to expand its commercial applicator licensure program to include training in residential application of barrier mosquitocides. Devices designed to spray pesticide automatically at timed intervals around residential buildings are prohibited (P.A. 102-916, enacted by H.B. 3118, Gabel—Moeller—Ammons et al.—Fine—Bush—D.Turner—J.Morrison et al.).

**Recycling Task Force.** A new Renewable Energy Component Recycling Task Force will investigate options for recycling and other end-of-life management of renewable energy generation components and energy storage devices. Its 15 members will represent state agencies, solid waste disposal organizations, renewable energy organizations, and environmental advocacy organizations. Its final report is due July 1, 2025 (P.A. 102-1025, enacted by S.B. 3790, Koehler—Van Pelt—Hastings—L.Murphy et al.—Ammons—Cassidy et al.).

*(continued on p. 28)*

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# Health & Safety

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*New laws establish visitation rights in health care facilities; provide funds to help health care workers get degrees and to train more mental health specialists; and implement a new payment model for nursing home reimbursement. Lawmakers also voted to require insurers to cover medically necessary breast reduction surgery, genetic testing for breast cancer genes, glucose monitors, and pediatric palliative care.*

**Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention.** A provider of cervical cancer screenings must send a written report on the results to the patient's referring health care provider and an easily understandable summary to the patient. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) is to develop suggested wording for those summaries. IDPH is also to establish a pilot program for giving human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines to persons in its Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program.

Illinois Medicaid providers participating in a quality improvement program approved by IDPH are to be reimbursed for breast tomosynthesis (reduction). Medicaid is to cover, without pre-authorization, an FDA-approved HPV vaccine for those between ages 9 and 45, and those over 45 diagnosed with cervical dysplasia with high risk of recurrence or progression (**P.A. 102-1018**, enacted by S.B. 3682, Joyce et al.—Gabel et al.).

**Farmers' Markets.** IDPH and local health departments may not regulate farmers selling at farmers' markets more strictly

than is allowed by standards stated in this new act. Costs of permits to sell at such markets are limited, and any required permit must be valid for 1 year. Home-rule units may not require permits in ways not consistent with this act (**P.A. 102-862**, enacted by S.B. 3838, Koehler-Fowler et al.—T.Bennett-Hammond-Carroll et al.).

**Health Coverage Mandates.** Starting in 2024, group and individual health plans, managed-care plans, state employee group insurance, self-insured counties and municipalities, school employee health insurance plans, HMOs, limited health service organizations, voluntary health service plans, and Medicaid must pay for (1) medically necessary continuous glucose monitors for patients needing insulin to manage Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes and (2) home health services during medically necessary care (**P.A. 102-1093**, enacted by S.B. 2969, J.Morrison-Plummer-Stadelman-Simmons-Van Pelt et al.—Ness-Mah-Lilly-Mason et al. and **P.A. 102-816**,

enacted by H.B. 5585, Lilly et al.—N.Harris et al.). All such providers, except Medicaid, must cover (1) medically necessary breast reduction surgery and (2) community-based pediatric palliative care and hospice care for qualifying children (**P.A. 102-731**, enacted by H.B. 4271, Kifowit et al.—Fine-Hastings-Simmons-Lightford et al., and **P.A. 102-860**, enacted by S.B. 3819, Fine-N.Harris-J.Morrison-L.Murphy et al.—Costa Howard-Gabel-Moeller et al.). All such providers except limited health service organizations must pay for medically necessary hormone therapy to treat menopause induced by a hysterectomy (**P.A. 102-804**, enacted by H.B. 5254, Wheeler-Carroll-Haas-B.Hernandez-Bourne et al.—Holmes-Ellman-J.Morrison-Simmons-Hastings et al.). Individual and group health plans must pay for testing for the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes to detect a higher risk of breast or ovarian cancer if recommended by a health care provider in accord with U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations for testing (**P.A. 102-979**, enacted by H.B. 5334, K.Stuart-A.Williams-Manley et al.—Crowe-S.Bennett et al.). Group and individual health plans that cover prescription drugs must also cover prenatal vitamins prescribed by a physician or advanced practice registered nurse (**P.A. 102-930**, enacted by H.B. 4338, B.Hernandez-Avelar et al. —Villanueva-Hastings-Lightford et al.).

(continued on p. 12)

## Health & Safety

(continued from p. 11)

**Latex Gloves.** Food service workers and EMS personnel may not use latex gloves after 2022. Health care workers may not use them after 2023 on patients who cannot communicate and who have insufficient medical history to indicate whether they have latex allergies. These bans will not apply during any crisis that interrupts the supply of non-latex gloves (**P.A. 102-1095**, enacted by H.B. 209, Mussmann-Carroll-Hammond et al.—E. Jones-Bush-Pappas et al.).

### **LGBTQ Older Adults.**

An Illinois Commission on LGBTQ Aging will study needs of LGBTQ older adults and their caregivers, and make recommendations to improve access to benefits, services, and supports for them. The Commission is to report twice, in 2023 and 2025. The Council on Aging is to review the second report and support implementation of its recommendations. The Department on Aging is to designate an LGBTQ Older Adult Advocate to oversee services for LGBTQ older adults and older adults living with HIV. All employees of service providers contracting with or funded by the Department must be trained on preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (**P.A. 102-885**, enacted

by S.B. 3490, K.Villa-D.Turner-Connor-Simmons-Villivalam et al.—L.Collins-Ammons-Ramirez-G.Harris et al.).

### **Loan Repayment and Scholarships in Health Care.**

IDPH is to create a program to repay educational loans of health care workers in nonprofit or public facilities who agree to work for set times and see patients regardless of ability to pay. IDPH is also to create a program of scholarships for persons employed at medical facilities who seek training in health care. Priority is to be given to applicants from groups determined to be underrepresented in health care; first-generation college students; reservists in the U.S. Armed Forces or military veterans; and persons working in rural medical facilities. Recipients who fail to fulfill obligations in their agreements must repay funds received plus a penalty and interest (**P.A. 102-942**, enacted by H.B. 4645, Greenwood-Buckner-Lilly et al.—Hunter-Van Pelt-J.Collins-Aquino et al.).

### **Mental Health Worker**

**Shortage, Etc.** Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human Services (DHS) will make grants or contracts to mental health centers to train persons pursuing mental health worker licenses. Requirements for some mental health workers to reactivate their licenses, or



get Illinois licenses if licensed in other states, are eased in some situations.

Businesses employing persons with substance use disorders or mental illness can qualify for an income tax credit based on how many hours they work. DHS is to appoint an advisory council to study the impact of substance use disorders and mental illness on employment opportunities in minority communities (**P.A. 102-1053**, enacted by S.B. 3617, Fine-Feigenholtz-Hunter-Hastings-K.Villa et al.—Conroy-<Stava-Murray>-Gabel-Smith et al.).

### **Nursing Home**

**Reimbursement.** A new Patient Driven Payment Model will govern Medicaid reimbursement of nursing services starting July 1, 2022. Facilities meeting staffing targets and quality-of-care measures will get more funds. The assessment on long-term care providers is raised from \$6.07 per occupied bed-day to an amount based on

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number of Medicaid resident days, ranging from \$10.67 to \$22.40 (P.A. 102-1035, enacted by H.B. 246, Moeller-Conroy-Cassidy-L.Collins-E.Hernandez et al.—Gillespie-J.Morrison-J.Collins-Holmes-Koehler et al.).

### **Nursing Home Resident**

**Rights.** Nursing home residents are to be treated with courtesy and respect by care providers and have their basic needs met in a timely manner. A nursing home must have a written internal grievance procedure that provides for a response by a third party (such as the Long-Term Care Ombudsman) if a grievance is not resolved by the facility. Residents who choose to perform labor for the facility must be appropriately compensated, and the activity must be for a therapeutic purpose (P.A. 102-1080, enacted by S.B. 1633, K.Villa-J.Collins-Hastings-L.Murphy-Muñoz et al.—Mason et al.).

### **Prescription Drug Take-Back.**

Starting in 2024, every maker of drugs sold in Illinois must implement, individually or as part of a group, a drug take-back program approved by the Illinois EPA. Each program must meet stated requirements, including having an approved collecting entity, a method of disposal, and a way to promote the program. Drugmakers and take-back program operators must register annually with the

EPA and pay \$2,500 (P.A. 102-1055, enacted by H.B. 1780, <Gong-Gershowitz>-Demmer-Avelar et al.—Fine-Muñoz-Feigenholtz-Van Pelt et al.).

### **Safe Gun Storage Campaign.**

IDPH is to develop and implement a 2-year statewide campaign to promote safe gun storage. It is to have three phases: promoting public awareness through advertising and other means; gun buy-back programs and distribution of gun locks and safes; and a comprehensive evaluation of its effectiveness (P.A. 102-1067, enacted by H.B. 4729, Willis-Hirschauer-Lilly-Wheeler-<Stava-Murray> et al.—J.Morrison-J.Collins-K.Villa-Johnson-Simmons et al.).

**Senior Housing Council.** A Senior Housing Residents' Advisory Council is established in the Department on Aging, consisting of state agency representatives, legislators, seniors, and personnel from senior living facilities. It is to meet quarterly to study the impact of COVID-19 on congregate living arrangements for seniors; barriers to seniors feeling connected to their communities; and resources and services for seniors. The Council will report in 2023, 2024, and 2025 on how to improve in any of those areas (P.A. 102-986, enacted by S.B. 702, Simmons-Hunter—Avelar et al.).

### **Visitation in Health Facilities.**

If the Governor has declared a disaster or there is an outbreak of a communicable disease, health care facilities must let each patient have at least one visitor in addition to a member of the clergy. Visitors who do not pass health screening may be barred, and visitation may be denied if it would endanger anyone's health or safety. Nursing homes must inform residents of their visitation rights (P.A. 102-989, enacted by S.B. 1405, McConchie-Tracy-J.Morrison-Feigenholtz-Koehler et al.—Bos-L.Collins-Yednock-Batinick-Mason et al.).

### **Water Supply Disruptions.**

An entity that distributes public water must notify its water supply operator and all affected health care facilities by email at least 14 days before any known, planned, or anticipated disruption, and within 2 hours after learning of an unplanned one. The notice must include the type of disruption, when it will or did occur, and when it will be resolved. Such notices must also be emailed to the Illinois EPA and IDPH (P.A. 102-960, enacted by H.B. 4988, Manley-Ugaste et al.—Cappel et al.).

*Jaynen Kates and Zahir Quader  
Research Assistants*

# Local Government

*New laws require county and municipal employees to get annual cybersecurity training, and set sheriff salaries in non-home-rule counties at 80% of the state's attorney's salary. Legislators also voted to expand the Expressway Camera Act to 22 counties; require some local governments to study and report on their efficiency at least every 10 years; and establish a committee to study municipal water and wastewater funding priorities.*

**911 Calls from Multiline Telephone Systems.** Multiline telephone system providers must ensure that (1) users can dial 911 without first dialing another digit, such as 9; (2) calls are routed to the proper 911 jurisdiction; and (3) the system provides dispatchers with both a location and number identification so emergency services can call and locate the caller (at least within 40,000 square feet of space in a building) (**P.A. 102-983**, enacted by H.B. 5502, Willis—Cunningham-Plummer et al.).

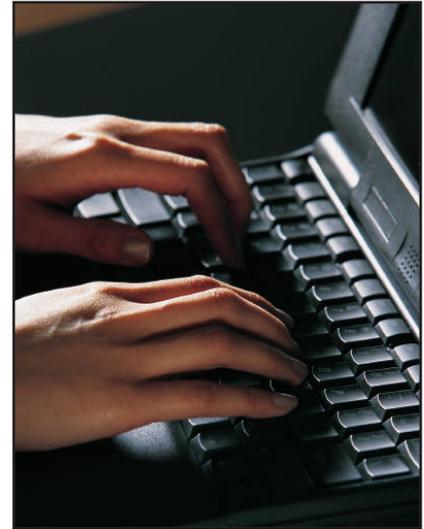
**Cameras on Expressways and State Highways.** *Expansion.* The Expressway Camera Act is extended 2 years to July 2025. The requirement to add cameras on Cook County expressways is expanded to include expressways, and state highways, in 22 counties (**P.A. 102-1043**, enacted by H.B. 4481, Greenwood et al.—L.Murphy-Belt-Crowe-Connor et al.).

*Program details.* Cameras are also to be added on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive. Details on the program and counties

where it is used must be posted online. It may not be used to monitor persons or groups "in a discriminatory manner contrary to" state or federal law. The State Police, Department of Transportation, and Toll Highway Authority are to report annually on its operations to the General Assembly.

Images are to be extracted by officers trained in reviewing and using images. Authorized uses of the images are expanded to include investigating offenses involving vehicular hijacking, terrorism, motor vehicle theft, and forcible felonies, and to improve highway safety. Images not needed in investigations or pending criminal trials must be deleted within 120 days.

Forcible felonies, gunrunning, and firearms trafficking committed on an expressway monitored under the program and investigated by State Police officers may be prosecuted by the Attorney General or state's attorney (**P.A. 102-1042**, enacted by H.B. 260,



A.Williams-Ammons-Croke et al.—Feigenholtz-Connor-J.Collins et al.).

**Cybersecurity.** Subject to appropriation, the Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT) is to establish a cybersecurity liaison program to help local governments prevent and respond to cyber incidents. All county and municipal employees must get annual cybersecurity training. The chief executive of each county, and of each municipality of at least 35,000, is to identify a local official or employee as its primary contact with DoIT for local cybersecurity issues (**P.A. 102-753**, enacted by S.B. 3939, Sims-D.Turner et al.—Robinson).

**First Responder Behavioral Health.** Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human Services will make grants to local governments, hospitals, and ambulance providers for behavioral health

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## Local Government

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services to first responders (**P.A. 102-911**, enacted by H.B. 1321, LaPointe-Hurley-Ortiz-<Gong-Gershowitz>-Conroy et al.—Hastings-Holmes-Crowe-D. Turner-Loughran Cappel et al.).

### Local Government Efficiency.

Within 1 year after enactment of this act and at least every 10 years thereafter, local governments having taxing authority, except municipalities and counties, are to form committees to study ways to increase local efficiency, and report to the county board. Separately, each school board is to approve its district’s annual report on fiscal efficiency through shared services at

an open meeting with public comments, and publish the report on its website, if any (**P.A. 102-1088**, enacted by S.B. 3789, J.Morrison-Connor-Plummer et al.—Carroll-Yingling-Keicher-Didech et al.).

**Municipal Water and Wastewater Funding.** A study committee will be created to recommend changes to state regulations on municipal water and wastewater funding to ensure priority to low-income communities, communities with water supply shortages, and areas with emerging contaminants. It will report findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly by January 31, 2023 and then disband (**P.A. 102-865**,

enacted by S.B. 3905, Harmon-Castro et al.—Walsh-Butler-Avelar-Manley-West et al.).

**Sheriff Salaries.** Each non-home-rule county must pay any sheriff elected or appointed after July 1, 2022 at least 80% of the salary set by law for the state’s attorney. Two-thirds of each sheriff’s salary will come from the state and one-third from the county (**P.A. 102-699**, enacted by H.B. 4700, G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.).

(Other provisions of this act are described in several other articles.)

*Alexis Dawson*  
*Senior Research Analyst*

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## Criminal Law

*(continued from p. 7)*

which must make some of that information available to buyers. The operator must give buyers a way to report suspicious activity by sellers (**P.A. 102-757**, enacted by H.B. 1091, Buckner-Croke-Costa Howard-West-Delgado et al.—Glowiak Hilton-Hastings-D.Turner-Koehler et al.).

**Soliciting a Sex Act.** A person convicted of this crime can no longer avoid a more severe sentence because the person solicited was under 18 or had a severe mental disability, by showing a reasonable belief that the person solicited was not in one of those categories (**P.A. 102-939**, enacted by H.B. 4593, Bos-Carroll-Welter-Batinick et al.—McConchie-Fowler-Martwick-Rezin et al.).

*David R. Miller*  
*Research Administrator*

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## Education

*(continued from p. 9)*

the student owes a debt to it, or charge a higher transcript fee due to the debt. An institution that sends student debts for collection may not report them to credit reporting agencies except as provided by federal law. Each institution must have a financial or physical hardship withdrawal process to limit debt owed by students who must withdraw, and assist those who return (**P.A. 102-998**, enacted by S.B. 3032, Fine-L.Murphy-Hastings-Sims-Ellman et al.—Morgan-Ammons-Ford et al.).

*Jennifer Hebel*  
*Research Librarian*

# Professions & Occupations

*New laws require state licensing of behavior analysts, music therapists, and companies that fund lawsuits. Nurse agencies must comply with more reporting and disclosure requirements, and specially trained optometrists may administer COVID-19 vaccines. The General Assembly also voted to create task forces to study occupational licensing barriers among low- or middle-income occupations, and reducing barriers for internationally licensed health care professionals to get licensed in Illinois.*



**Barriers to Licensing.** A Comprehensive Licensing Information to Minimize Barriers Task Force within the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (DFPR) will meet monthly to study occupational licensing, focusing on occupations whose practitioners earn no more than Illinois' median income. The study is to address reasons for license denial or revocation; common reasons for discipline; licensure costs; availability of training; and demographics of active, disciplined, and revoked licensees and unsuccessful applicants. A final report is due by December 2023 (**P.A. 102-1078**, enacted by H.B. 5575, Ammons-Mazzochi et al.—E.Jones).

**Behavior Analysts.** Starting 2½ years after this act takes effect, behavior analysts and assistant behavior analysts must be licensed by DFPR. (“Behavior analysis” involves modifying teaching methods and a person’s environment to affect the person’s behavior.) Applicants for licensure must have specified education and experience, pay a fee, and

pass an exam. A licensing and disciplinary board will advise the Department. Unlicensed practice can incur a civil penalty up to \$10,000 (**P.A. 102-953**, enacted by H.B. 4769, Conroy-Willis-A.Williams et al.—S.Bennett).

**Internationally Licensed Health Care Professionals.** A Task Force is created within DFPR to (1) address the health care workforce shortage by increasing the number of “culturally competent” physicians, nurses, and other health professionals; (2) remove barriers for such professionals licensed in other countries to get Illinois licenses; and (3) protect the safety of patients and the general public. It will report to the Governor and General Assembly within 1 year after its first meeting and annually thereafter (**P.A. 102-812**, enacted by H.B. 5465, Mah-Ammons-L.Collins et al.—Aquino-Van Pelt-Simmons).

**Legal Funding Regulation.** DFPR can license “consumer legal funding” companies (which advance money to

persons having civil legal claims, in exchange for rights to some of any net proceeds of their claims). Such companies must comply with detailed requirements. They may not pay commissions or referral fees to lawyers or doctors, or charge fees exceeding 18% of the amount advanced every 6 months. Unlicensed operation will be a Class 4 felony; any violation by a licensee can bring a fine up to \$25,000 (**P.A. 102-987**, enacted by S.B. 1099, J.Collins-Connor-Simmons-Hunter-Gillespie—Tarver-E.Hernandez-Hoffman).

**Music Therapists.** A person must be licensed by DFPR to provide music therapy as defined in a new act. Applicants must have specified education and pass an exam. Music therapists are to consult with the medical professionals treating a patient before providing music therapy. An advisory board will assist with licensure and discipline issues. Unlicensed practice will bring a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per offense (**P.A. 102-993**, enacted

by S.B. 2243, L.Murphy-Villavalam-Belt-Tracy et al.—Costa Howard-Burke-Willis-Gabel-Buckner et al.).

**Naprapathy.** The minimum age to be licensed as a naprapath is raised from 18 to 21. Starting in 2028, a 4-year rather than 2-year degree will be required for licensure. Naprapaths must order additional screening if a patient does not improve after 6 visits; refer patients with conditions outside the scope of naprapathic practice to health care professionals; and keep their physical and email addresses on file with DFPR. A board is created to help enforce licensing requirements and penalties (P.A. 102-880, enacted by S.B. 4016, E.Jones-Bush et al.—Mah-Nichols).

**Nurse Agencies** must report quarterly to the Department of Labor on wages paid to nurses and amounts charged to employers. Nurse agencies may not use non-compete agreements. An agency must have liability insurance of at least \$1 million (was \$500,000) per incident and \$3 million (was \$1 million) overall. The Department of Labor is to create a system for reporting complaints against health care staffing agencies. A nurse staffing agency that pays less than the hourly wage stated in a contract with an employer is liable to the employee for 105% of the underpayment. The civil penalty for violating the Nurse Agency Licensing Act is

raised from \$1,000 per day to \$10,000 per occurrence (P.A. 102-946, enacted by H.B. 4666, Hoffman-Kifowit-Hurley et al.—Aquino et al.).

**Opioids.** Prescribers of opioids must tell patients that opioids are addictive and that opioid antagonists are available by prescription or from a pharmacy. Pharmacists dispensing opioids must tell patients that opioids are addictive and offer to dispense an opioid antagonist. They no longer need training before dispensing an opioid antagonist (P.A. 102-1040, enacted by S.B. 2535, Bush-Belt-Feigenholtz-Hastings-J.Collins et al.—Conroy et al.).

**Optometrists and COVID-19 Vaccine.** An optometrist who has received training for this purpose may administer a COVID-19 vaccine to a patient who is at least 17 and, if a severe allergic reaction occurs, inject epinephrine or diphenhydramine (P.A. 102-788, enacted by H.B. 4929, Mah et al.—L.Murphy-Belt et al.).

**Pharmacists Dispensing HIV Drugs.** A pharmacist who has taken a training program and has a standing order from a physician or the local health department’s medical director may dispense pre- or post-exposure HIV prophylaxis drugs. Standing orders must meet CDC or other generally recognized guidelines. Pharmacists are to refer patients

with positive HIV test results to a physician. With federal approval, Medicaid will cover such services (P.A. 102-1051, enacted by H.B. 4430, Cassidy-Croke-G.Harris-Robinson-Avelar et al.—Simmons-<Pacione-Zayas>-D.Turner-Hunter-Peters et al.).

*Alexis Dawson*  
*Senior Research Analyst*

## Veto Session

November  
15, 16, 17,  
29, 30

December  
1

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# Revenue

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*A new Public Act authorizes income tax rebates for homeowners; increases the state earned income tax credit and the income tax credit for classroom materials bought by a teacher; pauses inflation indexing of motor fuel taxes; and suspends the state's share of sales tax on groceries. Other new laws will increase homestead exemptions in the collar counties, and allow taxpayers to request information about their eligibility for health insurance benefits on individual income tax returns.*

## **Income Data and Health**

**Benefits.** Individual income tax returns are to allow taxpayers to request information about their eligibility for health insurance benefits and authorize the Department of Revenue to share their income information with the state health benefits exchange for that purpose if such an exchange is operational. Any such exchange must be able to interface with the Department's tax system to assess a taxpayer's eligibility for premium tax credits and Medicaid. If no exchange is operational, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and Department of Insurance, twice yearly, are to send the Department of Revenue a letter describing health insurance options, to be forwarded to taxpayers requesting information (**P.A. 102-799**, enacted by H.B. 5142, G.Harris-Gabel-E.Hernandez et al.—Stadelman-Gillespie).

## **Income Tax Rebates, New Credits, Sales Tax Breaks, etc.**

*Individual income tax.* A person who qualified for the residential real property tax credit on a 2021 state income tax return will get a one-time rebate of the 2021 value of that credit, up to \$300 per principal residence.

A person who had adjusted gross income under \$400,000 (married filing jointly) or \$200,000 (other filing status) on a 2021 income tax return will get a one-time rebate of \$100 (filing jointly) or \$50 (single filer), plus \$100 per dependent for up to three dependents.

The state earned income tax credit will rise from 18% of the federal credit to 20% in 2023. Requirements for age and having a Social Security number for the federal credit will not apply to the state credit. The maximum income tax credit for classroom materials bought by a teacher will double to \$500 in 2023.

*Motor fuel taxes.* The motor fuel tax rate on gasoline will stay at 39.2¢ per gallon through December 2022. Indexing for inflation will resume in 2023.

Diesel fuel will be exempt from sales tax if its biodiesel or other renewable content exceeds 10% starting in 2024 (rising in steps to 19% in 2026, but reverting to a 10% threshold each winter season).

*Sales taxes.* The sales tax exemption for coal mining equipment is extended 5 years to July 2028. The 1% sales

tax on food for off-premises consumption will be 0% from July 2022 through June 2023. The state's share of the sales tax (5¢ per \$1 of price) is suspended during August 5-14, 2022 on clothing items costing under \$125 and on school supplies. Breast pumps and related supplies are exempted from sales tax.

*Business taxes.* The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may offer financial incentives, including income tax credits and utility and sales tax exemptions, starting in 2025 to semiconductor and microchip makers that agree to make capital investments and create jobs in Illinois. The Department may continue making EDGE tax agreements through June 2027 instead of June 2022, and may make such agreements with "startup taxpayers" (those that were incorporated in the 5 years before an agreement and never had Illinois income tax liability).

The amount of pay per employee to be counted for the film tax credit is raised from \$100,000 to \$500,000; an extra \$2 million in live theater tax credits can be awarded in FY 2023.

In 2022 and 2023, an agritourism operation is eligible for an income tax credit equal to its liability premiums paid during the year, up to \$1,000.

The hospital property tax credit is extended through 2027, and the sales tax exemption for sales to nonprofit hospitals is made permanent. A new income tax credit is offered for private employers that offer paid leave to organ donors.

A small decline in unemployment insurance benefits that was scheduled for July 3, 2022 is delayed to 2023 and limited to the year 2023; benefits are to rise again in 2024 (**P.A. 102-700**, enacted by S.B. 157, Hastings-Koehler-Stadelman-Castro-Belt et al.—Zalewski-Hirschauer-<Stava-Murray>-K.Stuart-D.Vella et al.).

**Invest in Kids Credit.** The state income tax credit for gifts to organizations offering private school scholarships is extended 1 year, through December 2023 (**P.A. 102-699**, enacted by H.B. 4700, G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.).

(Other provisions of this act are described in other articles.)

**Property Tax Exemptions; Tax Levies.** In the collar counties, effective in tax year 2023, the maximum senior citizen homestead exemption is raised from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and the general homestead exemption from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Taxes deferred under the Senior Citizen Real Estate Tax Deferral Act will accrue annual interest after 2022 at 3% (now 6%). Persons enrolled in some programs including the Benefit Access (formerly Circuit Breaker) program will automatically be deemed below the senior citizen assessment freeze income limit. Some homestead exemptions for disabled persons can be renewed automatically without reapplication. The property of a surviving spouse of a veteran whose death was service-connected is exempt from taxation.

Some school and other taxing districts will not be penalized under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL) for not levying the maximum amounts they can; subject to restrictions, they can “recapture” those levy amounts in later years. Every school district, when certifying its annual budget and levy, must disclose the balances in its funds related to its operational levy (**P.A. 102-895**, enacted by S.B. 1975, Martwick-Bush-Fine-Gillespie et al.—Kifowit-Walker-Mussman-Yingling-Wheeler et al.).

*Sarah E. Barlow*  
*Senior Research Analyst*

## CGFA Publications

The following are some of the publications that are available on the CGFA Internet site at: <http://www.ilga.gov/commission/CGFAInterim.html>

### Federal Funds to State Agencies

This publication presents information on federal aid programs administered by Illinois state agencies. It includes program descriptions and outlay information. A table shows which programs are supported and what regions and populations of Illinois are served by the federal grants.

### Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Summary

Details Illinois’ most recently enacted budget. Includes major categories of appropriations, comparisons of prior state fiscal year appropriations, and other information about the current state budget.

### How a Bill Becomes Law in Illinois (English and Spanish versions)

This chart shows the progress of a bill through the Illinois General Assembly and the Office of the Governor.

### Illinois Tax Handbook for Legislators

This handbook gives information on every significant Illinois state tax.

### Laws for Youth

This booklet summarizes major laws that affect young persons in Illinois. The laws are divided by subject and arranged in a question-and-answer format to make them easy to find.

### Penalties for Crimes in Illinois

This chart summarizes the sentences and fines for criminal offenses in Illinois.

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# Social Services

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*New acts increase the pay of support workers at facilities for persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities; use pandemic payments to increase the pay of some frontline healthcare workers; and expand Medicaid to cover more low-income noncitizens, midwifery, and acupuncture. Legislators also voted to repay student loans of workers in human service agencies that contract with the state; limit further reductions in capacity at state inpatient mental health facilities; and allow Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) workers investigating reports of child abuse in homes to carry personal protection spray devices for self-defense.*

## **Child Removal Pilot Program.**

DCFS is to establish a 3-year Bias-Free Child Removal Pilot Program in three counties. Before caseworkers determine whether to remove a child from home, the following information about the child and parents is to be redacted from the file: race, sexual orientation, religious affiliation, disability status, political affiliation, marital status, income level, education, and address. The Department is to report annually to the General Assembly, and after the third year, recommend whether to expand the pilot program statewide (**P.A. 102-1087**, enacted by S.B. 3720, K.Villa-J.Collins-Hunter et al.—Ammons-Flowers-Smith et al.).

## **DCFS Ward Benefits**

**Oversight.** DCFS is to assess each youth under its care for eligibility for Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, and veterans' benefits, and make application for youth who may be eligible. If DCFS is the representative payee, it must ensure that specified percentages of those benefits are saved for the youth's benefit. DCFS must annually,

and upon request, account for how the benefits were used and saved to the youth's attorney and guardian *ad litem*. Youths 14 or over getting such funds must receive financial literacy training (**P.A. 102-1014**, enacted by S.B. 3470, Peters-Van Pelt-Belt-Feigenholtz et al.—L.Collins-Ammons-Evans-Nichols-West et al.).

## **Human Services Worker Loan Repayment.**

A new program will repay some student loans of workers in human services agencies that contract with or are funded by grants from state agencies. Grants will be based on the degree received, with a limit of \$25,000 per year worked for a master's degree or higher, plus \$5,000 per year if the person has a relevant license. An applicant must have worked at least 2 years as a human services professional and continue doing so for at least 1 year after receiving a grant (**P.A. 102-1089**, enacted by S.B. 3925, Fine-L.Murphy-Villanueva et al.—Robinson-Avelar et al.).

**Medicaid Expansions; New Programs.** The Department of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS) may extend

Medicaid to low-income noncitizens aged 42 through 54. (Older noncitizens were already covered.) Medicaid is to cover licensed certified professional midwife services and acupuncture services. Reimbursement rates for prenatal and postpartum visits, dental services, and medi-car services are increased.

DHFS is to seek federal approval to cover peer recovery support services for people treated for substance use disorders. It is also to apply for approval to implement 12 months of continuous eligibility for adults in Medicaid even if their income changes, and to allow people with no income, and seniors and persons with disabilities, to be considered for eligibility redetermination based on available data in lieu of documents from enrollees. DHFS will waive any claim against the first \$25,000 of the estate of a Medicaid recipient, and in other cases to avoid undue hardship. The allowance for spouses of Medicaid recipients in nursing homes is increased.

DHFS is to establish a Wellness Checks in Schools Collaborative for schools to identify students in grades 7 through 12 at risk of mental health conditions; and create a program for behavioral health providers to get help by phone on how best to care for Medicaid patients with severe mental illnesses or developmental disabilities.

The Department of Public Health is to develop a temporary Certified Nursing Assistant Intern Program for persons planning to enroll in certified nursing assistant programs after completion. Certified interns may provide specified services at nursing homes or facilities for the developmentally disabled, or Medicaid-certified facilities (P.A. 102-1037, enacted by H.B. 4343, G.Harris-Flowers-E. Hernandez-Lilly-Gabel et al.—Gillespie-Simmons-J.Collins-Feigenholtz et al.).

**Medicaid Funding, Hospital Payments, Etc.** Some assessments on hospitals to support Medicaid benefits are extended through 2026. Graduate medical education and fee-for-service supplemental payments to hospitals are increased, and a separate payment pool is created for public hospitals. The Departments of Public Health and Healthcare and Family Services are to study a possible grant program for safety-net hospitals. The income tax credit for for-profit hospitals' property taxes

paid, or discounted services provided, is extended by 5 years through 2027, as is the sales tax exemption on property sold to a hospital that provides charitable services worth at least as much as its liability for property taxes if it were not tax-exempt (P.A. 102-886, enacted by H.B. 1950, G.Harris-Ammons-Lilly et al.—Gillespie-J.Collins-Hunter).

**Medicaid Rate and Worker Pay Increases.** Medicaid reimbursement rates are increased for specialized mental health rehab facilities, supportive living facilities, sheltered care, and community mental health and substance use disorder services. Starting in 2023, pay of direct support workers at community-based facilities serving persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities is to rise by \$1 per hour.

From federal pandemic-related payments, DHFS is to provide extra pay to frontline workers at skilled nursing facilities or intermediate care facilities, and eligible workers at ground ambulance facilities. Each worker is to receive up to \$13 per hour in extra pay, up to a cumulative total of \$25,000. Federal funds may also be used to reimburse such facilities for COVID-19 expenses.

DHFS is to have a 5-year demonstration project to offer primary care services focused on prevention rather than curative care to people in underserved areas.

Social workers, nurses, physicians, physician assistants, and pharmacists are offered a one-time license fee waiver in any one fiscal year from 2022 to 2024 (P.A. 102-699, enacted by H.B. 4700, G.Harris-Ammons—Sims-J.Collins et al.).

(Other provisions of this act are described in several other articles.)

**Mental Health Facility Capacity.** The Department of Human Services is to develop a plan to improve access to inpatient psychiatric beds in state mental health facilities. It must include annual training of clinicians and credentialing of professionals conducting examinations in the facilities; annual reviews of persons judicially committed to determine whether inpatient treatment still meets their needs; and updated policies to encourage community reintegration and increase treatment capacity. The Department may not further reduce state inpatient mental health facilities' bed capacity (P.A. 102-913, enacted by H.B. 1592, Conroy-Willis-A. Williams-Croke-Costa Howard et al.—Fine).

**Mental Health Task Force.** A 9-member Holistic Mental Health Care for Youth in Care Task Force will study and make recommendations on mental health services to youth in state care. It is to report quarterly

*(continued on p. 25)*

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# State Government & Pensions

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*A new act limits some contributions by a single person to a judicial campaign, and creates a task force to study using public funds to subsidize judicial campaigns. Another act creates some preferences for Illinois bidders in state procurement, and establishes a task force to study modernizing the procurement process. Legislators also voted to pay burial costs of children murdered with firearms; have accessibility coordinators in the General Assembly; and allow voters with print disabilities to get electronic vote-by-mail ballots and mark them using assistive technology.*

**Agriculture.** An Agriculture Equity Commission is created to find ways to increase participation by socially disadvantaged farmers in Illinois' agricultural sector, and report annually to the Governor and General Assembly (**P.A. 102-973**, enacted by H.B. 5201, Harper-Nichols-Greenwood-Flowers-Kifowit et al.—Simmons-D.Turner-<Pacione-Zayas> et al.).

**Alternative Pension Formula, Etc.** The age at which persons in the following positions may retire with 20 years of service under an alternative formula is reduced from 60 to 55: state police officers; conservation police officers; Commerce Commission police officers; arson investigators; and investigators for the Secretary of State, Department of Revenue, and Illinois Gaming Board. Investigators for the Attorney General are added to those who may retire at 55 under the alternative formula. County sheriff employees and some state law enforcement employees may buy their badges and service firearms upon retirement (**P.A. 102-719**, enacted by H.B. 1568,

D.Vella-Yednock-Buckner-K. Stuart-Manley et al.—Martwick-Ellman-Hastings-Joyce-Cunningham et al.).

**Burial Costs for Murdered Children.** The Department of Human Services is to create a program to pay the funeral and burial expenses of children killed in Illinois by firearms in violent crimes and whose parents' incomes are less than 150% of the federal poverty level. Funeral homes and cemetery authorities may apply for payment of those expenses, up to \$10,000 per child (to be adjusted for inflation in future years). Completed disbursement requests are to be paid within 60 days (**P.A. 102-754**, enacted by H.B. 2985, Lilly-Ammons-Evans et al.—J. Collins-Van Pelt-Johnson-Belt-N.Harris et al.).

**Foodware Procurement.** State agencies, colleges, and universities may give preference to bidders who will fulfill contracts using compostable or recyclable foodware at prices no more than 5% above those of plastic items. State agencies after 2022, and state vendors after 2023, may offer

only compostable or recyclable foodware at state parks and natural areas. Illinois State Fair procurement is not affected (**P.A. 102-1081**, enacted by S.B. 1915, J.Morrison et al.—Carroll-West-Costa Howard-<Stava-Murray>-Hirschauer et al.).

**General Assembly Accessibility.** The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate are each to appoint an accessibility coordinator. The General Assembly website is to offer a way for people with disabilities to request reasonable accommodations to attend events in the Capitol Complex. A General Assembly Accessibility Task Force will make recommendations before 2024 on how to increase accessibility to the General Assembly by persons with disabilities (**P.A. 102-897**, enacted by S.B. 180, Peters et al.—A.Williams-West-Rita-Andrade-E. Hernandez et al.).

**Health Insurance for Families of Deceased State Employees.** State employees' survivors who are entitled to occupational death benefits are eligible for group health insurance

benefits regardless of whether the deceased employees met minimum vesting requirements of their retirement systems. These benefits are to continue until an unmarried dependent turns 18 (22 if a full-time student), or the adult survivor becomes eligible for Medicare (P.A. 102-714, enacted by S.B. 3197, D.Turner-S.Bennett-McClure-Belt-Hunter et al.—McCombie-Willis-Halpin et al.).

#### **Indian American Council.**

A 21-member Illinois Indian American Advisory Council will advise the General Assembly and Governor on policies effecting Indian Americans and immigrants; encourage civic participation by Indian Americans; and promote trade between Illinois and Indian-majority countries, reporting semiannually to the Governor and General Assembly (P.A. 102-1058, enacted by H.B. 4070, Lewis-Mazzochi-Carroll—Villivalam-Ellman-J.Morrison-Lightford-Simmons et al.).

#### **Judicial Campaign Contributions, Etc.**

Contributions by one person to a self-funding political committee or independent expenditure committee established to support or oppose a judicial candidate are limited to \$500,000 per election cycle, excluding contributions to a political committee by the candidate or the candidate's immediate family.

If any political committee created to support or oppose a judicial candidate receives a contribution over \$500 from any entity that is not required to identify its contributors, the donation will escheat to the state unless the committee reports to the State Board of Elections all persons who contributed over \$500 to the maker of the contribution in that election cycle.

A Public Financing of Judicial Elections Task Force will study the feasibility of using public funds to subsidize campaigns of judicial candidates whose campaigns adhere to expenditure limits. The Task Force is to complete its study by June 30, 2023 and report to the Governor and General Assembly (P.A. 102-909, enacted by H.B. 716, Hoffman-Lilly-Greenwood-Cassidy—Harmon-Van Pelt-J.Collins-Simmons et al.).

#### **Police and Firefighter**

**Survivors' Annuity.** Starting in 2023, the minimum widow's annuity for survivors of Chicago police officers and firefighters rises from 125% of the federal poverty level to 150% (P.A. 102-884, enacted by S.B. 4053, Martwick-Feigenholtz-Villivalam-Cunningham-Van Pelt et al.—Hurley-Halpin-Ford et al.).

#### **Police Officer Recruitment.**

A new Law Enforcement Recruitment and Retention Fund is to be used by the

Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board for grants to local governments, public colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations to aid in hiring and retaining law enforcement officers (P.A. 102-755, enacted by H.B. 3863, Vella-Yednock-West—J.Morrison-Hastings-Holmes et al.).

**Police Pensions.** If a downstate police officer marries after retiring, and the spouse survives the retired officer, the surviving spouse may receive a survivor's pension if they were married at least 5 years and the survivor is at least 62. The spouse may receive no more than 15 years of benefits under this provision (P.A. 102-811, enacted by H.B. 5447, Ugaste-Brady-Walsh-Batinick et al.—DeWitte-S.Bennett-Cappel-Crowe-Fowler et al.).

**State Procurement.** For any state construction project costing over \$100,000, Illinois businesses are to receive a bid preference of 4% of the base bid. State construction agencies must report annually on their business with Illinois vendors and contractors.

State purchasing agents may buy products made outside the U.S. if the price of products made in the U.S. is at least 12% higher (formerly, if their price exceeded that of foreign-made products "by an unreasonable amount"). If there is a tie between two bidders using

*(continued on p. 25)*

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# Transportation

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*Legislators voted to authorize the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and Toll Highway Authority to use nontraditional contracting options for constructing some transportation facilities. New laws will allow a pilot program under which a contractor on a small transportation project can provide a bank letter of credit in lieu of a surety bond; require a thorough study of options for funding transportation spending; and require a property owner to notify a vehicle owner before removing a vehicle that was parked by written agreement.*

## **Alternative Transportation**

**Contracts.** IDOT and the State Toll Highway Authority may use two alternative contract methods for constructing transportation facilities: design-build (in which design and construction services are incorporated into a single contract), and construction manager/general contractor (in which a contractor provides preconstruction services and then, if all parties are satisfied, constructs the facility). Use of those methods must not cost IDOT more than \$400 million in a 5-year period, or exceed 20% of the Authority's annual improvement program. IDOT may use the construction manager/general contractor project delivery method for 2 transportation facilities per year. The agencies must follow detailed procurement requirements when using either method (**P.A. 102-1094**, enacted by S.B. 2981, Villivalam-Muñoz-DeWitte—Evans-Butler et al.).

## **Bond Alternative for**

**Construction Projects.** IDOT may implement a 5-year pilot program to allow contractors to provide a non-diminishing, irrevocable letter of credit from a bank in lieu of a surety bond when bidding on state projects. Eligible projects must cost less than \$500,000 and be classified as low risk. IDOT will adopt criteria

for pilot program selection and implementation (**P.A. 102-968**, enacted by H.B. 5035, Davis-Delgado-Robinson—Villivalam).

## **Communication During Traffic**

**Stops.** A vehicle registration application is to have a space for voluntary disclosure that the applicant, applicant's child, or an authorized vehicle user has a disability that may impede communication with police. The Secretary of State may require verification of the condition by a health professional. The Secretary of State will share the information (but not the specific disability or illness, unless authorized by the applicant) with the State Police for inclusion in the statewide Law Enforcement Agencies Data System for peace officers to use during traffic stops (**P.A. 102-1069**, enacted by H.B. 4825, Costa Howard-K.Stuart-Conroy-West-Wheeler et al.—J.Morrison-Johnson et al.).

## **In-State Rebate; Title Transfer**

**Fees.** A vehicle owner may apply for a \$25 rebate if the vehicle was assembled in Illinois and the title application is made within 1 year after manufacture. Delinquent vehicle dealer title transfer fees will decline from \$20 or \$35 to \$10 or \$20 depending on the length of delinquency (**P.A. 102-845**, enacted by S.B. 3609,

Koehler-Fowler-Crowe-Hunter-Stadelman et al.—Hoffman-Kelly-Halpin et al.).

## **Towing.** Property owners

may not tow vehicles parked by written agreement on their property without giving at least 3 hours' notice to their owners or authorized users. Notice can be given by text, email, or telephone call, with confirmation that it was received. A vehicle owner may sue for damages for a removal violating these provisions. A property owner will not be liable for removal due to an emergency or property maintenance, if the vehicle is returned at the owner's expense (**P.A. 102-846**, enacted by S.B. 3629, L.Murphy—Moylan).

## **Transportation Funding Study.**

A Blue-Ribbon Commission on Transportation Infrastructure Funding and Policy within IDOT will evaluate Illinois' existing transportation infrastructure funding and recommended alternatives. IDOT is to contract with a third party to assist the Commission in preparing a final report to the General Assembly by January 31, 2023 (**P.A. 102-988**, enacted by S.B. 1233, Villivalam—Kelly et al.).

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## Social Services

(continued from p. 21)

to the Governor and General Assembly, and disband after a final report in 2024 (**P.A. 102-898**, enacted by H.B. 4306, Kifowit-Conroy-Severin-Mussman-Grant et al.—J.Morrison et al.).

### Relative Caregiver Services.

DCFS is to implement a 3-year pilot program of additional resources for families receiving relative caregiver services through the Extended Family Support Program. Resources may include home visiting and parent mentors for caregivers with children. DCFS is to arrange an independent evaluation of whether the pilot program prevents entrances into foster care (**P.A. 102-1029**, enacted by S.B. 3853, J.Morrison-Belt-<Pacione-Zayas> et al.—Costa Howard-Mussman).

### Social Worker Self-Defense.

DCFS workers investigating reports of child abuse or neglect in homes may carry and use approved personal protection spray devices for self-defense after training on their use. The Department must annually report statistics on their carrying and use (**P.A. 102-990**, enacted by S.B. 1486, McClure-J. Morrison-Hunter-S.Turner-Plummer et al.—McCombie-Hammond-Carroll-Hamilton-Costa Howard et al.).

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## State Government

(continued from p. 23)

U.S. products, the bidder using Illinois products is to be preferred.

Many kinds of contracts made under exceptions to the Illinois Procurement Code will have to be posted in the Procurement Bulletin only if they will cost over \$100,000 per year. Chief procurement officers must resolve each bidding and contract protest within 30 days after receiving all requested information, unless there is a judicial or administrative action involving the protest. Between 2023 and 2025, the Department of Transportation and Capital Development Board are to prepare quarterly reports on the status of change order requests involving price that they have not acted upon within 45 days. A public institution of higher education may lease real property that it owns for up to 30 years in some situations; such institutions must report on their leases to the General Assembly annually.

A new State Procurement Task Force is to make recommendations to modernize the state procurement process and increase participation by women, minorities, and Illinois vendors, making its final report by the start of 2024 (**P.A. 102-721**, enacted by H.B. 2770, K.Stuart-Manley et al.—Muñoz-S.Bennett et al.).

## U.S. Anniversary

**Commission.** An Illinois America 250 Commission will plan, promote, and commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. The Commission is to represent Illinois in any nationwide celebration. It is to report annually to the Governor and General Assembly until dissolution on June 1, 2027 (**P.A. 102-965**, enacted by H.B. 5015, Gonzalez-Welch-Kifowit-Scherer-Flowers et al.—D. Turner-Van Pelt et al.).

**Voter Assistance.** The State Board of Elections is to provide, in November 2022 and all later elections, a system for a voter with a print disability (defined as an impairment that prevents effective reading, writing, or use of printed material) to receive an electronic vote-by-mail ballot and mark it using assistive technology. The system may include screen reading and magnification software, Braille displays, and speech recognition programs (**P.A. 102-819**, enacted by S.B. 829, J.Morrison et al.—K.Stuart-Ford-Burke-Gabel-Avelar et al.).

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## Bills With Governor's Action

All bills summarized in this issue of *First Reading* are listed below. Beside the number of each bill is its Public Act number. The following abbreviations are used for the Governor's actions on bills:

AV Amendatorily vetoed  
 AVD Amendatorily vetoed; bill dead  
 IV Item and/or reduction vetoed  
 V Totally vetoed

Information on all 2021-22 bills and Public Acts, including their texts, is available at: <http://www.ilga.gov>  
 Click on the "Bills & Resolutions" or "Public Acts" link near the top of the page for information on a given bill or Public Act. Information on the General Assembly's workload over the years can be found at the CGFA's webpage.

H.B.	Public Act						
	<b>102-</b>		<b>102-</b>		<b>102-</b>		<b>102-</b>
209	1095	3699	904	4667	779	5447	811
246	1035	3772	905	4700	699	5465	812
260	1042	3863	755	4729	1067	5472	709
601	903	3988	1057	4736	756	5502	983
716	909	4070	1058	4769	953	5525	814
900	698	4201	1045	4798	711	5575	1078
1091	757	4243	727	4818	1048	5585	816
1167	697	4271	731	4825	1069		
1321	911	4306	898	4929	788		
1568	719	4316	702	4979	959		
1592	913	4338	930	4988	960		
1780	1055	4343	1037	5015	965		
1950	886	4383	889	5035	968		
2770	721	4392	933	5142	799		
2775	896	4410	934	5201	973		
2985	754	4430	1051	5225	803		
3118	916	4481	1043	5254	804		
3138	693	4593	939	5334	979		
3205	1056	4645	942	5412	1076		
3512	694	4666	946	5441	1096		

S.B.	Public Act 102-						
157	700	2803	696	3613	1086	3925	1089
180	897	2969	1093	3617	1053	3936	752
257	890	2981	1094	3629	846	3939	753
702	986	3032	998	3667	853	3986	875
829	819	3036	823	3682	1018	4000	1090
1099	987	3120	1050	3720	1087	4016	880
1233	988	3144	827	3789	1088	4053	884
1405	989	3146	828	3790	1025		
1486	990	3178	1008	3819	860		
1633	1080	3179	1009	3838	862		
1693	991	3197	714	3853	1029		
1915	1081	3465	1013	3867	1032		
1975	895	3470	1014	3893	717		
2243	993	3490	885	3905	865		
2535	1040	3609	845	3907	712		

### Types of Actions Governor Can Take on Bills

The Illinois Constitution allows the Governor to make any of four kinds of vetoes: total, amendatory, item, or reduction. The following describes each kind of veto and legislative responses to it.

#### Total Veto

The Governor may reject an entire bill and return it to its house of origin. Overriding such a total veto requires the affirmative votes of at least three-fifths of the members elected to each house (71 in the House, 36 in the Senate). Unless a total veto is overridden, the bill dies.

#### Amendatory Veto

A Governor can return a bill “with specific recommendations for change” to its house of origin. Such an amendatorily vetoed bill is considered like a vetoed bill, except that each house can accept the Governor’s recommendations by vote of a mere constitutional majority (60 in the House and 30 in the Senate). Thus if a bill is amendatorily vetoed, the General Assembly can do any of three things to it: (1) override the veto by three-fifths vote in each house, enacting the bill as it originally passed the General Assembly; (2) accept the Governor’s recommendations and return the bill to the Governor for his certification that the acceptance conforms to his recommendations; or (3) do neither, in which case the bill dies.

#### Item and Reduction Vetoes

The Governor can remove line items, and/or reduce the amount of any line item, in an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire bill. The amounts not eliminated or reduced become law immediately when the Governor transmits his veto message. But the majorities needed to restore those amounts differ. If a line item is vetoed, a three-fifths majority in each house is needed to restore it. But if the item is merely reduced, it can be restored to its original amount by a mere constitutional majority in each house.



Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability  
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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

## Environment & Conservation

*(continued from p. 10)*

**Rivers of Illinois Coordinating Council.** A Rivers of Illinois Coordinating Council will have 20 voting members under the oversight of the Lieutenant Governor’s office. It is to review state and federal activities and programs affecting the Illinois River Watershed, the Mississippi River, and the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, and to promote funding and protection of their watersheds (**P.A. 102-1008**, enacted by S.B. 3178, S.Bennett et al.—Halpin—Ammons).

**TRI-PFAS Disposal.** Disposal by incineration of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances that are on the U.S. EPA’s Toxic Release Inventory (TRI-PFAS) is prohibited. Incineration of landfill gas, medical waste, and by-products of a municipal wastewater treatment facility containing TRI-PFAS are generally exempt (**P.A. 102-1048**, enacted by H.B. 4818, Greenwood-Wheeler et al.—Belt et al.).

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## First Reading

A publication of CGFA

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