AN ACT to revise the law by combining multiple enactments and making technical corrections.

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

Section 1. Nature of this Act.

(a) This Act may be cited as the First 2021 General Revisory Act.

(b) This Act is not intended to make any substantive change in the law. It reconciles conflicts that have arisen from multiple amendments and enactments and makes technical corrections and revisions in the law.

This Act revises and, where appropriate, renumbers certain Sections that have been added or amended by more than one Public Act. In certain cases in which a repealed Act or Section has been replaced with a successor law, this Act may incorporate amendments to the repealed Act or Section into the successor law. This Act also corrects errors, revises cross-references, and deletes obsolete text.

(c) In this Act, the reference at the end of each amended Section indicates the sources in the Session Laws of Illinois that were used in the preparation of the text of that Section. The text of the Section included in this Act is intended to include the different versions of the Section found in the Public Acts included in the list of sources, but may not

include other versions of the Section to be found in Public Acts not included in the list of sources. The list of sources is not a part of the text of the Section.

(d) Public Acts 100-1178 through 101-651 were considered in the preparation of the combining revisories included in this Act. Many of those combining revisories contain no striking or underscoring because no additional changes are being made in the material that is being combined.

Section 5. The Regulatory Sunset Act is amended by changing Sections 4.30 and 4.40 as follows:

(5 ILCS 80/4.30)

Sec. 4.30. Act ~~Acts~~ repealed on January 1, 2020. The following Act is ~~Acts are~~ repealed on January 1, 2020:

The Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989.

(Source: P.A. 100-497, eff. 9-8-17; 100-534, eff. 9-22-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-269, eff. 8-9-19; 101-310, eff. 8-9-19; 101-311, eff. 8-9-19; 101-312, eff. 8-9-19; 101-313, eff. 8-9-19; 101-345, eff. 8-9-19; 101-346, eff. 8-9-19; 101-357, eff. 8-9-19; 101-614, eff. 12-20-19; 101-621, eff. 12-20-19; revised 1-6-20.)

(5 ILCS 80/4.40)

Sec. 4.40. Acts ~~Act~~ repealed on January 1, 2030. The following Acts are ~~Act is~~ repealed on January 1, 2030:

The Auction License Act.

The Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989.

The Illinois Professional Land Surveyor Act of 1989.

The Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics Practice Act.

The Perfusionist Practice Act.

The Professional Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

The Real Estate License Act of 2000.

The Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989.

(Source: P.A. 101-269, eff. 8-9-19; 101-310, eff. 8-9-19; 101-311, eff. 8-9-19; 101-312, eff. 8-9-19; 101-313, eff. 8-9-19; 101-345, eff. 8-9-19; 101-346, eff. 8-9-19; 101-357, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-27-19.)

Section 10. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Sections 5-45.1 and 5-45.2 as follows:

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)

Sec. 5-45.1. Emergency rulemaking. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of changes made to Articles 5, 5A, 12, and 14 of the Illinois Public Aid Code by Public Act 101-650 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, emergency rules may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the respective Department. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply

to rules adopted under this Section. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2026.

(Source: P.A. 101-650, eff. 7-7-20; revised 8-3-20.)

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.2)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)

Sec. 5-45.2. Emergency rulemaking; Grants to local tourism and convention bureaus. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the changes made to Section 605-705 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois by Public Act 101-636 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, emergency rules implementing the changes made to Section 605-705 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois by Public Act 101-636 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2026.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-3-20.)

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)

Sec. 5-45.4 ~~5-45.1~~. Emergency rulemaking; Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program, emergency rules implementing the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program may be adopted in accordance with Section 5-45 by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by Section 5-45 and this Section is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

This Section is repealed on January 1, 2026.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-3-20.)

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.5)

Sec. 5-45.5 ~~5-45.1~~. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 101-640, eff. 6-12-20; revised 8-3-20. Repealed internally, eff. 1-1-21.)

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.6)

Sec. 5-45.6 ~~5-45.1~~. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 101-642, eff. 6-16-20; revised 8-3-20. Repealed internally, eff. 1-1-21.)

(5 ILCS 100/5-45.7)

Sec. 5-45.7 ~~5-45.2~~. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 101-640, eff. 6-12-20; revised 8-3-20. Repealed internally, eff. 1-1-21.)

Section 15. The Open Meetings Act is amended by changing Sections 1.05 and 2 as follows:

(5 ILCS 120/1.05)

Sec. 1.05. Training.

(a) Every public body shall designate employees, officers, or members to receive training on compliance with this Act. Each public body shall submit a list of designated employees, officers, or members to the Public Access Counselor. Within 6 months after January 1, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-542) ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~, the designated employees, officers, and members must successfully complete an electronic training curriculum, developed and administered by the Public Access Counselor, and thereafter must successfully complete an annual training program. Thereafter, whenever a public body designates an additional employee, officer, or member to receive this training, that person must successfully complete the electronic training curriculum within 30 days after that designation.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, each elected or appointed member of a public body subject to this

Act who is such a member on January 1, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-504) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ must successfully complete the electronic training curriculum developed and administered by the Public Access Counselor. For these members, the training must be completed within one year after January 1, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-504) ~~this amendatory Act~~.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, each elected or appointed member of a public body subject to this Act who becomes such a member after January 1, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-504) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ shall successfully complete the electronic training curriculum developed and administered by the Public Access Counselor. For these members, the training must be completed not later than the 90th day after the date the member:

(1) takes the oath of office, if the member is required to take an oath of office to assume the person's duties as a member of the public body; or

(2) otherwise assumes responsibilities as a member of the public body, if the member is not required to take an oath of office to assume the person's duties as a member of the governmental body.

Each member successfully completing the electronic training curriculum shall file a copy of the certificate of completion with the public body.

Completing the required training as a member of the public body satisfies the requirements of this Section with regard to the member's service on a committee or subcommittee of the public body and the member's ex officio service on any other public body.

The failure of one or more members of a public body to complete the training required by this Section does not affect the validity of an action taken by the public body.

An elected or appointed member of a public body subject to this Act who has successfully completed the training required under this subsection (b) and filed a copy of the certificate of completion with the public body is not required to subsequently complete the training required under this subsection (b).

(c) An elected school board member may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization created under Article 23 of the School Code. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act;

and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization created under Article 23 of the School Code provides a course of training under this subsection (c), it must provide a certificate of course completion to each school board member who successfully completes that course of training.

(d) A commissioner of a drainage district may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization that represents the drainage districts created under the Illinois Drainage Code. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act; and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization that represents the drainage districts created under the Illinois Drainage Code provides a course of

training under this subsection (d), it must provide a certificate of course completion to each commissioner who successfully completes that course of training.

(e) A director of a soil and water conservation district may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization that represents soil and water conservation districts created under the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act; and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization that represents the soil and water conservation districts created under the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act provides a course of training under this subsection (e), it must provide a certificate of course completion to each director who successfully completes that course of training.

(f) An elected or appointed member of a public body of a park district, forest preserve district, or conservation district may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization that represents the park districts created in the Park District Code. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act; and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization that represents the park districts created in the Park District Code provides a course of training under this subsection (f), it must provide a certificate of course completion to each elected or appointed member of a public body who successfully completes that course of training.

(g) An elected or appointed member of the board of trustees of a fire protection district may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a

course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization that represents fire protection districts created under the Fire Protection District Act. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to, instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act; and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization that represents fire protection districts organized under the Fire Protection District Act provides a course of training under this subsection (g), it must provide a certificate of course completion to each elected or appointed member of a board of trustees who successfully completes that course of training.

(h) ~~(g)~~ An elected or appointed member of a public body of a municipality may satisfy the training requirements of this Section by participating in a course of training sponsored or conducted by an organization that represents municipalities as designated in Section 1-8-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code. The course of training shall include, but not be limited to,

instruction in:

(1) the general background of the legal requirements for open meetings;

(2) the applicability of this Act to public bodies;

(3) procedures and requirements regarding quorums, notice, and record-keeping under this Act;

(4) procedures and requirements for holding an open meeting and for holding a closed meeting under this Act; and

(5) penalties and other consequences for failing to comply with this Act.

If an organization that represents municipalities as designated in Section 1-8-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code provides a course of training under this subsection (h) ~~(g)~~, it must provide a certificate of course completion to each elected or appointed member of a public body who successfully completes that course of training.

(Source: P.A. 100-1127, eff. 11-27-18; 101-233, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-27-19.)

(5 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 102, par. 42)

Sec. 2. Open meetings.

(a) Openness required. All meetings of public bodies shall be open to the public unless excepted in subsection (c) and closed in accordance with Section 2a.

(b) Construction of exceptions. The exceptions contained

in subsection (c) are in derogation of the requirement that public bodies meet in the open, and therefore, the exceptions are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects clearly within their scope. The exceptions authorize but do not require the holding of a closed meeting to discuss a subject included within an enumerated exception.

(c) Exceptions. A public body may hold closed meetings to consider the following subjects:

(1) The appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific employees, specific individuals who serve as independent contractors in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or specific volunteers of the public body or legal counsel for the public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee, a specific individual who serves as an independent contractor in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or a volunteer of the public body or against legal counsel for the public body to determine its validity. However, a meeting to consider an increase in compensation to a specific employee of a public body that is subject to the Local Government Wage Increase Transparency Act may not be closed and shall be open to the public and posted and held in accordance with this Act.

(2) Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or

deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees.

(3) The selection of a person to fill a public office, as defined in this Act, including a vacancy in a public office, when the public body is given power to appoint under law or ordinance, or the discipline, performance or removal of the occupant of a public office, when the public body is given power to remove the occupant under law or ordinance.

(4) Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act, provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning.

(5) The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired.

(6) The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body.

(7) The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts. This exception shall not apply to the investment of assets or income of funds deposited into the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund.

(8) Security procedures, school building safety and

security, and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property.

(9) Student disciplinary cases.

(10) The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students.

(11) Litigation, when an action against, affecting or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting.

(12) The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member.

(13) Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in

the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair housing practices and creating a commission or administrative agency for their enforcement.

(14) Informant sources, the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment, or ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by a public body with criminal investigatory responsibilities.

(15) Professional ethics or performance when considered by an advisory body appointed to advise a licensing or regulatory agency on matters germane to the advisory body's field of competence.

(16) Self evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member.

(17) The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals, or for the discussion of matters protected under the federal Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 42 C.F.R. Part 3 (73 FR 70732), or the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160, 162, and 164, by a hospital, or other institution providing medical care,

that is operated by the public body.

(18) Deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board.

(19) Review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Act.

(20) The classification and discussion of matters classified as confidential or continued confidential by the State Government Suggestion Award Board.

(21) Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes as mandated by Section 2.06.

(22) Deliberations for decisions of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board.

(23) The operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or the operation of a municipal power agency or municipal natural gas agency when the discussion involves (i) contracts relating to the purchase, sale, or delivery of electricity or natural gas or (ii) the results or conclusions of load forecast studies.

(24) Meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.

(25) Meetings of an independent team of experts under

Brian's Law.

(26) Meetings of a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.

(27) (Blank).

(28) Correspondence and records (i) that may not be disclosed under Section 11-9 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or (ii) that pertain to appeals under Section 11-8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(29) Meetings between internal or external auditors and governmental audit committees, finance committees, and their equivalents, when the discussion involves internal control weaknesses, identification of potential fraud risk areas, known or suspected frauds, and fraud interviews conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the United States of America.

(30) Those meetings or portions of meetings of a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council during which a review of the death of an eligible adult in which abuse or neglect is suspected, alleged, or substantiated is conducted pursuant to Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

(31) Meetings and deliberations for decisions of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(32) Meetings between the Regional Transportation

Authority Board and its Service Boards when the discussion involves review by the Regional Transportation Authority Board of employment contracts under Section 28d of the Metropolitan Transit Authority Act and Sections 3A.18 and 3B.26 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act.

(33) Those meetings or portions of meetings of the advisory committee and peer review subcommittee created under Section 320 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act during which specific controlled substance prescriber, dispenser, or patient information is discussed.

(34) Meetings of the Tax Increment Financing Reform Task Force under Section 2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(35) Meetings of the group established to discuss Medicaid capitation rates under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(36) Those deliberations or portions of deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Gaming Board in which there is discussed any of the following: (i) personal, commercial, financial, or other information obtained from any source that is privileged, proprietary, confidential, or a trade secret; or (ii) information specifically exempted from the disclosure by federal or State law.

(d) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

"Employee" means a person employed by a public body whose relationship with the public body constitutes an

employer-employee relationship under the usual common law rules, and who is not an independent contractor.

"Public office" means a position created by or under the Constitution or laws of this State, the occupant of which is charged with the exercise of some portion of the sovereign power of this State. The term "public office" shall include members of the public body, but it shall not include organizational positions filled by members thereof, whether established by law or by a public body itself, that exist to assist the body in the conduct of its business.

"Quasi-adjudicative body" means an administrative body charged by law or ordinance with the responsibility to conduct hearings, receive evidence or testimony and make determinations based thereon, but does not include local electoral boards when such bodies are considering petition challenges.

(e) Final action. No final action may be taken at a closed meeting. Final action shall be preceded by a public recital of the nature of the matter being considered and other information that will inform the public of the business being conducted.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-459, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-27-19.)

Section 20. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by

changing Section 7 as follows:

(5 ILCS 140/7) (from Ch. 116, par. 207)

Sec. 7. Exemptions.

(1) When a request is made to inspect or copy a public record that contains information that is exempt from disclosure under this Section, but also contains information that is not exempt from disclosure, the public body may elect to redact the information that is exempt. The public body shall make the remaining information available for inspection and copying. Subject to this requirement, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:

(a) Information specifically prohibited from disclosure by federal or State law or rules and regulations implementing federal or State law.

(b) Private information, unless disclosure is required by another provision of this Act, a State or federal law or a court order.

(b-5) Files, documents, and other data or databases maintained by one or more law enforcement agencies and specifically designed to provide information to one or more law enforcement agencies regarding the physical or mental status of one or more individual subjects.

(c) Personal information contained within public records, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, unless

the disclosure is consented to in writing by the individual subjects of the information. "Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" means the disclosure of information that is highly personal or objectionable to a reasonable person and in which the subject's right to privacy outweighs any legitimate public interest in obtaining the information. The disclosure of information that bears on the public duties of public employees and officials shall not be considered an invasion of personal privacy.

(d) Records in the possession of any public body created in the course of administrative enforcement proceedings, and any law enforcement or correctional agency for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that disclosure would:

(i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency that is the recipient of the request;

(ii) interfere with active administrative enforcement proceedings conducted by the public body that is the recipient of the request;

(iii) create a substantial likelihood that a person will be deprived of a fair trial or an impartial hearing;

(iv) unavoidably disclose the identity of a

confidential source, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, or persons who file complaints with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law enforcement, or penal agencies; except that the identities of witnesses to traffic accidents, traffic accident reports, and rescue reports shall be provided by agencies of local government, except when disclosure would interfere with an active criminal investigation conducted by the agency that is the recipient of the request;

(v) disclose unique or specialized investigative techniques other than those generally used and known or disclose internal documents of correctional agencies related to detection, observation or investigation of incidents of crime or misconduct, and disclosure would result in demonstrable harm to the agency or public body that is the recipient of the request;

(vi) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel or any other person; or

(vii) obstruct an ongoing criminal investigation by the agency that is the recipient of the request.

(d-5) A law enforcement record created for law enforcement purposes and contained in a shared electronic record management system if the law enforcement agency

that is the recipient of the request did not create the record, did not participate in or have a role in any of the events which are the subject of the record, and only has access to the record through the shared electronic record management system.

(e) Records that relate to or affect the security of correctional institutions and detention facilities.

(e-5) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail if those materials are available in the library of the correctional institution or facility or jail where the inmate is confined.

(e-6) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail if those materials include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information.

(e-7) Records requested by persons committed to the Department of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health if those materials are available through an administrative request to the Department of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health.

(e-8) Records requested by a person committed to the

Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail, the disclosure of which would result in the risk of harm to any person or the risk of an escape from a jail or correctional institution or facility.

(e-9) Records requested by a person in a county jail or committed to the Department of Corrections or Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, containing personal information pertaining to the person's victim or the victim's family, including, but not limited to, a victim's home address, home telephone number, work or school address, work telephone number, social security number, or any other identifying information, except as may be relevant to a requester's current or potential case or claim.

(e-10) Law enforcement records of other persons requested by a person committed to the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health, or a county jail, including, but not limited to, arrest and booking records, mug shots, and crime scene photographs, except as these records may be relevant to the requester's current or potential case or claim.

(f) Preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, memoranda and other records in which opinions are expressed, or policies or actions are formulated, except

that a specific record or relevant portion of a record shall not be exempt when the record is publicly cited and identified by the head of the public body. The exemption provided in this paragraph (f) extends to all those records of officers and agencies of the General Assembly that pertain to the preparation of legislative documents.

(g) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person or business where the trade secrets or commercial or financial information are furnished under a claim that they are proprietary, privileged, or confidential, and that disclosure of the trade secrets or commercial or financial information would cause competitive harm to the person or business, and only insofar as the claim directly applies to the records requested.

The information included under this exemption includes all trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained by a public body, including a public pension fund, from a private equity fund or a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund as a result of either investing or evaluating a potential investment of public funds in a private equity fund. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the aggregate financial performance information of a private equity fund, nor to the identity of the fund's managers or general partners. The exemption contained in

this item does not apply to the identity of a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund, unless the disclosure of the identity of a privately held company may cause competitive harm.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (g) shall be construed to prevent a person or business from consenting to disclosure.

(h) Proposals and bids for any contract, grant, or agreement, including information which if it were disclosed would frustrate procurement or give an advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contractor agreement with the body, until an award or final selection is made. Information prepared by or for the body in preparation of a bid solicitation shall be exempt until an award or final selection is made.

(i) Valuable formulae, computer geographic systems, designs, drawings and research data obtained or produced by any public body when disclosure could reasonably be expected to produce private gain or public loss. The exemption for "computer geographic systems" provided in this paragraph (i) does not extend to requests made by news media as defined in Section 2 of this Act when the requested information is not otherwise exempt and the only purpose of the request is to access and disseminate information regarding the health, safety, welfare, or legal rights of the general public.

(j) The following information pertaining to educational matters:

(i) test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer an academic examination;

(ii) information received by a primary or secondary school, college, or university under its procedures for the evaluation of faculty members by their academic peers;

(iii) information concerning a school or university's adjudication of student disciplinary cases, but only to the extent that disclosure would unavoidably reveal the identity of the student; and

(iv) course materials or research materials used by faculty members.

(k) Architects' plans, engineers' technical submissions, and other construction related technical documents for projects not constructed or developed in whole or in part with public funds and the same for projects constructed or developed with public funds, including, but not limited to, power generating and distribution stations and other transmission and distribution facilities, water treatment facilities, airport facilities, sport stadiums, convention centers, and all government owned, operated, or occupied buildings, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise

security.

(l) Minutes of meetings of public bodies closed to the public as provided in the Open Meetings Act until the public body makes the minutes available to the public under Section 2.06 of the Open Meetings Act.

(m) Communications between a public body and an attorney or auditor representing the public body that would not be subject to discovery in litigation, and materials prepared or compiled by or for a public body in anticipation of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding upon the request of an attorney advising the public body, and materials prepared or compiled with respect to internal audits of public bodies.

(n) Records relating to a public body's adjudication of employee grievances or disciplinary cases; however, this exemption shall not extend to the final outcome of cases in which discipline is imposed.

(o) Administrative or technical information associated with automated data processing operations, including, but not limited to, software, operating protocols, computer program abstracts, file layouts, source listings, object modules, load modules, user guides, documentation pertaining to all logical and physical design of computerized systems, employee manuals, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the security of the system or its data or the security of

materials exempt under this Section.

(p) Records relating to collective negotiating matters between public bodies and their employees or representatives, except that any final contract or agreement shall be subject to inspection and copying.

(q) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to determine the qualifications of an applicant for a license or employment.

(r) The records, documents, and information relating to real estate purchase negotiations until those negotiations have been completed or otherwise terminated. With regard to a parcel involved in a pending or actually and reasonably contemplated eminent domain proceeding under the Eminent Domain Act, records, documents, and information relating to that parcel shall be exempt except as may be allowed under discovery rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court. The records, documents, and information relating to a real estate sale shall be exempt until a sale is consummated.

(s) Any and all proprietary information and records related to the operation of an intergovernmental risk management association or self-insurance pool or jointly self-administered health and accident cooperative or pool. Insurance or self insurance (including any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool) claims, loss or risk management

information, records, data, advice or communications.

(t) Information contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public body responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions, insurance companies, or pharmacy benefit managers, unless disclosure is otherwise required by State law.

(u) Information that would disclose or might lead to the disclosure of secret or confidential information, codes, algorithms, programs, or private keys intended to be used to create electronic or digital signatures under the Electronic Commerce Security Act.

(v) Vulnerability assessments, security measures, and response policies or plans that are designed to identify, prevent, or respond to potential attacks upon a community's population or systems, facilities, or installations, the destruction or contamination of which would constitute a clear and present danger to the health or safety of the community, but only to the extent that disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the effectiveness of the measures or the safety of the personnel who implement them or the public. Information exempt under this item may include such things as details pertaining to the mobilization or deployment of personnel or equipment, to the operation of communication systems or

protocols, or to tactical operations.

(w) (Blank).

(x) Maps and other records regarding the location or security of generation, transmission, distribution, storage, gathering, treatment, or switching facilities owned by a utility, by a power generator, or by the Illinois Power Agency.

(y) Information contained in or related to proposals, bids, or negotiations related to electric power procurement under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act that is determined to be confidential and proprietary by the Illinois Power Agency or by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

(z) Information about students exempted from disclosure under Sections 10-20.38 or 34-18.29 of the School Code, and information about undergraduate students enrolled at an institution of higher education exempted from disclosure under Section 25 of the Illinois Credit Card Marketing Act of 2009.

(aa) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the Viatical Settlements Act of 2009.

(bb) Records and information provided to a mortality review team and records maintained by a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.

(cc) Information regarding interments, entombments, or inurnments of human remains that are submitted to the Cemetery Oversight Database under the Cemetery Care Act or the Cemetery Oversight Act, whichever is applicable.

(dd) Correspondence and records (i) that may not be disclosed under Section 11-9 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or (ii) that pertain to appeals under Section 11-8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(ee) The names, addresses, or other personal information of persons who are minors and are also participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations.

(ff) The names, addresses, or other personal information of participants and registrants in programs of park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts, recreation agencies, and special recreation associations where such programs are targeted primarily to minors.

(gg) Confidential information described in Section 1-100 of the Illinois Independent Tax Tribunal Act of 2012.

(hh) The report submitted to the State Board of Education by the School Security and Standards Task Force under item (8) of subsection (d) of Section 2-3.160 of the

School Code and any information contained in that report.

(ii) Records requested by persons committed to or detained by the Department of Human Services under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act or committed to the Department of Corrections under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act if those materials: (i) are available in the library of the facility where the individual is confined; (ii) include records from staff members' personnel files, staff rosters, or other staffing assignment information; or (iii) are available through an administrative request to the Department of Human Services or the Department of Corrections.

(jj) Confidential information described in Section 5-535 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(kk) The public body's credit card numbers, debit card numbers, bank account numbers, Federal Employer Identification Number, security code numbers, passwords, and similar account information, the disclosure of which could result in identity theft or impression or defrauding of a governmental entity or a person.

(ll) ~~(kk)~~ Records concerning the work of the threat assessment team of a school district.

(1.5) Any information exempt from disclosure under the Judicial Privacy Act shall be redacted from public records prior to disclosure under this Act.

(2) A public record that is not in the possession of a

public body but is in the possession of a party with whom the agency has contracted to perform a governmental function on behalf of the public body, and that directly relates to the governmental function and is not otherwise exempt under this Act, shall be considered a public record of the public body, for purposes of this Act.

(3) This Section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as stated in this Section or otherwise provided in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-26, eff. 8-4-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-732, eff. 8-3-18; 101-434, eff. 1-1-20; 101-452, eff. 1-1-20; 101-455, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-27-19.)

Section 25. The State Records Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(5 ILCS 160/3) (from Ch. 116, par. 43.6)

Sec. 3. Records as property of State.

(a) All records created or received by or under the authority of or coming into the custody, control, or possession of public officials of this State in the course of their public duties are the property of the State. These records may not be mutilated, destroyed, transferred, removed, or otherwise damaged or disposed of, in whole or in part, except as provided by law. Any person shall have the right of

access to any public records, unless access to the records is otherwise limited or prohibited by law. This subsection (a) does not apply to records that are subject to expungement under subsection ~~subsections~~ (1.5) ~~and (1.6)~~ of Section 5-915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(b) Reports and records of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State are public records available for inspection by the public, except as access to such records is otherwise limited or prohibited by law or pursuant to law. These records shall be kept at the official place of business of the State or at a designated place of business of the State. These records shall be available for public inspection during regular office hours except when in immediate use by persons exercising official duties which require the use of those records. Nothing in this section shall require the State to invade or assist in the invasion of any person's right to privacy. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit any right given by statute or rule of law with respect to the inspection of other types of records.

Warrants and vouchers in the keeping of the State Comptroller may be destroyed by him as authorized in the Comptroller's Records Act ~~"An Act in relation to the reproduction and destruction of records kept by the Comptroller", approved August 1, 1949, as now or hereafter amended~~ after obtaining the approval of the State Records Commission.

(Source: P.A. 98-637, eff. 1-1-15; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 30. The State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(5 ILCS 375/3) (from Ch. 127, par. 523)

Sec. 3. Definitions. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and phrases as used in this Act shall have the following meanings. The Department may define these and other words and phrases separately for the purpose of implementing specific programs providing benefits under this Act.

(a) "Administrative service organization" means any person, firm or corporation experienced in the handling of claims which is fully qualified, financially sound and capable of meeting the service requirements of a contract of administration executed with the Department.

(b) "Annuitant" means (1) an employee who retires, or has retired, on or after January 1, 1966 on an immediate annuity under the provisions of Articles 2, 14 (including an employee who has elected to receive an alternative retirement cancellation payment under Section 14-108.5 of the Illinois Pension Code in lieu of an annuity or who meets the criteria for retirement, but in lieu of receiving an annuity under that Article has elected to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 14-147.5 of that Article), 15 (including

an employee who has retired under the optional retirement program established under Section 15-158.2 or who meets the criteria for retirement but in lieu of receiving an annuity under that Article has elected to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 15-185.5 of the Article), paragraphs (2), (3), or (5) of Section 16-106 (including an employee who meets the criteria for retirement, but in lieu of receiving an annuity under that Article has elected to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 16-190.5 of the Illinois Pension Code), or Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code; (2) any person who was receiving group insurance coverage under this Act as of March 31, 1978 by reason of his status as an annuitant, even though the annuity in relation to which such coverage was provided is a proportional annuity based on less than the minimum period of service required for a retirement annuity in the system involved; (3) any person not otherwise covered by this Act who has retired as a participating member under Article 2 of the Illinois Pension Code but is ineligible for the retirement annuity under Section 2-119 of the Illinois Pension Code; (4) the spouse of any person who is receiving a retirement annuity under Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code and who is covered under a group health insurance program sponsored by a governmental employer other than the State of Illinois and who has irrevocably elected to waive his or her coverage under this Act and to have his or her spouse considered as the

"annuitant" under this Act and not as a "dependent"; or (5) an employee who retires, or has retired, from a qualified position, as determined according to rules promulgated by the Director, under a qualified local government, a qualified rehabilitation facility, a qualified domestic violence shelter or service, or a qualified child advocacy center. (For definition of "retired employee", see (p) post).

(b-5) (Blank).

(b-6) (Blank).

(b-7) (Blank).

(c) "Carrier" means (1) an insurance company, a corporation organized under the Limited Health Service Organization Act or the Voluntary Health Services Plans ~~Plan~~ Act, a partnership, or other nongovernmental organization, which is authorized to do group life or group health insurance business in Illinois, or (2) the State of Illinois as a self-insurer.

(d) "Compensation" means salary or wages payable on a regular payroll by the State Treasurer on a warrant of the State Comptroller out of any State, trust or federal fund, or by the Governor of the State through a disbursing officer of the State out of a trust or out of federal funds, or by any Department out of State, trust, federal or other funds held by the State Treasurer or the Department, to any person for personal services currently performed, and ordinary or accidental disability benefits under Articles 2, 14, 15

(including ordinary or accidental disability benefits under the optional retirement program established under Section 15-158.2), paragraphs (2), (3), or (5) of Section 16-106, or Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code, for disability incurred after January 1, 1966, or benefits payable under the Workers' Compensation or Occupational Diseases Act or benefits payable under a sick pay plan established in accordance with Section 36 of the State Finance Act. "Compensation" also means salary or wages paid to an employee of any qualified local government, qualified rehabilitation facility, qualified domestic violence shelter or service, or qualified child advocacy center.

(e) "Commission" means the State Employees Group Insurance Advisory Commission authorized by this Act. Commencing July 1, 1984, "Commission" as used in this Act means the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability as established by the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984.

(f) "Contributory", when referred to as contributory coverage, shall mean optional coverages or benefits elected by the member toward the cost of which such member makes contribution, or which are funded in whole or in part through the acceptance of a reduction in earnings or the foregoing of an increase in earnings by an employee, as distinguished from noncontributory coverage or benefits which are paid entirely by the State of Illinois without reduction of the member's salary.

(g) "Department" means any department, institution, board, commission, officer, court or any agency of the State government receiving appropriations and having power to certify payrolls to the Comptroller authorizing payments of salary and wages against such appropriations as are made by the General Assembly from any State fund, or against trust funds held by the State Treasurer and includes boards of trustees of the retirement systems created by Articles 2, 14, 15, 16, and 18 of the Illinois Pension Code. "Department" also includes the Illinois Comprehensive Health Insurance Board, the Board of Examiners established under the Illinois Public Accounting Act, and the Illinois Finance Authority.

(h) "Dependent", when the term is used in the context of the health and life plan, means a member's spouse and any child (1) from birth to age 26 including an adopted child, a child who lives with the member from the time of the placement for adoption until entry of an order of adoption, a stepchild or adjudicated child, or a child who lives with the member if such member is a court appointed guardian of the child or (2) age 19 or over who has a mental or physical disability from a cause originating prior to the age of 19 (age 26 if enrolled as an adult child dependent). For the health plan only, the term "dependent" also includes (1) any person enrolled prior to the effective date of this Section who is dependent upon the member to the extent that the member may claim such person as a dependent for income tax deduction purposes and (2) any person

who has received after June 30, 2000 an organ transplant and who is financially dependent upon the member and eligible to be claimed as a dependent for income tax purposes. A member requesting to cover any dependent must provide documentation as requested by the Department of Central Management Services and file with the Department any and all forms required by the Department.

(i) "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of Central Management Services.

(j) "Eligibility period" means the period of time a member has to elect enrollment in programs or to select benefits without regard to age, sex or health.

(k) "Employee" means and includes each officer or employee in the service of a department who (1) receives his compensation for service rendered to the department on a warrant issued pursuant to a payroll certified by a department or on a warrant or check issued and drawn by a department upon a trust, federal or other fund or on a warrant issued pursuant to a payroll certified by an elected or duly appointed officer of the State or who receives payment of the performance of personal services on a warrant issued pursuant to a payroll certified by a Department and drawn by the Comptroller upon the State Treasurer against appropriations made by the General Assembly from any fund or against trust funds held by the State Treasurer, and (2) is employed full-time or part-time in a position normally requiring actual performance of duty during

not less than 1/2 of a normal work period, as established by the Director in cooperation with each department, except that persons elected by popular vote will be considered employees during the entire term for which they are elected regardless of hours devoted to the service of the State, and (3) except that "employee" does not include any person who is not eligible by reason of such person's employment to participate in one of the State retirement systems under Articles 2, 14, 15 (either the regular Article 15 system or the optional retirement program established under Section 15-158.2)~~,~~ or 18, or under paragraph (2), (3), or (5) of Section 16-106, of the Illinois Pension Code, but such term does include persons who are employed during the 6 month qualifying period under Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code. Such term also includes any person who (1) after January 1, 1966, is receiving ordinary or accidental disability benefits under Articles 2, 14, 15 (including ordinary or accidental disability benefits under the optional retirement program established under Section 15-158.2), paragraphs (2), (3), or (5) of Section 16-106, or Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code, for disability incurred after January 1, 1966, (2) receives total permanent or total temporary disability under the Workers' Compensation Act or Occupational Disease Act as a result of injuries sustained or illness contracted in the course of employment with the State of Illinois, or (3) is not otherwise covered under this Act and has retired as a

participating member under Article 2 of the Illinois Pension Code but is ineligible for the retirement annuity under Section 2-119 of the Illinois Pension Code. However, a person who satisfies the criteria of the foregoing definition of "employee" except that such person is made ineligible to participate in the State Universities Retirement System by clause (4) of subsection (a) of Section 15-107 of the Illinois Pension Code is also an "employee" for the purposes of this Act. "Employee" also includes any person receiving or eligible for benefits under a sick pay plan established in accordance with Section 36 of the State Finance Act. "Employee" also includes (i) each officer or employee in the service of a qualified local government, including persons appointed as trustees of sanitary districts regardless of hours devoted to the service of the sanitary district, (ii) each employee in the service of a qualified rehabilitation facility, (iii) each full-time employee in the service of a qualified domestic violence shelter or service, and (iv) each full-time employee in the service of a qualified child advocacy center, as determined according to rules promulgated by the Director.

(l) "Member" means an employee, annuitant, retired employee or survivor. In the case of an annuitant or retired employee who first becomes an annuitant or retired employee on or after January 13, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-668) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~, the individual must meet the minimum vesting requirements of the

applicable retirement system in order to be eligible for group insurance benefits under that system. In the case of a survivor who first becomes a survivor on or after January 13, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-668) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~, the deceased employee, annuitant, or retired employee upon whom the annuity is based must have been eligible to participate in the group insurance system under the applicable retirement system in order for the survivor to be eligible for group insurance benefits under that system.

(m) "Optional coverages or benefits" means those coverages or benefits available to the member on his or her voluntary election, and at his or her own expense.

(n) "Program" means the group life insurance, health benefits and other employee benefits designed and contracted for by the Director under this Act.

(o) "Health plan" means a health benefits program offered by the State of Illinois for persons eligible for the plan.

(p) "Retired employee" means any person who would be an annuitant as that term is defined herein but for the fact that such person retired prior to January 1, 1966. Such term also includes any person formerly employed by the University of Illinois in the Cooperative Extension Service who would be an annuitant but for the fact that such person was made ineligible to participate in the State Universities Retirement System by clause (4) of subsection (a) of Section 15-107 of the

Illinois Pension Code.

(q) "Survivor" means a person receiving an annuity as a survivor of an employee or of an annuitant. "Survivor" also includes: (1) the surviving dependent of a person who satisfies the definition of "employee" except that such person is made ineligible to participate in the State Universities Retirement System by clause (4) of subsection (a) of Section 15-107 of the Illinois Pension Code; (2) the surviving dependent of any person formerly employed by the University of Illinois in the Cooperative Extension Service who would be an annuitant except for the fact that such person was made ineligible to participate in the State Universities Retirement System by clause (4) of subsection (a) of Section 15-107 of the Illinois Pension Code; (3) the surviving dependent of a person who was an annuitant under this Act by virtue of receiving an alternative retirement cancellation payment under Section 14-108.5 of the Illinois Pension Code; and (4) a person who would be receiving an annuity as a survivor of an annuitant except that the annuitant elected on or after June 4, 2018 to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 14-147.5, 15-185.5, or 16-190.5 of the Illinois Pension Code in lieu of receiving an annuity.

(q-2) "SERS" means the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois, created under Article 14 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(q-3) "SURS" means the State Universities Retirement

System, created under Article 15 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(q-4) "TRS" means the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois, created under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(q-5) (Blank).

(q-6) (Blank).

(q-7) (Blank).

(r) "Medical services" means the services provided within the scope of their licenses by practitioners in all categories licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987.

(s) "Unit of local government" means any county, municipality, township, school district (including a combination of school districts under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act), special district or other unit, designated as a unit of local government by law, which exercises limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects, any not-for-profit association with a membership that primarily includes townships and township officials, that has duties that include provision of research service, dissemination of information, and other acts for the purpose of improving township government, and that is funded wholly or partly in accordance with Section 85-15 of the Township Code; any not-for-profit corporation or association, with a membership consisting primarily of municipalities, that operates its own utility system, and provides research, training, dissemination of information, or other acts to

promote cooperation between and among municipalities that provide utility services and for the advancement of the goals and purposes of its membership; the Southern Illinois Collegiate Common Market, which is a consortium of higher education institutions in Southern Illinois; the Illinois Association of Park Districts; and any hospital provider that is owned by a county that has 100 or fewer hospital beds and has not already joined the program. "Qualified local government" means a unit of local government approved by the Director and participating in a program created under subsection (i) of Section 10 of this Act.

(t) "Qualified rehabilitation facility" means any not-for-profit organization that is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or certified by the Department of Human Services (as successor to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities) to provide services to persons with disabilities and which receives funds from the State of Illinois for providing those services, approved by the Director and participating in a program created under subsection (j) of Section 10 of this Act.

(u) "Qualified domestic violence shelter or service" means any Illinois domestic violence shelter or service and its administrative offices funded by the Department of Human Services (as successor to the Illinois Department of Public Aid), approved by the Director and participating in a program

created under subsection (k) of Section 10.

(v) "TRS benefit recipient" means a person who:

(1) is not a "member" as defined in this Section; and

(2) is receiving a monthly benefit or retirement annuity under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code or would be receiving such monthly benefit or retirement annuity except that the benefit recipient elected on or after June 4, 2018 to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 16-190.5 of the Illinois Pension Code in lieu of receiving an annuity; and

(3) either (i) has at least 8 years of creditable service under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code, or (ii) was enrolled in the health insurance program offered under that Article on January 1, 1996, or (iii) is the survivor of a benefit recipient who had at least 8 years of creditable service under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code or was enrolled in the health insurance program offered under that Article on June 21, 1995 (the effective date of Public Act 89-25) ~~this amendatory Act of 1995~~, or (iv) is a recipient or survivor of a recipient of a disability benefit under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(w) "TRS dependent beneficiary" means a person who:

(1) is not a "member" or "dependent" as defined in this Section; and

(2) is a TRS benefit recipient's: (A) spouse, (B)

dependent parent who is receiving at least half of his or her support from the TRS benefit recipient, or (C) natural, step, adjudicated, or adopted child who is (i) under age 26, (ii) was, on January 1, 1996, participating as a dependent beneficiary in the health insurance program offered under Article 16 of the Illinois Pension Code, or (iii) age 19 or over who has a mental or physical disability from a cause originating prior to the age of 19 (age 26 if enrolled as an adult child).

"TRS dependent beneficiary" does not include, as indicated under paragraph (2) of this subsection (w), a dependent of the survivor of a TRS benefit recipient who first becomes a dependent of a survivor of a TRS benefit recipient on or after January 13, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-668) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ unless that dependent would have been eligible for coverage as a dependent of the deceased TRS benefit recipient upon whom the survivor benefit is based.

(x) "Military leave" refers to individuals in basic training for reserves, special/advanced training, annual training, emergency call up, activation by the President of the United States, or any other training or duty in service to the United States Armed Forces.

(y) (Blank).

(z) "Community college benefit recipient" means a person who:

(1) is not a "member" as defined in this Section; and

(2) is receiving a monthly survivor's annuity or retirement annuity under Article 15 of the Illinois Pension Code or would be receiving such monthly survivor's annuity or retirement annuity except that the benefit recipient elected on or after June 4, 2018 to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under Section 15-185.5 of the Illinois Pension Code in lieu of receiving an annuity; and

(3) either (i) was a full-time employee of a community college district or an association of community college boards created under the Public Community College Act (other than an employee whose last employer under Article 15 of the Illinois Pension Code was a community college district subject to Article VII of the Public Community College Act) and was eligible to participate in a group health benefit plan as an employee during the time of employment with a community college district (other than a community college district subject to Article VII of the Public Community College Act) or an association of community college boards, or (ii) is the survivor of a person described in item (i).

(aa) "Community college dependent beneficiary" means a person who:

(1) is not a "member" or "dependent" as defined in this Section; and

(2) is a community college benefit recipient's: (A) spouse, (B) dependent parent who is receiving at least half of his or her support from the community college benefit recipient, or (C) natural, step, adjudicated, or adopted child who is (i) under age 26, or (ii) age 19 or over and has a mental or physical disability from a cause originating prior to the age of 19 (age 26 if enrolled as an adult child).

"Community college dependent beneficiary" does not include, as indicated under paragraph (2) of this subsection (aa), a dependent of the survivor of a community college benefit recipient who first becomes a dependent of a survivor of a community college benefit recipient on or after January 13, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-668) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ unless that dependent would have been eligible for coverage as a dependent of the deceased community college benefit recipient upon whom the survivor annuity is based.

(bb) "Qualified child advocacy center" means any Illinois child advocacy center and its administrative offices funded by the Department of Children and Family Services, as defined by the Children's Advocacy Center Act (55 ILCS 80/), approved by the Director and participating in a program created under subsection (n) of Section 10.

(cc) "Placement for adoption" means the assumption and retention by a member of a legal obligation for total or

partial support of a child in anticipation of adoption of the child. The child's placement with the member terminates upon the termination of such legal obligation.

(Source: P.A. 100-355, eff. 1-1-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-242, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-19-19.)

Section 40. The Illinois Governmental Ethics Act is amended by changing Section 4A-108 as follows:

(5 ILCS 420/4A-108)

Sec. 4A-108. Internet-based systems of filing.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, the Secretary of State and county clerks are authorized to institute an Internet-based system for the filing of statements of economic interests in their offices. With respect to county clerk systems, the determination to institute such a system shall be in the sole discretion of the county clerk and shall meet the requirements set out in this Section. With respect to a Secretary of State system, the determination to institute such a system shall be in the sole discretion of the Secretary of State and shall meet the requirements set out in this Section and those Sections of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act requiring ethics officer review prior to filing. The system shall be capable of allowing an ethics officer to approve a statement of economic interests and shall include a means to amend a statement of

economic interests. When this Section does not modify or remove the requirements set forth elsewhere in this Article, those requirements shall apply to any system of Internet-based filing authorized by this Section. When this Section does modify or remove the requirements set forth elsewhere in this Article, the provisions of this Section shall apply to any system of Internet-based filing authorized by this Section.

(b) In any system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests instituted by the Secretary of State or a county clerk:

(1) Any filing of an Internet-based statement of economic interests shall be the equivalent of the filing of a verified, written statement of economic interests as required by Section 4A-101 or 4A-101.5 and the equivalent of the filing of a verified, dated, and signed statement of economic interests as required by Section 4A-104.

(2) The Secretary of State and county clerks who institute a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests shall establish a password-protected website to receive the filings of such statements. A website established under this Section shall set forth and provide a means of responding to the items set forth in Section 4A-102 that are required of a person who files a statement of economic interests with that officer. A website established under this Section shall set forth and provide a means of generating a printable receipt page

acknowledging filing.

(3) The times for the filing of statements of economic interests set forth in Section 4A-105 shall be followed in any system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests; provided that a candidate for elective office who is required to file a statement of economic interests in relation to his or her candidacy pursuant to Section 4A-105(a) shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing.

A candidate filing for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, State Senate, or State House of Representatives shall not use the Internet to file his or her statement of economic interests, but shall file his or her statement of economic interests in a written or printed form and shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing. Annually, the duly appointed ethics officer for each legislative caucus shall certify to the Secretary of State whether his or her caucus members will file their statements of economic interests electronically or in a written or printed format for that year. If the ethics officer for a caucus certifies that the statements of economic interests shall be written or printed, then members of the General Assembly of that caucus shall not use the Internet to file his or her statement of economic interests, but shall file

his or her statement of economic interests in a written or printed form and shall receive a written or printed receipt for his or her filing. If no certification is made by an ethics officer for a legislative caucus, or if a member of the General Assembly is not affiliated with a legislative caucus, then the affected member or members of the General Assembly may file their statements of economic interests using the Internet.

(4) In the first year of the implementation of a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests, each person required to file such a statement is to be notified in writing of his or her obligation to file his or her statement of economic interests by way of the Internet-based system. If access to the website ~~web site~~ requires a code or password, this information shall be included in the notice prescribed by this paragraph.

(5) When a person required to file a statement of economic interests has supplied the Secretary of State or a county clerk, as applicable, with an email address for the purpose of receiving notices under this Article by email, a notice sent by email to the supplied email address shall be the equivalent of a notice sent by first class mail, as set forth in Section 4A-106 or 4A-106.5. A person who has supplied such an email address shall notify the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, when his or her email address changes or if he or she no

longer wishes to receive notices by email.

(6) If any person who is required to file a statement of economic interests and who has chosen to receive notices by email fails to file his or her statement by May 10, then the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, shall send an additional email notice on that date, informing the person that he or she has not filed and describing the penalties for late filing and failing to file. This notice shall be in addition to other notices provided for in this Article.

(7) The Secretary of State and each county clerk who institutes a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests may also institute an Internet-based process for the filing of the list of names and addresses of persons required to file statements of economic interests by the chief administrative officers that must file such information with the Secretary of State or county clerk, as applicable, pursuant to Section 4A-106 or 4A-106.5. Whenever the Secretary of State or a county clerk institutes such a system under this paragraph, every chief administrative officer must use the system to file this information.

(8) The Secretary of State and any county clerk who institutes a system of Internet-based filing of statements of economic interests shall post the contents of such statements filed with him or her available for inspection

and copying on a publicly accessible website. Such postings shall not include the addresses or signatures of the filers.

(Source: P.A. 100-1041, eff. 1-1-19; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 45. The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act is amended by changing Sections 20-10 and 25-10 as follows:

(5 ILCS 430/20-10)

Sec. 20-10. Offices of Executive Inspectors General.

(a) Five independent Offices of the Executive Inspector General are created, one each for the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer. Each Office shall be under the direction and supervision of an Executive Inspector General and shall be a fully independent office with separate appropriations.

(b) The Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall each appoint an Executive Inspector General, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability. Appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate by three-fifths of the elected members concurring by record vote. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within 60 session days of the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the

Senate. If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office of Executive Inspector General, the appointing authority shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate when the appointing authority shall make a nomination to fill that office. No person rejected for an office of Executive Inspector General shall, except by the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session of the Senate or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

Nothing in this Article precludes the appointment by the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer of any other inspector general required or permitted by law. The Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer each may appoint an existing inspector general as the Executive Inspector General required by this Article, provided that such an inspector general is not prohibited by law, rule, jurisdiction, qualification, or interest from serving as the Executive Inspector General required by this Article. An appointing authority may not appoint a relative as an Executive Inspector General.

Each Executive Inspector General shall have the following qualifications:

(1) has not been convicted of any felony under the laws of this State, another State, or the United States;

(2) has earned a baccalaureate degree from an institution of higher education; and

(3) has 5 or more years of cumulative service (A) with a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, at least 2 years of which have been in a progressive investigatory capacity; (B) as a federal, State, or local prosecutor; (C) as a senior manager or executive of a federal, State, or local agency; (D) as a member, an officer, or a State or federal judge; or (E) representing any combination of items (A) through (D).

The term of each initial Executive Inspector General shall commence upon qualification and shall run through June 30, 2008. The initial appointments shall be made within 60 days after the effective date of this Act.

After the initial term, each Executive Inspector General shall serve for 5-year terms commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment and running through June 30 of the fifth following year. An Executive Inspector General may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms.

A vacancy occurring other than at the end of a term shall be filled by the appointing authority only for the balance of the term of the Executive Inspector General whose office is vacant.

Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(c) The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Attorney General shall have jurisdiction over the Attorney General and all officers and employees of, and vendors and

others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Secretary of State shall have jurisdiction over the Secretary of State and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Comptroller shall have jurisdiction over the Comptroller and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Treasurer shall have jurisdiction over the Treasurer and all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, State agencies within the jurisdiction of the Treasurer. The Executive Inspector General appointed by the Governor shall have jurisdiction over (i) the Governor, (ii) the Lieutenant Governor, (iii) all officers and employees of, and vendors and others doing business with, executive branch State agencies under the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics Commission and not within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, or the Treasurer, and (iv) all board members and employees of the Regional Transit Boards and all vendors and others doing business with the Regional Transit Boards.

The jurisdiction of each Executive Inspector General is to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement,

misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act or violations of other related laws and rules.

Each Executive Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over complainants in violation of subsection (e) of Section 20-63 for disclosing a summary report prepared by the respective Executive Inspector General.

(d) The compensation for each Executive Inspector General shall be determined by the Executive Ethics Commission and shall be made from appropriations made to the Comptroller for this purpose. Subject to Section 20-45 of this Act, each Executive Inspector General has full authority to organize his or her Office of the Executive Inspector General, including the employment and determination of the compensation of staff, such as deputies, assistants, and other employees, as appropriations permit. A separate appropriation shall be made for each Office of Executive Inspector General.

(e) No Executive Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Executive Inspector General may, during his or her term of appointment or employment:

(1) become a candidate for any elective office;

(2) hold any other elected or appointed public office except for appointments on governmental advisory boards or study commissions or as otherwise expressly authorized by law;

(3) be actively involved in the affairs of any

political party or political organization; or

(4) advocate for the appointment of another person to an appointed or elected office or position or actively participate in any campaign for any elective office.

In this subsection an appointed public office means a position authorized by law that is filled by an appointing authority as provided by law and does not include employment by hiring in the ordinary course of business.

(e-1) No Executive Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Executive Inspector General may, for one year after the termination of his or her appointment or employment:

(1) become a candidate for any elective office;

(2) hold any elected public office; or

(3) hold any appointed State, county, or local judicial office.

(e-2) The requirements of item (3) of subsection (e-1) may be waived by the Executive Ethics Commission.

(f) An Executive Inspector General may be removed only for cause and may be removed only by the appointing constitutional officer. At the time of the removal, the appointing constitutional officer must report to the Executive Ethics Commission the justification for the removal.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-13-19.)

(5 ILCS 430/25-10)

Sec. 25-10. Office of Legislative Inspector General.

(a) The independent Office of the Legislative Inspector General is created. The Office shall be under the direction and supervision of the Legislative Inspector General and shall be a fully independent office with its own appropriation.

(b) The Legislative Inspector General shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability. The Legislative Ethics Commission shall diligently search out qualified candidates for Legislative Inspector General and shall make recommendations to the General Assembly. The Legislative Inspector General may serve in a full-time, part-time, or contractual capacity.

The Legislative Inspector General shall be appointed by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which may specify the date on which the appointment takes effect. A joint resolution, or other document as may be specified by the Joint Rules of the General Assembly, appointing the Legislative Inspector General must be certified by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate as having been adopted by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, respectively, and be filed with the Secretary of State. The appointment of the Legislative Inspector General takes effect on the day the appointment is completed by the General Assembly, unless the appointment specifies a later date on which it is to become effective.

The Legislative Inspector General shall have the following qualifications:

(1) has not been convicted of any felony under the laws of this State, another state, or the United States;

(2) has earned a baccalaureate degree from an institution of higher education; and

(3) has 5 or more years of cumulative service (A) with a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, at least 2 years of which have been in a progressive investigatory capacity; (B) as a federal, State, or local prosecutor; (C) as a senior manager or executive of a federal, State, or local agency; (D) as a member, an officer, or a State or federal judge; or (E) representing any combination of items (A) through (D).

The Legislative Inspector General may not be a relative of a commissioner.

The term of the initial Legislative Inspector General shall commence upon qualification and shall run through June 30, 2008.

After the initial term, the Legislative Inspector General shall serve for 5-year terms commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment and running through June 30 of the fifth following year. The Legislative Inspector General may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms. Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.

(b-5) A vacancy occurring other than at the end of a term

shall be filled in the same manner as an appointment only for the balance of the term of the Legislative Inspector General whose office is vacant. Within 7 days of the Office becoming vacant or receipt of a Legislative Inspector General's prospective resignation, the vacancy shall be publicly posted on the Commission's website, along with a description of the requirements for the position and where applicants may apply.

Within 45 days of the vacancy, the Commission shall designate an Acting Legislative Inspector General who shall serve until the vacancy is filled. The Commission shall file the designation in writing with the Secretary of State.

Within 60 days prior to the end of the term of the Legislative Inspector General or within 30 days of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall establish a four-member search committee within the Commission for the purpose of conducting a search for qualified candidates to serve as Legislative Inspector General. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House, Senate President, and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint one member to the search committee. A member of the search committee shall be either a retired judge or former prosecutor and may not be a member or employee of the General Assembly or a registered lobbyist. If the Legislative Ethics Commission wishes to recommend that the Legislative Inspector General be re-appointed, a search committee does not

need to be appointed.

The search committee shall conduct a search for qualified candidates, accept applications, and conduct interviews. The search committee shall recommend up to 3 candidates for Legislative Inspector General to the Legislative Ethics Commission. The search committee shall be disbanded upon an appointment of the Legislative Inspector General. Members of the search committee are not entitled to compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties.

Within 30 days after June 8, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-588) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~, the Legislative Ethics Commission shall create a search committee in the manner provided for in this subsection to recommend up to 3 candidates for Legislative Inspector General to the Legislative Ethics Commission by October 31, 2018.

If a vacancy exists and the Commission has not appointed an Acting Legislative Inspector General, either the staff of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, or if there is no staff, the Executive Director, shall advise the Commission of all open investigations and any new allegations or complaints received in the Office of the Inspector General. These reports shall not include the name of any person identified in the allegation or complaint, including, but not limited to, the subject of and the person filing the

allegation or complaint. Notification shall be made to the Commission on a weekly basis unless the Commission approves of a different reporting schedule.

If the Office of the Inspector General is vacant for 6 months or more beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and the Legislative Ethics Commission has not appointed an Acting Legislative Inspector General, all complaints made to the Legislative Inspector General or the Legislative Ethics Commission shall be directed to the Inspector General for the Auditor General, and he or she shall have the authority to act as provided in subsection (c) of this Section and Section 25-20 of this Act, and shall be subject to all laws and rules governing a Legislative Inspector General or Acting Legislative Inspector General. The authority for the Inspector General of the Auditor General under this paragraph shall terminate upon appointment of a Legislative Inspector General or an Acting Legislative Inspector General.

(c) The Legislative Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over the current and former members of the General Assembly regarding events occurring during a member's term of office and current and former State employees regarding events occurring during any period of employment where the State employee's ultimate jurisdictional authority is (i) a legislative leader, (ii) the Senate Operations Commission, or (iii) the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

The jurisdiction of each Legislative Inspector General is to investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, misconduct, nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or violations of this Act or violations of other related laws and rules.

The Legislative Inspector General shall have jurisdiction over complainants in violation of subsection (e) of Section 25-63 of this Act.

(d) The compensation of the Legislative Inspector General shall be the greater of an amount ~~(i)~~ determined (i) by the Commission or (ii) by joint resolution of the General Assembly passed by a majority of members elected in each chamber. Subject to Section 25-45 of this Act, the Legislative Inspector General has full authority to organize the Office of the Legislative Inspector General, including the employment and determination of the compensation of staff, such as deputies, assistants, and other employees, as appropriations permit. Employment of staff is subject to the approval of at least 3 of the 4 legislative leaders.

(e) No Legislative Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General may, during his or her term of appointment or employment:

(1) become a candidate for any elective office;

(2) hold any other elected or appointed public office except for appointments on governmental advisory boards or study commissions or as otherwise expressly authorized by

law;

(3) be actively involved in the affairs of any political party or political organization; or

(4) actively participate in any campaign for any elective office.

A full-time Legislative Inspector General shall not engage in the practice of law or any other business, employment, or vocation.

In this subsection an appointed public office means a position authorized by law that is filled by an appointing authority as provided by law and does not include employment by hiring in the ordinary course of business.

(e-1) No Legislative Inspector General or employee of the Office of the Legislative Inspector General may, for one year after the termination of his or her appointment or employment:

(1) become a candidate for any elective office;

(2) hold any elected public office; or

(3) hold any appointed State, county, or local judicial office.

(e-2) The requirements of item (3) of subsection (e-1) may be waived by the Legislative Ethics Commission.

(f) The Commission may remove the Legislative Inspector General only for cause. At the time of the removal, the Commission must report to the General Assembly the justification for the removal.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19;

revised 9-12-19.)

Section 50. The Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(5 ILCS 810/5)

Sec. 5. Applicability. This Act is applicable to property seized or forfeited under the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 3.23 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(2) Section 44.1 of the Environmental Protection Act;

(3) Section 105-55 of the Herptiles-Herps Act;

(4) Section 1-215 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code;

(5) Section 1.25 of the Wildlife Code;

(6) Section 17-10.6 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (financial institution fraud);

(7) Section 28-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (gambling);

(8) Article 29B of the Criminal Code of 2012 (money laundering);

(9) Article 33G of the Criminal Code of 2012 (Illinois Street Gang and Racketeer Influenced And Corrupt Organizations Law);

(10) Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft);

(11) Section 47-15 of the Criminal Code of 2012

(dumping garbage upon real property);

(12) Article 124B of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 ~~procedure~~ (forfeiture);

(13) the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;

(14) the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act;

(15) the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act; and

(16) the Illinois Securities Law of 1953.

(Source: P.A. 100-512, eff. 7-1-18; revised 9-9-19.)

Section 55. The Gun Trafficking Information Act is amended by changing Section 10-1 as follows:

(5 ILCS 830/10-1)

Sec. 10-1. Short title. This Article 10 ~~5~~ may be cited as the Gun Trafficking Information Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-1178, eff. 1-18-19; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 60. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-3, 1A-45, 2A-1.2, 6-50.2, 6A-3, and 9-15 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 1A-3)

Sec. 1A-3. Subject to the confirmation requirements of Section 1A-4, 4 members of the State Board of Elections shall

be appointed in each odd-numbered year as follows:

(1) The Governor shall appoint 2 members of the same political party with which he is affiliated, one from each area of required residence.

(2) The Governor shall appoint 2 members of the political party whose candidate for Governor in the most recent general election received the second highest number of votes, one from each area of required residence, from a list of nominees submitted by the first state executive officer in the order indicated herein affiliated with such political party: Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer. If none of the State executive officers listed herein is affiliated with such political party, the nominating State officer shall be the first State executive officer in the order indicated herein affiliated with an established political party other than that of the Governor.

(3) The nominating state officer shall submit in writing to the Governor 3 names of qualified persons for each membership on the State Board of Elections ~~Election~~ to be appointed from the political party of that officer. The Governor may reject any or all of the nominees on any such list and may request an additional list. The second list shall be submitted by the nominating officer and shall contain 3 new names of qualified persons for each remaining appointment, except that if the Governor

expressly reserves any nominee's name from the first list, that nominee shall not be replaced on the second list. The second list shall be final.

(4) Whenever all the state executive officers designated in paragraph (2) are affiliated with the same political party as that of the Governor, all 4 members of the Board to be appointed that year, from both designated political parties, shall be appointed by the Governor without nominations.

(5) The Governor shall submit in writing to the President of the Senate the name of each person appointed to the State Board of Elections, and shall designate the term for which the appointment is made and the name of the member whom the appointee is to succeed.

(6) The appointments shall be made and submitted by the Governor no later than April 1 and a nominating state officer required to submit a list of nominees to the Governor pursuant to paragraph (3) shall submit a list no later than March 1. For appointments occurring in 2019, the appointments shall be made and submitted by the Governor no later than May 15.

(7) In the appointment of the initial members of the Board pursuant to this amendatory Act of 1978, the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5)<u>,</u> and (6) of this Section shall apply except that the Governor shall appoint all 8 members, 2 from each of the designated

political parties from each area of required residence.

(Source: P.A. 101-5, eff. 5-15-19; revised 9-9-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-45)

Sec. 1A-45. Electronic Registration Information Center.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall enter into an agreement with the Electronic Registration Information Center effective no later than January 1, 2016, for the purpose of maintaining a statewide voter registration database. The State Board of Elections shall comply with the requirements of the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The State Board of Elections shall require a term in the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement that requires the State to share identification records contained in the Secretary of State's Driver Services Department and Vehicle Services Department, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department <u>on</u> ~~of~~ Aging, and the Department of Employment Security databases (excluding those fields unrelated to voter eligibility, such as income or health information).

(b) The Secretary of State and the <u>State</u> Board of Elections shall enter into an agreement to permit the Secretary of State to provide the State Board of Elections with any information required for compliance with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership

Agreement. The Secretary of State shall deliver this information as frequently as necessary for the State Board of Elections to comply with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement.

(b-5) The State Board of Elections and the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department on Aging, and the Department of Employment Security shall enter into an agreement to require each department to provide the State Board of Elections with any information necessary to transmit member data under the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement. The director or secretary, as applicable, of each agency shall deliver this information on an annual basis to the State Board of Elections pursuant to the agreement between the entities.

(c) Any communication required to be delivered to a registrant or potential registrant pursuant to the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement shall include at least the following message:

"Our records show people at this address may not be registered to vote at this address, but you may be eligible to register to vote or re-register to vote at this address. If you are a U.S. Citizen, a resident of Illinois, and will be 18 years old or older before the next general election in November, you are qualified to vote.

We invite you to check your registration online at

(enter URL) or register to vote online at (enter URL), by requesting a mail-in voter registration form by (enter instructions for requesting a mail-in voter registration form), or visiting the (name of election authority) office at (address of election authority)."

The words "register to vote online at (enter URL)" shall be bolded and of a distinct nature from the other words in the message required by this subsection (c).

(d) Any communication required to be delivered to a potential registrant that has been identified by the Electronic Registration Information Center as eligible to vote but who is not registered to vote in Illinois shall be prepared and disseminated at the direction of the State Board of Elections. All other communications with potential registrants or re-registrants pursuant to the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement shall be prepared and disseminated at the direction of the appropriate election authority.

(e) The Executive Director of the State Board of Elections or his or her designee shall serve as the Member Representative to the Electronic Registration Information Center.

(f) The State Board of Elections may adopt any rules necessary to enforce this Section or comply with the Electronic Registration Information Center Membership Agreement.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; revised 7-17-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 2A-1.2)

Sec. 2A-1.2. Consolidated schedule of elections; offices ~~elections - offices~~ designated.

(a) At the general election in the appropriate even-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled or shall be on the ballot as otherwise required by this Code:

(1) Elector of President and Vice President of the United States;

(2) United States Senator and United States Representative;

(3) State Executive Branch elected officers;

(4) State Senator and State Representative;

(5) County elected officers, including State's Attorney, County Board member, County Commissioners, and elected President of the County Board or County Chief Executive;

(6) Circuit Court Clerk;

(7) Regional Superintendent of Schools, except in counties or educational service regions in which that office has been abolished;

(8) Judges of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, on the question of retention, to fill vacancies and newly created judicial offices;

(9) (Blank);

(10) Trustee of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District of Greater Chicago, and elected Trustee of other Sanitary Districts;

(11) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this Section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district requires an annual election and permits or requires election of candidates of political parties.

(b) At the general primary election:

(1) in each even-numbered year candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the general election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus.

(2) in the appropriate even-numbered years the political party offices of State central committeeperson, township committeeperson, ward committeeperson, and precinct committeeperson shall be filled and delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions shall be elected as may be required pursuant to this Code. In the even-numbered years in which a Presidential election is to be held, candidates in the Presidential preference primary shall also be on the ballot.

(3) in each even-numbered year, where the municipality has provided for annual elections to elect municipal officers pursuant to Section 6(f) or Section 7 of Article

VII of the Constitution, pursuant to the Illinois Municipal Code or pursuant to the municipal charter, the offices of such municipal officers shall be filled at an election held on the date of the general primary election, provided that the municipal election shall be a nonpartisan election where required by the Illinois Municipal Code. For partisan municipal elections in even-numbered years, a primary to nominate candidates for municipal office to be elected at the general primary election shall be held on the Tuesday 6 weeks preceding that election.

(4) in each school district which has adopted the provisions of Article 33 of the School Code, successors to the members of the board of education whose terms expire in the year in which the general primary is held shall be elected.

(c) At the consolidated election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the following offices shall be filled:

(1) Municipal officers, provided that in municipalities in which candidates for alderman or other municipal office are not permitted by law to be candidates of political parties, the runoff election where required by law, or the nonpartisan election where required by law, shall be held on the date of the consolidated election; and provided further, in the case of municipal officers provided for by an ordinance providing the form of

government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution, such offices shall be filled by election or by runoff election as may be provided by such ordinance;

(2) Village and incorporated town library directors;

(3) City boards of stadium commissioners;

(4) Commissioners of park districts;

(5) Trustees of public library districts;

(6) Special District elected officers, not otherwise designated in this Section, where the statute creating or authorizing the creation of the district permits or requires election of candidates of political parties;

(7) Township officers, including township park commissioners, township library directors, and boards of managers of community buildings, and Multi-Township Assessors;

(8) Highway commissioners and road district clerks;

(9) Members of school boards in school districts which adopt Article 33 of the School Code;

(10) The directors and chair of the Chain O Lakes - Fox River Waterway Management Agency;

(11) Forest preserve district commissioners elected under Section 3.5 of the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act;

(12) Elected members of school boards, school trustees, directors of boards of school directors,

trustees of county boards of school trustees (except in counties or educational service regions having a population of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants) and members of boards of school inspectors, except school boards in school districts that adopt Article 33 of the School Code;

(13) Members of Community College district boards;

(14) Trustees of Fire Protection Districts;

(15) Commissioners of the Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority;

(16) Elected Trustees of Tuberculosis Sanitarium Districts;

(17) Elected Officers of special districts not otherwise designated in this Section for which the law governing those districts does not permit candidates of political parties.

(d) At the consolidated primary election in each odd-numbered year, candidates of political parties shall be nominated for those offices to be filled at the consolidated election in that year, except where pursuant to law nomination of candidates of political parties is made by caucus, and except those offices listed in paragraphs (12) through (17) of subsection (c).

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, the mayor, clerk, treasurer, and aldermen shall be elected in municipalities in which candidates for mayor, clerk, treasurer, or alderman are not permitted by law

to be candidates of political parties, subject to runoff elections to be held at the consolidated election as may be required by law, and municipal officers shall be nominated in a nonpartisan election in municipalities in which pursuant to law candidates for such office are not permitted to be candidates of political parties.

At the consolidated primary election in the appropriate odd-numbered years, municipal officers shall be nominated or elected, or elected subject to a runoff, as may be provided by an ordinance providing a form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution.

(e) (Blank).

(f) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, public questions may be submitted to voters pursuant to this Code and any special election otherwise required or authorized by law or by court order may be conducted pursuant to this Code.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officers established in this Article, whenever a referendum is held for the establishment of a political subdivision whose officers are to be elected, the initial officers shall be elected at the election at which such referendum is held if otherwise so provided by law. In such cases, the election of the initial officers shall be subject to the referendum.

Notwithstanding the regular dates for election of officials established in this Article, any community college

district which becomes effective by operation of law pursuant to Section 6-6.1 of the Public Community College Act, as now or hereafter amended, shall elect the initial district board members at the next regularly scheduled election following the effective date of the new district.

(g) At any election established in Section 2A-1.1, if in any precinct there are no offices or public questions required to be on the ballot under this Code then no election shall be held in the precinct on that date.

(h) There may be conducted a referendum in accordance with the provisions of Division 6-4 of the Counties Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; revised 12-14-20.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-50.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-50.2)

Sec. 6-50.2. (a) The board of election commissioners shall appoint all precinct committeepersons in the election jurisdiction as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election.

The board of election commissioners shall appoint each of the following named persons as deputy registrars upon the written request of such persons:

1. The chief librarian, or a qualified person designated by the chief librarian, of any public library situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State,

at such library.

2. The principal, or a qualified person designated by the principal, of any high school, elementary school, or vocational school situated within the election jurisdiction, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the State, at such school. The board of election commissioners shall notify every principal and vice-principal of each high school, elementary school, and vocational school situated in the election jurisdiction of their eligibility to serve as deputy registrars and offer training courses for service as deputy registrars at conveniently located facilities at least 4 months prior to every election.

3. The president, or a qualified person designated by the president, of any university, college, community college, academy, or other institution of learning situated within the State, who may accept the registrations of any resident of the election jurisdiction, at such university, college, community college, academy, or institution.

4. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide labor organization, or a reasonable number of qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

5. A duly elected or appointed official of a bona fide State civic organization, as defined and determined by

rule of the State Board of Elections, or qualified members designated by such official, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the State. In determining the number of deputy registrars that shall be appointed, the board of election commissioners shall consider the population of the jurisdiction, the size of the organization, the geographic size of the jurisdiction, convenience for the public, the existing number of deputy registrars in the jurisdiction and their location, the registration activities of the organization and the need to appoint deputy registrars to assist and facilitate the registration of non-English speaking individuals. In no event shall a board of election commissioners fix an arbitrary number applicable to every civic organization requesting appointment of its members as deputy registrars. The State Board of Elections shall by rule provide for certification of bona fide State civic organizations. Such appointments shall be made for a period not to exceed 2 years, terminating on the first business day of the month following the month of the general election, and shall be valid for all periods of voter registration as provided by this Code during the terms of such appointments.

6. The Director of Healthcare and Family Services, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at public aid offices, who may accept

the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such public aid office.

7. The Director of the Illinois Department of Employment Security, or a reasonable number of employees designated by the Director and located at unemployment offices, who may accept the registration of any qualified resident of the election jurisdiction at any such unemployment office. If the request to be appointed as deputy registrar is denied, the board of election commissioners shall, within 10 days after the date the request is submitted, provide the affected individual or organization with written notice setting forth the specific reasons or criteria relied upon to deny the request to be appointed as deputy registrar.

8. The president of any corporation, as defined by the Business Corporation Act of 1983, or a reasonable number of employees designated by such president, who may accept the registrations of any qualified resident of the State.

The board of election commissioners may appoint as many additional deputy registrars as it considers necessary. The board of election commissioners shall appoint such additional deputy registrars in such manner that the convenience of the public is served, giving due consideration to both population concentration and area. Some of the additional deputy registrars shall be selected so that there are an equal number from each of the 2 major political parties in the election

jurisdiction. The board of election commissioners, in appointing an additional deputy registrar, shall make the appointment from a list of applicants submitted by the Chair of the County Central Committee of the applicant's political party. A Chair of a County Central Committee shall submit a list of applicants to the board by November 30 of each year. The board may require a Chair of a County Central Committee to furnish a supplemental list of applicants.

Deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time other than the 27-day ~~27 day~~ period preceding an election. All persons appointed as deputy registrars shall be registered voters within the election jurisdiction and shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of registration officer to the best of my ability and that I will register no person nor cause the registration of any person except upon his personal application before me.

.....

(Signature of Registration Officer)"

This oath shall be administered and certified to by one of the commissioners or by the executive director or by some person designated by the board of election commissioners, and shall immediately thereafter be filed with the board of

election commissioners. The members of the board of election commissioners and all persons authorized by them under the provisions of this Article to take registrations, after themselves taking and subscribing to the above oath, are authorized to take or administer such oaths and execute such affidavits as are required by this Article.

Appointments of deputy registrars under this Section, except precinct committeepersons, shall be for 2-year terms, commencing on December 1 following the general election of each even-numbered year, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be until December 1st following the next general election. Appointments of precinct committeepersons shall be for 2-year terms commencing on the date of the county convention following the general primary at which they were elected. The county clerk shall issue a certificate of appointment to each deputy registrar, and shall maintain in his office for public inspection a list of the names of all appointees.

(b) The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for training all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a), at times and locations reasonably convenient for both the board of election commissioners and such appointees. The board of election commissioners shall be responsible for certifying and supervising all deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a). Deputy registrars appointed under subsection (a) shall be subject to

removal for cause.

(c) Completed registration materials under the control of deputy registrars appointed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be returned to the appointing election authority by first-class mail within 2 business days or personal delivery within 7 days, except that completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars during the period between the 35th and 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars to the appointing election authority within 48 hours after receipt thereof. The completed registration materials received by the deputy registrars on the 28th day preceding an election shall be returned by the deputy registrars within 24 hours after receipt thereof. Unused materials shall be returned by deputy registrars appointed pursuant to paragraph 4 of subsection (a), not later than the next working day following the close of registration.

(d) The county clerk or board of election commissioners, as the case may be, must provide any additional forms requested by any deputy registrar regardless of the number of unaccounted registration forms the deputy registrar may have in his or her possession.

(e) No deputy registrar shall engage in any electioneering or the promotion of any cause during the performance of his or her duties.

(f) The board of election commissioners shall not be criminally or civilly liable for the acts or omissions of any

deputy registrar. Such deputy registrars shall not be deemed to be employees of the board of election commissioners.

(g) Completed registration materials returned by deputy registrars for persons residing outside the election jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the board of election commissioners within 2 days after receipt to the election authority of the person's election jurisdiction of residence.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; revised 8-23-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-3)

Sec. 6A-3. Commissioners; filling vacancies.

(a) If the county board adopts an ordinance providing for the establishment of a county board of election commissioners, or if a majority of the votes cast on a proposition submitted in accordance with Section 6A-2(a) are in favor of a county board of election commissioners, a county board of election commissioners shall be appointed in the same manner as is provided in Article 6 for boards of election commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns, except that the county board of election commissioners shall be appointed by the chair of the county board rather than the circuit court. However, before any appointments are made, the appointing authority shall ascertain whether the county clerk desires to be a member of the county board of election commissioners. If the county clerk so desires, he shall be one of the members of the county board of election commissioners, and the appointing

authority shall appoint only 2 other members.

(b) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (b) of Section 6A-1, within 30 days after July 29, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-115) ~~this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly~~, the chief judge of the circuit court of the county shall appoint 5 commissioners. At least 4 of those commissioners shall be selected from the 2 major established political parties of the State, with at least 2 from each of those parties. Such appointment shall be entered of record in the office of the County Clerk and the State Board of Elections. Those first appointed shall hold their offices for the period of one, 2, and 3 years respectively, and the judge appointing them shall designate the term for which each commissioner shall hold his or her office, whether for one, 2 or 3 years except that no more than one commissioner from each major established political party may be designated the same term. After the initial term, each commissioner or his or her successor shall be appointed to a 3-year ~~3 year~~ term. No elected official or former elected official who has been out of elected office for less than 2 years may be appointed to the board. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court within 30 days of the vacancy in a manner that maintains the foregoing political party representation.

(c) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (c) of Section 6A-1, within 30

days after the conclusion of the election at which the proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners is approved by the voters, the municipal board shall apply to the circuit court of the county for the chief judge of the circuit court to appoint 2 additional commissioners, one of whom shall be from each major established political party and neither of whom shall reside within the limits of the municipal board, so that 3 commissioners shall reside within the limits of the municipal board and 2 shall reside within the county but not within the municipality, as it may exist from time to time. Not more than 3 of the commissioners shall be members of the same major established political party. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court upon application of the remaining commissioners in a manner that maintains the foregoing geographical and political party representation.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; revised 8-23-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-15)

Sec. 9-15. It shall be the duty of the Board:—

(1) to develop prescribed forms for filing statements of organization and required reports;

(2) to prepare, publish, and furnish to the appropriate persons a manual of instructions setting forth recommended uniform methods of bookkeeping and reporting under this Article;

(3) to prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Article. Such rules and regulations shall be published and made available to the public;

(4) to send by first class mail, after the general primary election in even numbered years, to the chair of each regularly constituted State central committee, county central committee and, in counties with a population of more than 3,000,000, to the committeepersons of each township and ward organization of each political party notice of their obligations under this Article, along with a form for filing the statement of organization;

(5) to promptly make all reports and statements filed under this Article available for public inspection and copying no later than 2 business days after their receipt and to permit copying of any such report or statement at the expense of the person requesting the copy;

(6) to develop a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of this Article;

(7) to compile and maintain a list of all statements or parts of statements pertaining to each candidate;

(8) to prepare and publish such reports as the Board may deem appropriate;

(9) to annually notify each political committee that has filed a statement of organization with the Board of the filing dates for each quarterly report, provided that

such notification shall be made by first-class mail unless the political committee opts to receive notification electronically via email; and

(10) to promptly send, by first class mail directed only to the officers of a political committee, and by certified mail to the address of the political committee, written notice of any fine or penalty assessed or imposed against the political committee under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 65. The Illinois Identification Card Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 17 as follows:

(15 ILCS 335/5) (from Ch. 124, par. 25)

Sec. 5. Applications.

(a) Any natural person who is a resident of the State of Illinois may file an application for an identification card, or for the renewal thereof, in a manner prescribed by the Secretary. Each original application shall be completed by the applicant in full and shall set forth the legal name, residence address and zip code, social security number, birth date, sex and a brief description of the applicant. The applicant shall be photographed, unless the Secretary of State has provided by rule for the issuance of identification cards without photographs and the applicant is deemed eligible for an identification card without a photograph under the terms

and conditions imposed by the Secretary of State, and he or she shall also submit any other information as the Secretary may deem necessary or such documentation as the Secretary may require to determine the identity of the applicant. In addition to the residence address, the Secretary may allow the applicant to provide a mailing address. If the applicant is a judicial officer as defined in Section 1-10 of the Judicial Privacy Act or a peace officer, the applicant may elect to have his or her office or work address in lieu of the applicant's residence or mailing address. An applicant for an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card must also submit with each original or renewal application, on forms prescribed by the Secretary, such documentation as the Secretary may require, establishing that the applicant is a "person with a disability" as defined in Section 4A of this Act, and setting forth the applicant's type and class of disability as set forth in Section 4A of this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (a), "peace officer" means any person who by virtue of his or her office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for a violation of any penal statute of this State, whether that duty extends to all violations or is limited to specific violations.

(a-5) Upon the first issuance of a request for proposals for a digital driver's license and identification card issuance and facial recognition system issued after <u>January 1,</u>

2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-513) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, and upon implementation of a new or revised system procured pursuant to that request for proposals, the Secretary shall permit applicants to choose between "male", "female", or "non-binary" when designating the applicant's sex on the identification card application form. The sex designated by the applicant shall be displayed on the identification card issued to the applicant.

(b) Beginning on or before July 1, 2015, for each original or renewal identification card application under this Act, the Secretary shall inquire as to whether the applicant is a veteran for purposes of issuing an identification card with a veteran designation under subsection (c-5) of Section 4 of this Act. The acceptable forms of proof shall include, but are not limited to, Department of Defense form DD-214, Department of Defense form DD-256 for applicants who did not receive a form DD-214 upon the completion of initial basic training, Department of Defense form DD-2 (Retired), an identification card issued under the federal Veterans Identification Card Act of 2015, or a United States Department of Veterans Affairs summary of benefits letter. If the document cannot be stamped, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs shall provide a certificate to the veteran to provide to the Secretary of State. The Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs shall advise the Secretary as to what other forms of proof of a

person's status as a veteran are acceptable.

For each applicant who is issued an identification card with a veteran designation, the Secretary shall provide the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the applicant's name, address, date of birth, gender, and such other demographic information as agreed to by the Secretary and the Department. The Department may take steps necessary to confirm the applicant is a veteran. If after due diligence, including writing to the applicant at the address provided by the Secretary, the Department is unable to verify the applicant's veteran status, the Department shall inform the Secretary, who shall notify the applicant that he or she must confirm status as a veteran, or the identification card will be cancelled.

For purposes of this subsection (b):

"Armed forces" means any of the Armed Forces of the United States, including a member of any reserve component or National Guard unit.

"Veteran" means a person who has served in the armed forces and was discharged or separated under honorable conditions.

(c) All applicants for REAL ID compliant standard Illinois Identification Cards and Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Cards shall provide proof of lawful status in the United States as defined in 6 CFR 37.3, as amended. Applicants who are unable to provide the Secretary with proof of lawful status are ineligible for REAL ID compliant

identification cards under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-248, eff. 8-22-17; 100-811, eff. 1-1-19; 101-106, eff. 1-1-20; 101-287, eff. 8-9-19; 101-513, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-25-19.)

(15 ILCS 335/17)

Sec. 17. Invalidation of a standard Illinois Identification Card or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card. ~~(a)~~ The Secretary of State may invalidate a standard Illinois Identification Card or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card:

(1) when the holder voluntarily surrenders the standard Illinois Identification Card or Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card and declares his or her intention to do so in writing;

(2) upon the death of the holder;

(3) upon the refusal of the holder to correct or update information contained on a standard Illinois Identification Card or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card; and

(4) as the Secretary deems appropriate by administrative rule.

(Source: P.A. 101-185, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 70. The State Comptroller Act is amended by changing Sections 20 and 23.11 as follows:

(15 ILCS 405/20) (from Ch. 15, par. 220)

Sec. 20. Annual report. The Comptroller shall annually, as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year but no later than December 31, make available on the Comptroller's website a report, showing the amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, on other funds held by the State Treasurer and on any public funds held by State agencies, during the preceding fiscal year, and stating, particularly, on what account they were drawn, and if drawn on the contingent fund, to whom and for what they were issued. He or she shall, also, at the same time, report the amount of money received into the treasury, into other funds held by the State Treasurer and into any other funds held by State agencies during the preceding fiscal year, and also a general account of all the business of his office during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall also summarize for the previous fiscal year the information required under Section 19.

Within 60 days after the expiration of each calendar year, the Comptroller shall compile, from records maintained and available in his office, a list of all persons including those employed in the Office of the Comptroller, who have been employed by the State during the past calendar year and paid from funds in the hands of the State Treasurer.

The list shall state in alphabetical order the name of each employee, the county in which he or she resides, the

position, and the total salary paid to him or her during the past calendar year, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars ~~dollar~~. The list so compiled and arranged shall be kept on file in the office of the Comptroller and be open to inspection by the public at all times.

No person who utilizes the names obtained from this list for solicitation shall represent that such solicitation is authorized by any officer or agency of the State of Illinois. Violation of this provision is a business offense punishable by a fine not to exceed $3,000.

(Source: P.A. 100-253, eff. 1-1-18; 101-34, eff. 6-28-19; 101-620, eff. 12-20-19; revised 1-6-20.)

(15 ILCS 405/23.11)

Sec. 23.11. Illinois Bank On Initiative; Commission.

(a) The Illinois Bank On Initiative is created to increase the use of Certified Financial Products and reduce reliance on alternative financial products.

(b) The Illinois Bank On Initiative shall be administered by the Comptroller, and he or she shall be responsible for ongoing activities of the Initiative, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) authorizing financial products as Certified Financial Products;

(2) maintaining on the Comptroller's website a list of Certified Financial Products and associated financial

institutions;

(3) maintaining on the Comptroller's website the minimum requirements of Certified Financial Products; and

(4) implementing an outreach strategy to facilitate access to Certified Financial Products.

(c) The Illinois Bank On Initiative Commission is created, and shall be chaired by the Comptroller, or his or her designee, and consist of the following members appointed by the Comptroller: (1) 4 local elected officials from geographically diverse regions in this State, at least 2 of whom represent all or part of a census tract with a median household income of less than 150% of the federal poverty level; (2) 3 members representing financial institutions, one of whom represents a statewide banking association exclusively representing banks with assets below $20,000,000,000, one of whom represents a statewide banking association representing banks of all asset sizes, and one of whom represents a statewide association representing credit unions; (3) 4 members representing community and social service groups; and (4) 2 federal or State financial regulators.

Members of the Commission shall serve 4-year ~~4 year~~ terms. The Commission shall serve the Comptroller in an advisory capacity, and shall be responsible for advising the Comptroller regarding the implementation and promotion of the Illinois Bank On Initiative, but may at any time, by request of the Comptroller or on its own initiative, submit to the

Comptroller any recommendations concerning the operation of any participating financial institutions, outreach efforts, or other business coming before the Commission. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for reasonable travel and mileage costs.

(d) Beginning in October 2020, and for each year thereafter, the Comptroller and the Commission shall annually prepare and make available on the Comptroller's website a report concerning the progress of the Illinois Bank On Initiative.

(e) The Comptroller may adopt rules necessary to implement this Section.

(f) For the purposes of this Section:

"Certified Financial Product" means a financial product offered by a financial institution that meets minimum requirements as established by the Comptroller.

"Financial institution" means a bank, savings bank, or credit union chartered or organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, another state, or the United States of America that is:

(1) adequately capitalized as determined by its prudential regulator; and

(2) insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, or other approved insurer.

(Source: P.A. 101-427, eff. 8-19-19; revised 11-21-19.)

Section 75. The State Treasurer Act is amended by changing Sections 16.8 and 35 as follows:

(15 ILCS 505/16.8)

Sec. 16.8. Illinois Higher Education Savings Program.

(a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Beneficiary" means an eligible child named as a recipient of seed funds.

"College savings account" means a 529 plan account established under Section 16.5.

"Eligible child" means a child born or adopted after December 31, 2020, to a parent who is a resident of Illinois at the time of the birth or adoption, as evidenced by documentation received by the Treasurer from the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, or another State or local government agency.

"Eligible educational institution" means institutions that are described in Section 1001 of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 that are eligible to participate in Department of Education student aid programs.

"Fund" means the Illinois Higher Education Savings Program Fund.

"Omnibus account" means the pooled collection of seed funds owned and managed by the State Treasurer under this Act.

"Program" means the Illinois Higher Education Savings

Program.

"Qualified higher education expense" means the following: (i) tuition, fees, and the costs of books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment or attendance at an eligible educational institution; (ii) expenses for special needs services, in the case of a special needs beneficiary, which are incurred in connection with such enrollment or attendance; (iii) certain expenses for the purchase of computer or peripheral equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services as defined under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (iv) room and board expenses incurred while attending an eligible educational institution at least half-time.

"Seed funds" means the deposit made by the State Treasurer into the Omnibus Accounts for Program beneficiaries.

(b) Program established. The State Treasurer shall establish the Illinois Higher Education Savings Program provided that sufficient funds are available. The State Treasurer shall administer the Program for the purposes of expanding access to higher education through savings.

(c) Program enrollment. The State Treasurer shall enroll all eligible children in the Program beginning in 2021, after receiving records of recent births, adoptions, or dependents from the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, or another State or local government agency designated by the Treasurer. Notwithstanding any court order which would

otherwise prevent the release of information, the Department of Public Health is authorized to release the information specified under this subsection (c) to the State Treasurer for the purposes of the Program established under this Section.

(1) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, the Department of Revenue and the Department of Public Health shall provide the State Treasurer with information on recent Illinois births, adoptions and dependents including, but not limited to: the full name, residential address, and birth date of the child and the child's parent or legal guardian for the purpose of enrolling eligible children in the Program. This data shall be provided to the State Treasurer by the Department of Revenue and the Department of Public Health on a quarterly basis, no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

(2) The State Treasurer shall ensure the security and confidentiality of the information provided by the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, or another State or local government agency, and it shall not be subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act.

(3) Information provided under this Section shall only be used by the State Treasurer for the Program and shall not be used for any other purpose.

(4) The State Treasurer and any vendors working on the

Program shall maintain strict confidentiality of any information provided under this Section, and shall promptly provide written or electronic notice to the providing agency of any security breach. The providing State or local government agency shall remain the sole and exclusive owner of information provided under this Section.

(d) Seed funds. After receiving information on recent births, adoptions, or dependents from the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, or another State or local government agency, the State Treasurer shall make a deposit into an omnibus account of the Fund on behalf of each eligible child. The State Treasurer shall be the owner of the omnibus accounts. The deposit of seed funds shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.

(1) Deposit amount. The seed fund deposit for each eligible child shall be in the amount of $50. This amount may be increased by the State Treasurer by rule. The State Treasurer may use or deposit funds appropriated by the General Assembly together with moneys received as gifts, grants, or contributions into the Fund. If insufficient funds are available in the Fund, the State Treasurer may reduce the deposit amount or forego deposits.

(2) Use of seed funds. Seed funds, including any interest, dividends, and other earnings accrued, will be eligible for use by a beneficiary for qualified higher

education expenses if:

(A) the parent or guardian of the eligible child claimed the seed funds for the beneficiary by the beneficiary's 10th birthday;

(B) the beneficiary has completed secondary education or has reached the age of 18; and

(C) the beneficiary is currently a resident of the State of Illinois. Non-residents are not eligible to claim or use seed funds.

(3) Notice of seed fund availability. The State Treasurer shall make a good faith effort to notify beneficiaries and their parents or legal guardians of the seed funds' availability and the deadline to claim such funds.

(4) Unclaimed seed funds. Seed funds that are unclaimed by the beneficiary's 10th birthday or unused by the beneficiary's 26th birthday will be considered forfeited. Unclaimed and unused seed funds will remain in the omnibus account for future beneficiaries.

(e) Financial education. The State Treasurer may develop educational materials that support the financial literacy of beneficiaries and their legal guardians, and may do so in collaboration with State and federal agencies, including, but not limited to, the Illinois State Board of Education and existing nonprofit agencies with expertise in financial literacy and education.

(f) Incentives and partnerships. The State Treasurer may develop partnerships with private, nonprofit, or governmental organizations to provide additional incentives for eligible children, including conditional cash transfers or matching contributions that provide a savings incentive based on specific actions taken or other criteria.

(g) Illinois Higher Education Savings Program Fund. The Illinois Higher Education Savings Program Fund is hereby established. The Fund shall be the official repository of all contributions, appropriations, interest, and dividend payments, gifts, or other financial assets received by the State Treasurer in connection with the operation of the Program or related partnerships. All such moneys shall be deposited in the Fund and held by the State Treasurer as custodian thereof, outside of the State treasury, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this State. The State Treasurer may accept gifts, grants, awards, matching contributions, interest income, and appropriations from individuals, businesses, governments, and other third-party sources to implement the Program on terms that the Treasurer deems advisable. All interest or other earnings accruing or received on amounts in the Illinois Higher Education Savings Program Fund shall be credited to and retained by the Fund and used for the benefit of the Program. Assets of the Fund must at all times be preserved, invested, and expended only for the purposes of the Program and must be held for the benefit of the

beneficiaries. Assets may not be transferred or used by the State or the State Treasurer for any purposes other than the purposes of the Program. In addition, no moneys, interest, or other earnings paid into the Fund shall be used, temporarily or otherwise, for inter-fund borrowing or be otherwise used or appropriated except as expressly authorized by this Act. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection (f), amounts in the Fund may be used by the State Treasurer to pay the administrative costs of the Program.

(h) Audits and reports. The State Treasurer shall include the Illinois Higher Education Savings Program as part of the audit of the College Savings Pool described in Section 16.5. The State Treasurer shall annually prepare a report that includes a summary of the Program operations for the preceding fiscal year, including the number of children enrolled in the Program, the total amount of seed fund deposits, and such other information that is relevant to make a full disclosure of the operations of the Program and Fund. The report shall be made available on the Treasurer's website by January 31 each year, starting in January of 2022. The State Treasurer may include the Program in other reports as warranted.

(i) Rules. The State Treasurer may adopt rules necessary to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-466, eff. 1-1-20; revised 11-21-19.)

(15 ILCS 505/35)

Sec. 35. State Treasurer may purchase real property.

(a) Subject to the provisions of the Public Contract Fraud Act, the State Treasurer, on behalf of the State of Illinois, is authorized during State fiscal years 2019 and 2020 to acquire real property located in the City of Springfield, Illinois which the State Treasurer deems necessary to properly carry out the powers and duties vested in him or her. Real property acquired under this Section may be acquired subject to any third party interests in the property that do not prevent the State Treasurer from exercising the intended beneficial use of such property.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Treasurer's Procurement Rules, which shall be substantially in accordance with the requirements of the Illinois Procurement Code, the State Treasurer may:

(1) enter into contracts relating to construction, reconstruction or renovation projects for any such buildings or lands acquired pursuant to subsection ~~paragraph~~ (a); and

(2) equip, lease, operate and maintain those grounds, buildings and facilities as may be appropriate to carry out his or her statutory purposes and duties.

(c) The State Treasurer may enter into agreements with any person with respect to the use and occupancy of the grounds, buildings, and facilities of the State Treasurer, including concession, license, and lease agreements on terms and

conditions as the State Treasurer determines and in accordance with the procurement processes for the Office of the State Treasurer, which shall be substantially in accordance with the requirements of the Illinois Procurement Code.

(d) The exercise of the authority vested in the Treasurer by this Section is subject to the appropriation of the necessary funds.

(Source: P.A. 101-487, eff. 8-23-19; revised 11-21-19.)

Section 80. The Deposit of State Moneys Act is amended by changing Sections 10, 16, and 22.5 as follows:

(15 ILCS 520/10) (from Ch. 130, par. 29)

Sec. 10. The State Treasurer may enter into an agreement in conformity with this Act with any bank or savings and loan association relating to the deposit of securities. Such agreement may authorize the holding by such bank or savings and loan association of such securities in custody and safekeeping solely under the instructions of the State Treasurer either (a) in the office of such bank or savings and loan association, or under the custody and safekeeping of another bank or savings and loan association in this State for the depository bank or savings and loan association, or (b) in a bank or a depository trust company in the United States if the securities to be deposited are held in custody and safekeeping for such bank or savings and loan association.

(Source: P.A. 101-206, eff. 8-2-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(15 ILCS 520/16) (from Ch. 130, par. 35)

Sec. 16. Daily balance statements. Each bank or savings and loan association shall on or before the last Monday of each month receive from the State Treasurer a statement showing separately the daily balances or amounts of moneys held by it under the provisions of this Act during the calendar month then next preceding~~,~~ and the amounts of accrued interest thereon. One~~, one~~ copy of the ~~which~~ statement shall be filed in the office of the State Treasurer~~,~~ and the other in the office of the receiving bank or savings and loan association~~,~~. The statement shall contain a certificate that no other fees, perquisites or emoluments have been paid to or held for the benefit of any public officer or any other person, or on account of the deposit of the moneys, and that no contract or agreement of any kind whatever has been entered into for the payment to any public officer, or any other person, of any fee, perquisite, or emolument on account of the deposit of the moneys. The statement to be filed in the office of the receiving bank or savings and loan association shall be verified by the oath of the cashier or of an assistant cashier of the bank or savings and loan association.

(Source: P.A. 87-510; revised 8-18-20.)

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

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

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

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

The State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest any State money in the treasury

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

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

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

throughout the community within the limits of its legal restrictions and prudent financial practices.

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

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

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

Whenever the total amount of vouchers presented to the Comptroller under Section 9 of the State Comptroller Act exceeds the funds available in the General Revenue Fund by $1,000,000,000 or more, then the State Treasurer may invest any State money in the Treasury, other than money in the General Revenue Fund, Health Insurance Reserve Fund, Attorney General Court Ordered and Voluntary Compliance Payment Projects Fund, Attorney General Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund, and Attorney General's State Projects and Court Ordered Distribution Fund, which is not needed for current expenditures, due or about to become due, or any money in the State Treasury which has been set aside and held for the

payment of the principal of and the interest on any State bonds with the Office of the Comptroller in order to enable the Comptroller to pay outstanding vouchers. At any time, and from time to time outstanding, such investment shall not be greater than $2,000,000,000. Such investment shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund or Health Insurance Reserve Fund as determined by the Comptroller. Such investment shall be repaid by the Comptroller with an interest rate tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the Federal Funds Rate or an equivalent market established variable rate, but in no case shall such interest rate exceed the lesser of the penalty rate established under the State Prompt Payment Act or the timely pay interest rate under Section 368a of the Illinois Insurance Code. The State Treasurer and the Comptroller shall enter into an intergovernmental agreement to establish procedures for such investments, which market established variable rate to which the interest rate for the investments should be tied, and other terms which the State Treasurer and Comptroller reasonably believe to be mutually beneficial concerning these investments by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer and Comptroller shall also enter into a written agreement for each such investment that specifies the period of the investment, the payment interval, the interest rate to be paid, the funds in the Treasury from which the Treasurer will draw the investment, and other terms upon which the State Treasurer and Comptroller mutually agree. Such investment agreements shall

be public records and the State Treasurer shall post the terms of all such investment agreements on the State Treasurer's official website. In compliance with the intergovernmental agreement, the Comptroller shall order and the State Treasurer shall transfer amounts sufficient for the payment of principal and interest invested by the State Treasurer with the Office of the Comptroller under this paragraph from the General Revenue Fund or the Health Insurance Reserve Fund to the respective funds in the Treasury from which the State Treasurer drew the investment. Public Act 100-1107 shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing authority for all amounts necessary for the payment of principal and interest on the investments made with the Office of the Comptroller by the State Treasurer under this paragraph, and the irrevocable and continuing authority for and direction to the Comptroller and Treasurer to make the necessary transfers.

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Interest-bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, or any other investments constituting direct obligations of any savings and loan associations incorporated under the laws of this State or any other state or under the laws of the United States.

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

the credit union must be located within the State of Illinois.

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

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

(7.5) Obligations of either corporations or limited liability companies organized in the United States, that have a significant presence in this State, with assets exceeding $500,000,000 if: (i) the obligations are rated at the time of purchase at one of the 3 highest

classifications established by at least 2 standard rating services and mature more than 270 days, but less than 10 years, from the date of purchase; (ii) the purchases do not exceed 10% of the corporation's or the limited liability company's outstanding obligations; (iii) no more than one-third of the public agency's funds are invested in such obligations of corporations or limited liability companies; and (iv) the corporation or the limited liability company has not been placed on the list of restricted companies by the Illinois Investment Policy Board under Section 1-110.16 of the Illinois Pension Code.

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

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

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

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

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

For purposes of this Section, "agencies" of the United

States Government includes:

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

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

(iii) the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

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

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

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

Section 85. The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 5-565 as follows:

(20 ILCS 5/5-565) (was 20 ILCS 5/6.06)

Sec. 5-565. In the Department of Public Health.

(a) The General Assembly declares it to be the public policy of this State that all citizens of Illinois are entitled to lead healthy lives. Governmental public health has a specific responsibility to ensure that a public health system is in place to allow the public health mission to be achieved. The public health system is the collection of public, private, and voluntary entities as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public's health within the State. To develop a public health system requires certain core functions to be performed by government. The State Board of Health is to assume the leadership role in advising the Director in meeting the following functions:

(1) Needs assessment.

(2) Statewide health objectives.

(3) Policy development.

(4) Assurance of access to necessary services.

There shall be a State Board of Health composed of 20 persons, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate for those appointed by the Governor on and after June 30, 1998, and one of whom shall be a senior citizen age 60 or over. Five members shall be physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, one representing a medical school faculty, one who is board certified in preventive medicine, and one who is engaged in private practice. One member shall be a chiropractic physician. One member shall be a dentist; one an environmental

health practitioner; one a local public health administrator; one a local board of health member; one a registered nurse; one a physical therapist; one an optometrist; one a veterinarian; one a public health academician; one a health care industry representative; one a representative of the business community; one a representative of the non-profit public interest community; and 2 shall be citizens at large.

The terms of Board of Health members shall be 3 years, except that members shall continue to serve on the Board of Health until a replacement is appointed. Upon the effective date of Public Act 93-975 (January 1, 2005) ~~this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly~~, in the appointment of the Board of Health members appointed to vacancies or positions with terms expiring on or before December 31, 2004, the Governor shall appoint up to 6 members to serve for terms of 3 years; up to 6 members to serve for terms of 2 years; and up to 5 members to serve for a term of one year, so that the term of no more than 6 members expire in the same year. All members shall be legal residents of the State of Illinois. The duties of the Board shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) To advise the Department of ways to encourage public understanding and support of the Department's programs.

(2) To evaluate all boards, councils, committees, authorities, and bodies advisory to, or an adjunct of, the

Department of Public Health or its Director for the purpose of recommending to the Director one or more of the following:

(i) The elimination of bodies whose activities are not consistent with goals and objectives of the Department.

(ii) The consolidation of bodies whose activities encompass compatible programmatic subjects.

(iii) The restructuring of the relationship between the various bodies and their integration within the organizational structure of the Department.

(iv) The establishment of new bodies deemed essential to the functioning of the Department.

(3) To serve as an advisory group to the Director for public health emergencies and control of health hazards.

(4) To advise the Director regarding public health policy, and to make health policy recommendations regarding priorities to the Governor through the Director.

(5) To present public health issues to the Director and to make recommendations for the resolution of those issues.

(6) To recommend studies to delineate public health problems.

(7) To make recommendations to the Governor through the Director regarding the coordination of State public health activities with other State and local public health

agencies and organizations.

(8) To report on or before February 1 of each year on the health of the residents of Illinois to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the public.

(9) To review the final draft of all proposed administrative rules, other than emergency or peremptory ~~preemptory~~ rules and those rules that another advisory body must approve or review within a statutorily defined time period, of the Department after September 19, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-633). The Board shall review the proposed rules within 90 days of submission by the Department. The Department shall take into consideration any comments and recommendations of the Board regarding the proposed rules prior to submission to the Secretary of State for initial publication. If the Department disagrees with the recommendations of the Board, it shall submit a written response outlining the reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

In the case of proposed administrative rules or amendments to administrative rules regarding immunization of children against preventable communicable diseases designated by the Director under the Communicable Disease Prevention Act, after the Immunization Advisory Committee has made its recommendations, the Board shall conduct 3 public hearings, geographically distributed throughout the State. At the conclusion of the hearings, the State Board

of Health shall issue a report, including its recommendations, to the Director. The Director shall take into consideration any comments or recommendations made by the Board based on these hearings.

(10) To deliver to the Governor for presentation to the General Assembly a State Health Improvement Plan. The first 3 such plans shall be delivered to the Governor on January 1, 2006, January 1, 2009, and January 1, 2016 and then every 5 years thereafter.

The Plan shall recommend priorities and strategies to improve the public health system and the health status of Illinois residents, taking into consideration national health objectives and system standards as frameworks for assessment.

The Plan shall also take into consideration priorities and strategies developed at the community level through the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) and any regional health improvement plans that may be developed. The Plan shall focus on prevention as a key strategy for long-term health improvement in Illinois.

The Plan shall examine and make recommendations on the contributions and strategies of the public and private sectors for improving health status and the public health system in the State. In addition to recommendations on health status improvement priorities and strategies for the population of the State as a whole, the Plan shall make

recommendations regarding priorities and strategies for reducing and eliminating health disparities in Illinois; including racial, ethnic, gender, age, socio-economic, and geographic disparities.

The Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health shall appoint a Planning Team that includes a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system. This Team shall include: the directors of State agencies with public health responsibilities (or their designees), including, but not limited to, the Illinois Departments of Public Health and Department of Human Services, representatives of local health departments, representatives of local community health partnerships, and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention.

The State Board of Health shall hold at least 3 public hearings addressing drafts of the Plan in representative geographic areas of the State. Members of the Planning Team shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses.

Upon the delivery of each State Health Improvement Plan, the Governor shall appoint a SHIP Implementation Coordination Council that includes a range of public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and

participants in the public health system. The Council shall include the directors of State agencies and entities with public health system responsibilities (or their designees), including, but not limited to, the Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Board of Education, Department on Aging, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Insurance, Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Department of Transportation, and Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Chair of the State Board of Health. The Council shall include representatives of local health departments and individuals with expertise who represent an array of organizations and constituencies engaged in public health improvement and prevention, including non-profit public interest groups, health issue groups, faith community groups, health care providers, businesses and employers, academic institutions, and community-based organizations. The Governor shall endeavor to make the membership of the Council representative of the racial, ethnic, gender, socio-economic, and geographic diversity of the State. The Governor shall designate one State agency representative and one other non-governmental member as co-chairs of the Council. The Governor shall designate a member of the

Governor's office to serve as liaison to the Council and one or more State agencies to provide or arrange for support to the Council. The members of the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council for each State Health Improvement Plan shall serve until the delivery of the subsequent State Health Improvement Plan, whereupon a new Council shall be appointed. Members of the SHIP Planning Team may serve on the SHIP Implementation Coordination Council if so appointed by the Governor.

The SHIP Implementation Coordination Council shall coordinate the efforts and engagement of the public, private, and voluntary sector stakeholders and participants in the public health system to implement each SHIP. The Council shall serve as a forum for collaborative action; coordinate existing and new initiatives; develop detailed implementation steps, with mechanisms for action; implement specific projects; identify public and private funding sources at the local, State and federal level; promote public awareness of the SHIP; advocate for the implementation of the SHIP; and develop an annual report to the Governor, General Assembly, and public regarding the status of implementation of the SHIP. The Council shall not, however, have the authority to direct any public or private entity to take specific action to implement the SHIP.

(11) Upon the request of the Governor, to recommend to

the Governor candidates for Director of Public Health when vacancies occur in the position.

(12) To adopt bylaws for the conduct of its own business, including the authority to establish ad hoc committees to address specific public health programs requiring resolution.

(13) (Blank).

Upon appointment, the Board shall elect a chairperson from among its members.

Members of the Board shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of $150 per day, not to exceed $10,000 per year, as designated by the Director for each day required for transacting the business of the Board and shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Board shall meet from time to time at the call of the Department, at the call of the chairperson, or upon the request of 3 of its members, but shall not meet less than 4 times per year.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Advisory Board on Necropsy Service to Coroners, which shall counsel and advise with the Director on the administration of the Autopsy Act. The Advisory Board shall consist of 11 members, including a senior citizen age 60 or over, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by a majority of the members of the Board. In the appointment of the first Board the Governor

shall appoint 3 members to serve for terms of 1 year, 3 for terms of 2 years, and 3 for terms of 3 years. The members first appointed under Public Act 83-1538 shall serve for a term of 3 years. All members appointed thereafter shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy, the appointment shall be for the remaining term of the position vacant. The members of the Board shall be citizens of the State of Illinois. In the appointment of members of the Advisory Board the Governor shall appoint 3 members who shall be persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, at least 2 of whom shall have received post-graduate training in the field of pathology; 3 members who are duly elected coroners in this State; and 5 members who shall have interest and abilities in the field of forensic medicine but who shall be neither persons licensed to practice any branch of medicine in this State nor coroners. In the appointment of medical and coroner members of the Board, the Governor shall invite nominations from recognized medical and coroners organizations in this State respectively. Board members, while serving on business of the Board, shall receive actual necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-527, eff. 1-1-17; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 90. The Children and Family Services Act is

amended by changing Section 5 and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 42 as follows:

(20 ILCS 505/5) (from Ch. 23, par. 5005)

Sec. 5. Direct child welfare services; Department of Children and Family Services. To provide direct child welfare services when not available through other public or private child care or program facilities.

(a) For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Children" means persons found within the State who are under the age of 18 years. The term also includes persons under age 21 who:

(A) were committed to the Department pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987~~, as amended,~~ and who continue under the jurisdiction of the court; or

(B) were accepted for care, service and training by the Department prior to the age of 18 and whose best interest in the discretion of the Department would be served by continuing that care, service and training because of severe emotional disturbances, physical disability, social adjustment or any combination thereof, or because of the need to complete an educational or vocational training program.

(2) "Homeless youth" means persons found within the

State who are under the age of 19, are not in a safe and stable living situation and cannot be reunited with their families.

(3) "Child welfare services" means public social services which are directed toward the accomplishment of the following purposes:

(A) protecting and promoting the health, safety and welfare of children, including homeless, dependent, or neglected children;

(B) remedying, or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in, the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children;

(C) preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families by identifying family problems, assisting families in resolving their problems, and preventing the breakup of the family where the prevention of child removal is desirable and possible when the child can be cared for at home without endangering the child's health and safety;

(D) restoring to their families children who have been removed, by the provision of services to the child and the families when the child can be cared for at home without endangering the child's health and safety;

(E) placing children in suitable adoptive homes, in cases where restoration to the biological family is

not safe, possible, or appropriate;

(F) assuring safe and adequate care of children away from their homes, in cases where the child cannot be returned home or cannot be placed for adoption. At the time of placement, the Department shall consider concurrent planning, as described in subsection (l-1) of this Section so that permanency may occur at the earliest opportunity. Consideration should be given so that if reunification fails or is delayed, the placement made is the best available placement to provide permanency for the child;

(G) (blank);

(H) (blank); and

(I) placing and maintaining children in facilities that provide separate living quarters for children under the age of 18 and for children 18 years of age and older, unless a child 18 years of age is in the last year of high school education or vocational training, in an approved individual or group treatment program, in a licensed shelter facility, or secure child care facility. The Department is not required to place or maintain children:

(i) who are in a foster home, or

(ii) who are persons with a developmental disability, as defined in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, or

(iii) who are female children who are pregnant, pregnant and parenting, or parenting, or

(iv) who are siblings, in facilities that provide separate living quarters for children 18 years of age and older and for children under 18 years of age.

(b) (Blank).

(c) The Department shall establish and maintain tax-supported child welfare services and extend and seek to improve voluntary services throughout the State, to the end that services and care shall be available on an equal basis throughout the State to children requiring such services.

(d) The Director may authorize advance disbursements for any new program initiative to any agency contracting with the Department. As a prerequisite for an advance disbursement, the contractor must post a surety bond in the amount of the advance disbursement and have a purchase of service contract approved by the Department. The Department may pay up to 2 months operational expenses in advance. The amount of the advance disbursement shall be prorated over the life of the contract or the remaining months of the fiscal year, whichever is less, and the installment amount shall then be deducted from future bills. Advance disbursement authorizations for new initiatives shall not be made to any agency after that agency has operated during 2 consecutive fiscal years. The requirements of this Section concerning advance disbursements shall not apply with

respect to the following: payments to local public agencies for child day care services as authorized by Section 5a of this Act; and youth service programs receiving grant funds under Section 17a-4.

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(g) The Department shall establish rules and regulations concerning its operation of programs designed to meet the goals of child safety and protection, family preservation, family reunification, and adoption, including, but not limited to:

(1) adoption;

(2) foster care;

(3) family counseling;

(4) protective services;

(5) (blank);

(6) homemaker service;

(7) return of runaway children;

(8) (blank);

(9) placement under Section 5-7 of the Juvenile Court Act or Section 2-27, 3-28, 4-25, or 5-740 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 in accordance with the federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980; and

(10) interstate services.

Rules and regulations established by the Department shall include provisions for training Department staff and the staff

of Department grantees, through contracts with other agencies or resources, in screening techniques to identify substance use disorders, as defined in the Substance Use Disorder Act, approved by the Department of Human Services, as a successor to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, for the purpose of identifying children and adults who should be referred for an assessment at an organization appropriately licensed by the Department of Human Services for substance use disorder treatment.

(h) If the Department finds that there is no appropriate program or facility within or available to the Department for a youth in care and that no licensed private facility has an adequate and appropriate program or none agrees to accept the youth in care, the Department shall create an appropriate individualized, program-oriented plan for such youth in care. The plan may be developed within the Department or through purchase of services by the Department to the extent that it is within its statutory authority to do.

(i) Service programs shall be available throughout the State and shall include but not be limited to the following services:

(1) case management;

(2) homemakers;

(3) counseling;

(4) parent education;

(5) day care; and

(6) emergency assistance and advocacy.

In addition, the following services may be made available to assess and meet the needs of children and families:

(1) comprehensive family-based services;

(2) assessments;

(3) respite care; and

(4) in-home health services.

The Department shall provide transportation for any of the services it makes available to children or families or for which it refers children or families.

(j) The Department may provide categories of financial assistance and education assistance grants, and shall establish rules and regulations concerning the assistance and grants, to persons who adopt children with physical or mental disabilities, children who are older, or other hard-to-place children who (i) immediately prior to their adoption were youth in care or (ii) were determined eligible for financial assistance with respect to a prior adoption and who become available for adoption because the prior adoption has been dissolved and the parental rights of the adoptive parents have been terminated or because the child's adoptive parents have died. The Department may continue to provide financial assistance and education assistance grants for a child who was determined eligible for financial assistance under this subsection (j) in the interim period beginning when the child's adoptive parents died and ending with the finalization

of the new adoption of the child by another adoptive parent or parents. The Department may also provide categories of financial assistance and education assistance grants, and shall establish rules and regulations for the assistance and grants, to persons appointed guardian of the person under Section 5-7 of the Juvenile Court Act or Section 2-27, 3-28, 4-25, or 5-740 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for children who were youth in care for 12 months immediately prior to the appointment of the guardian.

The amount of assistance may vary, depending upon the needs of the child and the adoptive parents, as set forth in the annual assistance agreement. Special purpose grants are allowed where the child requires special service but such costs may not exceed the amounts which similar services would cost the Department if it were to provide or secure them as guardian of the child.

Any financial assistance provided under this subsection is inalienable by assignment, sale, execution, attachment, garnishment, or any other remedy for recovery or collection of a judgment or debt.

(j-5) The Department shall not deny or delay the placement of a child for adoption if an approved family is available either outside of the Department region handling the case, or outside of the State of Illinois.

(k) The Department shall accept for care and training any child who has been adjudicated neglected or abused, or

dependent committed to it pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(l) The Department shall offer family preservation services, as defined in Section 8.2 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, to help families, including adoptive and extended families. Family preservation services shall be offered (i) to prevent the placement of children in substitute care when the children can be cared for at home or in the custody of the person responsible for the children's welfare, (ii) to reunite children with their families, or (iii) to maintain an adoptive placement. Family preservation services shall only be offered when doing so will not endanger the children's health or safety. With respect to children who are in substitute care pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, family preservation services shall not be offered if a goal other than those of subdivisions (A), (B), or (B-1) of subsection (2) of Section 2-28 of that Act has been set, except that reunification services may be offered as provided in paragraph (F) of subsection (2) of Section 2-28 of that Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to create a private right of action or claim on the part of any individual or child welfare agency, except that when a child is the subject of an action under Article II of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and the child's service plan calls for services to facilitate achievement of the permanency goal, the court hearing the action under Article II of the Juvenile Court Act

of 1987 may order the Department to provide the services set out in the plan, if those services are not provided with reasonable promptness and if those services are available.

The Department shall notify the child and his family of the Department's responsibility to offer and provide family preservation services as identified in the service plan. The child and his family shall be eligible for services as soon as the report is determined to be "indicated". The Department may offer services to any child or family with respect to whom a report of suspected child abuse or neglect has been filed, prior to concluding its investigation under Section 7.12 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. However, the child's or family's willingness to accept services shall not be considered in the investigation. The Department may also provide services to any child or family who is the subject of any report of suspected child abuse or neglect or may refer such child or family to services available from other agencies in the community, even if the report is determined to be unfounded, if the conditions in the child's or family's home are reasonably likely to subject the child or family to future reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. Acceptance of such services shall be voluntary. The Department may also provide services to any child or family after completion of a family assessment, as an alternative to an investigation, as provided under the "differential response program" provided for in subsection (a-5) of Section 7.4 of the Abused and

Neglected Child Reporting Act.

The Department may, at its discretion except for those children also adjudicated neglected or dependent, accept for care and training any child who has been adjudicated addicted, as a truant minor in need of supervision or as a minor requiring authoritative intervention, under the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, but no such child shall be committed to the Department by any court without the approval of the Department. On and after January 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-803) and before January 1, 2017, a minor charged with a criminal offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or adjudicated delinquent shall not be placed in the custody of or committed to the Department by any court, except (i) a minor less than 16 years of age committed to the Department under Section 5-710 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, (ii) a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists, which must be defined by departmental rule, or (iii) a minor for whom the court has granted a supplemental petition to reinstate wardship pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 2-33 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. On and after January 1, 2017, a minor charged with a criminal offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or adjudicated delinquent shall not be placed in the custody of or committed to the Department by any court, except (i) a minor less than 15 years of age committed to the Department under

Section 5-710 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, ii) a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists, which must be defined by departmental rule, or (iii) a minor for whom the court has granted a supplemental petition to reinstate wardship pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 2-33 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. An independent basis exists when the allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency do not arise from the same facts, incident, or circumstances which give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency. The Department shall assign a caseworker to attend any hearing involving a youth in the care and custody of the Department who is placed on aftercare release, including hearings involving sanctions for violation of aftercare release conditions and aftercare release revocation hearings.

As soon as is possible after August 7, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-134), the Department shall develop and implement a special program of family preservation services to support intact, foster, and adoptive families who are experiencing extreme hardships due to the difficulty and stress of caring for a child who has been diagnosed with a pervasive developmental disorder if the Department determines that those services are necessary to ensure the health and safety of the child. The Department may offer services to any family whether or not a report has been filed under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. The Department may refer the child or family to services available from other agencies

in the community if the conditions in the child's or family's home are reasonably likely to subject the child or family to future reports of suspected child abuse or neglect. Acceptance of these services shall be voluntary. The Department shall develop and implement a public information campaign to alert health and social service providers and the general public about these special family preservation services. The nature and scope of the services offered and the number of families served under the special program implemented under this paragraph shall be determined by the level of funding that the Department annually allocates for this purpose. The term "pervasive developmental disorder" under this paragraph means a neurological condition, including, but not limited to, Asperger's Syndrome and autism, as defined in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association.

(l-1) The legislature recognizes that the best interests of the child require that the child be placed in the most permanent living arrangement as soon as is practically possible. To achieve this goal, the legislature directs the Department of Children and Family Services to conduct concurrent planning so that permanency may occur at the earliest opportunity. Permanent living arrangements may include prevention of placement of a child outside the home of the family when the child can be cared for at home without endangering the child's health or safety; reunification with

the family, when safe and appropriate, if temporary placement is necessary; or movement of the child toward the most permanent living arrangement and permanent legal status.

When determining reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a child, as described in this subsection, and in making such reasonable efforts, the child's health and safety shall be the paramount concern.

When a child is placed in foster care, the Department shall ensure and document that reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need to remove the child from the child's home. The Department must make reasonable efforts to reunify the family when temporary placement of the child occurs unless otherwise required, pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. At any time after the dispositional hearing where the Department believes that further reunification services would be ineffective, it may request a finding from the court that reasonable efforts are no longer appropriate. The Department is not required to provide further reunification services after such a finding.

A decision to place a child in substitute care shall be made with considerations of the child's health, safety, and best interests. At the time of placement, consideration should also be given so that if reunification fails or is delayed, the placement made is the best available placement to provide permanency for the child.

The Department shall adopt rules addressing concurrent

planning for reunification and permanency. The Department shall consider the following factors when determining appropriateness of concurrent planning:

(1) the likelihood of prompt reunification;

(2) the past history of the family;

(3) the barriers to reunification being addressed by the family;

(4) the level of cooperation of the family;

(5) the foster parents' willingness to work with the family to reunite;

(6) the willingness and ability of the foster family to provide an adoptive home or long-term placement;

(7) the age of the child;

(8) placement of siblings.

(m) The Department may assume temporary custody of any child if:

(1) it has received a written consent to such temporary custody signed by the parents of the child or by the parent having custody of the child if the parents are not living together or by the guardian or custodian of the child if the child is not in the custody of either parent, or

(2) the child is found in the State and neither a parent, guardian nor custodian of the child can be located.

If the child is found in his or her residence without a parent,

guardian, custodian, or responsible caretaker, the Department may, instead of removing the child and assuming temporary custody, place an authorized representative of the Department in that residence until such time as a parent, guardian, or custodian enters the home and expresses a willingness and apparent ability to ensure the child's health and safety and resume permanent charge of the child, or until a relative enters the home and is willing and able to ensure the child's health and safety and assume charge of the child until a parent, guardian, or custodian enters the home and expresses such willingness and ability to ensure the child's safety and resume permanent charge. After a caretaker has remained in the home for a period not to exceed 12 hours, the Department must follow those procedures outlined in Section 2-9, 3-11, 4-8, or 5-415 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The Department shall have the authority, responsibilities and duties that a legal custodian of the child would have pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Whenever a child is taken into temporary custody pursuant to an investigation under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, or pursuant to a referral and acceptance under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 of a minor in limited custody, the Department, during the period of temporary custody and before the child is brought before a judicial officer as required by Section 2-9, 3-11, 4-8, or 5-415 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, shall have the

authority, responsibilities and duties that a legal custodian of the child would have under subsection (9) of Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The Department shall ensure that any child taken into custody is scheduled for an appointment for a medical examination.

A parent, guardian, or custodian of a child in the temporary custody of the Department who would have custody of the child if he were not in the temporary custody of the Department may deliver to the Department a signed request that the Department surrender the temporary custody of the child. The Department may retain temporary custody of the child for 10 days after the receipt of the request, during which period the Department may cause to be filed a petition pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. If a petition is so filed, the Department shall retain temporary custody of the child until the court orders otherwise. If a petition is not filed within the 10-day period, the child shall be surrendered to the custody of the requesting parent, guardian, or custodian not later than the expiration of the 10-day period, at which time the authority and duties of the Department with respect to the temporary custody of the child shall terminate.

(m-1) The Department may place children under 18 years of age in a secure child care facility licensed by the Department that cares for children who are in need of secure living arrangements for their health, safety, and well-being after a

determination is made by the facility director and the Director or the Director's designate prior to admission to the facility subject to Section 2-27.1 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. This subsection (m-1) does not apply to a child who is subject to placement in a correctional facility operated pursuant to Section 3-15-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections, unless the child is a youth in care who was placed in the care of the Department before being subject to placement in a correctional facility and a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered placement of the child in a secure care facility.

(n) The Department may place children under 18 years of age in licensed child care facilities when in the opinion of the Department, appropriate services aimed at family preservation have been unsuccessful and cannot ensure the child's health and safety or are unavailable and such placement would be for their best interest. Payment for board, clothing, care, training and supervision of any child placed in a licensed child care facility may be made by the Department, by the parents or guardians of the estates of those children, or by both the Department and the parents or guardians, except that no payments shall be made by the Department for any child placed in a licensed child care facility for board, clothing, care, training and supervision of such a child that exceed the average per capita cost of maintaining and of caring for a child in institutions for dependent or neglected children operated by the Department.

However, such restriction on payments does not apply in cases where children require specialized care and treatment for problems of severe emotional disturbance, physical disability, social adjustment, or any combination thereof and suitable facilities for the placement of such children are not available at payment rates within the limitations set forth in this Section. All reimbursements for services delivered shall be absolutely inalienable by assignment, sale, attachment, or garnishment or otherwise.

(n-1) The Department shall provide or authorize child welfare services, aimed at assisting minors to achieve sustainable self-sufficiency as independent adults, for any minor eligible for the reinstatement of wardship pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 2-33 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, whether or not such reinstatement is sought or allowed, provided that the minor consents to such services and has not yet attained the age of 21. The Department shall have responsibility for the development and delivery of services under this Section. An eligible youth may access services under this Section through the Department of Children and Family Services or by referral from the Department of Human Services. Youth participating in services under this Section shall cooperate with the assigned case manager in developing an agreement identifying the services to be provided and how the youth will increase skills to achieve self-sufficiency. A homeless shelter is not considered appropriate housing for any

youth receiving child welfare services under this Section. The Department shall continue child welfare services under this Section to any eligible minor until the minor becomes 21 years of age, no longer consents to participate, or achieves self-sufficiency as identified in the minor's service plan. The Department of Children and Family Services shall create clear, readable notice of the rights of former foster youth to child welfare services under this Section and how such services may be obtained. The Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Human Services shall disseminate this information statewide. The Department shall adopt regulations describing services intended to assist minors in achieving sustainable self-sufficiency as independent adults.

(o) The Department shall establish an administrative review and appeal process for children and families who request or receive child welfare services from the Department. Youth in care who are placed by private child welfare agencies, and foster families with whom those youth are placed, shall be afforded the same procedural and appeal rights as children and families in the case of placement by the Department, including the right to an initial review of a private agency decision by that agency. The Department shall ensure that any private child welfare agency, which accepts youth in care for placement, affords those rights to children and foster families. The Department shall accept for

administrative review and an appeal hearing a complaint made by (i) a child or foster family concerning a decision following an initial review by a private child welfare agency or (ii) a prospective adoptive parent who alleges a violation of subsection (j-5) of this Section. An appeal of a decision concerning a change in the placement of a child shall be conducted in an expedited manner. A court determination that a current foster home placement is necessary and appropriate under Section 2-28 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 does not constitute a judicial determination on the merits of an administrative appeal, filed by a former foster parent, involving a change of placement decision.

(p) (Blank).

(q) The Department may receive and use, in their entirety, for the benefit of children any gift, donation, or bequest of money or other property which is received on behalf of such children, or any financial benefits to which such children are or may become entitled while under the jurisdiction or care of the Department.

The Department shall set up and administer no-cost, interest-bearing accounts in appropriate financial institutions for children for whom the Department is legally responsible and who have been determined eligible for Veterans' Benefits, Social Security benefits, assistance allotments from the armed forces, court ordered payments, parental voluntary payments, Supplemental Security Income,

Railroad Retirement payments, Black Lung benefits, or other miscellaneous payments. Interest earned by each account shall be credited to the account, unless disbursed in accordance with this subsection.

In disbursing funds from children's accounts, the Department shall:

(1) Establish standards in accordance with State and federal laws for disbursing money from children's accounts. In all circumstances, the Department's "Guardianship Administrator" or his or her designee must approve disbursements from children's accounts. The Department shall be responsible for keeping complete records of all disbursements for each account for any purpose.

(2) Calculate on a monthly basis the amounts paid from State funds for the child's board and care, medical care not covered under Medicaid, and social services; and utilize funds from the child's account, as covered by regulation, to reimburse those costs. Monthly, disbursements from all children's accounts, up to 1/12 of $13,000,000, shall be deposited by the Department into the General Revenue Fund and the balance over 1/12 of $13,000,000 into the DCFS Children's Services Fund.

(3) Maintain any balance remaining after reimbursing for the child's costs of care, as specified in item (2). The balance shall accumulate in accordance with relevant

State and federal laws and shall be disbursed to the child or his or her guardian, or to the issuing agency.

(r) The Department shall promulgate regulations encouraging all adoption agencies to voluntarily forward to the Department or its agent names and addresses of all persons who have applied for and have been approved for adoption of a hard-to-place child or child with a disability and the names of such children who have not been placed for adoption. A list of such names and addresses shall be maintained by the Department or its agent, and coded lists which maintain the confidentiality of the person seeking to adopt the child and of the child shall be made available, without charge, to every adoption agency in the State to assist the agencies in placing such children for adoption. The Department may delegate to an agent its duty to maintain and make available such lists. The Department shall ensure that such agent maintains the confidentiality of the person seeking to adopt the child and of the child.

(s) The Department of Children and Family Services may establish and implement a program to reimburse Department and private child welfare agency foster parents licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services for damages sustained by the foster parents as a result of the malicious or negligent acts of foster children, as well as providing third party coverage for such foster parents with regard to actions of foster children to other individuals. Such coverage will be

secondary to the foster parent liability insurance policy, if applicable. The program shall be funded through appropriations from the General Revenue Fund, specifically designated for such purposes.

(t) The Department shall perform home studies and investigations and shall exercise supervision over visitation as ordered by a court pursuant to the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act or the Adoption Act only if:

(1) an order entered by an Illinois court specifically directs the Department to perform such services; and

(2) the court has ordered one or both of the parties to the proceeding to reimburse the Department for its reasonable costs for providing such services in accordance with Department rules, or has determined that neither party is financially able to pay.

The Department shall provide written notification to the court of the specific arrangements for supervised visitation and projected monthly costs within 60 days of the court order. The Department shall send to the court information related to the costs incurred except in cases where the court has determined the parties are financially unable to pay. The court may order additional periodic reports as appropriate.

(u) In addition to other information that must be provided, whenever the Department places a child with a prospective adoptive parent or parents, ~~or~~ in a licensed foster home, group home, or child care institution, or in a

relative home, the Department shall provide to the prospective adoptive parent or parents or other caretaker:

(1) available detailed information concerning the child's educational and health history, copies of immunization records (including insurance and medical card information), a history of the child's previous placements, if any, and reasons for placement changes excluding any information that identifies or reveals the location of any previous caretaker;

(2) a copy of the child's portion of the client service plan, including any visitation arrangement, and all amendments or revisions to it as related to the child; and

(3) information containing details of the child's individualized educational plan when the child is receiving special education services.

The caretaker shall be informed of any known social or behavioral information (including, but not limited to, criminal background, fire setting, perpetuation of sexual abuse, destructive behavior, and substance abuse) necessary to care for and safeguard the children to be placed or currently in the home. The Department may prepare a written summary of the information required by this paragraph, which may be provided to the foster or prospective adoptive parent in advance of a placement. The foster or prospective adoptive parent may review the supporting documents in the child's file

in the presence of casework staff. In the case of an emergency placement, casework staff shall at least provide known information verbally, if necessary, and must subsequently provide the information in writing as required by this subsection.

The information described in this subsection shall be provided in writing. In the case of emergency placements when time does not allow prior review, preparation, and collection of written information, the Department shall provide such information as it becomes available. Within 10 business days after placement, the Department shall obtain from the prospective adoptive parent or parents or other caretaker a signed verification of receipt of the information provided. Within 10 business days after placement, the Department shall provide to the child's guardian ad litem a copy of the information provided to the prospective adoptive parent or parents or other caretaker. The information provided to the prospective adoptive parent or parents or other caretaker shall be reviewed and approved regarding accuracy at the supervisory level.

(u-5) Effective July 1, 1995, only foster care placements licensed as foster family homes pursuant to the Child Care Act of 1969 shall be eligible to receive foster care payments from the Department. Relative caregivers who, as of July 1, 1995, were approved pursuant to approved relative placement rules previously promulgated by the Department at 89 Ill. Adm. Code

335 and had submitted an application for licensure as a foster family home may continue to receive foster care payments only until the Department determines that they may be licensed as a foster family home or that their application for licensure is denied or until September 30, 1995, whichever occurs first.

(v) The Department shall access criminal history record information as defined in the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act and information maintained in the adjudicatory and dispositional record system as defined in Section 2605-355 of the Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-355) if the Department determines the information is necessary to perform its duties under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, the Child Care Act of 1969, and the Children and Family Services Act. The Department shall provide for interactive computerized communication and processing equipment that permits direct on-line communication with the Department of State Police's central criminal history data repository. The Department shall comply with all certification requirements and provide certified operators who have been trained by personnel from the Department of State Police. In addition, one Office of the Inspector General investigator shall have training in the use of the criminal history information access system and have access to the terminal. The Department of Children and Family Services and its employees shall abide by rules and regulations established by the Department of State Police relating to the access and

dissemination of this information.

(v-1) Prior to final approval for placement of a child, the Department shall conduct a criminal records background check of the prospective foster or adoptive parent, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases. Final approval for placement shall not be granted if the record check reveals a felony conviction for child abuse or neglect, for spousal abuse, for a crime against children, or for a crime involving violence, including rape, sexual assault, or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery, or if there is a felony conviction for physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense committed within the past 5 years.

(v-2) Prior to final approval for placement of a child, the Department shall check its child abuse and neglect registry for information concerning prospective foster and adoptive parents, and any adult living in the home. If any prospective foster or adoptive parent or other adult living in the home has resided in another state in the preceding 5 years, the Department shall request a check of that other state's child abuse and neglect registry.

(w) Within 120 days of August 20, 1995 (the effective date of Public Act 89-392), the Department shall prepare and submit to the Governor and the General Assembly, a written plan for the development of in-state licensed secure child care facilities that care for children who are in need of secure

living arrangements for their health, safety, and well-being. For purposes of this subsection, secure care facility shall mean a facility that is designed and operated to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility, a building or a distinct part of the building, are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the child has the freedom of movement within the perimeter of the facility, building, or distinct part of the building. The plan shall include descriptions of the types of facilities that are needed in Illinois; the cost of developing these secure care facilities; the estimated number of placements; the potential cost savings resulting from the movement of children currently out-of-state who are projected to be returned to Illinois; the necessary geographic distribution of these facilities in Illinois; and a proposed timetable for development of such facilities.

(x) The Department shall conduct annual credit history checks to determine the financial history of children placed under its guardianship pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. The Department shall conduct such credit checks starting when a youth in care turns 12 years old and each year thereafter for the duration of the guardianship as terminated pursuant to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. The Department shall determine if financial exploitation of the child's personal information has occurred. If financial exploitation appears to have taken place or is presently ongoing, the

Department shall notify the proper law enforcement agency, the proper State's Attorney, or the Attorney General.

(y) Beginning on July 22, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1189), a child with a disability who receives residential and educational services from the Department shall be eligible to receive transition services in accordance with Article 14 of the School Code from the age of 14.5 through age 21, inclusive, notwithstanding the child's residential services arrangement. For purposes of this subsection, "child with a disability" means a child with a disability as defined by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004.

(z) The Department shall access criminal history record information as defined as "background information" in this subsection and criminal history record information as defined in the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act for each Department employee or Department applicant. Each Department employee or Department applicant shall submit his or her fingerprints to the Department of State Police in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of State Police. These fingerprints shall be checked against the fingerprint records now and hereafter filed in the Department of State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records databases. The Department of State Police shall charge a fee for conducting the criminal history record check, which shall be deposited into the State Police Services Fund and shall not

exceed the actual cost of the record check. The Department of State Police shall furnish, pursuant to positive identification, all Illinois conviction information to the Department of Children and Family Services.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Background information" means all of the following:

(i) Upon the request of the Department of Children and Family Services, conviction information obtained from the Department of State Police as a result of a fingerprint-based criminal history records check of the Illinois criminal history records database and the Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records database concerning a Department employee or Department applicant.

(ii) Information obtained by the Department of Children and Family Services after performing a check of the Department of State Police's Sex Offender Database, as authorized by Section 120 of the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, concerning a Department employee or Department applicant.

(iii) Information obtained by the Department of Children and Family Services after performing a check of the Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking System (CANTS) operated and maintained by the Department.

"Department employee" means a full-time or temporary employee coded or certified within the State of Illinois Personnel System.

"Department applicant" means an individual who has conditional Department full-time or part-time work, a contractor, an individual used to replace or supplement staff, an academic intern, a volunteer in Department offices or on Department contracts, a work-study student, an individual or entity licensed by the Department, or an unlicensed service provider who works as a condition of a contract or an agreement and whose work may bring the unlicensed service provider into contact with Department clients or client records.

(Source: P.A. 100-159, eff. 8-18-17; 100-522, eff. 9-22-17; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-978, eff. 8-19-18; 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-79, eff. 7-12-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 8-1-19.)

(20 ILCS 505/42)

Sec. 42. Foster care survey. The Department, in coordination with the Foster Care Alumni of America Illinois Chapter, the School of Social Work at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Department's Statewide Youth Advisory Board, shall develop and process a standardized survey to gather feedback from children who are aging out of foster care and from children who have transitioned out of the foster care system. The survey shall include requests for information regarding the children's experience with and opinion of State foster care services, the children's recommendations for improvement of such services, the amount

of time the children spent in the foster care system, and any other information deemed relevant by the Department. After the survey is created the Department shall circulate the survey to all youth participating in transitional living programs, independent living programs, or Youth in College and to all youth receiving scholarships or tuition waivers under the DCFS Scholarship Program. The Department shall conduct the survey every 5 years. At the completion of each survey, the Department, in coordination with the Foster Care Alumni of America Illinois Chapter, the School of Social Work at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Department's Statewide Youth Advisory Board, shall submit a report with a detailed review of the survey results to the Governor and the General Assembly. The first report shall be submitted no later than December 1, 2021 and every 5 years thereafter.

(Source: P.A. 101-166, eff. 1-1-20.)

(20 ILCS 505/43)

Sec. 43 ~~42~~. Intergovernmental agreement; transitioning youth in care.

(a) In order to intercept and divert youth in care from experiencing homelessness, incarceration, unemployment, and other similar outcomes, within 180 days after July 26, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-167) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Department of Children and

Family Services, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Corrections, the Illinois Urban Development Authority, and the Department of Public Health shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of providing preventive services to youth in care and young adults who are aging out of or have recently aged out of the custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services.

(b) The intergovernmental agreement shall require the agencies listed in subsection (a) to: (i) establish an interagency liaison to review cases of youth in care and young adults who are at risk of homelessness, incarceration, or other similar outcomes; and (ii) connect such youth in care and young adults to the appropriate supportive services and treatment programs to stabilize them during their transition out of State care. Under the interagency agreement, the agencies listed in subsection (a) shall determine how best to provide the following supportive services to youth in care and young adults who are at risk of homelessness, incarceration, or other similar outcomes:

(1) Housing support.

(2) Educational support.

(3) Employment support.

(c) On January 1, 2021, and each January 1 thereafter, the

agencies listed in subsection (a) shall submit a report to the General Assembly on the following:

(1) The number of youth in care and young adults who were intercepted during the reporting period and the supportive services and treatment programs they were connected with to prevent homelessness, incarnation, or other negative outcomes.

(2) The duration of the services the youth in care and young adults received in order to stabilize them during their transition out of State care.

(d) Outcomes and data reported annually to the General Assembly. On January 1, 2021 and each January 1 thereafter, the Department of Children and Family Services shall submit a report to the General Assembly on the following:

(1) The number of youth in care and young adults who are aging out or have aged out of State care during the reporting period.

(2) The length and type of services that were offered to the youth in care and young adults reported under paragraph (1) and the status of those youth in care and young adults.

(Source: P.A. 101-167, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-17-19.)

Section 95. The Statewide Foster Care Advisory Council Law is amended by changing Section 5-20 as follows:

(20 ILCS 525/5-20)

Sec. 5-20. Meetings.

(a) Regular meetings of the Statewide Foster Care Advisory Council shall be held at least quarterly. The meetings shall take place at locations, dates, and times determined by the Chairperson of the Advisory Council after consultation with members of the Advisory Council and the Director or the designated Department staff member.

It shall be the responsibility of the designated Department staff member at the direction of the Chairperson to give notices of the location, dates, and time of meetings to each member of the Advisory Council, to the Director, and to staff consultants at least 30 days prior to each meeting.

Notice of all scheduled meetings shall be in full compliance with the ~~Illinois~~ Open Meetings Act.

(b) Special meetings of the Advisory Council may be called by the Chairperson after consultation with members of the Council and the Director or the designated Department staff member, provided that:

(1) at least 7 days' notice by mail is given the membership;

(2) the notice sets forth the purpose or purposes of the meeting; and

(3) no business is transacted other than that specified in the notice.

(c) An agenda of scheduled business for deliberation shall

be developed in coordination with the Department and the Chairperson and distributed to the members of the Advisory Council at least 7 days prior to a scheduled meeting of the Council.

(d) If a member is absent from 2 consecutive meetings or has not continued to make a significant contribution as evidenced by involvement in council activities, membership termination may be recommended by the Chairperson to the Director. The member shall be terminated and notified in writing. Members shall submit written confirmation of good cause to the Chairperson or designated Department staff member when a meeting has been missed.

(Source: P.A. 89-19, eff. 6-3-95; revised 7-12-19.)

Section 100. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by renumbering and changing Section 913, by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Sections 605-1025 and 605-1045, and by changing Section 605-1030 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-913)

Sec. 605-913 ~~913~~. Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program.

(a) The General Assembly finds the following:

(1) The fresh surface water and groundwater supply in Illinois and Lake Michigan constitute vital natural resources that require careful stewardship and protection

for future generations. Access to safe and clean drinking water is the right of all Illinois residents.

(2) To adequately protect these resources and provide safe and clean drinking water, substantial investment is needed to replace lead components in drinking water infrastructure, improve wastewater treatment, flood control, and stormwater management, control aquatic invasive species, implement green infrastructure solutions, and implement other infrastructure solutions to protect water quality.

(3) Implementing these clean water solutions will require a skilled and trained workforce, and new investments will demand additional workers with specialized skills.

(4) Water infrastructure jobs have been shown to provide living wages and contribute to Illinois' economy.

(5) Significant populations of Illinois residents, including, but not limited to, residents of environmental justice communities, economically and socially disadvantaged communities, those returning from the criminal justice system, foster care alumni, and in particular women and transgender persons, are in need of access to skilled living wage jobs like those in the water infrastructure sector.

(6) Many of these residents are more likely to live in communities with aging and inadequate clean water

infrastructure and suffer from threats to surface and drinking water quality.

(7) The State can provide significant economic opportunities to these residents and achieve greater environmental and public health by investing in clean water infrastructure.

(8) New training, recruitment, support, and placement efforts are needed to connect these residents with career opportunities in water infrastructure.

(9) The State must invest in both clean water infrastructure and workforce development efforts in order to achieve these goals.

(b) From appropriations made from the Build Illinois Bond Fund, Capital Development Fund, or General Revenue Fund or other funds as identified by the Department, the Department shall create a Clean Water Workforce Pipeline Program to provide grants and other financial assistance to prepare and support individuals for careers in water infrastructure. All funding provided by the Program under this Section shall be designed to encourage and facilitate employment in projects funded through State capital investment and provide participants a skill set to allow them to work professionally in fields related to water infrastructure.

Grants and other financial assistance may be made available on a competitive annual basis to organizations that demonstrate a capacity to recruit, support, train, and place

individuals in water infrastructure careers, including, but not limited to, community organizations, educational institutions, workforce investment boards, community action agencies, and multi-craft labor organizations for new efforts specifically focused on engaging residents of environmental justice communities, economically and socially disadvantaged communities, those returning from the criminal justice system, foster care alumni, and in particular women and transgender persons in these populations.

Grants and other financial assistance shall be awarded on a competitive and annual basis for the following activities:

(1) identification of individuals for job training in the water sector;

(2) counseling, preparation, skills training, and other support to increase a candidate's likelihood of success in a job training program and career;

(3) financial support for individuals in a water sector job skills training program, support services, and transportation assistance tied to training under this Section;

(4) job placement services for individuals during and after completion of water sector job skills training programs; and

(5) financial, administrative, and management assistance for organizations engaged in these activities.

(c) It shall be an annual goal of the Program to train and

place at least 300, or 25% of the number of annual jobs created by State financed water infrastructure projects, whichever is greater, of the following persons in water sector-related apprenticeships annually: residents of environmental justice communities; residents of economically and socially disadvantaged communities; those returning from the criminal justice system; foster care alumni; and, in particular, women and transgender persons. In awarding and administering grants under this Program, the Department shall strive to provide assistance equitably throughout the State.

In order to encourage the employment of individuals trained through the Program onto projects receiving State financial assistance, the Department shall coordinate with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Finance Authority, and other State agencies that provide financial support for water infrastructure projects. These agencies shall take steps to support attaining the training and placement goals set forth in this subsection, using a list of projects that receive State financial support. These agencies may propose and adopt rules to facilitate the attainment of this goal.

Using funds appropriated for the purposes of this Section, the Department may select through a competitive bidding process a Program Administrator to oversee the allocation of funds and select organizations that receive funding.

Recipients of grants under the Program shall report

annually to the Department on the success of their efforts and their contribution to reaching the goals of the Program provided in this subsection. The Department shall compile this information and annually report to the General Assembly on the Program, including, but not limited to, the following information:

(1) progress toward the goals stated in this subsection;

(2) any increase in the percentage of water industry jobs in targeted populations;

(3) any increase in the rate of acceptance, completion, or retention of water training programs among targeted populations;

(4) any increase in the rate of employment, including hours and annual income, measured against pre-Program participant income; and

(5) any recommendations for future changes to optimize the success of the Program.

(d) Within 90 days after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-576) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Department shall propose a draft plan to implement this Section for public comment. The Department shall allow a minimum of 60 days for public comment on the plan, including one or more public hearings, if requested. The Department shall finalize the plan within 180 days of January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-576) ~~this~~

~~amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

The Department may propose and adopt any rules necessary for the implementation of the Program and to ensure compliance with this Section.

(e) The Water Workforce Development Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. The Fund shall receive moneys appropriated for the purpose of this Section from the Build Illinois Bond Fund, the Capital Development Fund, the General Revenue Fund and any other funds. Moneys in the Fund shall only be used to fund the Program and to assist and enable implementation of clean water infrastructure capital investments. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Water Workforce Development Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other fiscal or budgetary maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from the Water Workforce Development Fund into any other fund of the State.

(f) For purpose of this Section:

"Environmental justice community" has the meaning provided in subsection (b) of Section 1-50 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

"Multi-craft labor organization" means a joint labor-management apprenticeship program registered with and approved by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship or a labor organization that has an accredited training program through the Higher Learning Commission or the

Illinois Community College Board.

"Organization" means a corporation, company, partnership, association, society, order, labor organization, or individual or aggregation of individuals.

(Source: P.A. 101-576, eff. 1-1-20; revised 11-21-19.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1025)

Sec. 605-1025. Data center investment.

(a) The Department shall issue certificates of exemption from the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act, all locally-imposed retailers' occupation taxes administered and collected by the Department, the Chicago non-titled Use Tax, and a credit certification against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act to qualifying Illinois data centers.

(b) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, the Department shall award credits against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act as provided in Section 229 of the Illinois Income Tax Act.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

"Data center" means a facility: (1) whose primary services are the storage, management, and processing of digital data; and (2) that is used to house (i) computer and network systems, including associated components such

as servers, network equipment and appliances, telecommunications, and data storage systems, (ii) systems for monitoring and managing infrastructure performance, (iii) Internet-related equipment and services, (iv) data communications connections, (v) environmental controls, (vi) fire protection systems, and (vii) security systems and services.

"Qualifying Illinois data center" means a new or existing data center that:

(1) is located in the State of Illinois;

(2) in the case of an existing data center, made a capital investment of at least $250,000,000 collectively by the data center operator and the tenants of the data center over the 60-month period immediately prior to January 1, 2020 or committed to make a capital investment of at least $250,000,000 over a 60-month period commencing before January 1, 2020 and ending after January 1, 2020; or

(3) in the case of a new data center, or an existing data center making an upgrade, makes a capital investment of at least $250,000,000 over a 60-month period beginning on or after January 1, 2020; and

(4) in the case of both existing and new data centers, results in the creation of at least 20 full-time or full-time equivalent new jobs over a

period of 60 months by the data center operator and the tenants of the data center, collectively, associated with the operation or maintenance of the data center; those jobs must have a total compensation equal to or greater than 120% of the average wage paid to full-time employees in the county where the data center is located, as determined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and

(5) within 90 days after being placed in service, certifies to the Department that it is carbon neutral or has attained certification under one or more of the following green building standards:

(A) BREEAM for New Construction or BREEAM In-Use;

(B) ENERGY STAR;

(C) Envision;

(D) ISO 50001-energy management;

(E) LEED for Building Design and Construction or LEED for Operations and Maintenance;

(F) Green Globes for New Construction or Green Globes for Existing Buildings;

(G) UL 3223; or

(H) an equivalent program approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Full-time equivalent job" means a job in which the new employee works for the owner, operator, contractor, or

tenant of a data center or for a corporation under contract with the owner, operator or tenant of a data center at a rate of at least 35 hours per week. An owner, operator or tenant who employs labor or services at a specific site or facility under contract with another may declare one full-time, permanent job for every 1,820 man hours worked per year under that contract. Vacations, paid holidays, and sick time are included in this computation. Overtime is not considered a part of regular hours.

"Qualified tangible personal property" means: electrical systems and equipment; climate control and chilling equipment and systems; mechanical systems and equipment; monitoring and secure systems; emergency generators; hardware; computers; servers; data storage devices; network connectivity equipment; racks; cabinets; telecommunications cabling infrastructure; raised floor systems; peripheral components or systems; software; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing systems; battery systems; cooling systems and towers; temperature control systems; other cabling; and other data center infrastructure equipment and systems necessary to operate qualified tangible personal property, including fixtures; and component parts of any of the foregoing, including installation, maintenance, repair, refurbishment, and replacement of qualified tangible personal property to generate, transform, transmit, distribute, or manage

electricity necessary to operate qualified tangible personal property; and all other tangible personal property that is essential to the operations of a computer data center. "Qualified tangible personal property" also includes building materials physically incorporated in to the qualifying data center.

To document the exemption allowed under this Section, the retailer must obtain from the purchaser a copy of the certificate of eligibility issued by the Department.

(d) New and existing data centers seeking a certificate of exemption for new or existing facilities shall apply to the Department in the manner specified by the Department. The Department shall determine the duration of the certificate of exemption awarded under this Act. The duration of the certificate of exemption may not exceed 20 calendar years. The Department and any data center seeking the exemption, including a data center operator on behalf of itself and its tenants, must enter into a memorandum of understanding that at a minimum provides:

(1) the details for determining the amount of capital investment to be made;

(2) the number of new jobs created;

(3) the timeline for achieving the capital investment and new job goals;

(4) the repayment obligation should those goals not be achieved and any conditions under which repayment by the

qualifying data center or data center tenant claiming the exemption will be required;

(5) the duration of the exemption; and

(6) other provisions as deemed necessary by the Department.

(e) Beginning July 1, 2021, and each year thereafter, the Department shall annually report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the outcomes and effectiveness of Public Act 101-31 that shall include the following:

(1) the name of each recipient business;

(2) the location of the project;

(3) the estimated value of the credit;

(4) the number of new jobs and, if applicable, retained jobs pledged as a result of the project; and

(5) whether or not the project is located in an underserved area.

(f) New and existing data centers seeking a certificate of exemption related to the rehabilitation or construction of data centers in the State shall require the contractor and all subcontractors to comply with the requirements of Section 30-22 of the Illinois Procurement Code as they apply to responsible bidders and to present satisfactory evidence of that compliance to the Department.

(g) New and existing data centers seeking a certificate of exemption for the rehabilitation or construction of data centers in the State shall require the contractor to enter

into a project labor agreement approved by the Department.

(h) Any qualifying data center issued a certificate of exemption under this Section must annually report to the Department the total data center tax benefits that are received by the business. Reports are due no later than May 31 of each year and shall cover the previous calendar year. The first report is for the 2019 calendar year and is due no later than May 31, 2020.

To the extent that a business issued a certificate of exemption under this Section has obtained an Enterprise Zone Building Materials Exemption Certificate or a High Impact Business Building Materials Exemption Certificate, no additional reporting for those building materials exemption benefits is required under this Section.

Failure to file a report under this subsection (h) may result in suspension or revocation of the certificate of exemption. Factors to be considered in determining whether a data center certificate of exemption shall be suspended or revoked include, but are not limited to, prior compliance with the reporting requirements, cooperation in discontinuing and correcting violations, the extent of the violation, and whether the violation was willful or inadvertent.

(i) The Department shall not issue any new certificates of exemption under the provisions of this Section after July 1, 2029. This sunset shall not affect any existing certificates of exemption in effect on July 1, 2029.

(j) The Department shall adopt rules to implement and administer this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1030)

Sec. 605-1030. Human Services Capital Investment Grant Program.

(a) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, in coordination with the Department of Human Services, shall establish a Human Services Capital Investment Grant Program. The Department shall, subject to appropriation, make capital improvement grants to human services providers serving low-income or marginalized populations. The Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund shall be the sources of funding for the program. Eligible grant recipients shall be human services providers that offer facilities and services in a manner that supports and fulfills the mission of the Department of Human Services. Eligible grant recipients include, but are not limited to, domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, comprehensive youth services, teen REACH providers, supportive housing providers, developmental disability community providers, behavioral health providers, and other community-based providers. Eligible grant recipients have no entitlement to a grant under this Section.

(b) The Department, in consultation with the Department of Human Services, shall adopt rules to implement this Section

and shall create a competitive application procedure for grants to be awarded. The rules shall specify the manner of applying for grants; grantee eligibility requirements; project eligibility requirements; restrictions on the use of grant moneys; the manner in which grantees must account for the use of grant moneys; and any other provision that the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity or Department of Human Services determine to be necessary or useful for the administration of this Section. Rules may include a requirement for grantees to provide local matching funds in an amount equal to a specific percentage of the grant.

(c) The Department of Human Services shall establish standards for determining the priorities concerning the necessity for capital facilities for the provision of human services based on data available to the Department.

(d) No portion of a human services capital investment grant awarded under this Section may be used by a grantee to pay for any on-going operational costs or outstanding debt.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; revised 8-18-20.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1035)

Sec. 605-1035 ~~605-1025~~. Training in the Building Trades Program.

(a) Subject to appropriation, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may establish a Training in the

Building Trades Program to award grants to community-based organizations for the purpose of establishing training programs for persons who are 18 through 35 years of age and have an interest in the building trades. Persons eligible to participate in the Program shall include youth who have aged out of foster care and have an interest in the building trades. The Department of Children and Family Services, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, shall identify and refer eligible youth to those community-based organizations that receive grants under this Section. Under the training programs, each participating person shall receive the following:

(1) Formal training and education in the fundamentals and core competencies in the person's chosen trade. Such training and education shall be provided by a trained and skilled tradesman or journeyman who is a member of a trade union and who is paid the general prevailing rate of hourly wages in the locality in which the work is to be performed.

(2) Hands-on experience to further develop the person's building trade skills by participating in community improvement projects involving the rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned residential property in economically depressed areas of the State.

Selected organizations shall also use the grant money to establish an entrepreneurship program to provide eligible

persons with the capital and business management skills necessary to successfully launch their own businesses as contractors, subcontractors, real estate agents, or property managers or as any other entrepreneurs in the building trades. Eligibility under the entrepreneurship program shall be restricted to persons who reside in one of the economically depressed areas selected to receive community improvement projects in accordance with this subsection and who have obtained the requisite skill set for a particular building trade after successfully completing a training program established in accordance with this subsection. Grants provided under this Section may also be used to purchase the equipment and materials needed to rehabilitate any vacant and abandoned residential property that is eligible for acquisition as described in subsection (b).

(b) Property eligible for acquisition and rehabilitation under the Training in the Building Trades Program.

(1) A community-based organization that is selected to participate in the Training in the Building Trades Program may enter into an agreement with a financial institution to rehabilitate abandoned residential property in foreclosure with the express condition that, after the rehabilitation project is complete, the financial institution shall:

(A) sell the residential property for no less than its fair market value; and

(B) use any proceeds from the sale to (i) reimburse the community-based organization for all costs associated with rehabilitating the property and (ii) make satisfactory payment for any other claims against the property. Any remaining sale proceeds of the residential property shall be retained by the financial institution.

(2)(A) A unit of local government may enact an ordinance that permits the acquisition and rehabilitation of abandoned residential property under the Training in the Building Trades Program. Under the ordinance, any owner of residential property that has been abandoned for at least 3 years shall be notified that the abandoned property is subject to acquisition and rehabilitation under the Program and that if the owner does not respond to the notice within the time period prescribed by the unit of local government, the owner shall lose all right, title, and interest in the property. Such notice shall be given as follows:

(i) by mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail to the owner's last known mailing address;

(ii) by publication in a newspaper published in the municipality or county where the property is located; and

(iii) by recording the notice with the office of the recorder of the county in which the property is

located.

(B) If the owner responds to the notice within the time period prescribed by the unit of local government, the owner shall be given the option to either bring the property into compliance with all applicable fire, housing, and building codes within 6 months or enter into an agreement with a community-based organization under the Program to rehabilitate the residential property. If the owner chooses to enter into an agreement with a community-based organization to rehabilitate the residential property, such agreement shall be made with the express condition that, after the rehabilitation project is complete, the owner shall:

(i) sell the residential property for no less than its fair market value; and

(ii) use any proceeds from the sale to (a) reimburse the community-based organization for all costs associated with rehabilitating the property and (b) make satisfactory payment for any other claims against the property. Any remaining sale proceeds of the residential property shall be distributed as follows:

(I) 20% shall be distributed to the owner.

(II) 80% shall be deposited into the Training in the Building Trades Fund created under subsection (e).

(c) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall select from each of the following geographical regions of the State a community-based organization with experience working with the building trades:

(1) Central Illinois.

(2) Northeastern Illinois.

(3) Southern (Metro-East) Illinois.

(4) Southern Illinois.

(5) Western Illinois.

(d) Grants awarded under this Section shall be funded through appropriations from the Training in the Building Trades Fund created under subsection (e). The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

(e) The Training in the Building Trades Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. The Fund shall consist of any moneys deposited into the Fund as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) and any moneys appropriated to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for the Training in the Building Trades Program. Moneys in the Fund shall be expended for the Training in the Building Trades Program under subsection (a) and for no other purpose. All interest earned on moneys in the Fund shall be deposited into the Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-469, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-18-19.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1040)

Sec. 605-1040 ~~605-1025~~. Assessment of marketing programs. The Department shall, in consultation with the General Assembly, complete an assessment of its current practices related to marketing programs administered by the Department and the extent to which the Department assists Illinois residents in the use and coordination of programs offered by the Department. That assessment shall be completed by December 31, 2019.

Upon review of the assessment, if the Department, in consultation with the General Assembly, concludes that a Citizens Services Coordinator is needed to assist Illinois residents in obtaining services and programs offered by the Department, then the Department may, subject to appropriation, hire an individual to serve as a Citizens Services Coordinator. The Citizens Services Coordinator shall assist Illinois residents seeking out and obtaining services and programs offered by the Department and shall monitor resident inquiries to determine which services are most in demand on a regional basis.

(Source: P.A. 101-497, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-18-19.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1045)

Sec. 605-1045. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 101-640, eff. 6-12-20. Repealed internally, eff. 12-31-20.)

(20 ILCS 605/605-1047)

Sec. 605-1047 ~~605-1045~~. Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program.

(a) Purpose. The Department may receive, directly or indirectly, federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund provided to the State pursuant to Section 5001 of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to provide financial support to units of local government for purposes authorized by Section 5001 of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and related federal guidance. Upon receipt of such funds, and appropriations for their use, the Department shall administer a Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (or Local CURE) Support Program to provide financial support to units of local government that have incurred necessary expenditures due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Department shall provide by rule the administrative framework for the Local CURE Support Program.

(b) Allocations. A portion of the funds appropriated for the Local CURE Support Program may be allotted to municipalities and counties based on proportionate population. Units of local government, or portions thereof, located within the five Illinois counties that received direct allotments from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund will not be included in the support program allotments. The Department may

establish other administrative procedures for providing financial support to units of local government. Appropriated funds may be used for administration of the support program, including the hiring of a service provider to assist with coordination and administration.

(c) Administrative Procedures. The Department may establish administrative procedures for the support program, including any application procedures, grant agreements, certifications, payment methodologies, and other accountability measures that may be imposed upon recipients of funds under the grant program. Financial support may be provided in the form of grants or in the form of expense reimbursements for disaster-related expenditures. The emergency rulemaking process may be used to promulgate the initial rules of the grant program.

(d) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "COVID-19" means the novel coronavirus virus disease deemed COVID-19 by the World Health Organization on February 11, 2020.

(2) "Local government" or "unit of local government" means any unit of local government as defined in Article VII, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution.

(3) "Third party administrator" means a service provider selected by the Department to provide operational assistance with the administration of the support program.

(e) Powers of the Department. The Department has the power

to:

(1) Provide financial support to eligible units of local government with funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund to cover necessary costs incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency that are eligible to be paid using federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

(2) Enter into agreements, accept funds, issue grants or expense reimbursements, and engage in cooperation with agencies of the federal government and units of local governments to carry out the purposes of this support program, and to use funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund fund upon such terms and conditions as may be established by the federal government and the Department.

(3) Enter into agreements with third-party administrators to assist the state with operational assistance and administrative functions related to review of documentation and processing of financial support payments to units of local government.

(4) Establish applications, notifications, contracts, and procedures and adopt rules deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this Section. To provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of this Act, emergency rules to implement any provision of this Section may be adopted by the Department subject to

the provisions of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(5) Provide staff, administration, and related support required to manage the support program and pay for the staffing, administration, and related support with funds appropriated from the Local Coronavirus Urgent Remediation Emergency (Local CURE) Fund.

(6) Exercise such other powers as are necessary or incidental to the foregoing.

(f) Local CURE Financial Support to Local Governments. The Department is authorized to provide financial support to eligible units of local government including, but not limited to, certified local health departments for necessary costs incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency that are eligible to be paid using federal funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

(1) Financial support funds may be used by a unit of local government only for payment of costs that: (i) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency of COVID-19; (ii) were not accounted for in the most recent budget approved as of March 27, 2020 for the unit of local government; and (iii) were incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020.

(2) A unit of local government receiving financial support funds under this program shall certify to the Department that it shall use the funds in accordance with

the requirements of paragraph (1) and that any funds received but not used for such purposes shall be repaid to the Department.

(3) The Department shall make the determination to provide financial support funds to a unit of local government on the basis of criteria established by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-3-20.)

Section 105. The Illinois Enterprise Zone Act is amended by changing Sections 5.5 and 13 as follows:

(20 ILCS 655/5.5) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 609.1)

Sec. 5.5. High Impact Business.

(a) In order to respond to unique opportunities to assist in the encouragement, development, growth, and expansion of the private sector through large scale investment and development projects, the Department is authorized to receive and approve applications for the designation of "High Impact Businesses" in Illinois subject to the following conditions:

(1) such applications may be submitted at any time during the year;

(2) such business is not located, at the time of designation, in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to this Act;

(3) the business intends to do one or more of the

following:

(A) the business intends to make a minimum investment of $12,000,000 which will be placed in service in qualified property and intends to create 500 full-time equivalent jobs at a designated location in Illinois or intends to make a minimum investment of $30,000,000 which will be placed in service in qualified property and intends to retain 1,500 full-time retained jobs at a designated location in Illinois. The business must certify in writing that the investments would not be placed in service in qualified property and the job creation or job retention would not occur without the tax credits and exemptions set forth in subsection (b) of this Section. The terms "placed in service" and "qualified property" have the same meanings as described in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; or

(B) the business intends to establish a new electric generating facility at a designated location in Illinois. "New electric generating facility", for purposes of this Section, means a newly-constructed electric generation plant or a newly-constructed generation capacity expansion at an existing electric generation plant, including the transmission lines and associated equipment that transfers electricity from

points of supply to points of delivery, and for which such new foundation construction commenced not sooner than July 1, 2001. Such facility shall be designed to provide baseload electric generation and shall operate on a continuous basis throughout the year; and (i) shall have an aggregate rated generating capacity of at least 1,000 megawatts for all new units at one site if it uses natural gas as its primary fuel and foundation construction of the facility is commenced on or before December 31, 2004, or shall have an aggregate rated generating capacity of at least 400 megawatts for all new units at one site if it uses coal or gases derived from coal as its primary fuel and shall support the creation of at least 150 new Illinois coal mining jobs, or (ii) shall be funded through a federal Department of Energy grant before December 31, 2010 and shall support the creation of Illinois coal-mining jobs, or (iii) shall use coal gasification or integrated gasification-combined cycle units that generate electricity or chemicals, or both, and shall support the creation of Illinois coal-mining jobs. The business must certify in writing that the investments necessary to establish a new electric generating facility would not be placed in service and the job creation in the case of a coal-fueled plant would not occur without the tax credits and exemptions

set forth in subsection (b-5) of this Section. The term "placed in service" has the same meaning as described in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; or

(B-5) the business intends to establish a new gasification facility at a designated location in Illinois. As used in this Section, "new gasification facility" means a newly constructed coal gasification facility that generates chemical feedstocks or transportation fuels derived from coal (which may include, but are not limited to, methane, methanol, and nitrogen fertilizer), that supports the creation or retention of Illinois coal-mining jobs, and that qualifies for financial assistance from the Department before December 31, 2010. A new gasification facility does not include a pilot project located within Jefferson County or within a county adjacent to Jefferson County for synthetic natural gas from coal; or

(C) the business intends to establish production operations at a new coal mine, re-establish production operations at a closed coal mine, or expand production at an existing coal mine at a designated location in Illinois not sooner than July 1, 2001; provided that the production operations result in the creation of 150 new Illinois coal mining jobs as described in

subdivision (a)(3)(B) of this Section, and further provided that the coal extracted from such mine is utilized as the predominant source for a new electric generating facility. The business must certify in writing that the investments necessary to establish a new, expanded, or reopened coal mine would not be placed in service and the job creation would not occur without the tax credits and exemptions set forth in subsection (b-5) of this Section. The term "placed in service" has the same meaning as described in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; or

(D) the business intends to construct new transmission facilities or upgrade existing transmission facilities at designated locations in Illinois, for which construction commenced not sooner than July 1, 2001. For the purposes of this Section, "transmission facilities" means transmission lines with a voltage rating of 115 kilovolts or above, including associated equipment, that transfer electricity from points of supply to points of delivery and that transmit a majority of the electricity generated by a new electric generating facility designated as a High Impact Business in accordance with this Section. The business must certify in writing that the investments necessary to

construct new transmission facilities or upgrade existing transmission facilities would not be placed in service without the tax credits and exemptions set forth in subsection (b-5) of this Section. The term "placed in service" has the same meaning as described in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; or

(E) the business intends to establish a new wind power facility at a designated location in Illinois. For purposes of this Section, "new wind power facility" means a newly constructed electric generation facility, or a newly constructed expansion of an existing electric generation facility, placed in service on or after July 1, 2009, that generates electricity using wind energy devices, and such facility shall be deemed to include all associated transmission lines, substations, and other equipment related to the generation of electricity from wind energy devices. For purposes of this Section, "wind energy device" means any device, with a nameplate capacity of at least 0.5 megawatts, that is used in the process of converting kinetic energy from the wind to generate electricity; or

(F) the business commits to (i) make a minimum investment of $500,000,000, which will be placed in service in a qualified property, (ii) create 125

full-time equivalent jobs at a designated location in Illinois, (iii) establish a fertilizer plant at a designated location in Illinois that complies with the set-back standards as described in Table 1: Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances in the 2012 Emergency Response Guidebook published by the United States Department of Transportation, (iv) pay a prevailing wage for employees at that location who are engaged in construction activities, and (v) secure an appropriate level of general liability insurance to protect against catastrophic failure of the fertilizer plant or any of its constituent systems; in addition, the business must agree to enter into a construction project labor agreement including provisions establishing wages, benefits, and other compensation for employees performing work under the project labor agreement at that location; for the purposes of this Section, "fertilizer plant" means a newly constructed or upgraded plant utilizing gas used in the production of anhydrous ammonia and downstream nitrogen fertilizer products for resale; for the purposes of this Section, "prevailing wage" means the hourly cash wages plus fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance, vacations and

pensions paid generally, in the locality in which the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a similar character on public works; this paragraph (F) applies only to businesses that submit an application to the Department within 60 days after July 25, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-109) ~~this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly~~; and

(4) no later than 90 days after an application is submitted, the Department shall notify the applicant of the Department's determination of the qualification of the proposed High Impact Business under this Section.

(b) Businesses designated as High Impact Businesses pursuant to subdivision (a)(3)(A) of this Section shall qualify for the credits and exemptions described in the following Acts: Section 9-222 and Section 9-222.1A of the Public Utilities Act, subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, and Section 1d of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; provided that these credits and exemptions described in these Acts shall not be authorized until the minimum investments set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of this Section have been placed in service in qualified properties and, in the case of the exemptions described in the Public Utilities Act and Section 1d of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the minimum full-time equivalent jobs or full-time retained jobs set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of this

Section have been created or retained. Businesses designated as High Impact Businesses under this Section shall also qualify for the exemption described in Section 5l of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. The credit provided in subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall be applicable to investments in qualified property as set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of this Section.

(b-5) Businesses designated as High Impact Businesses pursuant to subdivisions (a)(3)(B), (a)(3)(B-5), (a)(3)(C), and (a)(3)(D) of this Section shall qualify for the credits and exemptions described in the following Acts: Section 51 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9-222 and Section 9-222.1A of the Public Utilities Act, and subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act; however, the credits and exemptions authorized under Section 9-222 and Section 9-222.1A of the Public Utilities Act, and subsection (h) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall not be authorized until the new electric generating facility, the new gasification facility, the new transmission facility, or the new, expanded, or reopened coal mine is operational, except that a new electric generating facility whose primary fuel source is natural gas is eligible only for the exemption under Section 5l of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(b-6) Businesses designated as High Impact Businesses pursuant to subdivision (a)(3)(E) of this Section shall qualify for the exemptions described in Section 5l of the

Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; any business so designated as a High Impact Business being, for purposes of this Section, a "Wind Energy Business".

(b-7) Beginning on January 1, 2021, businesses designated as High Impact Businesses by the Department shall qualify for the High Impact Business construction jobs credit under subsection (h-5) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act if the business meets the criteria set forth in subsection (i) of this Section. The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

(c) High Impact Businesses located in federally designated foreign trade zones or sub-zones are also eligible for additional credits, exemptions and deductions as described in the following Acts: Section 9-221 and Section 9-222.1 of the Public Utilities Act; and subsection (g) of Section 201, and Section 203 of the Illinois Income Tax Act.

(d) Except for businesses contemplated under subdivision (a)(3)(E) of this Section, existing Illinois businesses which apply for designation as a High Impact Business must provide the Department with the prospective plan for which 1,500 full-time retained jobs would be eliminated in the event that the business is not designated.

(e) Except for new wind power facilities contemplated under subdivision (a)(3)(E) of this Section, new proposed

facilities which apply for designation as High Impact Business must provide the Department with proof of alternative non-Illinois sites which would receive the proposed investment and job creation in the event that the business is not designated as a High Impact Business.

(f) Except for businesses contemplated under subdivision (a)(3)(E) of this Section, in the event that a business is designated a High Impact Business and it is later determined after reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing as provided under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, that the business would have placed in service in qualified property the investments and created or retained the requisite number of jobs without the benefits of the High Impact Business designation, the Department shall be required to immediately revoke the designation and notify the Director of the Department of Revenue who shall begin proceedings to recover all wrongfully exempted State taxes with interest. The business shall also be ineligible for all State funded Department programs for a period of 10 years.

(g) The Department shall revoke a High Impact Business designation if the participating business fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the designation. However, the penalties for new wind power facilities or Wind Energy Businesses for failure to comply with any of the terms or conditions of the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act shall be only those penalties identified in the Illinois Prevailing Wage

Act, and the Department shall not revoke a High Impact Business designation as a result of the failure to comply with any of the terms or conditions of the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act in relation to a new wind power facility or a Wind Energy Business.

(h) Prior to designating a business, the Department shall provide the members of the General Assembly and Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability with a report setting forth the terms and conditions of the designation and guarantees that have been received by the Department in relation to the proposed business being designated.

(i) High Impact Business construction jobs credit. Beginning on January 1, 2021, a High Impact Business may receive a tax credit against the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act in an amount equal to 50% of the amount of the incremental income tax attributable to High Impact Business construction jobs credit employees employed in the course of completing a High Impact Business construction jobs project. However, the High Impact Business construction jobs credit may equal 75% of the amount of the incremental income tax attributable to High Impact Business construction jobs credit employees if the High Impact Business construction jobs credit project is located in an underserved area.

The Department shall certify to the Department of Revenue: (1) the identity of taxpayers that are eligible for the High

Impact Business construction jobs credit; and (2) the amount of High Impact Business construction jobs credits that are claimed pursuant to subsection (h-5) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act in each taxable year. Any business entity that receives a High Impact Business construction jobs credit shall maintain a certified payroll pursuant to subsection (j) of this Section.

As used in this subsection (i):

"High Impact Business construction jobs credit" means an amount equal to 50% (or 75% if the High Impact Business construction project is located in an underserved area) of the incremental income tax attributable to High Impact Business construction job employees. The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year

"High Impact Business construction job employee" means a laborer or worker who is employed by an Illinois contractor or subcontractor in the actual construction work on the site of a High Impact Business construction job project.

"High Impact Business construction jobs project" means building a structure or building or making improvements of any kind to real property, undertaken and commissioned by a business that was designated as a High Impact Business by the Department. The term "High Impact Business construction jobs

project" does not include the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.

"Incremental income tax" means the total amount withheld during the taxable year from the compensation of High Impact Business construction job employees.

"Underserved area" means a geographic area that meets one or more of the following conditions:

(1) the area has a poverty rate of at least 20% according to the latest federal decennial census;

(2) 75% or more of the children in the area participate in the federal free lunch program according to reported statistics from the State Board of Education;

(3) at least 20% of the households in the area receive assistance under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); or

(4) the area has an average unemployment rate, as determined by the Illinois Department of Employment Security, that is more than 120% of the national unemployment average, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, for a period of at least 2 consecutive calendar years preceding the date of the application.

(j) Each contractor and subcontractor who is engaged in and executing a High Impact Business Construction jobs project, as defined under subsection (i) of this Section, for a business that is entitled to a credit pursuant to subsection

(i) of this Section shall:

(1) make and keep, for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment made on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ on a contract or subcontract for a High Impact Business Construction Jobs Project, records for all laborers and other workers employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the project; the records shall include:

(A) the worker's name;

(B) the worker's address;

(C) the worker's telephone number, if available;

(D) the worker's social security number;

(E) the worker's classification or classifications;

(F) the worker's gross and net wages paid in each pay period;

(G) the worker's number of hours worked each day;

(H) the worker's starting and ending times of work each day;

(I) the worker's hourly wage rate; and

(J) the worker's hourly overtime wage rate;

(2) no later than the 15th day of each calendar month, provide a certified payroll for the immediately preceding month to the taxpayer in charge of the High Impact Business construction jobs project; within 5 business days

after receiving the certified payroll, the taxpayer shall file the certified payroll with the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; a certified payroll must be filed for only those calendar months during which construction on a High Impact Business construction jobs project has occurred; the certified payroll shall consist of a complete copy of the records identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection (j), but may exclude the starting and ending times of work each day; the certified payroll shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the contractor or subcontractor or an officer, employee, or agent of the contractor or subcontractor which avers that:

(A) he or she has examined the certified payroll records required to be submitted by the Act and such records are true and accurate; and

(B) the contractor or subcontractor is aware that filing a certified payroll that he or she knows to be false is a Class A misdemeanor.

A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on a certified payroll of a lower-tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does not knowingly rely upon a subcontractor's false certification.

Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this subsection, and any officer, employee, or agent of such contractor or subcontractor whose duty as an officer,

employee, or agent it is to file a certified payroll under this subsection, who willfully fails to file such a certified payroll on or before the date such certified payroll is required by this paragraph to be filed and any person who willfully files a false certified payroll that is false as to any material fact is in violation of this Act and guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

The taxpayer in charge of the project shall keep the records submitted in accordance with this subsection on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment for work on a contract or subcontract for the High Impact Business construction jobs project.

The records submitted in accordance with this subsection shall be considered public records, except an employee's address, telephone number, and social security number, and made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. The Department of Labor shall accept any reasonable submissions by the contractor that meet the requirements of this subsection (j) and shall share the information with the Department in order to comply with the awarding of a High Impact Business construction jobs credit. A contractor, subcontractor, or public body may retain records required under this Section in paper or electronic format.

(k) Upon 7 business days' notice, each contractor and

subcontractor shall make available for inspection and copying at a location within this State during reasonable hours, the records identified in this subsection (j) to the taxpayer in charge of the High Impact Business construction jobs project, its officers and agents, the Director of the Department of Labor and his or her deputies and agents, and to federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(20 ILCS 655/13)

Sec. 13. Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit.

(a) Beginning on January 1, 2021, a business entity in a certified Enterprise Zone that makes a capital investment of at least $10,000,000 in an Enterprise Zone construction jobs project may receive an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit against the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act in an amount equal to 50% of the amount of the incremental income tax attributable to Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit employees employed in the course of completing an Enterprise Zone construction jobs project. However, the Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit may equal 75% of the amount of the incremental income tax attributable to Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit employees if the project is located in an underserved area.

(b) A business entity seeking a credit under this Section

must submit an application to the Department and must receive approval from the designating municipality or county and the Department for the Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project. The application must describe the nature and benefit of the project to the certified Enterprise Zone and its potential contributors. The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

Within 45 days after receipt of an application, the Department shall give notice to the applicant as to whether the application has been approved or disapproved. If the Department disapproves the application, it shall specify the reasons for this decision and allow 60 days for the applicant to amend and resubmit its application. The Department shall provide assistance upon request to applicants. Resubmitted applications shall receive the Department's approval or disapproval within 30 days after the application is resubmitted. Those resubmitted applications satisfying initial Department objectives shall be approved unless reasonable circumstances warrant disapproval.

On an annual basis, the designated zone organization shall furnish a statement to the Department on the programmatic and financial status of any approved project and an audited financial statement of the project.

The Department shall certify to the Department of Revenue

the identity of taxpayers who are eligible for the credits and the amount of credits that are claimed pursuant to subparagraph (8) of subsection (f) of Section 201 the Illinois Income Tax Act.

The Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project must be undertaken by the business entity in the course of completing a project that complies with the criteria contained in Section 4 of this Act and is undertaken in a certified Enterprise Zone. The Department shall adopt any necessary rules for the implementation of this subsection (b).

(c) Any business entity that receives an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit shall maintain a certified payroll pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section.

(d) Each contractor and subcontractor who is engaged in and is executing an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project for a business that is entitled to a credit pursuant to this Section shall:

(1) make and keep, for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment made on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ on a contract or subcontract for an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project, records for all laborers and other workers employed by them on the project; the records shall include:

(A) the worker's name;

(B) the worker's address;

(C) the worker's telephone number, if available;

(D) the worker's social security number;

(E) the worker's classification or classifications;

(F) the worker's gross and net wages paid in each pay period;

(G) the worker's number of hours worked each day;

(H) the worker's starting and ending times of work each day;

(I) the worker's hourly wage rate; and

(J) the worker's hourly overtime wage rate;

(2) no later than the 15th day of each calendar month, provide a certified payroll for the immediately preceding month to the taxpayer in charge of the project; within 5 business days after receiving the certified payroll, the taxpayer shall file the certified payroll with the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; a certified payroll must be filed for only those calendar months during which construction on an Enterprise Zone construction jobs project has occurred; the certified payroll shall consist of a complete copy of the records identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), but may exclude the starting and ending times of work each day; the certified payroll shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the contractor or subcontractor or an officer, employee, or agent of the

contractor or subcontractor which avers that:

(A) he or she has examined the certified payroll records required to be submitted by the Act and such records are true and accurate; and

(B) the contractor or subcontractor is aware that filing a certified payroll that he or she knows to be false is a Class A misdemeanor.

A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on a certified payroll of a lower-tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does not knowingly rely upon a subcontractor's false certification.

Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this subsection, and any officer, employee, or agent of such contractor or subcontractor whose duty as an officer, employee, or agent it is to file a certified payroll under this subsection, who willfully fails to file such a certified payroll on or before the date such certified payroll is required by this paragraph to be filed and any person who willfully files a false certified payroll that is false as to any material fact is in violation of this Act and guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

The taxpayer in charge of the project shall keep the records submitted in accordance with this subsection on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment for work on a

contract or subcontract for the project.

The records submitted in accordance with this subsection shall be considered public records, except an employee's address, telephone number, and social security number, and made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. The Department of Labor shall accept any reasonable submissions by the contractor that meet the requirements of this subsection and shall share the information with the Department in order to comply with the awarding of Enterprise Zone construction jobs credits. A contractor, subcontractor, or public body may retain records required under this Section in paper or electronic format.

Upon 7 business days' notice, the contractor and each subcontractor shall make available for inspection and copying at a location within this State during reasonable hours, the records identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection to the taxpayer in charge of the project, its officers and agents, the Director of Labor and his or her deputies and agents, and to federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

(e) As used in this Section:

"Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit" means an amount equal to 50% (or 75% if the project is located in an underserved area) of the incremental income tax attributable to Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit employees.

"Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit employee" means

a laborer or worker who is employed by an Illinois contractor or subcontractor in the actual construction work on the site of an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project.

"Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project" means building a structure or building or making improvements of any kind to real property commissioned and paid for by a business that has applied and been approved for an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit pursuant to this Section. "Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit project" does not include the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.

"Incremental income tax" means the total amount withheld during the taxable year from the compensation of Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit employees.

"Underserved area" means a geographic area that meets one or more of the following conditions:

(1) the area has a poverty rate of at least 20% according to the latest federal decennial census;

(2) 75% or more of the children in the area participate in the federal free lunch program according to reported statistics from the State Board of Education;

(3) at least 20% of the households in the area receive assistance under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); or

(4) the area has an average unemployment rate, as determined by the Illinois Department of Employment

Security, that is more than 120% of the national unemployment average, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, for a period of at least 2 consecutive calendar years preceding the date of the application.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-12-19.)

Section 110. The Lake Michigan Wind Energy Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(20 ILCS 896/20)

Sec. 20. Offshore Wind Energy Economic Development Policy Task Force.

(a) The Governor shall convene an Offshore Wind Energy Economic Development Policy Task Force, to be chaired by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee, to analyze and evaluate policy and economic options to facilitate the development of offshore wind energy, and to propose an appropriate Illinois mechanism for purchasing and selling power from possible offshore wind energy projects. The Task Force shall examine mechanisms used in other states and jurisdictions, including, without limitation, feed-in tariffs, renewable energy certificates, renewable energy certificate carve-outs, power purchase agreements, and pilot projects. The Task Force shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly within 12 months of convening.

(b) The Director of the Illinois Power Agency (or his or her designee), the Executive Director of the Illinois Commerce Commission (or his or her designee), the Director of Natural Resources (or his or her designee), and the Attorney General (or his or her designee) shall serve as ex officio members of the Task Force.

(c) The Governor shall appoint, within 90 days of August 9, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-283) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the following public members to serve on the Task Force:

(1) one individual from an institution of higher education in Illinois representing the discipline of economics with experience in the study of renewable energy;

(2) one individual representing an energy industry with experience in renewable energy markets;

(3) one individual representing a Statewide consumer or electric ratepayer organization;

(4) one individual representing the offshore wind energy industry;

(5) one individual representing the wind energy supply chain industry;

(6) one individual representing an Illinois electrical cooperative, municipal electrical utility, or association of such cooperatives or utilities;

(7) one individual representing an Illinois industrial

union involved in the construction, maintenance, or transportation of electrical generation, distribution, or transmission equipment or components;

(8) one individual representing an Illinois commercial or industrial electrical consumer;

(9) one individual representing an Illinois public education electrical consumer;

(10) one individual representing an independent transmission company;

(11) one individual from the Illinois legal community with experience in contracts, utility law, municipal law, and constitutional law;

(12) one individual representing a Great Lakes regional organization with experience assessing or studying wind energy;

(13) one individual representing a Statewide environmental organization;

(14) one resident of the State representing an organization advocating for persons of low or limited incomes;

(15) one individual representing Argonne National Laboratory; and

(16) one individual representing a local community that has aggregated the purchase of electricity.

(d) The Governor may appoint additional public members to the Task Force.

(e) The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Senate President, and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint one member of the General Assembly to serve on the Task Force.

(f) Members of the Task Force shall serve without compensation.

(Source: P.A. 101-283, eff. 8-9-19; revised 11-21-19.)

Section 115. The Energy Policy and Planning Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1120/4) (from Ch. 96 1/2, par. 7804)

Sec. 4. Authority. ~~(1)~~ The Department in addition to its preparation of energy contingency plans, shall also analyze, prepare, and recommend a comprehensive energy plan for the State of Illinois.

The plan shall identify emerging trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety factors, and should specify the levels of statewide and service area energy needs, past, present, and estimated future demand, as well as the potential social, economic, or environmental effects caused by the continuation of existing trends and by the various alternatives available to the State. The plan shall also conform to the requirements of Section 8-402 of the Public Utilities Act. The Department shall design programs as necessary to achieve the purposes of this Act and

the planning objectives of the ~~The~~ Public Utilities Act. The Department's energy plan, and any programs designed pursuant to this Section shall be filed with the Commission in accordance with the Commission's planning responsibilities and hearing requirements related thereto. The Department shall periodically review the plan, objectives and programs at least every 2 years, and the results of such review and any resulting changes in the Department's plan or programs shall be filed with the Commission.

The Department's plan and programs and any review thereof, shall also be filed with the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Public Counsel, and shall be available to the public upon request.

The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 120. The Department of Labor Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section 1505-215 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1505/1505-215)

Sec. 1505-215. Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs~~; Advisory Board~~. ~~(a)~~ There is created within the Department of Labor a Bureau on Apprenticeship Programs. This Bureau shall work to increase minority participation in active apprentice programs in Illinois that are approved by the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau shall identify barriers to minorities gaining access to construction careers and make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly for policies to remove those barriers. The Department may hire staff to perform outreach in promoting diversity in active apprenticeship programs approved by the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau shall annually compile racial and gender workforce diversity information from contractors receiving State or other public funds and by labor unions with members working on projects receiving State or other public funds.

(Source: P.A. 101-170, eff. 1-1-20; 101-601, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-22-20.)

Section 125. The Illinois Lottery Law is amended by changing Sections 2 and 9.1 as follows:

(20 ILCS 1605/2) (from Ch. 120, par. 1152)

Sec. 2. This Act is enacted to implement and establish within the State a lottery to be conducted by the State through the Department. The entire net proceeds of the Lottery are to

be used for the support of the State's Common School Fund, except as provided in subsection (o) of Section 9.1 and Sections 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 21.10, ~~and~~ 21.11, 21.12, and 21.13. The General Assembly finds that it is in the public interest for the Department to conduct the functions of the Lottery with the assistance of a private manager under a management agreement overseen by the Department. The Department shall be accountable to the General Assembly and the people of the State through a comprehensive system of regulation, audits, reports, and enduring operational oversight. The Department's ongoing conduct of the Lottery through a management agreement with a private manager shall act to promote and ensure the integrity, security, honesty, and fairness of the Lottery's operation and administration. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the Department shall conduct the Lottery with the assistance of a private manager under a management agreement at all times in a manner consistent with 18 U.S.C. 1307(a)(1), 1307(b)(1), 1953(b)(4).

Beginning with Fiscal Year 2018 and every year thereafter, any moneys transferred from the State Lottery Fund to the Common School Fund shall be supplemental to, and not in lieu of, any other money due to be transferred to the Common School Fund by law or appropriation.

(Source: P.A. 100-466, eff. 6-1-18; 100-647, eff. 7-30-18; 100-1068, eff. 8-24-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-561, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(20 ILCS 1605/9.1)

Sec. 9.1. Private manager and management agreement.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Offeror" means a person or group of persons that responds to a request for qualifications under this Section.

"Request for qualifications" means all materials and documents prepared by the Department to solicit the following from offerors:

(1) Statements of qualifications.

(2) Proposals to enter into a management agreement, including the identity of any prospective vendor or vendors that the offeror intends to initially engage to assist the offeror in performing its obligations under the management agreement.

"Final offer" means the last proposal submitted by an offeror in response to the request for qualifications, including the identity of any prospective vendor or vendors that the offeror intends to initially engage to assist the offeror in performing its obligations under the management agreement.

"Final offeror" means the offeror ultimately selected by the Governor to be the private manager for the Lottery under subsection (h) of this Section.

(b) By September 15, 2010, the Governor shall select a private manager for the total management of the Lottery with

integrated functions, such as lottery game design, supply of goods and services, and advertising and as specified in this Section.

(c) Pursuant to the terms of this subsection, the Department shall endeavor to expeditiously terminate the existing contracts in support of the Lottery in effect on July 13, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-37) ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~ in connection with the selection of the private manager. As part of its obligation to terminate these contracts and select the private manager, the Department shall establish a mutually agreeable timetable to transfer the functions of existing contractors to the private manager so that existing Lottery operations are not materially diminished or impaired during the transition. To that end, the Department shall do the following:

(1) where such contracts contain a provision authorizing termination upon notice, the Department shall provide notice of termination to occur upon the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions;

(2) upon the expiration of any initial term or renewal term of the current Lottery contracts, the Department shall not renew such contract for a term extending beyond the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions; or

(3) in the event any current contract provides for termination of that contract upon the implementation of a

contract with the private manager, the Department shall perform all necessary actions to terminate the contract on the date that coincides with the mutually agreed timetable for transfer of functions.

If the contracts to support the current operation of the Lottery in effect on July 13, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-34) ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~ are not subject to termination as provided for in this subsection (c), then the Department may include a provision in the contract with the private manager specifying a mutually agreeable methodology for incorporation.

(c-5) The Department shall include provisions in the management agreement whereby the private manager shall, for a fee, and pursuant to a contract negotiated with the Department (the "Employee Use Contract"), utilize the services of current Department employees to assist in the administration and operation of the Lottery. The Department shall be the employer of all such bargaining unit employees assigned to perform such work for the private manager, and such employees shall be State employees, as defined by the Personnel Code. Department employees shall operate under the same employment policies, rules, regulations, and procedures, as other employees of the Department. In addition, neither historical representation rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, nor existing collective bargaining agreements, shall be disturbed by the management agreement with the private manager for the

management of the Lottery.

(d) The management agreement with the private manager shall include all of the following:

(1) A term not to exceed 10 years, including any renewals.

(2) A provision specifying that the Department:

(A) shall exercise actual control over all significant business decisions;

(A-5) has the authority to direct or countermand operating decisions by the private manager at any time;

(B) has ready access at any time to information regarding Lottery operations;

(C) has the right to demand and receive information from the private manager concerning any aspect of the Lottery operations at any time; and

(D) retains ownership of all trade names, trademarks, and intellectual property associated with the Lottery.

(3) A provision imposing an affirmative duty on the private manager to provide the Department with material information and with any information the private manager reasonably believes the Department would want to know to enable the Department to conduct the Lottery.

(4) A provision requiring the private manager to provide the Department with advance notice of any

operating decision that bears significantly on the public interest, including, but not limited to, decisions on the kinds of games to be offered to the public and decisions affecting the relative risk and reward of the games being offered, so the Department has a reasonable opportunity to evaluate and countermand that decision.

(5) A provision providing for compensation of the private manager that may consist of, among other things, a fee for services and a performance based bonus as consideration for managing the Lottery, including terms that may provide the private manager with an increase in compensation if Lottery revenues grow by a specified percentage in a given year.

(6) (Blank).

(7) A provision requiring the deposit of all Lottery proceeds to be deposited into the State Lottery Fund except as otherwise provided in Section 20 of this Act.

(8) A provision requiring the private manager to locate its principal office within the State.

(8-5) A provision encouraging that at least 20% of the cost of contracts entered into for goods and services by the private manager in connection with its management of the Lottery, other than contracts with sales agents or technical advisors, be awarded to businesses that are a minority-owned business, a women-owned business, or a business owned by a person with disability, as those terms

are defined in the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

(9) A requirement that so long as the private manager complies with all the conditions of the agreement under the oversight of the Department, the private manager shall have the following duties and obligations with respect to the management of the Lottery:

(A) The right to use equipment and other assets used in the operation of the Lottery.

(B) The rights and obligations under contracts with retailers and vendors.

(C) The implementation of a comprehensive security program by the private manager.

(D) The implementation of a comprehensive system of internal audits.

(E) The implementation of a program by the private manager to curb compulsive gambling by persons playing the Lottery.

(F) A system for determining (i) the type of Lottery games, (ii) the method of selecting winning tickets, (iii) the manner of payment of prizes to holders of winning tickets, (iv) the frequency of drawings of winning tickets, (v) the method to be used in selling tickets, (vi) a system for verifying the validity of tickets claimed to be winning tickets, (vii) the basis upon which retailer commissions are

established by the manager, and (viii) minimum payouts.

(10) A requirement that advertising and promotion must be consistent with Section 7.8a of this Act.

(11) A requirement that the private manager market the Lottery to those residents who are new, infrequent, or lapsed players of the Lottery, especially those who are most likely to make regular purchases on the Internet as permitted by law.

(12) A code of ethics for the private manager's officers and employees.

(13) A requirement that the Department monitor and oversee the private manager's practices and take action that the Department considers appropriate to ensure that the private manager is in compliance with the terms of the management agreement, while allowing the manager, unless specifically prohibited by law or the management agreement, to negotiate and sign its own contracts with vendors.

(14) A provision requiring the private manager to periodically file, at least on an annual basis, appropriate financial statements in a form and manner acceptable to the Department.

(15) Cash reserves requirements.

(16) Procedural requirements for obtaining the prior approval of the Department when a management agreement or

an interest in a management agreement is sold, assigned, transferred, or pledged as collateral to secure financing.

(17) Grounds for the termination of the management agreement by the Department or the private manager.

(18) Procedures for amendment of the agreement.

(19) A provision requiring the private manager to engage in an open and competitive bidding process for any procurement having a cost in excess of $50,000 that is not a part of the private manager's final offer. The process shall favor the selection of a vendor deemed to have submitted a proposal that provides the Lottery with the best overall value. The process shall not be subject to the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code, unless specifically required by the management agreement.

(20) The transition of rights and obligations, including any associated equipment or other assets used in the operation of the Lottery, from the manager to any successor manager of the lottery, including the Department, following the termination of or foreclosure upon the management agreement.

(21) Right of use of copyrights, trademarks, and service marks held by the Department in the name of the State. The agreement must provide that any use of them by the manager shall only be for the purpose of fulfilling its obligations under the management agreement during the term of the agreement.

(22) The disclosure of any information requested by the Department to enable it to comply with the reporting requirements and information requests provided for under subsection (p) of this Section.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Department shall select a private manager through a competitive request for qualifications process consistent with Section 20-35 of the Illinois Procurement Code, which shall take into account:

(1) the offeror's ability to market the Lottery to those residents who are new, infrequent, or lapsed players of the Lottery, especially those who are most likely to make regular purchases on the Internet;

(2) the offeror's ability to address the State's concern with the social effects of gambling on those who can least afford to do so;

(3) the offeror's ability to provide the most successful management of the Lottery for the benefit of the people of the State based on current and past business practices or plans of the offeror; and

(4) the offeror's poor or inadequate past performance in servicing, equipping, operating or managing a lottery on behalf of Illinois, another State or foreign government and attracting persons who are not currently regular players of a lottery.

(f) The Department may retain the services of an advisor

or advisors with significant experience in financial services or the management, operation, and procurement of goods, services, and equipment for a government-run lottery to assist in the preparation of the terms of the request for qualifications and selection of the private manager. Any prospective advisor seeking to provide services under this subsection (f) shall disclose any material business or financial relationship during the past 3 years with any potential offeror, or with a contractor or subcontractor presently providing goods, services, or equipment to the Department to support the Lottery. The Department shall evaluate the material business or financial relationship of each prospective advisor. The Department shall not select any prospective advisor with a substantial business or financial relationship that the Department deems to impair the objectivity of the services to be provided by the prospective advisor. During the course of the advisor's engagement by the Department, and for a period of one year thereafter, the advisor shall not enter into any business or financial relationship with any offeror or any vendor identified to assist an offeror in performing its obligations under the management agreement. Any advisor retained by the Department shall be disqualified from being an offeror. The Department shall not include terms in the request for qualifications that provide a material advantage whether directly or indirectly to any potential offeror, or any contractor or subcontractor

presently providing goods, services, or equipment to the Department to support the Lottery, including terms contained in previous responses to requests for proposals or qualifications submitted to Illinois, another State or foreign government when those terms are uniquely associated with a particular potential offeror, contractor, or subcontractor. The request for proposals offered by the Department on December 22, 2008 as "LOT08GAMESYS" and reference number "22016176" is declared void.

(g) The Department shall select at least 2 offerors as finalists to potentially serve as the private manager no later than August 9, 2010. Upon making preliminary selections, the Department shall schedule a public hearing on the finalists' proposals and provide public notice of the hearing at least 7 calendar days before the hearing. The notice must include all of the following:

(1) The date, time, and place of the hearing.

(2) The subject matter of the hearing.

(3) A brief description of the management agreement to be awarded.

(4) The identity of the offerors that have been selected as finalists to serve as the private manager.

(5) The address and telephone number of the Department.

(h) At the public hearing, the Department shall (i) provide sufficient time for each finalist to present and

explain its proposal to the Department and the Governor or the Governor's designee, including an opportunity to respond to questions posed by the Department, Governor, or designee and (ii) allow the public and non-selected offerors to comment on the presentations. The Governor or a designee shall attend the public hearing. After the public hearing, the Department shall have 14 calendar days to recommend to the Governor whether a management agreement should be entered into with a particular finalist. After reviewing the Department's recommendation, the Governor may accept or reject the Department's recommendation, and shall select a final offeror as the private manager by publication of a notice in the Illinois Procurement Bulletin on or before September 15, 2010. The Governor shall include in the notice a detailed explanation and the reasons why the final offeror is superior to other offerors and will provide management services in a manner that best achieves the objectives of this Section. The Governor shall also sign the management agreement with the private manager.

(i) Any action to contest the private manager selected by the Governor under this Section must be brought within 7 calendar days after the publication of the notice of the designation of the private manager as provided in subsection (h) of this Section.

(j) The Lottery shall remain, for so long as a private manager manages the Lottery in accordance with provisions of this Act, a Lottery conducted by the State, and the State shall

not be authorized to sell or transfer the Lottery to a third party.

(k) Any tangible personal property used exclusively in connection with the lottery that is owned by the Department and leased to the private manager shall be owned by the Department in the name of the State and shall be considered to be public property devoted to an essential public and governmental function.

(l) The Department may exercise any of its powers under this Section or any other law as necessary or desirable for the execution of the Department's powers under this Section.

(m) Neither this Section nor any management agreement entered into under this Section prohibits the General Assembly from authorizing forms of gambling that are not in direct competition with the Lottery. The forms of gambling authorized by Public Act 101-31 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ constitute authorized forms of gambling that are not in direct competition with the Lottery.

(n) The private manager shall be subject to a complete investigation in the third, seventh, and tenth years of the agreement (if the agreement is for a 10-year term) by the Department in cooperation with the Auditor General to determine whether the private manager has complied with this Section and the management agreement. The private manager shall bear the cost of an investigation or reinvestigation of the private manager under this subsection.

(o) The powers conferred by this Section are in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law. If any other law or rule is inconsistent with this Section, including, but not limited to, provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code, then this Section controls as to any management agreement entered into under this Section. This Section and any rules adopted under this Section contain full and complete authority for a management agreement between the Department and a private manager. No law, procedure, proceeding, publication, notice, consent, approval, order, or act by the Department or any other officer, Department, agency, or instrumentality of the State or any political subdivision is required for the Department to enter into a management agreement under this Section. This Section contains full and complete authority for the Department to approve any contracts entered into by a private manager with a vendor providing goods, services, or both goods and services to the private manager under the terms of the management agreement, including subcontractors of such vendors.

Upon receipt of a written request from the Chief Procurement Officer, the Department shall provide to the Chief Procurement Officer a complete and un-redacted copy of the management agreement or any contract that is subject to the Department's approval authority under this subsection (o). The Department shall provide a copy of the agreement or contract to the Chief Procurement Officer in the time specified by the

Chief Procurement Officer in his or her written request, but no later than 5 business days after the request is received by the Department. The Chief Procurement Officer must retain any portions of the management agreement or of any contract designated by the Department as confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information in complete confidence pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act. The Department shall also provide the Chief Procurement Officer with reasonable advance written notice of any contract that is pending Department approval.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, the Chief Procurement Officer shall adopt administrative rules, including emergency rules, to establish a procurement process to select a successor private manager if a private management agreement has been terminated. The selection process shall at a minimum take into account the criteria set forth in items (1) through (4) of subsection (e) of this Section and may include provisions consistent with subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) of this Section. The Chief Procurement Officer shall also implement and administer the adopted selection process upon the termination of a private management agreement. The Department, after the Chief Procurement Officer certifies that the procurement process has been followed in accordance with the rules adopted under this subsection (o), shall select a final offeror as the private manager and sign the management agreement with the private

manager.

Except as provided in Sections 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 21.10, 21.11, 21.12, and 21.13, the Department shall distribute all proceeds of lottery tickets and shares sold in the following priority and manner:

(1) The payment of prizes and retailer bonuses.

(2) The payment of costs incurred in the operation and administration of the Lottery, including the payment of sums due to the private manager under the management agreement with the Department.

(3) On the last day of each month or as soon thereafter as possible, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer from the State Lottery Fund to the Common School Fund an amount that is equal to the proceeds transferred in the corresponding month of fiscal year 2009, as adjusted for inflation, to the Common School Fund.

(4) On or before September 30 of each fiscal year, deposit any estimated remaining proceeds from the prior fiscal year, subject to payments under items (1), (2), and (3), into the Capital Projects Fund. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, the amount deposited shall be increased or decreased each year by the amount the estimated payment differs from the amount determined from each year-end financial audit. Only remaining net deficits from prior fiscal years may reduce the requirement to deposit these

funds, as determined by the annual financial audit.

(p) The Department shall be subject to the following reporting and information request requirements:

(1) the Department shall submit written quarterly reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the activities and actions of the private manager selected under this Section;

(2) upon request of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Department shall promptly produce information related to the procurement activities of the Department and the private manager requested by the Chief Procurement Officer; the Chief Procurement Officer must retain confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information designated by the Department in complete confidence pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act; and

(3) at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the Department's fiscal year, the Department shall prepare an annual written report on the activities of the private manager selected under this Section and deliver that report to the Governor and General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-647, eff. 7-30-18; 100-1068, eff. 8-24-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-561, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

Section 130. The Department of Public Health Powers and Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Sections 2310-223 and 2310-455 and by changing Section 2310-670 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-222)

Sec. 2310-222 ~~2310-223~~. Obstetric hemorrhage and hypertension training.

(a) As used in this Section, "birthing facility" means (1) a hospital, as defined in the Hospital Licensing Act, with more than one licensed obstetric bed or a neonatal intensive care unit; (2) a hospital operated by a State university; or (3) a birth center, as defined in the Alternative Health Care Delivery Act.

(b) The Department shall ensure that all birthing facilities conduct continuing education yearly for providers and staff of obstetric medicine and of the emergency department and other staff that may care for pregnant or postpartum women. The continuing education shall include yearly educational modules regarding management of severe maternal hypertension and obstetric hemorrhage for units that care for pregnant or postpartum women. Birthing facilities must demonstrate compliance with these education and training requirements.

(c) The Department shall collaborate with the Illinois

Perinatal Quality Collaborative or its successor organization to develop an initiative to improve birth equity and reduce peripartum racial and ethnic disparities. The Department shall ensure that the initiative includes the development of best practices for implicit bias training and education in cultural competency to be used by birthing facilities in interactions between patients and providers. In developing the initiative, the Illinois Perinatal Quality Collaborative or its successor organization shall consider existing programs, such as the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health and the California Maternal Quality Collaborative's pilot work on improving birth equity. The Department shall support the initiation of a statewide perinatal quality improvement initiative in collaboration with birthing facilities to implement strategies to reduce peripartum racial and ethnic disparities and to address implicit bias in the health care system.

(d) The Department, in consultation with the Maternal Mortality Review Committee, shall make available to all birthing facilities best practices for timely identification of all pregnant and postpartum women in the emergency department and for appropriate and timely consultation of an obstetric provider to provide input on management and follow-up. Birthing facilities may use telemedicine for the consultation.

(e) The Department may adopt rules for the purpose of implementing this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-390, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-7-19.)

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-223)

Sec. 2310-223. Maternal care.

(a) The Department shall establish a classification system for the following levels of maternal care:

(1) basic care: care of uncomplicated pregnancies with the ability to detect, stabilize, and initiate management of unanticipated maternal-fetal or neonatal problems that occur during the antepartum, intrapartum, or postpartum period until the patient can be transferred to a facility at which specialty maternal care is available;

(2) specialty care: basic care plus care of appropriate high-risk antepartum, intrapartum, or postpartum conditions, both directly admitted and transferred to another facility;

(3) subspecialty care: specialty care plus care of more complex maternal medical conditions, obstetric complications, and fetal conditions; and

(4) regional perinatal health care: subspecialty care plus on-site medical and surgical care of the most complex maternal conditions, critically ill pregnant women, and fetuses throughout antepartum, intrapartum, and postpartum care.

(b) The Department shall:

(1) introduce uniform designations for levels of

maternal care that are complimentary but distinct from levels of neonatal care;

(2) establish clear, uniform criteria for designation of maternal centers that are integrated with emergency response systems to help ensure that the appropriate personnel, physical space, equipment, and technology are available to achieve optimal outcomes, as well as to facilitate subsequent data collection regarding risk-appropriate care;

(3) require each health care facility to have a clear understanding of its capability to handle increasingly complex levels of maternal care, and to have a well-defined threshold for transferring women to health care facilities that offer a higher level of care; to ensure optimal care of all pregnant women, the Department shall require all birth centers, hospitals, and higher-level facilities to collaborate in order to develop and maintain maternal and neonatal transport plans and cooperative agreements capable of managing the health care needs of women who develop complications; the Department shall require that receiving hospitals openly accept transfers;

(4) require higher-level facilities to provide training for quality improvement initiatives, educational support, and severe morbidity and mortality case review for lower-level hospitals; the Department shall ensure

that, in those regions that do not have a facility that qualifies as a regional perinatal health care facility, any specialty care facility in the region will provide the educational and consultation function;

(5) require facilities and regional systems to develop methods to track severe maternal morbidity and mortality to assess the efficacy of utilizing maternal levels of care;

(6) analyze data collected from all facilities and regional systems in order to inform future updates to the levels of maternal care;

(7) require follow-up interdisciplinary work groups to further explore the implementation needs that are necessary to adopt the proposed classification system for levels of maternal care in all facilities that provide maternal care;

(8) disseminate data and materials to raise public awareness about the importance of prenatal care and maternal health;

(9) engage the Illinois Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics in creating a quality improvement initiative to expand efforts of pediatricians conducting postpartum depression screening at well baby visits during the first year of life; and

(10) adopt rules in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act to implement this subsection.

(Source: P.A. 101-447, eff. 8-23-19.)

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-455)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 2310-455. Federal funding to support maternal mental health.

(a) The Department shall investigate and apply for federal funding opportunities to support maternal mental health, to the extent that programs are financed, in whole, by federal funds.

(b) The Department shall file a report with the General Assembly on or before January 1, 2021 of the Department's efforts to secure and utilize the federal funding it receives from the requirement specified in subsection (a).

(c) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022.

(Source: P.A. 101-70, eff. 1-1-20.)

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-460)

Sec. 2310-460 ~~2310-455~~. Suicide prevention. Subject to appropriation, the Department shall implement activities associated with the Suicide Prevention, Education, and Treatment Act, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Coordinating suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention programs, services, and efforts statewide.

(2) Developing and submitting proposals for funding from federal agencies or other sources of funding to

promote suicide prevention and coordinate activities.

(3) With input from the Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance, preparing the Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan required under Section 15 of the Suicide Prevention, Education, and Treatment Act and coordinating the activities necessary to implement the recommendations in that Plan.

(4) With input from the Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance, providing to the Governor and General Assembly the annual report required under Section 13 of the Suicide Prevention, Education, and Treatment Act.

(5) Providing technical support for the activities of the Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance.

(Source: P.A. 101-331, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(20 ILCS 2310/2310-670)

Sec. 2310-670. Breast cancer patient education.

(a) The General Assembly makes the following findings:

(1) Annually, about 207,090 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed, according to the American Cancer Society.

(2) Breast cancer has a disproportionate and detrimental impact on African-American women and is the most common cancer among Hispanic and Latina women.

(3) African-American women under the age of 40 have a greater incidence of breast cancer than Caucasian women of the same age.

(4) Individuals undergoing surgery for breast cancer should give due consideration to the option of breast reconstructive surgery, either at the same time as the breast cancer surgery or at a later date.

(5) According to the American Cancer Society, immediate breast reconstruction offers the advantage of combining the breast cancer surgery with the reconstructive surgery and is cost effective.

(6) According to the American Cancer Society, delayed breast reconstruction may be advantageous in women who require post-surgical radiation or other treatments.

(7) A woman suffering from the loss of her breast may not be a candidate for surgical breast reconstruction or may choose not to undergo additional surgery and instead choose breast prostheses.

(8) The federal Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 requires health plans that offer breast cancer coverage to also provide for breast reconstruction.

(9) Required coverage for breast reconstruction includes all the necessary stages of reconstruction. Surgery of the opposite breast for symmetry may be required. Breast prostheses may be necessary. Other sequelae of breast cancer treatment, such as lymphedema, must be covered.

(10) Several states have enacted laws to require that women receive information on their breast cancer treatment

and reconstruction options.

(b) In this Section:

"Hispanic" has the same meaning as in Section 1707 of the federal Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act.

"Racial and ethnic minority group" has the same meaning as in Section 1707 of the federal Public Health Services Act.

(c) The Director shall provide for the planning and implementation of an education campaign to inform breast cancer patients, especially those in racial and ethnic minority groups, anticipating surgery regarding the availability and coverage of breast reconstruction, prostheses, and other options. The campaign shall include the dissemination, at a minimum, on relevant State health Internet websites, including the Department of Public Health's Internet website, of the following information:

(1) Breast reconstruction is possible at the time of breast cancer surgery or in a delayed fashion.

(2) Prostheses or breast forms may be available.

(3) Federal law mandates both public and private health plans to include coverage of breast reconstruction and prostheses.

(4) The patient has a right to choose the provider of reconstructive care, including the potential transfer of care to a surgeon that provides breast reconstructive care.

(5) The patient may opt to undergo breast reconstruction in a delayed fashion for personal reasons or after completion of all other breast cancer treatments.

The campaign may include dissemination of such other information, whether developed by the Director or by other entities, as the Director determines relevant. The campaign shall not specify, or be designed to serve as a tool to limit, the health care providers available to patients.

(d) In developing the information to be disseminated under this Section, the Director shall consult with appropriate medical societies and patient advocates related to breast cancer, patient advocates representing racial and ethnic minority groups, with a special emphasis on African-American and Hispanic populations' breast reconstructive surgery, and breast prostheses and breast forms.

(e) Beginning no later than January 1, 2016 (2 years after the effective date of Public Act 98-479) and continuing each second year thereafter, the Director shall submit to the General Assembly a report describing the activities carried out under this Section during the preceding 2 fiscal years, including evaluating the extent to which the activities have been effective in improving the health of racial and ethnic minority groups.

(Source: P.A. 98-479, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 135. The State Police Act is amended by changing Section 40 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2610/40)

Sec. 40. Training; administration of epinephrine.

(a) This Section, along with Section 10.19 of the Illinois Police Training Act, may be referred to as the Annie LeGere Law.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, "epinephrine auto-injector" means a single-use device used for the automatic injection of a pre-measured dose of epinephrine into the human body prescribed in the name of the Department.

(c) The Department may conduct or approve a training program for State Police officers to recognize and respond to anaphylaxis, including, but not limited to:

(1) how to recognize symptoms of an allergic reaction;

(2) how to respond to an emergency involving an allergic reaction;

(3) how to administer an epinephrine auto-injector;

(4) how to respond to an individual with a known allergy as well as an individual with a previously unknown allergy;

(5) a test demonstrating competency of the knowledge required to recognize anaphylaxis and administer an epinephrine auto-injector; and

(6) other criteria as determined in rules adopted by

the Department.

(d) The Department may authorize a State Police officer who has completed the training program under subsection (c) to carry, administer, or assist with the administration of epinephrine auto-injectors whenever he or she is performing official duties.

(e) The Department must establish a written policy to control the acquisition, storage, transportation, administration, and disposal of epinephrine auto-injectors before it allows any State Police officer to carry and administer epinephrine auto-injectors.

(f) A physician, physician ~~physician's~~ assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority may provide a standing protocol or prescription for epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of the Department to be maintained for use when necessary.

(g) When a State Police officer administers an epinephrine auto-injector in good faith, the officer and the Department, and its employees and agents, including a physician, physician ~~physician's~~ assistant with prescriptive authority, or advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority who provides a standing order or prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector, incur no civil or professional liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury or death arising from the use of an epinephrine auto-injector.

(Source: P.A. 99-711, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-648, eff. 7-31-18; revised 1-14-20.)

Section 140. The State Police Radio Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2615/5) (from Ch. 121, par. 307.25)

Sec. 5. Any telegraph or telephone operator who fails to give priority to messages or calls as provided in Section ~~section~~ 3 of this Act or any person who installs or uses a short wavelength ~~wave length~~ radio receiving set in any automobile contrary to the provisions in Section ~~section~~ 4 of this Act or who wilfully makes any false, misleading, or unfounded report to any broadcasting station established under this Act ~~act~~ for the purpose of interfering with the operation thereof or with the intention of misleading any officer of this State, shall be deemed guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 77-2241; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 145. The Criminal Identification Act is amended by changing Section 5.2 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2630/5.2)

Sec. 5.2. Expungement, sealing, and immediate sealing.

(a) General Provisions.

(1) Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have

the meanings set forth in this subsection, except when a particular context clearly requires a different meaning.

(A) The following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Unified Code of Corrections, 730 ILCS 5/5-1-2 through 5/5-1-22:

(i) Business Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-2),

(ii) Charge (730 ILCS 5/5-1-3),

(iii) Court (730 ILCS 5/5-1-6),

(iv) Defendant (730 ILCS 5/5-1-7),

(v) Felony (730 ILCS 5/5-1-9),

(vi) Imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-10),

(vii) Judgment (730 ILCS 5/5-1-12),

(viii) Misdemeanor (730 ILCS 5/5-1-14),

(ix) Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-15),

(x) Parole (730 ILCS 5/5-1-16),

(xi) Petty Offense (730 ILCS 5/5-1-17),

(xii) Probation (730 ILCS 5/5-1-18),

(xiii) Sentence (730 ILCS 5/5-1-19),

(xiv) Supervision (730 ILCS 5/5-1-21), and

(xv) Victim (730 ILCS 5/5-1-22).

(B) As used in this Section, "charge not initiated by arrest" means a charge (as defined by 730 ILCS 5/5-1-3) brought against a defendant where the defendant is not arrested prior to or as a direct result of the charge.

(C) "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or

sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or upon a verdict or finding of guilty of an offense, rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury. An order of supervision successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) successfully completed by the petitioner is not a conviction. An order of supervision or an order of qualified probation that is terminated unsatisfactorily is a conviction, unless the unsatisfactory termination is reversed, vacated, or modified and the judgment of conviction, if any, is reversed or vacated.

(D) "Criminal offense" means a petty offense, business offense, misdemeanor, felony, or municipal ordinance violation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(H)). As used in this Section, a minor traffic offense (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)) shall not be considered a criminal offense.

(E) "Expunge" means to physically destroy the records or return them to the petitioner and to obliterate the petitioner's name from any official index or public record, or both. Nothing in this Act shall require the physical destruction of the circuit court file, but such records relating to arrests or

charges, or both, ordered expunged shall be impounded as required by subsections (d)(9)(A)(ii) and (d)(9)(B)(ii).

(F) As used in this Section, "last sentence" means the sentence, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(J)), for a criminal offense (as defined by subsection (a)(1)(D)) that terminates last in time in any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the petitioner has included the criminal offense for which the sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation was imposed in his or her petition. If multiple sentences, orders of supervision, or orders of qualified probation terminate on the same day and are last in time, they shall be collectively considered the "last sentence" regardless of whether they were ordered to run concurrently.

(G) "Minor traffic offense" means a petty offense, business offense, or Class C misdemeanor under the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a municipal or local ordinance.

(G-5) "Minor Cannabis Offense" means a violation of Section 4 or 5 of the Cannabis Control Act concerning not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis, provided the violation did not include a penalty enhancement under Section 7 of the

Cannabis Control Act and is not associated with an arrest, conviction or other disposition for a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

(H) "Municipal ordinance violation" means an offense defined by a municipal or local ordinance that is criminal in nature and with which the petitioner was charged or for which the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.

(I) "Petitioner" means an adult or a minor prosecuted as an adult who has applied for relief under this Section.

(J) "Qualified probation" means an order of probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3(b)(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (as those provisions existed before their deletion by Public Act 89-313), Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act. For the purpose of this Section, "successful completion" of an order of qualified probation under Section 10-102 of the

Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act and Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act means that the probation was terminated satisfactorily and the judgment of conviction was vacated.

(K) "Seal" means to physically and electronically maintain the records, unless the records would otherwise be destroyed due to age, but to make the records unavailable without a court order, subject to the exceptions in Sections 12 and 13 of this Act. The petitioner's name shall also be obliterated from the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order to seal shall not be affected.

(L) "Sexual offense committed against a minor" includes, but is not limited to, the offenses of indecent solicitation of a child or criminal sexual abuse when the victim of such offense is under 18 years of age.

(M) "Terminate" as it relates to a sentence or order of supervision or qualified probation includes either satisfactory or unsatisfactory termination of the sentence, unless otherwise specified in this Section. A sentence is terminated notwithstanding any outstanding financial legal obligation.

(2) Minor Traffic Offenses. Orders of supervision or convictions for minor traffic offenses shall not affect a petitioner's eligibility to expunge or seal records pursuant to this Section.

(2.5) Commencing 180 days after July 29, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-697), the law enforcement agency issuing the citation shall automatically expunge, on or before January 1 and July 1 of each year, the law enforcement records of a person found to have committed a civil law violation of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act or subsection (c) of Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act in the law enforcement agency's possession or control and which contains the final satisfactory disposition which pertain to the person issued a citation for that offense. The law enforcement agency shall provide by rule the process for access, review, and to confirm the automatic expungement by the law enforcement agency issuing the citation. Commencing 180 days after July 29, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-697), the clerk of the circuit court shall expunge, upon order of the court, or in the absence of a court order on or before January 1 and July 1 of each year, the court records of a person found in the circuit court to have committed a civil law violation of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act or subsection (c) of Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act in the

clerk's possession or control and which contains the final satisfactory disposition which pertain to the person issued a citation for any of those offenses.

(3) Exclusions. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(8), (e), (e-5), and (e-6) of this Section, the court shall not order:

(A) the sealing or expungement of the records of arrests or charges not initiated by arrest that result in an order of supervision for or conviction of: (i) any sexual offense committed against a minor; (ii) Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance; or (iii) Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, unless the arrest or charge is for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-503 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

(B) the sealing or expungement of records of minor traffic offenses (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(G)), unless the petitioner was arrested and released without charging.

(C) the sealing of the records of arrests or

charges not initiated by arrest which result in an order of supervision or a conviction for the following offenses:

(i) offenses included in Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, except Section 11-14 and a misdemeanor violation of Section 11-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(ii) Section 11-1.50, 12-3.4, 12-15, 12-30, 26-5, or 48-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(iii) Sections 12-3.1 or 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 125 of the Stalking No Contact Order Act, or Section 219 of the Civil No Contact Order Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(iv) Class A misdemeanors or felony offenses under the Humane Care for Animals Act; or

(v) any offense or attempted offense that would subject a person to registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act.

(D) (blank).

(b) Expungement.

(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not initiated by arrest when each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in: (i) acquittal, dismissal, or the petitioner's release without charging, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (ii) a conviction which was vacated or reversed, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B); (iii) an order of supervision and such supervision was successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B); or (iv) an order of qualified probation (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(J)) and such probation was successfully completed by the petitioner.

(1.5) When a petitioner seeks to have a record of arrest expunged under this Section, and the offender has been convicted of a criminal offense, the State's Attorney may object to the expungement on the grounds that the records contain specific relevant information aside from the mere fact of the arrest.

(2) Time frame for filing a petition to expunge.

(A) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an acquittal, dismissal, the petitioner's release without charging, or the reversal or vacation of a conviction, there is no waiting period to petition for the expungement of

such records.

(B) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of supervision, successfully completed by the petitioner, the following time frames will apply:

(i) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision under Section 3-707, 3-708, 3-710, or 5-401.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or under Section 11-1.50, 12-3.2, or 12-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

(i-5) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance, that occurred prior to the offender reaching the age of 25 years and the offender has no other conviction for violating Section 11-501 or 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance shall not be eligible for expungement until the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.

(ii) Those arrests or charges that resulted in orders of supervision for any other offenses shall not be eligible for expungement until 2 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the supervision.

(C) When the arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be expunged resulted in an order of qualified probation, successfully completed by the petitioner, such records shall not be eligible for expungement until 5 years have passed following the satisfactory termination of the probation.

(3) Those records maintained by the Department for persons arrested prior to their 17th birthday shall be expunged as provided in Section 5-915 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(4) Whenever a person has been arrested for or convicted of any offense, in the name of a person whose identity he or she has stolen or otherwise come into possession of, the aggrieved person from whom the identity was stolen or otherwise obtained without authorization, upon learning of the person having been arrested using his or her identity, may, upon verified petition to the chief judge of the circuit wherein the arrest was made, have a court order entered nunc pro tunc by the Chief Judge to correct the arrest record, conviction record, if any, and all official records of the arresting authority, the

Department, other criminal justice agencies, the prosecutor, and the trial court concerning such arrest, if any, by removing his or her name from all such records in connection with the arrest and conviction, if any, and by inserting in the records the name of the offender, if known or ascertainable, in lieu of the aggrieved's name. The records of the circuit court clerk shall be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the aggrieved person obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Department of State Police or other criminal justice agencies or prosecutors from listing under an offender's name the false names he or she has used.

(5) Whenever a person has been convicted of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse, the victim of that offense may request that the State's Attorney of the county in which the conviction occurred file a verified petition with the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial to have a court order entered to seal the records of the circuit court clerk in connection

with the proceedings of the trial court concerning that offense. However, the records of the arresting authority and the Department of State Police concerning the offense shall not be sealed. The court, upon good cause shown, shall make the records of the circuit court clerk in connection with the proceedings of the trial court concerning the offense available for public inspection.

(6) If a conviction has been set aside on direct review or on collateral attack and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner was factually innocent of the charge, the court that finds the petitioner factually innocent of the charge shall enter an expungement order for the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (b) of Section 5-5-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(7) Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Department of State Police from maintaining all records of any person who is admitted to probation upon terms and conditions and who fulfills those terms and conditions pursuant to Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, Section 5-6-3.3 or 5-6-3.4 of the Unified Code of Corrections, Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the

Criminal Code of 2012, Section 10-102 of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Section 40-10 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, or Section 10 of the Steroid Control Act.

(8) If the petitioner has been granted a certificate of innocence under Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court that grants the certificate of innocence shall also enter an order expunging the conviction for which the petitioner has been determined to be innocent as provided in subsection (h) of Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(c) Sealing.

(1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights to expungement of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors prosecuted as adults. Subsection (g) of this Section provides for immediate sealing of certain records.

(2) Eligible Records. The following records may be sealed:

(A) All arrests resulting in release without charging;

(B) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the conviction was reversed or vacated, except as excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B);

(C) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of supervision, including orders of supervision for municipal ordinance violations, successfully completed by the petitioner, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);

(D) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in convictions, including convictions on municipal ordinance violations, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3);

(E) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in orders of first offender probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or Section 5-6-3.3 of the Unified Code of Corrections; and

(F) Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in felony convictions unless otherwise excluded by subsection (a) paragraph (3) of this Section.

(3) When Records Are Eligible to Be Sealed. Records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2) may be sealed as follows:

(A) Records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2)(A) and (c)(2)(B) may be sealed at any time.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (E) of this paragraph (3), records identified as eligible under subsection (c)(2)(C) may be sealed 2 years after the termination of petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)).

(C) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (E) of this paragraph (3), records identified as eligible under subsections (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), and (c)(2)(F) may be sealed 3 years after the termination of the petitioner's last sentence (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(F)). Convictions requiring public registration under the Arsonist Registration Act, the Sex Offender Registration Act, or the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act may not be sealed until the petitioner is no longer required to register under that relevant Act.

(D) Records identified in subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) may be sealed after the petitioner has reached the age of 25 years.

(E) Records identified as eligible under subsections (c)(2)(C), (c)(2)(D), (c)(2)(E), or (c)(2)(F) may be sealed upon termination of the petitioner's last sentence if the petitioner earned a high school diploma, associate's degree, career certificate, vocational technical certification, or bachelor's degree, or passed the high school level

Test of General Educational Development, during the period of his or her sentence or mandatory supervised release. This subparagraph shall apply only to a petitioner who has not completed the same educational goal prior to the period of his or her sentence or mandatory supervised release. If a petition for sealing eligible records filed under this subparagraph is denied by the court, the time periods under subparagraph (B) or (C) shall apply to any subsequent petition for sealing filed by the petitioner.

(4) Subsequent felony convictions. A person may not have subsequent felony conviction records sealed as provided in this subsection (c) if he or she is convicted of any felony offense after the date of the sealing of prior felony convictions as provided in this subsection (c). The court may, upon conviction for a subsequent felony offense, order the unsealing of prior felony conviction records previously ordered sealed by the court.

(5) Notice of eligibility for sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eligible record under this subsection (c), the petitioner shall be informed by the court of the right to have the records sealed and the procedures for the sealing of the records.

(d) Procedure. The following procedures apply to expungement under subsections (b), (e), and (e-6) and sealing under subsections (c) and (e-5):

(1) Filing the petition. Upon becoming eligible to petition for the expungement or sealing of records under this Section, the petitioner shall file a petition requesting the expungement or sealing of records with the clerk of the court where the arrests occurred or the charges were brought, or both. If arrests occurred or charges were brought in multiple jurisdictions, a petition must be filed in each such jurisdiction. The petitioner shall pay the applicable fee, except no fee shall be required if the petitioner has obtained a court order waiving fees under Supreme Court Rule 298 or it is otherwise waived.

(1.5) County fee waiver pilot program. From August 9, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-306) through December 31, 2020, in a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, no fee shall be required to be paid by a petitioner if the records sought to be expunged or sealed were arrests resulting in release without charging or arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal, dismissal, or conviction when the conviction was reversed or vacated, unless excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B). The provisions of this paragraph (1.5), other than this sentence, are inoperative on and after January 1, 2022.

(2) Contents of petition. The petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of

birth, current address and, for each arrest or charge not initiated by arrest sought to be sealed or expunged, the case number, the date of arrest (if any), the identity of the arresting authority, and such other information as the court may require. During the pendency of the proceeding, the petitioner shall promptly notify the circuit court clerk of any change of his or her address. If the petitioner has received a certificate of eligibility for sealing from the Prisoner Review Board under paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the certificate shall be attached to the petition.

(3) Drug test. The petitioner must attach to the petition proof that the petitioner has passed a test taken within 30 days before the filing of the petition showing the absence within his or her body of all illegal substances as defined by the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the Cannabis Control Act if he or she is petitioning to:

(A) seal felony records under clause (c)(2)(E);

(B) seal felony records for a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act under clause (c)(2)(F);

(C) seal felony records under subsection (e-5); or

(D) expunge felony records of a qualified probation under clause (b)(1)(iv).

(4) Service of petition. The circuit court clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the petition and documentation to support the petition under subsection (e-5) or (e-6) on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency and the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest.

(5) Objections.

(A) Any party entitled to notice of the petition may file an objection to the petition. All objections shall be in writing, shall be filed with the circuit court clerk, and shall state with specificity the basis of the objection. Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, an objection to the petition may not be filed.

(B) Objections to a petition to expunge or seal must be filed within 60 days of the date of service of the petition.

(6) Entry of order.

(A) The Chief Judge of the circuit wherein the charge was brought, any judge of that circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge

at the petitioner's trial, if any, shall rule on the petition to expunge or seal as set forth in this subsection (d)(6).

(B) Unless the State's Attorney or prosecutor, the Department of State Police, the arresting agency, or the chief legal officer files an objection to the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days from the date of service of the petition, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not deny a petition for sealing under this Section because the petitioner has not satisfied an outstanding legal financial obligation established, imposed, or originated by a court, law enforcement agency, or a municipal, State, county, or other unit of local government, including, but not limited to, any cost, assessment, fine, or fee. An outstanding legal financial obligation does not include any court ordered restitution to a victim under Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections, unless the restitution has been converted to a civil judgment. Nothing in this subparagraph (C) waives, rescinds, or abrogates a legal financial obligation or otherwise eliminates or affects the right of the holder of any financial obligation to pursue collection under applicable federal, State, or local law.

(7) Hearings. If an objection is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition of the hearing date at least 30 days prior to the hearing. Prior to the hearing, the State's Attorney shall consult with the Department as to the appropriateness of the relief sought in the petition to expunge or seal. At the hearing, the court shall hear evidence on whether the petition should or should not be granted, and shall grant or deny the petition to expunge or seal the records based on the evidence presented at the hearing. The court may consider the following:

(A) the strength of the evidence supporting the defendant's conviction;

(B) the reasons for retention of the conviction records by the State;

(C) the petitioner's age, criminal record history, and employment history;

(D) the period of time between the petitioner's arrest on the charge resulting in the conviction and the filing of the petition under this Section; and

(E) the specific adverse consequences the petitioner may be subject to if the petition is denied.

(8) Service of order. After entering an order to expunge or seal records, the court must provide copies of

the order to the Department, in a form and manner prescribed by the Department, to the petitioner, to the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense, to the arresting agency, to the chief legal officer of the unit of local government effecting the arrest, and to such other criminal justice agencies as may be ordered by the court.

(9) Implementation of order.

(A) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b)(2)(A) or (b)(2)(B)(ii), or both:

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency, the Department, and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order; and

(iii) in response to an inquiry for expunged records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry, shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(B) Upon entry of an order to expunge records pursuant to (b)(2)(B)(i) or (b)(2)(C), or both:

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;

(iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order

is filed pursuant to paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and

(v) in response to an inquiry for such records from anyone not authorized by law to access such records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(B-5) Upon entry of an order to expunge records under subsection (e-6):

(i) the records shall be expunged (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(E)) by the arresting agency and any other agency as ordered by the court, within 60 days of the date of service of the order, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed under paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(ii) the records of the circuit court clerk

shall be impounded until further order of the court upon good cause shown and the name of the petitioner obliterated on the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act, but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order;

(iii) the records shall be impounded by the Department within 60 days of the date of service of the order as ordered by the court, unless a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order is filed under paragraph (12) of subsection (d) of this Section;

(iv) records impounded by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony, and to the Department of Corrections upon conviction for any offense; and

(v) in response to an inquiry for these records from anyone not authorized by law to access the records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving the inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever

existed.

(C) Upon entry of an order to seal records under subsection (c), the arresting agency, any other agency as ordered by the court, the Department, and the court shall seal the records (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(K)). In response to an inquiry for such records, from anyone not authorized by law to access such records, the court, the Department, or the agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed.

(D) The Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with each order to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the date of service of that order or, if a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider is filed, within 60 days of service of the order resolving the motion, if that order requires the Department to expunge or seal records. In the event of an appeal from the circuit court order, the Department shall send written notice to the petitioner of its compliance with an Appellate Court or Supreme Court judgment to expunge or seal records within 60 days of the issuance of the court's mandate. The notice is not required while any motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider, or any appeal or petition for discretionary appellate review, is pending.

(E) Upon motion, the court may order that a sealed judgment or other court record necessary to demonstrate the amount of any legal financial obligation due and owing be made available for the limited purpose of collecting any legal financial obligations owed by the petitioner that were established, imposed, or originated in the criminal proceeding for which those records have been sealed. The records made available under this subparagraph (E) shall not be entered into the official index required to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act and shall be immediately re-impounded upon the collection of the outstanding financial obligations.

(F) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a circuit court clerk may access a sealed record for the limited purpose of collecting payment for any legal financial obligations that were established, imposed, or originated in the criminal proceedings for which those records have been sealed.

(10) Fees. The Department may charge the petitioner a fee equivalent to the cost of processing any order to expunge or seal records. Notwithstanding any provision of the Clerks of Courts Act to the contrary, the circuit court clerk may charge a fee equivalent to the cost associated with the sealing or expungement of records by

the circuit court clerk. From the total filing fee collected for the petition to seal or expunge, the circuit court clerk shall deposit $10 into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund, to be used to offset the costs incurred by the circuit court clerk in performing the additional duties required to serve the petition to seal or expunge on all parties. The circuit court clerk shall collect and forward the Department of State Police portion of the fee to the Department and it shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund. If the record brought under an expungement petition was previously sealed under this Section, the fee for the expungement petition for that same record shall be waived.

(11) Final Order. No court order issued under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.

(12) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. Under Section 2-1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the petitioner or any party entitled to notice may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order granting or denying the petition to expunge or seal within 60 days of service of the order. If filed more than 60 days after service of the order, a petition to vacate, modify, or reconsider shall comply with subsection (c) of Section

2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Upon filing of a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider, notice of the motion shall be served upon the petitioner and all parties entitled to notice of the petition.

(13) Effect of Order. An order granting a petition under the expungement or sealing provisions of this Section shall not be considered void because it fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or because of any error asserted in a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider. The circuit court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the order is voidable and to vacate, modify, or reconsider its terms based on a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d).

(14) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Seal Records. Unless a court has entered a stay of an order granting a petition to seal, all parties entitled to notice of the petition must fully comply with the terms of the order within 60 days of service of the order even if a party is seeking relief from the order through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order.

(15) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Expunge Records. While a party is seeking relief from the order granting the petition to expunge through a motion filed under paragraph (12) of this subsection (d) or is appealing the order, and unless a court has entered a stay

of that order, the parties entitled to notice of the petition must seal, but need not expunge, the records until there is a final order on the motion for relief or, in the case of an appeal, the issuance of that court's mandate.

(16) The changes to this subsection (d) made by Public Act 98-163 apply to all petitions pending on August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163) and to all orders ruling on a petition to expunge or seal on or after August 5, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-163).

(e) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the defendant's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the defendant obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been pardoned but the order

shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was pardoned.

(e-5) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for sealing by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes sealing, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered sealing the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in

connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all sealed records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of sealing, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for sealing.

(e-6) Whenever a person who has been convicted of an offense is granted a certificate of eligibility for expungement by the Prisoner Review Board which specifically authorizes expungement, he or she may, upon verified petition to the Chief Judge of the circuit where the person had been convicted, any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, or in counties of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the presiding trial judge at the petitioner's trial, have a court order entered expunging the record of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department be sealed until

further order of the court upon good cause shown or as otherwise provided herein, and the name of the petitioner obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which he or she had been granted the certificate but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. All records sealed by the Department may be disseminated by the Department only as required by this Act or to the arresting authority, a law enforcement agency, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony. Upon conviction for any subsequent offense, the Department of Corrections shall have access to all expunged records of the Department pertaining to that individual. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the person who was granted the certificate of eligibility for expungement.

(f) Subject to available funding, the Illinois Department of Corrections shall conduct a study of the impact of sealing, especially on employment and recidivism rates, utilizing a random sample of those who apply for the sealing of their criminal records under Public Act 93-211. At the request of the Illinois Department of Corrections, records of the Illinois Department of Employment Security shall be utilized

as appropriate to assist in the study. The study shall not disclose any data in a manner that would allow the identification of any particular individual or employing unit. The study shall be made available to the General Assembly no later than September 1, 2010.

(g) Immediate Sealing.

(1) Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, and cumulative with any rights to expungement or sealing of criminal records, this subsection authorizes the immediate sealing of criminal records of adults and of minors prosecuted as adults.

(2) Eligible Records. Arrests or charges not initiated by arrest resulting in acquittal or dismissal with prejudice, except as excluded by subsection (a)(3)(B), that occur on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-282), may be sealed immediately if the petition is filed with the circuit court clerk on the same day and during the same hearing in which the case is disposed.

(3) When Records are Eligible to be Immediately Sealed. Eligible records under paragraph (2) of this subsection (g) may be sealed immediately after entry of the final disposition of a case, notwithstanding the disposition of other charges in the same case.

(4) Notice of Eligibility for Immediate Sealing. Upon entry of a disposition for an eligible record under this

subsection (g), the defendant shall be informed by the court of his or her right to have eligible records immediately sealed and the procedure for the immediate sealing of these records.

(5) Procedure. The following procedures apply to immediate sealing under this subsection (g).

(A) Filing the Petition. Upon entry of the final disposition of the case, the defendant's attorney may immediately petition the court, on behalf of the defendant, for immediate sealing of eligible records under paragraph (2) of this subsection (g) that are entered on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-282). The immediate sealing petition may be filed with the circuit court clerk during the hearing in which the final disposition of the case is entered. If the defendant's attorney does not file the petition for immediate sealing during the hearing, the defendant may file a petition for sealing at any time as authorized under subsection (c)(3)(A).

(B) Contents of Petition. The immediate sealing petition shall be verified and shall contain the petitioner's name, date of birth, current address, and for each eligible record, the case number, the date of arrest if applicable, the identity of the arresting authority if applicable, and other information as the court may require.

(C) Drug Test. The petitioner shall not be required to attach proof that he or she has passed a drug test.

(D) Service of Petition. A copy of the petition shall be served on the State's Attorney in open court. The petitioner shall not be required to serve a copy of the petition on any other agency.

(E) Entry of Order. The presiding trial judge shall enter an order granting or denying the petition for immediate sealing during the hearing in which it is filed. Petitions for immediate sealing shall be ruled on in the same hearing in which the final disposition of the case is entered.

(F) Hearings. The court shall hear the petition for immediate sealing on the same day and during the same hearing in which the disposition is rendered.

(G) Service of Order. An order to immediately seal eligible records shall be served in conformance with subsection (d)(8).

(H) Implementation of Order. An order to immediately seal records shall be implemented in conformance with subsections (d)(9)(C) and (d)(9)(D).

(I) Fees. The fee imposed by the circuit court clerk and the Department of State Police shall comply with paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

(J) Final Order. No court order issued under this

subsection (g) shall become final for purposes of appeal until 30 days after service of the order on the petitioner and all parties entitled to service of the order in conformance with subsection (d)(8).

(K) Motion to Vacate, Modify, or Reconsider. Under Section 2-1203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the petitioner, State's Attorney, or the Department of State Police may file a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider the order denying the petition to immediately seal within 60 days of service of the order. If filed more than 60 days after service of the order, a petition to vacate, modify, or reconsider shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(L) Effect of Order. An order granting an immediate sealing petition shall not be considered void because it fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or because of an error asserted in a motion to vacate, modify, or reconsider. The circuit court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the order is voidable, and to vacate, modify, or reconsider its terms based on a motion filed under subparagraph (L) of this subsection (g).

(M) Compliance with Order Granting Petition to Seal Records. Unless a court has entered a stay of an order granting a petition to immediately seal, all

parties entitled to service of the order must fully comply with the terms of the order within 60 days of service of the order.

(h) Sealing; trafficking victims.

(1) A trafficking victim as defined by paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be eligible to petition for immediate sealing of his or her criminal record upon the completion of his or her last sentence if his or her participation in the underlying offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(2) A petitioner under this subsection (h), in addition to the requirements provided under paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section, shall include in his or her petition a clear and concise statement that: (A) he or she was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense; and (B) that his or her participation in the offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(3) If an objection is filed alleging that the petitioner is not entitled to immediate sealing under this subsection (h), the court shall conduct a hearing under

paragraph (7) of subsection (d) of this Section and the court shall determine whether the petitioner is entitled to immediate sealing under this subsection (h). A petitioner is eligible for immediate relief under this subsection (h) if he or she shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that: (A) he or she was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense; and (B) that his or her participation in the offense was a direct result of human trafficking under Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

(i) Minor Cannabis Offenses under the Cannabis Control Act.

(1) Expungement of Arrest Records of Minor Cannabis Offenses.

(A) The Department of State Police and all law enforcement agencies within the State shall automatically expunge all criminal history records of an arrest, charge not initiated by arrest, order of supervision, or order of qualified probation for a Minor Cannabis Offense committed prior to June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) if:

(i) One year or more has elapsed since the date of the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records; and

(ii) No criminal charges were filed relating

to the arrest or law enforcement interaction or criminal charges were filed and subsequently dismissed or vacated or the arrestee was acquitted.

(B) If the law enforcement agency is unable to verify satisfaction of condition (ii) in paragraph (A), records that satisfy condition (i) in paragraph (A) shall be automatically expunged.

(C) Records shall be expunged by the law enforcement agency under the following timelines:

(i) Records created prior to June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27), but on or after January 1, 2013, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2021;

(ii) Records created prior to January 1, 2013, but on or after January 1, 2000, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2023;

(iii) Records created prior to January 1, 2000 shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2025.

In response to an inquiry for expunged records, the law enforcement agency receiving such inquiry shall reply as it does in response to inquiries when no records ever existed; however, it shall provide a certificate of disposition or confirmation that the record was expunged to the individual whose record was

expunged if such a record exists.

(D) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to restrict or modify an individual's right to have that individual's records expunged except as otherwise may be provided in this Act, or diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the individual.

(2) Pardons Authorizing Expungement of Minor Cannabis Offenses.

(A) Upon June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27), the Department of State Police shall review all criminal history record information and identify all records that meet all of the following criteria:

(i) one or more convictions for a Minor Cannabis Offense;

(ii) the conviction identified in paragraph (2)(A)(i) did not include a penalty enhancement under Section 7 of the Cannabis Control Act; and

(iii) the conviction identified in paragraph (2)(A)(i) is not associated with a conviction for a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act.

(B) Within 180 days after June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27), the Department

of State Police shall notify the Prisoner Review Board of all such records that meet the criteria established in paragraph (2)(A).

(i) The Prisoner Review Board shall notify the State's Attorney of the county of conviction of each record identified by State Police in paragraph (2)(A) that is classified as a Class 4 felony. The State's Attorney may provide a written objection to the Prisoner Review Board on the sole basis that the record identified does not meet the criteria established in paragraph (2)(A). Such an objection must be filed within 60 days or by such later date set by the Prisoner Review Board in the notice after the State's Attorney received notice from the Prisoner Review Board.

(ii) In response to a written objection from a State's Attorney, the Prisoner Review Board is authorized to conduct a non-public hearing to evaluate the information provided in the objection.

(iii) The Prisoner Review Board shall make a confidential and privileged recommendation to the Governor as to whether to grant a pardon authorizing expungement for each of the records identified by the Department of State Police as described in paragraph (2)(A).

(C) If an individual has been granted a pardon authorizing expungement as described in this Section, the Prisoner Review Board, through the Attorney General, shall file a petition for expungement with the Chief Judge of the circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge where the individual had been convicted. Such petition may include more than one individual. Whenever an individual who has been convicted of an offense is granted a pardon by the Governor that specifically authorizes expungement, an objection to the petition may not be filed. Petitions to expunge under this subsection (i) may include more than one individual. Within 90 days of the filing of such a petition, the court shall enter an order expunging the records of arrest from the official records of the arresting authority and order that the records of the circuit court clerk and the Department of State Police be expunged and the name of the defendant obliterated from the official index requested to be kept by the circuit court clerk under Section 16 of the Clerks of Courts Act in connection with the arrest and conviction for the offense for which the individual had received a pardon but the order shall not affect any index issued by the circuit court clerk before the entry of the order. Upon entry of the order of

expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly provide a copy of the order and a certificate of disposition to the individual who was pardoned to the individual's last known address or by electronic means (if available) or otherwise make it available to the individual upon request.

(D) Nothing in this Section is intended to diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the individual.

(3) Any individual may file a motion to vacate and expunge a conviction for a misdemeanor or Class 4 felony violation of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Cannabis Control Act. Motions to vacate and expunge under this subsection (i) may be filed with the circuit court, Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge. The circuit court clerk shall promptly serve a copy of the motion to vacate and expunge, and any supporting documentation, on the State's Attorney or prosecutor charged with the duty of prosecuting the offense. When considering such a motion to vacate and expunge, a court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the petitioner's age, the petitioner's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. An individual may file such a petition after the completion of any

non-financial sentence or non-financial condition imposed by the conviction. Within 60 days of the filing of such motion, a State's Attorney may file an objection to such a petition along with supporting evidence. If a motion to vacate and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraphs (d)(8) and (d)(9)(A) of this Section. An agency providing civil legal aid, as defined by Section 15 of the Public Interest Attorney Assistance Act, assisting individuals seeking to file a motion to vacate and expunge under this subsection may file motions to vacate and expunge with the Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, and the motion may include more than one individual. Motions filed by an agency providing civil legal aid concerning more than one individual may be prepared, presented, and signed electronically.

(4) Any State's Attorney may file a motion to vacate and expunge a conviction for a misdemeanor or Class 4 felony violation of Section 4 or Section 5 of the Cannabis Control Act. Motions to vacate and expunge under this subsection (i) may be filed with the circuit court, Chief Judge of a judicial circuit or any judge of the circuit designated by the Chief Judge, and may include more than one individual. Motions filed by a State's Attorney concerning more than one individual may be prepared,

presented, and signed electronically. When considering such a motion to vacate and expunge, a court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the individual's age, the individual's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. Upon entry of an order granting a motion to vacate and expunge records pursuant to this Section, the State's Attorney shall notify the Prisoner Review Board within 30 days. Upon entry of the order of expungement, the circuit court clerk shall promptly provide a copy of the order and a certificate of disposition to the individual whose records will be expunged to the individual's last known address or by electronic means (if available) or otherwise make available to the individual upon request. If a motion to vacate and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraphs (d)(8) and (d)(9)(A) of this Section.

(5) In the public interest, the State's Attorney of a county has standing to file motions to vacate and expunge pursuant to this Section in the circuit court with jurisdiction over the underlying conviction.

(6) If a person is arrested for a Minor Cannabis Offense as defined in this Section before June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) and the person's case is still pending but a sentence has not been imposed,

the person may petition the court in which the charges are pending for an order to summarily dismiss those charges against him or her, and expunge all official records of his or her arrest, plea, trial, conviction, incarceration, supervision, or expungement. If the court determines, upon review, that: (A) the person was arrested before June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) for an offense that has been made eligible for expungement; (B) the case is pending at the time; and (C) the person has not been sentenced of the minor cannabis violation eligible for expungement under this subsection, the court shall consider the following: the reasons to retain the records provided by law enforcement, the petitioner's age, the petitioner's age at the time of offense, the time since the conviction, and the specific adverse consequences if denied. If a motion to dismiss and expunge is granted, the records shall be expunged in accordance with subparagraph (d)(9)(A) of this Section.

(7) A person imprisoned solely as a result of one or more convictions for Minor Cannabis Offenses under this subsection (i) shall be released from incarceration upon the issuance of an order under this subsection.

(8) The Department of State Police shall allow a person to use the access and review process, established in the Department of State Police, for verifying that his or her records relating to Minor Cannabis Offenses of the

Cannabis Control Act eligible under this Section have been expunged.

(9) No conviction vacated pursuant to this Section shall serve as the basis for damages for time unjustly served as provided in the Court of Claims Act.

(10) Effect of Expungement. A person's right to expunge an expungeable offense shall not be limited under this Section. The effect of an order of expungement shall be to restore the person to the status he or she occupied before the arrest, charge, or conviction.

(11) Information. The Department of State Police shall post general information on its website about the expungement process described in this subsection (i).

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-282, eff. 1-1-18; 100-284, eff. 8-24-17; 100-287, eff. 8-24-17; 100-692, eff. 8-3-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-776, eff. 8-10-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-159, eff. 1-1-20; 101-306, eff. 8-9-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19; 101-645, eff. 6-26-20; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 150. The Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Sections 2705-610 and 2705-615 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-610)

Sec. 2705-610. Disadvantaged business revolving loan and

grant program.

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to provide for assistance to disadvantaged business enterprises with project financing costs for those firms that are ready, willing, and able to participate on Department construction contracts. The Department's disparity study recommends and supports a financing program to address this barrier faced by disadvantaged business enterprises.

(b) For the purposes of this Section:

"Construction" means building, altering, repairing, improving, or demolishing any public structure or building, or making improvements of any kind to public real property. Construction does not include the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.

"Construction-related services" means those services including construction design, layout, inspection, support, feasibility or location study, research, development, planning, or other investigative study undertaken by a construction agency concerning construction or potential construction.

"Contractor" means one who participates, through a contract or subcontract at any tier, in a United States Department of Transportation-assisted or Illinois Department of Transportation-assisted highway, rail, transit, or airport program.

"Escrow account" means a fiduciary account established with (1) a banking corporation which is both organized under the Illinois Banking Act and authorized to accept and administer trusts in this State; or (2) a national banking association which has its principal place of business in this State and which is authorized to accept and administer trusts in this State.

"Fund Control Agent" means a person who provides managerial and technical assistance to disadvantaged business enterprises and holds the authority to manage a loan under this Section. The Fund Control Agent will be procured by the Department under a request for proposal process governed by the Illinois Procurement Code and rules adopted under that Code.

"Loan" or "loan assistance funds" means a low-interest line of credit made available to a selected disadvantaged business enterprise under this program for the purposes set forth in subsection (f) below.

(c) The Department may enter into agreements to make loans to disadvantaged business enterprises certified by the Department for participation on Department-procured construction and construction-related contracts. For purposes of this Section, the term "disadvantaged business enterprise" has the meaning ascribed to it by 49 CFR Part 26.

The Department shall establish a loan selection committee to review applications and select eligible disadvantaged

business enterprises for low-interest loans under this program. A selection committee shall be comprised of at least 3 members appointed by the Secretary of the Department and shall include at least one public member from the construction or financing industry. The public member may not be employed or associated with any disadvantaged business enterprise holding a contract with the Department nor may the public member's firm be considered for a contract with the Department while he or she is serving as a public member of the committee. Terms of service for public members shall not exceed 5 years. No public member of the loan selection committee shall hold consecutive terms, nor shall any member receive any compensation other than for reasonable expenses for service related to this committee.

The Department shall establish through administrative rules the requirements for eligibility and criteria for loan applications, approved use of funds, amount of loans, interest rates, collateral, and terms. The Department is authorized to adopt rules to implement this Section.

The Department shall notify the prime contractor on a project that a subcontractor on the same project has been awarded a loan from the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund. If the loan agreement is amended by the parties of the loan agreement, the prime contractor shall not be a party to any disadvantaged business enterprise loan agreement between the Department and participating subcontractor and shall not incur

any liability for loan debt accrued as a result of the loan agreement.

(d) Loan funds shall be disbursed to the escrow account, subject to appropriation, from the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund established as a special fund in the State treasury. Loaned funds that are repaid to the Department shall be deposited into the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund. Other appropriations, grants, awards, and donations to the Department for the purpose of the revolving loan program established by this Section shall be deposited into the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund.

(e) A funds control process shall be established to serve as an intermediary between the Department and the contractor to verify payments and to ensure paperwork is properly filed. The Fund Control Agent and contractor shall enter into an agreement regarding the control and disbursement of all payments to be made by the Fund Control Agent under the contract. The Department shall authorize and direct the Fund Control Agent to review all disbursement requests and supporting documents received from the contractor. The Fund Control Agent shall direct the escrow account to disburse escrow funds to the subcontractor, material supplier, and other appropriate entities by written request for the disbursement. The disadvantaged business enterprise shall maintain control over its business operations by directing the payments of the loan funds through its relationship with the

Funds Control Agent. The funds control process shall require the Fund Control Agent to intercept payments made from a contractor to a subcontractor receiving a loan made under this Act and allow the Fund Control Agent to deduct any unpaid loan repayments owed to the State before releasing the payment to the subcontractor.

(f) Loan assistance funds shall be allowed for current liabilities or working capital expenses associated with participation in the performance of contracts procured and awarded by the Department for transportation construction and construction-related purposes. Loan funds shall not be used for:

(1) refinancing or payment of existing long-term debt;

(2) payment of non-current taxes;

(3) payments, advances, or loans to stockholders, officers, directors, partners, or member owners of limited liability companies; or

(4) the purchase or lease of non-construction motor vehicles or equipment.

The loan agreement shall provide for the terms and conditions of repayment which shall not extend repayment longer than final payment made by the Department following completion and acceptance of the work authorized for loan assistance under the program. The funds shall be loaned with interest.

(g) The number of loans one disadvantaged business

enterprise may receive under this program is limited to 3. Loans shall not be granted simultaneously. An applicant shall not be permitted to obtain a loan under this program for a different and additional project until payment in full of any outstanding loans granted under this program have been received by the Department.

(h) The rate of interest for any loan shall be set by rule.

(i) The loan amount to any successful applicant shall not exceed 55% ~~percent~~ of the contract or subcontract supporting the loan.

(j) Nothing in this Section shall impair the contractual rights of the Department and the prime contractor or the contractual rights between a prime contractor and subcontractor.

(k) Nothing in this Section is intended nor shall be construed to vest applicants denied funds by the Department in accordance with this Section a right to challenge, protest, or contest the awarding of funds by the Department to successful applicants or any loan or agreement executed in connection with it.

(l) The debt delinquency prohibition under Section 50-11 of the Illinois Procurement Code applies to any future contracts or subcontracts in the event of a loan default.

(m) Investment income which is attributable to the investment of moneys in the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund shall be retained in the Working Capital Revolving Loan

Fund.

(n) By January 1, 2014 and January 1 of each succeeding year, the Department shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the utilization and status of the revolving loan program. The report shall, at a minimum, include the amount transferred from the Road Fund to the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund, the number and size of approved loans, the amounts disbursed to and from the escrow account, the amounts, if any, repaid to the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund, the interest and fees paid by loan recipients, and the interest earned on balances in the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund, and the names of any contractors who are delinquent or in default of payment. The January 1, 2017 report shall include an evaluation of the program by the Department to determine the program's viability and progress towards its stated purpose.

(o) The Department's authority to execute additional loans or request transfers to the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund expires on June 1, 2018. The Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer any available balance remaining in the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund to the Road Fund on January 1, 2019, or as soon thereafter as may be practical. Any loan repayments, interest, or fees that are by the terms of a loan agreement payable to the Working Capital Revolving Loan Fund after June 20, 2018 shall instead be paid into the Road Fund as the successor fund to the Working

Capital Revolving Loan Fund.

(Source: P.A. 98-117, eff. 7-30-13; revised 7-16-19.)

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-615)

Sec. 2705-615. Supplemental funding; Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program.

(a) In addition to any other funding that may be provided to the Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program from federal, State, or other sources, including, but not limited to, the Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside of the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program, the Department shall set aside $50,000,000 received by the Department from the Road Fund for the projects in the following categories: pedestrian and bicycle facilities and the conversion of abandoned railroad corridors to trails.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), funds set aside under subsection (a) shall be administered according to the requirements of the current Guidelines Manual published by the Department for the Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program, including, but not limited to, decision-making by the Department and the applicable Metropolitan Planning Organization and proportional fund distribution according to population size.

(c) For projects funded under this Section:

(1) local matching funding shall be required according to a sliding scale based on community size, median income,

and total property tax base;

(2) Phase I Studies and Phase I Engineering Reports are not required to be completed before application is made; and

(3) at least 25% of funding shall be directed towards projects in high-need communities, based on community median income and total property tax base.

(d) The Department shall adopt rules necessary to implement this Section.

(e) The Department shall adhere to a 2-year funding cycle for the Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program with calls for projects at least every other year.

(f) The Department shall make all funded and unfunded ~~the~~ Illinois Transportation Enhancement Program applications publicly available upon completion of each funding cycle, including how each application scored on the program criteria.

(Source: P.A. 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; revised 7-24-19.)

Section 155. The State Fire Marshal Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2905/3) (from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 3)

Sec. 3. There is created the Illinois Fire Advisory Commission which shall advise the Office in the exercise of its powers and duties. The Commission shall be appointed by the Governor as follows:

(1) 3 professional, full-time ~~fulltime~~ paid firefighters;

(2) one volunteer firefighter;

(3) one Fire Protection Engineer who is registered in Illinois;

(4) one person who is a representative of the fire insurance ~~Fire Insurance~~ industry in Illinois;

(5) one person who is a representative of a registered United States Department of Labor apprenticeship program primarily instructing in the installation and repair of fire extinguishing systems;

(6) one ~~a~~ licensed operating or stationary engineer who has an associate degree in facilities engineering technology and has knowledge of the operation and maintenance ~~maintennce~~ of fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems primarily for the life safety of occupants in a variety of commercial or residential structures; and

(7) 3 persons with an interest in and knowledgeable about fire prevention methods.

In addition, the following shall serve as ex officio members of the Commission: the Chicago Fire Commissioner, or his or her designee; the executive officer, or his or her designee, of each of the following organizations: the Illinois Fire Chiefs Association, the Illinois Fire Protection District Association, the Illinois Fire Inspectors Association, the

Illinois Professional Firefighters Association, the Illinois Firemen's Association, the Associated Firefighters of Illinois, the Illinois Society of Fire Service Instructors, and the Fire Service Institute, University of Illinois.

The Governor shall designate, at the time of appointment, 3 members to serve terms expiring on the third Monday in January, 1979; 3 members to serve terms expiring the third Monday in January, 1980; and 2 members to serve terms expiring the third Monday in January, 1981. The additional member appointed by the Governor pursuant to Public Act 85-718 ~~this amendatory Act of 1987~~ shall serve for a term expiring the third Monday in January, 1990. Thereafter, all terms shall be for 3 years. A member shall serve until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term.

The Governor shall designate one of the appointed members to be chairman of the Commission.

Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(Source: P.A. 101-234, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 160. The Capital Development Board Act is amended by changing Sections 10.09-1 and 12 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3105/10.09-1)

Sec. 10.09-1. Certification of inspection.

(a) After July 1, 2011, no person may occupy a newly constructed commercial building in a non-building code jurisdiction until:

(1) The property owner or his or her agent has first contracted for the inspection of the building by an inspector who meets the qualifications established by the Board; and

(2) The qualified inspector files a certification of inspection with the municipality or county having such jurisdiction over the property indicating that the building meets compliance with the building codes adopted by the Board for non-building code jurisdictions based on the following:

(A) The current edition or most recent preceding editions of the following codes developed by the International Code Council:

(i) International Building Code;

(ii) International Existing Building Code; and

(B) The current edition or most recent preceding edition of the National Electrical Code NFPA 70.

(b) This Section does not apply to any area in a municipality or county having jurisdiction that has registered its adopted building code with the Board as required by Section 55 of the Illinois Building Commission Act.

(c) The qualification requirements of this Section do not

apply to building enforcement personnel employed by jurisdictions as defined in subsection (b).

(d) For purposes of this Section:

"Commercial building" means any building other than a single-family home or a dwelling containing 2 or fewer apartments, condominiums, or townhomes or a farm building as exempted from Section 3 of the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989.

"Newly constructed commercial building" means any commercial building for which original construction has commenced on or after July 1, 2011.

"Non-building code jurisdiction" means any area of the State not subject to a building code imposed by either a county or municipality.

"Qualified inspector" means an individual qualified by the State of Illinois, certified by a nationally recognized building official certification organization, qualified by an apprentice program certified by the Bureau of Apprentice Training, or who has filed verification of inspection experience according to rules adopted by the Board for the purposes of conducting inspections in non-building code jurisdictions.

(e) New residential construction is exempt from this Section and is defined as any original construction of a single-family home or a dwelling containing 2 or fewer apartments, condominiums, or townhomes in accordance with the

Illinois Residential Building Code Act.

(f) Local governments may establish agreements with other governmental entities within the State to issue permits and enforce building codes and may hire third-party providers that are qualified in accordance with this Section to provide inspection services.

(g) This Section does not regulate any other statutorily authorized code or regulation administered by State agencies. These include without limitation the Illinois Plumbing Code, the Illinois Environmental Barriers Act, the International Energy Conservation Code, and administrative rules adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

(h) This Section applies beginning July 1, 2011.

(Source: P.A. 101-369, eff. 12-15-19; revised 11-26-19.)

(20 ILCS 3105/12) (from Ch. 127, par. 782)

Sec. 12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to include the power to abrogate those powers vested in the boards of the local public community college districts and the Illinois Community College Board by the Public Community College Act, the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, The Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Chicago State University, the Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Governors State University, the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University, the Board of Trustees of Northeastern

Illinois University, the Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois University, and the Board of Trustees of Western Illinois University, hereinafter referred to as Governing Boards. In the exercise of the powers conferred by law upon the Board and in the exercise of the powers vested in such Governing Boards, it is hereby provided that (i) the Board and any such Governing Board may contract with each other and other parties as to the design and construction of any project to be constructed for or upon the property of such Governing Board or any institution under its jurisdiction; (ii) in connection with any such project, compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code by either the Board or such Governing Board shall be deemed to be compliance by the other; (iii) funds appropriated to any such Governing Board may be expended for any project constructed by the Board for such Governing Board; (iv) in connection with any such project, the architects and engineers retained for the project and the plans and specifications for the project must be approved by both the Governing Board and the Board before undertaking either design or construction of the project, as the case may be.

(Source: P.A. 101-369, eff. 12-15-19; revised 11-26-19.)

Section 165. The General Assembly Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(25 ILCS 115/1) (from Ch. 63, par. 14)

Sec. 1. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive an annual salary of $28,000 or as set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. The following named officers, committee chairmen and committee minority spokesmen shall receive additional amounts per year for their services as such officers, committee chairmen and committee minority spokesmen respectively, as set by the Compensation Review Board or, as follows, whichever is greater: Beginning the second Wednesday in January 1989, the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives and the President and the minority leader of the Senate, $16,000 each; the majority leader in the House of Representatives $13,500; 5 assistant majority leaders and 5 assistant minority leaders in the Senate, $12,000 each; 6 assistant majority leaders and 6 assistant minority leaders in the House of Representatives, $10,500 each; 2 Deputy Majority leaders in the House of Representatives $11,500 each; and 2 Deputy Minority leaders in the House of Representatives, $11,500 each; the majority caucus chairman and minority caucus chairman in the Senate, $12,000 each; and beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the majority conference chairman and the minority conference chairman in the House of Representatives, $10,500 each; beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the chairman and minority spokesman of each standing committee of the Senate, except the Rules Committee, the Committee on

Committees, and the Committee on Assignment of Bills, $6,000 each; and beginning the second Wednesday in January, 1989, the chairman and minority spokesman of each standing and select committee of the House of Representatives, $6,000 each; and beginning fiscal year 2020, the majority leader in the Senate, an amount equal to the majority leader in the House. A member who serves in more than one position as an officer, committee chairman, or committee minority spokesman shall receive only one additional amount based on the position paying the highest additional amount. The compensation provided for in this Section to be paid per year to members of the General Assembly, including the additional sums payable per year to officers of the General Assembly shall be paid in 12 equal monthly installments. The first such installment is payable on January 31, 1977. All subsequent equal monthly installments are payable on the last working day of the month. A member who has held office any part of a month is entitled to compensation for an entire month.

Mileage shall be paid at the rate of 20 cents per mile before January 9, 1985, and at the mileage allowance rate in effect under regulations promulgated pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5707(b)(2) beginning January 9, 1985, for the number of actual highway miles necessarily and conveniently traveled by the most feasible route to be present upon convening of the sessions of the General Assembly by such member in each and every trip during each session in going to and returning from

the seat of government, to be computed by the Comptroller. A member traveling by public transportation for such purposes, however, shall be paid his actual cost of that transportation instead of on the mileage rate if his cost of public transportation exceeds the amount to which he would be entitled on a mileage basis. No member may be paid, whether on a mileage basis or for actual costs of public transportation, for more than one such trip for each week the General Assembly is actually in session. Each member shall also receive an allowance of $36 per day for lodging and meals while in attendance at sessions of the General Assembly before January 9, 1985; beginning January 9, 1985, such food and lodging allowance shall be equal to the amount per day permitted to be deducted for such expenses under the Internal Revenue Code; however, beginning May 31, 1995, no allowance for food and lodging while in attendance at sessions is authorized for periods of time after the last day in May of each calendar year, except (i) if the General Assembly is convened in special session by either the Governor or the presiding officers of both houses, as provided by subsection (b) of Section 5 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution or (ii) if the General Assembly is convened to consider bills vetoed, item vetoed, reduced, or returned with specific recommendations for change by the Governor as provided in Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution. For fiscal year 2011 and for session days in fiscal years 2012,

2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 only (i) the allowance for lodging and meals is $111 per day and (ii) mileage for automobile travel shall be reimbursed at a rate of $0.39 per mile.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, beginning in fiscal year 2012, travel reimbursement for General Assembly members on non-session days shall be calculated using the guidelines set forth by the Legislative Travel Control Board, except that fiscal year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 mileage reimbursement is set at a rate of $0.39 per mile.

If a member dies having received only a portion of the amount payable as compensation, the unpaid balance shall be paid to the surviving spouse of such member, or, if there be none, to the estate of such member.

(Source: P.A. 100-25, eff. 7-26-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 170. The Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984 is amended by changing the headings of Articles 3A and 8A as follows:

(25 ILCS 130/Art. 3A heading)

ARTICLE 3A.

(Source: P.A. 89-113; revised 8-18-20.)

(25 ILCS 130/Art. 8A heading)

ARTICLE 8A.

(Source: P.A. 93-632, eff. 2-1-04; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 175. The State Finance Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing Sections 5.891, 5.893, 5.894, 5.895, 5.896, and 6z-107, by setting forth and renumbering Sections 5.892 and 5.897, and by changing Sections 8.25g, 8g, 9.02, and 10 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.891)

Sec. 5.891. The Governor's Administrative Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, Article 5, Section 5-35, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.892)

Sec. 5.892. The Firearm Dealer License Certification Fund.

(Source: P.A. 100-1178, eff. 1-18-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.893)

Sec. 5.893. The Local Government Aviation Trust Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.894)

Sec. 5.894. The Aviation Fuel Sales Tax Refund Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.895)

Sec. 5.895. The Sound-Reducing Windows and Doors Replacement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.896)

Sec. 5.896. The Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.897)

Sec. 5.897. The Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.898)

Sec. 5.898 ~~5.891~~. The State Aviation Program Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, Article 15, Section 15-5, eff. 6-5-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.899)

Sec. 5.899 ~~5.891~~. The Cannabis Regulation Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.900)

Sec. 5.900 ~~5.891~~. The Multi-modal Transportation Bond Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.901)

Sec. 5.901 ~~5.891~~. The Transportation Renewal Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.902)

Sec. 5.902 ~~5.891~~. The Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-77, eff. 7-12-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.903)

Sec. 5.903 ~~5.891~~. The Attorney General Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-148, eff. 7-26-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.904)

Sec. 5.904 ~~5.891~~. The Coal Combustion Residual Surface Impoundment Financial Assurance Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.905)

Sec. 5.905 ~~5.891~~. The Scott's Law Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-173, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.906)

Sec. 5.906 ~~5.891~~. The DUI Prevention and Education Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-196, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.907)

Sec. 5.907 ~~5.891~~. The Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-248, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.908)

Sec. 5.908 ~~5.891~~. The Guide Dogs of America Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-256, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.909)

Sec. 5.909 ~~5.891~~. The Theresa Tracy Trot-Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-276, eff. 8-9-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.910)

Sec. 5.910 ~~5.891~~. The Developmental Disabilities Awareness Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-282, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.911)

Sec. 5.911 ~~5.891~~. The Pediatric Cancer Awareness Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-372, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.912)

Sec. 5.912 ~~5.891~~. The Training in the Building Trades Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-469, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.913)

Sec. 5.913 ~~5.891~~. The School STEAM Grant Program Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-561, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.914)

Sec. 5.914 ~~5.891~~. The Water Workforce Development Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-576, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-2-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.915)

Sec. 5.915 ~~5.892~~. The Cannabis Business Development Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.916)

Sec. 5.916 ~~5.893~~. The Local Cannabis Consumer Excise Tax Trust Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.917)

Sec. 5.917 ~~5.893~~. The Transportation Renewal Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.918)

Sec. 5.918 ~~5.893~~. The Regional Transportation Authority Capital Improvement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.920)

Sec. 5.920 ~~5.893~~. The State Police Whistleblower Reward and Protection Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-148, eff. 7-26-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.921)

Sec. 5.921 ~~5.893~~. The Mechanics Training Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-256, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.922)

Sec. 5.922 ~~5.894~~. The Cannabis Expungement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.923)

Sec. 5.923 ~~5.894~~. The Regional Transportation Authority Capital Improvement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.924)

Sec. 5.924 ~~5.894~~. The Downstate Mass Transportation Capital Improvement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-32, eff. 6-28-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.925)

Sec. 5.925 ~~5.895~~. The Downstate Mass Transportation Capital Improvement Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.926)

Sec. 5.926 ~~5.895~~. The Illinois Works Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.927)

Sec. 5.927 ~~5.896~~. The Sports Wagering Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/5.928)

Sec. 5.928 ~~5.897~~. The State Fairgrounds Capital Improvements and Harness Racing Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; revised 10-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/6z-107)

Sec. 6z-107. Governor's Administrative Fund. The Governor's Administrative Fund is established as a special fund in the State Treasury. The Fund may accept moneys from any public source in the form of grants, deposits, and transfers, and shall be used for purposes designated by the source of the

moneys and, if no specific purposes are designated, then for the general administrative and operational costs of the Governor's Office.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/6z-112)

Sec. 6z-112 ~~6z-107~~. The Cannabis Regulation Fund.

(a) There is created the Cannabis Regulation Fund in the State treasury, subject to appropriations unless otherwise provided in this Section. All moneys collected under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund, consisting of taxes, license fees, other fees, and any other amounts required to be deposited or transferred into the Fund.

(b) Whenever the Department of Revenue determines that a refund should be made under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act to a claimant, the Department of Revenue shall submit a voucher for payment to the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified and to the person named in the notification from the Department of Revenue. This subsection (b) shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation of all amounts necessary for the payment of refunds out of the Fund as authorized under this subsection (b).

(c) On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department of Revenue shall prepare and certify to the State

Comptroller the transfer and allocations of stated sums of money from the Cannabis Regulation Fund to other named funds in the State treasury. The amount subject to transfer shall be the amount of the taxes, license fees, other fees, and any other amounts paid into the Fund during the second preceding calendar month, minus the refunds made under subsection (b) during the second preceding calendar month by the Department. The transfers shall be certified as follows:

(1) The Department of Revenue shall first determine the allocations which shall remain in the Cannabis Regulation Fund, subject to appropriations, to pay for the direct and indirect costs associated with the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act by the Department of Revenue, the Department of State Police, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

(2) After the allocations have been made as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), of the remainder of the amount subject to transfer for the month as determined in this subsection (c), the Department shall certify the transfer into the Cannabis Expungement Fund 1/12 of the fiscal year amount appropriated from the Cannabis Expungement Fund for payment of costs incurred by

State courts, the Attorney General, State's Attorneys, civil legal aid, as defined by Section 15 of the Public Interest Attorney Assistance Act, and the Department of State Police to facilitate petitions for expungement of Minor Cannabis Offenses pursuant to Public Act 101-27 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, as adjusted by any supplemental appropriation, plus cumulative deficiencies in such transfers for prior months.

(3) After the allocations have been made as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (c), the Department of Revenue shall certify to the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer shall transfer the amounts that the Department of Revenue determines shall be transferred into the following named funds according to the following:

(A) 2% shall be transferred to the Drug Treatment Fund to be used by the Department of Human Services for: (i) developing and administering a scientifically and medically accurate public education campaign educating youth and adults about the health and safety risks of alcohol, tobacco, illegal drug use (including prescription drugs), and cannabis, including use by pregnant women; and (ii) data collection and analysis of the public health impacts of legalizing the recreational use of cannabis. Expenditures for these purposes shall be subject to appropriations.

(B) 8% shall be transferred to the Local Government Distributive Fund and allocated as provided in Section 2 of the State Revenue Sharing Act. The moneys shall be used to fund crime prevention programs, training, and interdiction efforts, including detection, enforcement, and prevention efforts, relating to the illegal cannabis market and driving under the influence of cannabis.

(C) 25% shall be transferred to the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund to be used for the purposes of the Restore, Reinvest, and Renew Program to address economic development, violence prevention services, re-entry services, youth development, and civil legal aid, as defined by Section 15 of the Public Interest Attorney Assistance Act. The Restore, Reinvest, and Renew Program shall address these issues through targeted investments and intervention programs and promotion of an employment infrastructure and capacity building related to the social determinants of health in impacted community areas. Expenditures for these purposes shall be subject to appropriations.

(D) 20% shall be transferred to the Department of Human Services Community Services Fund, to be used to address substance abuse and prevention and mental health concerns, including treatment, education, and prevention to address the negative impacts of

substance abuse and mental health issues, including concentrated poverty, violence, and the historical overuse of criminal justice responses in certain communities, on the individual, family, and community, including federal, State, and local governments, health care institutions and providers, and correctional facilities. Expenditures for these purposes shall be subject to appropriations.

(E) 10% shall be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund.

(F) 35%, or any remaining balance, shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

As soon as may be practical, but no later than 10 days after receipt, by the State Comptroller of the transfer certification provided for in this subsection (c) to be given to the State Comptroller by the Department of Revenue, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in such certification.

(d) On July 1, 2019 the Department of Revenue shall certify to the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer shall transfer $5,000,000 from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund to the Cannabis Regulation Fund.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary and except as otherwise provided in this Section, this Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other

fiscal or budgetary maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from this Fund into any other fund of the State.

(f) The Cannabis Regulation Fund shall retain a balance of $1,000,000 for the purposes of administrative costs.

(g) In Fiscal Year 2024 the allocations in subsection (c) of this Section shall be reviewed and adjusted if the General Assembly finds there is a greater need for funding for a specific purpose in the State as it relates to Public Act 101-27 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 9-23-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/6z-113)

Sec. 6z-113 ~~6z-107~~. Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund; creation.

(a) Beginning in State fiscal year 2021, the Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be used by the State Comptroller to pay rebates to residential property taxpayers in the State as provided in this Section. The Fund may accept moneys from any lawful source.

(b) Beginning in State fiscal year 2021, within 30 days after the last day of the application period for general homestead exemptions in the county, each chief county assessment officer shall certify to the State Comptroller the total number of general homestead exemptions granted for homestead property in that county for the applicable property

tax year. As soon as possible after receiving certifications from each county under this subsection, the State Comptroller shall calculate a property tax rebate amount for the applicable property tax year by dividing the total amount appropriated from the Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund for the purpose of making rebates under this Section by the total number of homestead exemptions granted for homestead property in the State. The county treasurer shall reduce each property tax bill for homestead property by the property tax rebate amount and shall include a separate line item on each property tax bill stating the property tax rebate amount from the Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund. Within 60 days after calculating the property tax rebate amount, the State Comptroller shall make distributions from the Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund to each county. The amount allocated to each county shall be the property tax rebate amount multiplied by the number of general homestead exemptions granted in the county for the applicable property tax year. The county treasurer shall distribute each taxing district's share of property tax collections and distributions from the Illinois Property Tax Relief Fund to those taxing districts as provided by law.

(c) As used in this Section:

"Applicable property tax year" means the tax year for which a rebate was applied to property tax bills under this Section.

"General homestead exemption" means a general homestead exemption that was granted for the property under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code.

"Homestead property" means property that meets both of the following criteria: (1) a general homestead exemption was granted for the property; and (2) the property tax liability for the property is current as of the date of the certification.

(Source: P.A. 101-77, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-23-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/8.25g)

Sec. 8.25g. The Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund. The Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury. Money in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund shall, when the State of Illinois incurs infrastructure indebtedness pursuant to the public-private ~~public private~~ partnership entered into by the public agency on behalf of the State of Illinois with private entity pursuant to the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act ~~enacted in this amendatory Act of the 101th General Assembly~~, be used for the purpose of paying and discharging monthly the principal and interest on that infrastructure indebtedness then due and payable consistent with the term established in the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement entered into by the public agency on behalf of the State of Illinois. The public agency shall,

pursuant to its authority under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act, annually certify to the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer the amount necessary and required, during the fiscal year with respect to which the certification is made, to pay the amounts due under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. On or before the last day of each month, the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer the moneys required to be deposited into the Fund under Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act and shall pay from that Fund the required amount certified by the public agency, plus any cumulative deficiency in such transfers and payments for prior months, to the public agency for distribution pursuant to the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. Such transferred amount shall be sufficient to pay all amounts due under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. Provided that all amounts deposited in the Fund have been paid accordingly under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act, all amounts remaining in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund shall be held in that Fund for other subsequent payments required under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act. In the event the State fails to

pay the amount necessary and required under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act for any reason during the fiscal year with respect to which the certification is made or if the State takes any steps that result in an impact to the irrevocable, first priority pledge of and lien on moneys on deposit in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund, the public agency shall certify such delinquent amounts to the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer and the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer shall take all steps required to intercept the tax revenues collected from within the boundary of the civic transit infrastructure project pursuant to Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act, and Section 6 of the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, and shall pay such amounts to the Fund for distribution by the public agency for the time period ~~time period~~ required to ensure that the State's distribution requirements under the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act are fully met.

As used in the Section, "private entity", "public-private ~~private public~~ agreement", and "public agency" have meanings provided in Section 25-10 of the Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-22-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/8g)

Sec. 8g. Fund transfers.

(a) (Blank).

(b) (Blank).

(c) In addition to any other transfers that may be provided for by law, on August 30 of each fiscal year's license period, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall direct and the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Youth Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Prevention Fund an amount equal to the number of retail liquor licenses issued for that fiscal year multiplied by $50.

(d) The payments to programs required under subsection (d) of Section 28.1 of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 shall be made, pursuant to appropriation, from the special funds referred to in the statutes cited in that subsection, rather than directly from the General Revenue Fund.

Beginning January 1, 2000, on the first day of each month, or as soon as may be practical thereafter, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to each of the special funds from which payments are to be made under subsection (d) of Section 28.1 of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 an amount equal to 1/12 of the annual amount required for those payments from that special fund, which annual amount shall not

exceed the annual amount for those payments from that special fund for the calendar year 1998. The special funds to which transfers shall be made under this subsection (d) include, but are not necessarily limited to, the Agricultural Premium Fund; the Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Fund; the Fair and Exposition Fund; the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund; the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund; and the Illinois Veterans' Rehabilitation Fund. Except for transfers attributable to prior fiscal years, during State fiscal year 2020 only, no transfers shall be made from the General Revenue Fund to the Agricultural Premium Fund, the Fair and Exposition Fund, the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund, or the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund.

~~(e) (Blank).~~

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(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/9.02) (from Ch. 127, par. 145c)

Sec. 9.02. Vouchers; signature; delegation; electronic submission.

(a)(1) Any new contract or contract renewal in the amount

of $250,000 or more in a fiscal year, or any order against a master contract in the amount of $250,000 or more in a fiscal year, or any contract amendment or change to an existing contract that increases the value of the contract to or by $250,000 or more in a fiscal year, shall be signed or approved in writing by the chief executive officer of the agency or his or her designee, and shall also be signed or approved in writing by the agency's chief legal counsel or his or her designee and chief fiscal officer or his or her designee. If the agency does not have a chief legal counsel or a chief fiscal officer, the chief executive officer of the agency shall designate in writing a senior executive as the individual responsible for signature or approval.

(2) No document identified in paragraph (1) may be filed with the Comptroller, nor may any authorization for payment pursuant to such documents be filed with the Comptroller, if the required signatures or approvals are lacking.

(3) Any person who, with knowledge the signatures or approvals required in paragraph (1) are lacking, either files or directs another to file documents or payment authorizations in violation of paragraph (2) shall be subject to discipline up to and including discharge.

(4) Procurements shall not be artificially divided so as to avoid the necessity of complying with paragraph (1).

(5) Each State agency shall develop and implement procedures to ensure the necessary signatures or approvals are

obtained. Each State agency may establish, maintain and follow procedures that are more restrictive than those required herein.

(6) This subsection (a) applies to all State agencies as defined in Section 1-7 of the Illinois State Auditing Act, which includes without limitation the General Assembly and its agencies. For purposes of this subsection (a), in the case of the General Assembly, the "chief executive officer of the agency" means (i) the Senate Operations Commission for Senate general operations as provided in Section 4 of the General Assembly Operations Act, (ii) the Speaker of the House of Representatives for House general operations as provided in Section 5 of the General Assembly Operations Act, (iii) the Speaker of the House for majority leadership staff and operations, (iv) the Minority Leader of the House for minority leadership staff and operations, (v) the President of the Senate for majority leadership staff and operations, (vi) the Minority Leader of the Senate for minority staff and operations, and (vii) the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services for the legislative support services agencies as provided in the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984. For purposes of this subsection (a), in the case of agencies, the "chief executive officer of the agency" means the head of the agency.

(b)(1) Every voucher or corresponding balancing report, as submitted by the agency or office in which it originates,

shall bear (i) the signature of the officer responsible for approving and certifying vouchers under this Act and (ii) if authority to sign the responsible officer's name has been properly delegated, also the signature of the person actually signing the voucher.

(2) When an officer delegates authority to approve and certify vouchers, he shall send a copy of such authorization containing the signature of the person to whom delegation is made to each office that checks or approves such vouchers and to the State Comptroller. Such delegation may be general or limited. If the delegation is limited, the authorization shall designate the particular types of vouchers that the person is authorized to approve and certify.

(3) When any delegation of authority hereunder is revoked, a copy of the revocation of authority shall be sent to the Comptroller and to each office to which a copy of the authorization was sent.

The Comptroller may require State agencies to maintain signature documents and records of delegations of voucher signature authority and revocations of those delegations, instead of transmitting those documents to the Comptroller. The Comptroller may inspect such documents and records at any time.

(c) The Comptroller may authorize the submission of vouchers through electronic transmissions, on magnetic tape, or otherwise.

(Source: P.A. 101-34, eff. 6-28-19; 101-359, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(30 ILCS 105/10) (from Ch. 127, par. 146)

Sec. 10. When an appropriation has been made by the General Assembly for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the operation, maintenance, and administration of the several offices, departments, institutions, boards, commissions, and agencies of the State government, the State Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of the same upon the presentation of itemized vouchers~~,~~ issued, certified, and approved for~~, as follows: For~~ appropriations to:

(1) Elective State officers in the executive Department, to be certified and approved by such officers, respectively;

(2) The Supreme Court, to be certified and approved by the Chief Justice thereof;

(3) Appellate Court, to be certified and approved by the Chief Justice of each judicial district;

(4) The State Senate, to be certified and approved by the President;

(5) The House of Representatives, to be certified and approved by the Speaker;

(6) The Auditor General, to be certified and approved by the Auditor General;

(7) Clerks of courts, to be certified and approved by the clerk incurring expenditures;

(8) The departments under the Civil Administrative Code, to be certified and approved by the Director or Secretary of the Department;

(9) The University of Illinois, to be certified by the president of the University;

(10) The State Universities Retirement System, to be certified to by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the System;

(11) Illinois State University, to be certified to by the president of that University;

(12) Northern Illinois University, to be certified to by the president of that University;

(12a) Chicago State University, certified to by the president of that University;

(12b) Eastern Illinois University, certified to by the president of that University;

(12c) Governors State University, certified to by the president of that University;

(12d) Northeastern Illinois University, certified to by the president of that University;

(12e) Western Illinois University, certified to by the president of that University;

(13) Southern Illinois University, to be certified to by the President of the University;

(14) The Adjutant General, to be certified and approved by the Adjutant General;

(15) The Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission, to be certified and approved by its Chairman, or when it is organized with Co-Chairmen, by either of its Co-Chairmen;

(16) All other officers, boards, commissions, and agencies of the State government, certified and approved by such officer or by the president or chairman and secretary or by the executive officer of such board, commission, or agency;

(17) Individuals, to be certified by such individuals;

(18) The farmers' institute, agricultural, livestock, poultry, scientific, benevolent, and other private associations, or corporations of whatsoever nature, to be certified and approved by the president and secretary of such society.

Nothing contained in this Section shall be construed to amend or modify the "Personnel Code".

This Section is subject to Section 9.02.

(Source: P.A. 98-788, eff. 7-25-14; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 180. The Public Use Trust Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(30 ILCS 160/2) (from Ch. 127, par. 4002)

Sec. 2. (a) The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum have the power to enter into a trust agreement with a person or group of persons under which the State agency may receive or collect money or other property from the person or group of persons and may expend such money or property solely for a public purpose within the powers and duties of that State agency and stated in the trust agreement. The State agency shall be the trustee under any such trust agreement.

(b) Money or property received under a trust agreement shall not be deposited in the State treasury and is not subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, but shall be held and invested by the trustee separate and apart from the State treasury. The trustee shall invest money or property received under a trust agreement as provided for trustees under the Illinois Trust Code or as otherwise provided in the trust agreement.

(c) The trustee shall maintain detailed records of all receipts and disbursements in the same manner as required for trustees under the Illinois Trust Code. The trustee shall provide an annual accounting of all receipts, disbursements, and inventory to all donors to the trust and the Auditor General. The annual accounting shall be made available to any member of the public upon request.

(Source: P.A. 100-695, eff. 8-3-18; 101-48, eff. 1-1-20;

101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 7-28-20.)

Section 185. The General Obligation Bond Act is amended by changing Section 19 as follows:

(30 ILCS 330/19) (from Ch. 127, par. 669)

Sec. 19. Investment of money not needed for current expenditures; application of earnings ~~Money Not Needed for Current Expenditures - Application of Earnings~~.

(a) The State Treasurer may, with the Governor's approval, invest and reinvest any money from the Capital Development Fund, the Transportation Bond, Series A Fund, the Transportation Bond, Series B Fund, the Multi-modal Transportation Bond Fund, the School Construction Fund, the Anti-Pollution Fund, the Coal Development Fund and the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund, in the State Treasury, which is not needed for current expenditures due or about to become due from these funds.

(b) Monies received from the sale or redemption of investments from the Transportation Bond, Series A Fund and the Multi-modal Transportation Bond Fund shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in the Road Fund.

Monies received from the sale or redemption of investments from the Capital Development Fund, the Transportation Bond, Series B Fund, the School Construction Fund, the Anti-Pollution Fund, and the Coal Development Fund shall be

deposited by the State Treasurer in the General Revenue Fund.

Monies from the sale or redemption of investments from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund shall be deposited in the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund.

(c) Monies from the Capital Development Fund, the Transportation Bond, Series A Fund, the Transportation Bond, Series B Fund, the Multi-modal Transportation Bond Fund, the School Construction Fund, the Anti-Pollution Fund, and the Coal Development Fund may be invested as permitted in the Deposit of State Moneys Act ~~"AN ACT in relation to State moneys", approved June 28, 1919, as amended~~ and in the Public Funds Investment Act ~~"AN ACT relating to certain investments of public funds by public agencies", approved July 23, 1943, as amended~~. Monies from the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund may be invested in securities constituting direct obligations of the United States Government, or obligations, the principal of and interest on which are guaranteed by the United States Government, or certificates of deposit of any state or national bank or savings and loan association. For amounts not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, as security the State Treasurer shall accept securities constituting direct obligations of the United States Government, or obligations, the principal of and interest on which are guaranteed by the United States

Government.

(d) Accrued interest paid to the State at the time of the delivery of the Bonds shall be deposited into the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund in the State Treasury.

(Source: P.A. 101-30, eff. 6-28-19; revised 8-13-19.)

Section 190. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Sections 1-10 and 45-35 and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 1-35 as follows:

(30 ILCS 500/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Application.

(a) This Code applies only to procurements for which bidders, offerors, potential contractors, or contractors were first solicited on or after July 1, 1998. This Code shall not be construed to affect or impair any contract, or any provision of a contract, entered into based on a solicitation prior to the implementation date of this Code as described in Article 99, including, but not limited to, any covenant entered into with respect to any revenue bonds or similar instruments. All procurements for which contracts are solicited between the effective date of Articles 50 and 99 and July 1, 1998 shall be substantially in accordance with this Code and its intent.

(b) This Code shall apply regardless of the source of the funds with which the contracts are paid, including federal assistance moneys. This Code shall not apply to:

(1) Contracts between the State and its political subdivisions or other governments, or between State governmental bodies, except as specifically provided in this Code.

(2) Grants, except for the filing requirements of Section 20-80.

(3) Purchase of care, except as provided in Section 5-30.6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code and this Section.

(4) Hiring of an individual as employee and not as an independent contractor, whether pursuant to an employment code or policy or by contract directly with that individual.

(5) Collective bargaining contracts.

(6) Purchase of real estate, except that notice of this type of contract with a value of more than $25,000 must be published in the Procurement Bulletin within 10 calendar days after the deed is recorded in the county of jurisdiction. The notice shall identify the real estate purchased, the names of all parties to the contract, the value of the contract, and the effective date of the contract.

(7) Contracts necessary to prepare for anticipated litigation, enforcement actions, or investigations,

provided that the chief legal counsel to the Governor shall give his or her prior approval when the procuring agency is one subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor, and provided that the chief legal counsel of any other procuring entity subject to this Code shall give his or her prior approval when the procuring entity is not one subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor.

(8) (Blank).

(9) Procurement expenditures by the Illinois Conservation Foundation when only private funds are used.

(10) (Blank).

(11) Public-private agreements entered into according to the procurement requirements of Section 20 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act and design-build agreements entered into according to the procurement requirements of Section 25 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act.

(12) Contracts for legal, financial, and other professional and artistic services entered into on or before December 31, 2018 by the Illinois Finance Authority in which the State of Illinois is not obligated. Such contracts shall be awarded through a competitive process authorized by the Board of the Illinois Finance Authority and are subject to Sections 5-30, 20-160, 50-13, 50-20, 50-35, and 50-37 of this Code, as well as the final approval by the Board of the Illinois Finance Authority of

the terms of the contract.

(13) Contracts for services, commodities, and equipment to support the delivery of timely forensic science services in consultation with and subject to the approval of the Chief Procurement Officer as provided in subsection (d) of Section 5-4-3a of the Unified Code of Corrections, except for the requirements of Sections 20-60, 20-65, 20-70, and 20-160 and Article 50 of this Code; however, the Chief Procurement Officer may, in writing with justification, waive any certification required under Article 50 of this Code. For any contracts for services which are currently provided by members of a collective bargaining agreement, the applicable terms of the collective bargaining agreement concerning subcontracting shall be followed.

On and after January 1, 2019, this paragraph (13), except for this sentence, is inoperative.

(14) Contracts for participation expenditures required by a domestic or international trade show or exhibition of an exhibitor, member, or sponsor.

(15) Contracts with a railroad or utility that requires the State to reimburse the railroad or utilities for the relocation of utilities for construction or other public purpose. Contracts included within this paragraph (15) shall include, but not be limited to, those associated with: relocations, crossings, installations,

and maintenance. For the purposes of this paragraph (15), "railroad" means any form of non-highway ground transportation that runs on rails or electromagnetic guideways and "utility" means: (1) public utilities as defined in Section 3-105 of the Public Utilities Act, (2) telecommunications carriers as defined in Section 13-202 of the Public Utilities Act, (3) electric cooperatives as defined in Section 3.4 of the Electric Supplier Act, (4) telephone or telecommunications cooperatives as defined in Section 13-212 of the Public Utilities Act, (5) rural water or waste water systems with 10,000 connections or less, (6) a holder as defined in Section 21-201 of the Public Utilities Act, and (7) municipalities owning or operating utility systems consisting of public utilities as that term is defined in Section 11-117-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

(16) Procurement expenditures necessary for the Department of Public Health to provide the delivery of timely newborn screening services in accordance with the Newborn Metabolic Screening Act.

(17) Procurement expenditures necessary for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Public Health to implement the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program and Opioid Alternative Pilot Program requirements and ensure access

to medical cannabis for patients with debilitating medical conditions in accordance with the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(18) This Code does not apply to any procurements necessary for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Public Health to implement the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act if the applicable agency has made a good faith determination that it is necessary and appropriate for the expenditure to fall within this exemption and if the process is conducted in a manner substantially in accordance with the requirements of Sections 20-160, 25-60, 30-22, 50-5, 50-10, 50-10.5, 50-12, 50-13, 50-15, 50-20, 50-21, 50-35, 50-36, 50-37, 50-38, and 50-50 of this Code; however, for Section 50-35, compliance applies only to contracts or subcontracts over $100,000. Notice of each contract entered into under this paragraph (18) that is related to the procurement of goods and services identified in paragraph (1) through (9) of this subsection shall be published in the Procurement Bulletin within 14 calendar days after contract execution. The Chief Procurement Officer shall prescribe the form and content of the notice. Each agency shall provide the Chief Procurement Officer, on a monthly basis, in the form and content

prescribed by the Chief Procurement Officer, a report of contracts that are related to the procurement of goods and services identified in this subsection. At a minimum, this report shall include the name of the contractor, a description of the supply or service provided, the total amount of the contract, the term of the contract, and the exception to this Code utilized. A copy of any or all of these contracts shall be made available to the Chief Procurement Officer immediately upon request. The Chief Procurement Officer shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly no later than November 1 of each year that includes, at a minimum, an annual summary of the monthly information reported to the Chief Procurement Officer. This exemption becomes inoperative 5 years after June 25, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-27) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for contracts entered into on or after October 1, 2017 under an exemption provided in any paragraph of this subsection (b), except paragraph (1), (2), or (5), each State agency shall post to the appropriate procurement bulletin the name of the contractor, a description of the supply or service provided, the total amount of the contract, the term of the contract, and the exception to the Code utilized. The chief procurement officer shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly no later than November 1 of each year that shall include, at a

minimum, an annual summary of the monthly information reported to the chief procurement officer.

(c) This Code does not apply to the electric power procurement process provided for under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act.

(d) Except for Section 20-160 and Article 50 of this Code, and as expressly required by Section 9.1 of the Illinois Lottery Law, the provisions of this Code do not apply to the procurement process provided for under Section 9.1 of the Illinois Lottery Law.

(e) This Code does not apply to the process used by the Capital Development Board to retain a person or entity to assist the Capital Development Board with its duties related to the determination of costs of a clean coal SNG brownfield facility, as defined by Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act, as required in subsection (h-3) of Section 9-220 of the Public Utilities Act, including calculating the range of capital costs, the range of operating and maintenance costs, or the sequestration costs or monitoring the construction of clean coal SNG brownfield facility for the full duration of construction.

(f) (Blank).

(g) (Blank).

(h) This Code does not apply to the process to procure or contracts entered into in accordance with Sections 11-5.2 and

11-5.3 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(i) Each chief procurement officer may access records necessary to review whether a contract, purchase, or other expenditure is or is not subject to the provisions of this Code, unless such records would be subject to attorney-client privilege.

(j) This Code does not apply to the process used by the Capital Development Board to retain an artist or work or works of art as required in Section 14 of the Capital Development Board Act.

(k) This Code does not apply to the process to procure contracts, or contracts entered into, by the State Board of Elections or the State Electoral Board for hearing officers appointed pursuant to the Election Code.

(l) This Code does not apply to the processes used by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission to procure supplies and services paid for from the private funds of the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Fund. As used in this subsection (l), "private funds" means funds derived from deposits paid into the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund and the earnings thereon. (Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 100-580, eff. 3-12-18; 100-757, eff. 8-10-18; 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-17-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/1-35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 17, 2021)

Sec. 1-35. Application to Quincy Veterans' Home. This Code does not apply to any procurements related to the renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, or rebuilding of the Quincy Veterans' Home under the Quincy Veterans' Home Rehabilitation and Rebuilding Act, provided that the process shall be conducted in a manner substantially in accordance with the requirements of the following Sections of this ~~the Illinois Procurement~~ Code: 20-160, 25-60, 30-22, 50-5, 50-10, 50-10.5, 50-12, 50-13, 50-15, 50-20, 50-21, 50-35, 50-36, 50-37, 50-38, and 50-50; however, for Section 50-35, compliance shall apply only to contracts or subcontracts over $100,000.

This Section is repealed 3 years after becoming law.

(Source: P.A. 100-610, eff. 7-17-18; revised 4-25-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/1-40)

Sec. 1-40 ~~1-35~~. Application to James R. Thompson Center. In accordance with Section 7.4 of the State Property Control Act, this Code does not apply to any procurements related to the sale of the James R. Thompson Center, provided that the process shall be conducted in a manner substantially in accordance with the requirements of the following Sections of this ~~the Illinois Procurement~~ Code: 20-160, 50-5, 50-10, 50-10.5, 50-12, 50-13, 50-15, 50-20, 50-21, 50-35, 50-36, 50-37, 50-38, and 50-50. The exemption contained in this

Section does not apply to any leases involving the James R. Thompson Center, including a leaseback authorized under Section 7.4 of the State Property Control Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1184, eff. 4-5-19; revised 4-25-19.)

(30 ILCS 500/45-35)

Sec. 45-35. Not-for-profit agencies for persons with significant disabilities.

(a) Qualification. Supplies and services may be procured without advertising or calling for bids from any qualified not-for-profit agency for persons with significant disabilities that:

(1) complies with Illinois laws governing private not-for-profit organizations;

(2) is certified as a work center by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor or is an accredited vocational program that provides transition services to youth between the ages of 14 1/2 and 22 in accordance with individualized education plans under Section 14-8.03 of the School Code and that provides residential services at a child care institution, as defined under Section 2.06 of the Child Care Act of 1969, or at a group home, as defined under Section 2.16 of the Child Care Act of 1969; and

(3) is accredited by a nationally-recognized accrediting organization or certified as a developmental

training provider by the Department of Human Services.

(b) Participation. To participate, the not-for-profit agency must have indicated an interest in providing the supplies and services, must meet the specifications and needs of the using agency, and must set a fair and reasonable price.

(c) Committee. There is created within the Department of Central Management Services a committee to facilitate the purchase of products and services of persons with a significant physical, developmental, or mental disability or a combination of any of those disabilities who cannot engage in normal competitive employment due to the significant disability or combination of those disabilities. This committee is called the State Use Committee. The State Use Committee shall consist of the Director of the Department of Central Management Services or his or her designee, the Secretary ~~Director~~ of the Department of Human Services or his or her designee, one public member representing private business who is knowledgeable of the employment needs and concerns of persons with developmental disabilities, one public member representing private business who is knowledgeable of the needs and concerns of rehabilitation facilities, one public member who is knowledgeable of the employment needs and concerns of persons with developmental disabilities, one public member who is knowledgeable of the needs and concerns of rehabilitation facilities, and 2 public members from a statewide association that represents

community-based rehabilitation facilities, all appointed by the Governor. The public members shall serve 2 year terms, commencing upon appointment and every 2 years thereafter. A public member may be reappointed, and vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the completion of the term. In the event there is a vacancy on the State Use Committee, the Governor must make an appointment to fill that vacancy within 30 calendar days after the notice of vacancy. The members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for expenses at a rate equal to that of State employees on a per diem basis by the Department of Central Management Services. All members shall be entitled to vote on issues before the State Use Committee.

The State Use Committee shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To request from any State agency information as to product specification and service requirements in order to carry out its purpose.

(2) To meet quarterly or more often as necessary to carry out its purposes.

(3) To request a quarterly report from each participating qualified not-for-profit agency for persons with significant disabilities describing the volume of sales for each product or service sold under this Section.

(4) To prepare a report for the Governor and General Assembly no later than December 31 of each year. The

requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by following the procedures set forth in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act.

(5) To prepare a publication that lists all supplies and services currently available from any qualified not-for-profit agency for persons with significant disabilities. This list and any revisions shall be distributed to all purchasing agencies.

(6) To encourage diversity in supplies and services provided by qualified not-for-profit agencies for persons with significant disabilities and discourage unnecessary duplication or competition among not-for-profit agencies.

(7) To develop guidelines to be followed by qualifying agencies for participation under the provisions of this Section. Guidelines shall include a list of national accrediting organizations which satisfy the requirements of item (3) of subsection (a) of this Section. The guidelines shall be developed within 6 months after the effective date of this Code and made available on a nondiscriminatory basis to all qualifying agencies. The new guidelines required under this item (7) by Public Act 100-203 ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ shall be developed within 6 months after August 18, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-203) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ and made available on a non-discriminatory basis to all qualifying not-for-profit

agencies.

(8) To review all pricing submitted under the provisions of this Section and may approve a proposed agreement for supplies or services where the price submitted is fair and reasonable.

(9) To, not less than every 3 years, adopt a strategic plan for increasing the number of products and services purchased from qualified not-for-profit agencies for persons with significant disabilities, including the feasibility of developing mandatory set-aside contracts.

(c-5) Conditions for Use. Each chief procurement officer shall, in consultation with the State Use Committee, determine which articles, materials, services, food stuffs, and supplies that are produced, manufactured, or provided by persons with significant disabilities in qualified not-for-profit agencies shall be given preference by purchasing agencies procuring those items.

(d) (Blank).

(e) Subcontracts. Subcontracts shall be permitted for agreements authorized under this Section. For the purposes of this subsection (e), "subcontract" means any acquisition from another source of supplies, not including raw materials, or services required by a qualified not-for-profit agency to provide the supplies or services that are the subject of the contract between the State and the qualified not-for-profit agency.

The State Use Committee shall develop guidelines to be followed by qualified not-for-profit agencies when seeking and establishing subcontracts with other persons or not-for-profit agencies in order to fulfill State contract requirements. These guidelines shall include the following:

(i) The State Use Committee must approve all subcontracts and substantive amendments to subcontracts prior to execution or amendment of the subcontract.

(ii) A qualified not-for-profit agency shall not enter into a subcontract, or any combination of subcontracts, to fulfill an entire requirement, contract, or order without written State Use Committee approval.

(iii) A qualified not-for-profit agency shall make reasonable efforts to utilize subcontracts with other not-for-profit agencies for persons with significant disabilities.

(iv) For any subcontract not currently performed by a qualified not-for-profit agency, the primary qualified not-for-profit agency must provide to the State Use Committee the following: (A) a written explanation as to why the subcontract is not performed by a qualified not-for-profit agency, and (B) a written plan to transfer the subcontract to a qualified not-for-profit agency, as reasonable.

(Source: P.A. 100-203, eff. 8-18-17; revised 7-18-19.)

Section 195. The Public-Private Partnership for Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project Act is amended by changing the heading of Article 25 and Sections 25-10, 25-20, 25-40, 25-45, 25-50, and 25-55 as follows:

(30 ILCS 558/Art. 25 heading)

Article 25. Public-Private ~~Private Public~~ Partnership

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-10)

Sec. 25-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project" or "civic build" or "Project" means civic infrastructure, whether publicly or privately owned, located in the City of Chicago, generally within the boundaries of East 14th Street; extending east to Lake Shore Drive; south to McCormick Place's North Building; west to the outer boundary of the McCormick Place busway and, where it extends farther west, the St. Charles Airline; northwest to South Indiana Avenue; north to East 15th Place; east to the McCormick Place busway; and north to East 14th Street, in total comprising approximately 34 acres, including, without limitation: (1) streets, roadways, pedestrian ways, commuter linkages and circulator transit systems, bridges, tunnels, overpasses, bus ways, and guideways connected to or adjacent to the Project; (2) utilities systems and related facilities, utility relocations and replacements,

utility-line extensions, network and communication systems, streetscape improvements, drainage systems, sewer and water systems, subgrade structures and associated improvements; (3) landscaping, facade construction and restoration, wayfinding, and signage; (4) public transportation and transit facilities and related infrastructure, vehicle parking facilities, and other facilities that encourage intermodal transportation and public transit connected to or adjacent to the Project; (5) railroad infrastructure, stations, maintenance and storage facilities; (6) parks, plazas, atriums, civic and cultural facilities, community and recreational facilities, facilities to promote tourism and hospitality, educational facilities, conferencing and conventions, broadcast and related multimedia infrastructure, destination and community retail, dining and entertainment facilities; and (7) other facilities with the primary purpose of attracting and fostering economic development within the area of the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project by generating additional tax base, all as agreed upon in a public-private ~~public private~~ agreement. "Civic build" includes any improvements or substantial enhancements or modifications to civic infrastructure located on or connected or adjacent to the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project. "Civic Build" does not include commercial office, residential, or hotel facilities, or any retail, dining, and entertainment included within such facilities as part of a private build, constructed on or

adjacent to the civic build.

"Civic build cost" means all costs of the civic build, as specified in the public-private agreement, and includes, without limitation, the cost of the following activities as part of the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project: (1) acquiring or leasing real property, including air rights, and other assets associated with the Project; (2) demolishing, repairing, or rehabilitating buildings; (3) remediating land and buildings as required to prepare the property for development; (4) installing, constructing, or reconstructing, elements of civic infrastructure required to support the overall Project, including, without limitation, streets, roadways, pedestrian ways and commuter linkages, utilities systems and related facilities, utility relocations and replacements, network and communication systems, streetscape improvements, drainage systems, sewer and water systems, subgrade structures and associated improvements, landscaping, facade construction and restoration, wayfinding and signage, and other components of community infrastructure; (5) acquiring, constructing or reconstructing, and equipping transit stations, parking facilities, and other facilities that encourage intermodal transportation and public transit; (6) installing, constructing or reconstructing, and equipping core elements of civic infrastructure to promote and encourage economic development, including, without limitation, parks, cultural facilities, community and recreational facilities,

facilities to promote tourism and hospitality, educational facilities, conferencing and conventions, broadcast and related multimedia infrastructure, destination and community retail, dining and entertainment facilities, and other facilities with the primary purpose of attracting and fostering economic development within the area by generating a new tax base; (7) providing related improvements, including, without limitation, excavation, earth retention, soil stabilization and correction, site improvements, and future capital improvements and expenses; (8) planning, engineering, legal, marketing, development, insurance, finance, and other related professional services and costs associated with the civic build; and (9) the commissioning or operational start-up of any component of the civic build.

"Develop" or "development" means to do one or more of the following: plan, design, develop, lease, acquire, install, construct, reconstruct, repair, rehabilitate, replace, or extend the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project as provided under this Act.

"Maintain" or "maintenance" includes ordinary maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, capital maintenance, maintenance replacement, and other categories of maintenance that may be designated by the public-private agreement for the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project as provided under this Act.

"Operate" or "operation" means to do one or more of the following: maintain, improve, equip, modify, or otherwise

operate the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project as provided under this Act.

"Private build" means all commercial, industrial or residential facilities, or property that is not included in the definition of civic build. The private build may include commercial office, residential, educational, health and wellness, or hotel facilities constructed on or adjacent to the civic build, and retail, dining, and entertainment facilities that are not included as part of the civic build under the public-private agreement.

"Private entity" means any private entity associated with the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project at the time of execution and delivery of a public-private agreement, and its successors or assigns. The private entity may enter into a public-private agreement with the public agency on behalf of the State for the development, financing, construction, operational, or management of the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Project under this Act.

"Public agency" means the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

"Public-private ~~Public private~~ agreement" or "agreement" means one or more agreements or contracts entered into between the public agency on behalf of the State and private entity, and all schedules, exhibits, and attachments thereto, entered into under this Act for the development, financing, construction, operation, or management of the Civic and

Transit Infrastructure Project, whereby the private entity will develop, finance, construct, own, operate, and manage the Project for a definite term in return for the right to receive the revenues generated from the Project and other required payments from the State, including, but not limited to, a portion of the State sales taxes, as provided under this Act.

"Revenues" means all revenues, including, but not limited to, income user fees; ticket fees; earnings, interest, lease payments, allocations, moneys from the federal government, grants, loans, lines of credit, credit guarantees, bond proceeds, equity investments, service payments, or other receipts arising out of or in connection with the financing, development, construction, operation, and management of the Project under this Act. "Revenues" does not include the State payments to the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund as required under this Act.

"State" means the State of Illinois.

"User fees" means the tolls, rates, fees, or other charges imposed by the State or private entity for use of all or part of the civic build.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-20)

Sec. 25-20. Provisions of the public-private agreement. The public-private agreement shall include at a minimum all of the following provisions:

(1) the term of the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement;

(2) a detailed description of the civic build, including the retail, dining, and entertainment components of the civic build and a general description of the anticipated future private build;

(3) the powers, duties, responsibilities, obligations, and functions of the public agency and private entity;

(4) compensation or payments, including any reimbursement for work performed and goods or services provided, if any, owed to the public agency as the administrator of the public-private agreement on behalf of the State, as specified in the public-private agreement;

(5) compensation or payments to the private entity for civic build costs, plus any required debt service payments for the civic build, debt service reserves or sinking funds, financing costs, payments for operation and management of the civic build, payments representing the reasonable return on the private equity investment in the civic build, and payments in respect of the public use of private land, air rights, or other real property interests for the civic build;

(6) a provision granting the private entity with the express authority to structure, negotiate, and execute contracts and subcontracts with third parties to enable the private entity to carry out its duties,

responsibilities and obligations under this Act relating to the development, financing, construction, management, and operation of the civic build;

(7) a provision imposing an affirmative duty on the private entity to provide the public agency with any information the private entity reasonably believes the public agency would need related to the civic build to enable the public agency to exercise its powers, carry out its duties, responsibilities, and obligations, and perform its functions under this Act or the public-private agreement;

(8) a provision requiring the private entity to provide the public agency with advance notice of any decision that has a material adverse impact on the public interest related to the civic build so that the public agency has a reasonable opportunity to evaluate that decision;

(9) a requirement that the public agency monitor and oversee the civic build and take action that the public agency considers appropriate to ensure that the private entity is in compliance with the terms of the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement;

(10) the authority to impose user fees and the amounts of those fees, if applicable, related to the civic build subject to agreement with the private entity;

(11) a provision stating that the private entity shall

have the right to all revenues generated from the civic build until such time that the State takes ownership over the civic build, at which point the State shall have the right to all revenues generated from the civic build, except as set forth in Section 25-45 ~~45~~;

(12) a provision governing the rights to real and personal property of the State, the public agency, the private entity, and other third parties, if applicable, relating to the civic build, including, but not limited to, a provision relating to the State's ability to exercise an option to purchase the civic build at varying milestones of the Project agreed to amongst the parties in the public-private ~~public-private~~ agreement and consistent with Section 25-45 ~~45~~ of this Act;

(13) a provision regarding the implementation and delivery of certain progress reports related to cost, timelines, deadlines, and scheduling of the civic build;

(14) procedural requirements for obtaining the prior approval of the public agency when rights that are the subject of the public-private agreement relating to the civic build, including, but not limited to, development rights, construction rights, property rights, and rights to certain revenues, are sold, assigned, transferred, or pledged as collateral to secure financing or for any other reason;

(15) grounds for termination of the public-private

agreement by the public agency and the private entity;

(16) review of plans, including development, construction, management, or operations plans by the public agency related to the civic build;

(17) inspections by the public agency, including inspections of construction work and improvements, related to the civic build;

(18) rights and remedies of the public agency in the event that the private entity defaults or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the public-private agreement and the rights and remedies of the private entity in the event that the public agency defaults or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the public-private agreement;

(19) a code of ethics for the private entity's officers and employees;

(20) maintenance of public liability insurance or other insurance requirements related to the civic build;

(21) provisions governing grants and loans, including those received, or anticipated to be received, from the federal government or any agency or instrumentality of the federal government or from any State or local agency;

(22) the private entity's targeted business and workforce participation program to meet the State's utilization goals for business enterprises and workforce involving minorities, women, persons with disabilities, and veterans;

(23) a provision regarding the rights of the public agency and the State following completion of the civic build and transfer to the State consistent with Section 25-45 ~~45~~ of this Act;

(24) a provision detailing the Project's projected long-range economic impacts, including projections of new spending, construction jobs, and permanent, full-time equivalent jobs;

(25) a provision detailing the Project's projected support for regional and statewide transit impacts, transportation mode shifts, and increased transit ridership;

(26) a provision detailing the Project's projected impact on increased convention and events visitation;

(27) procedures for amendment to the public-private agreement;

(28) a provision detailing the processes and procedures that will be followed for contracts and purchases for the civic build; and

(29) all other terms, conditions, and provisions acceptable to the public agency that the public agency deems necessary and proper and in the best interest of the State and the public.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-22-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-40)

Sec. 25-40. Financial arrangements.

(a) The public agency may apply for, execute, or endorse applications submitted by the private entity to obtain federal, State, or local credit assistance to develop, maintain, or operate the Project.

(b) The private entity may take any action to obtain federal, State, or local assistance for the civic build that serves the public purpose of this Act and may enter into any contracts required to receive the assistance. The public agency shall take all reasonable steps to support action by the private entity to obtain federal, State, or local assistance for the civic build. The assistance may include, but not be limited to, federal credit assistance pursuant to Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act. In the event the private entity obtains federal, State, or local assistance for the civic build that serves the public purpose of this Act, the financial assistance shall reduce the State's required payments under this Act on terms as mutually agreed to by the parties in the public-private agreement.

(c) Any financing of the civic build costs may be in the amounts and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the public-private agreement.

(d) For the purpose of financing or refinancing the civic build costs, the private entity and the public agency may do the following: (1) enter into grant agreements; (2) accept

grants from any public or private agency or entity; (3) receive the required payments from the State under this Act; and (4) receive any other payments or monies permitted under this Act or agreed to by the parties in the public-private agreement.

(e) For the purpose of financing or refinancing the civic build, public funds may be used and mixed and aggregated with private funds provided by or on behalf of the private entity or other private entities. However, that the required payments from the State under Sections 25-50 ~~50~~ and 25-55 ~~55~~ of this Act shall be solely used for civic build costs, plus debt service requirements of the civic build, debt service reserves or sinking funds, financing costs, payments for operation and management of the civic build, payments representing the reasonable return on the private equity investment in the civic build, and payments in respect of the public use of private land, air rights, or other real property interests for the civic build, if applicable.

(f) The public agency is authorized to facilitate conduit tax-exempt or taxable debt financing, if agreed to between the public agency and the private entity.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-45)

Sec. 25-45. Term of agreement; transfer of the civic build to the State. Following the completion of the Project and the

termination of the public-private agreement, the private entity's authority and duties under the public-private agreement shall cease, except for those duties and obligations that extend beyond the termination, as set forth in the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement, which may include ongoing management and operations of the civic build, and all interests and ownership in the civic build shall transfer to the State; provided that the State has made all required payments to the private entity as required under this Act and the public-private agreement. The State may also exercise an option to not accept its interest and ownership in the civic build. In the event the State exercises its option to not accept its interest and ownership in the civic build, the private entity shall maintain its interest and ownership in the civic build and shall have the authority to maintain, further develop, encumber, or sell the civic build consistent with its authority as the owner of the civic build. In the event the State exercises its option to have its interest and ownership in the civic build after all required payments have been made to the private entity consistent with the public-private agreement and this Act, the private entity shall have the authority to enter into an operating agreement with the public agency, on such terms that are reasonable and customary for operating agreements, to operate and manage the civic build for an annual operator fee and payment from the State representing a portion of the net operating income of

the civic build as further defined and described in the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement between the private entity and the public agency.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-50)

Sec. 25-50. Payment to the private entity.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement to the contrary: (1) the civic build cost shall not exceed a total of $3,800,000,000; and (2) no State equity payment shall be made prior to State fiscal year 2024 or prior to completion of the civic build.

(b) The public agency shall be required to take all steps necessary to facilitate the required payments to the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund as set forth in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax and Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(30 ILCS 558/25-55)

Sec. 25-55. The Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund. The Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury. All moneys transferred to the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund pursuant to Section 8.25g of the State Finance Act, Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Act, and this Act shall be used only for the

purposes authorized by and subject to the limitations and conditions of this Act and the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement entered into by private entity and the public agency on behalf of the State. All payments required under such Acts shall be direct, limited obligations of the State of Illinois payable solely from and secured by an irrevocable, first priority pledge of and lien on moneys on deposit in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund. The State of Illinois hereby pledges the applicable sales tax revenues consistent with the State Finance Act and this Act for the time period provided in the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement between the private entity and the Authority, on behalf of the State. Moneys in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund shall be utilized by the public agency on behalf of the State to pay the private entity for the development, financing, construction, operation and management of the civic and transit infrastructure project consistent with this Act and the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement. Investment income, if any, which is attributable to the investment of moneys in the Civic and Transit Infrastructure Fund shall be retained in the Fund for any required payment to the private entity under this Act and the public-private ~~public private~~ agreement.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-22-19.)

Section 200. The Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by

changing Sections 4 and 5 as follows:

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

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

Sec. 4. Award of State contracts.

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

The above percentage relates to the total dollar amount of State contracts during each State fiscal year, calculated by examining independently each type of contract for each agency or public institutions of higher education which lets such contracts. Only that percentage of arrangements which represents the participation of businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities on such contracts shall be included. State contracts subject to the

requirements of this Act shall include the requirement that only expenditures to businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities that perform a commercially useful function may be counted toward the goals set forth by this Act. Contracts shall include a definition of "commercially useful function" that is consistent with 49 CFR 26.55(c).

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

(c) (Blank).

(d) Within one year after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department of Central Management Services shall conduct a social scientific study that measures the impact of discrimination on minority and women business development in Illinois. Within 18 months after April 28, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-8), the Department shall

issue a report of its findings and any recommendations on whether to adjust the goals for minority and women participation established in this Act. Copies of this report and the social scientific study shall be filed with the Governor and the General Assembly.

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

(e) Except as permitted under this Act or as otherwise mandated by federal law or regulation, those who submit bids or proposals for State contracts subject to the provisions of this Act, whose bids or proposals are successful and include a utilization plan but that fail to meet the goals set forth in subsection (b) of this Section, shall be notified of that deficiency and shall be afforded a period not to exceed 10

calendar days from the date of notification to cure that deficiency in the bid or proposal. The deficiency in the bid or proposal may only be cured by contracting with additional subcontractors who are owned by minorities or women. Any increase in cost to a contract for the addition of a subcontractor to cure a bid's deficiency shall not affect the bid price, shall not be used in the request for an exemption in this Act, and in no case shall an identified subcontractor with a certification made pursuant to this Act be terminated from the contract without the written consent of the State agency or public institution of higher education entering into the contract.

(f) Non-construction solicitations that include Business Enterprise Program participation goals shall require bidders and offerors to include utilization plans. Utilization plans are due at the time of bid or offer submission. Failure to complete and include a utilization plan, including documentation demonstrating good faith effort when requesting a waiver, shall render the bid or offer non-responsive.

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

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

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

Sec. 5. Business Enterprise Council.

(1) To help implement, monitor, and enforce the goals of

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

The Director of the Department of Central Management Services shall serve as the Council chairperson and shall select, subject to approval of the council, a Secretary

responsible for the operation of the program who shall serve as the Division Manager of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Division of the Department of Central Management Services.

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

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

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

(b) Maintain a list of all businesses legitimately classified as businesses owned by minorities, women, or persons with disabilities to provide to State agencies and public institutions of higher education.

(c) Review rules and regulations for the

implementation of the program for businesses owned by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Any Council member who has direct financial or

personal interest in any measure pending before the Council shall disclose this fact to the Council and refrain from participating in the determination upon such measure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 205. The State Property Control Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of

Section 7.7 as follows:

(30 ILCS 605/7.7)

Sec. 7.7. Michael A. Bilandic Building.

(a) On or prior to the disposition of the James R. Thompson Center the existing executive offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall be relocated in the Michael A. Bilandic Building located at 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. An officer shall occupy the designated space on the same terms and conditions applicable on April 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1184) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~. An executive officer may choose to locate in alternative offices within the City of Chicago.

(b) The four caucuses of the General Assembly shall be given space within the Michael A. Bilandic Building. Any caucus located in the building on or prior to April 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1184) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ shall continue to occupy their designated space on the same terms and conditions applicable on April 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1184) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-1184, eff. 4-5-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(30 ILCS 605/7.8)

Sec. 7.8 ~~7.7~~. Public university surplus real estate.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, the Board of Trustees of any public institution of higher education in this State, as defined in subsection (d), is authorized to dispose of surplus real estate of that public institution of higher education as provided under subsection (b).

(b) The Board of Trustees of any public institution of higher education in this State may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer and convey all or part of real estate deemed by the Board to be surplus real estate, together with the improvements situated thereon, to a bona fide purchaser for value and on such terms as the Board shall determine are in the best interests of that public institution of higher education and consistent with that institution's objects and purposes.

(c) A Board of Trustees disposing of surplus real estate may retain the proceeds from the sale, lease, or other transfer of all or any part of the real estate deemed surplus real estate under subsection (b), including the improvements situated thereon, in a separate account in the treasury of the public institution of higher education for the purpose of deferred maintenance and emergency repair of institution property. The Auditor General shall examine the separate account to ensure the use or deposit of the proceeds authorized under this subsection (c) in a manner consistent with the stated purpose.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "public institution

of higher education" or "institution" means the University of Illinois; Southern Illinois University; Chicago State University; Eastern Illinois University; Governors State University; Illinois State University; Northeastern Illinois University; Northern Illinois University; Western Illinois University; and any other public universities, now or hereafter established or authorized by the General Assembly.
(Source: P.A. 101-213, eff. 8-7-19; revised 9-24-19.)

Section 210. The Park and Recreational Facility Construction Act of 2009 is amended by changing Section 10-1 as follows:

(30 ILCS 764/10-1)

Sec. 10-1. Short title. This Article ~~Act~~ may be cited as the Park and Recreational Facility Construction Act of 2009. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.
(Source: P.A. 96-820, eff. 11-18-09; revised 7-18-19.)

Section 215. The State Mandates Act is amended by changing Sections 8.43 and 8.44 as follows:

(30 ILCS 805/8.43)

Sec. 8.43. Exempt mandate.

(a) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation

of any mandate created by Public Act 101-11, 101-49, 101-275, 101-320, 101-377, 101-387, 101-474, 101-492, 101-502, 101-504, 101-522, 101-610, or 101-627 ~~or this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(b) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by the Seizure Smart School Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-11, eff. 6-7-19; 101-49, eff. 7-12-19; 101-50, eff. 7-1-20; 101-275, eff. 8-9-19; 101-320, eff. 8-9-19; 101-377, eff. 8-16-19; 101-387, eff. 8-16-19; 101-474, eff. 8-23-19; 101-492, eff. 8-23-19; 101-502, eff. 8-23-19; 101-504, eff. 7-1-20; 101-522, eff. 8-23-19; 101-610, eff. 1-1-20; 101-627, eff. 1-24-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(30 ILCS 805/8.44)

Sec. 8.44. Exempt mandate.

(a) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by Section 4-7 of the Illinois Local Library Act or Section 30-55.60 of the Public Library District Act of 1991.

(b) Notwithstanding Sections 6 and 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for the implementation of any mandate created by Public Act 101-633 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 101-632, eff. 6-5-20; 101-633, eff. 6-5-20;

revised 7-28-20.)

Section 220. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 203, 304, and 701 and by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 229 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/203) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-203)

Sec. 203. Base income defined.

(a) Individuals.

(1) In general. In the case of an individual, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The adjusted gross income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income, except stock dividends of qualified public utilities described in Section 305(e) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income for the

taxable year;

(C) An amount equal to the amount received during the taxable year as a recovery or refund of real property taxes paid with respect to the taxpayer's principal residence under the Revenue Act of 1939 and for which a deduction was previously taken under subparagraph (L) of this paragraph (2) prior to July 1, 1991, the retrospective application date of Article 4 of Public Act 87-17. In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes for the entire property which is attributable to such principal residence;

(D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of adjusted gross income;

(D-5) An amount, to the extent not included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of money withdrawn by the taxpayer in the taxable year from a medical care savings account and the interest earned on the account in the taxable year of a withdrawal pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act or subsection (b) of Section 20 of the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000;

(D-10) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the individual deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the individual claims a credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(D-15) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-16) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (Z) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (Z), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with

respect to any one piece of property;

(D-17) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same

person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest

paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-18) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a

foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) of

this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the

following:

(a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is

made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-19) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or

accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) or Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) of this Act;~~.~~

(D-20) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2006, in the case of a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, other than (i) a distribution from a College Savings Pool created under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, (ii) a distribution from the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, or (iii) a distribution from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that (I) adopts and determines that its offering materials comply with the College Savings Plans Network's disclosure principles and (II) has made reasonable

efforts to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs by informing Illinois residents directly and, where applicable, to inform financial intermediaries distributing the program to inform in-state residents of the existence of in-state qualified tuition programs at least annually, an amount equal to the amount excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(B).

For the purposes of this subparagraph (D-20), a qualified tuition program has made reasonable efforts if it makes disclosures (which may use the term "in-state program" or "in-state plan" and need not specifically refer to Illinois or its qualified programs by name) (i) directly to prospective participants in its offering materials or makes a public disclosure, such as a website posting; and (ii) where applicable, to intermediaries selling the out-of-state program in the same manner that the out-of-state program distributes its offering materials;

(D-20.5) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, in the case of a distribution from a qualified ABLE program under Section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code, other than a distribution from a qualified ABLE program created under Section 16.6 of the State Treasurer Act, an amount equal to the amount

excluded from gross income under Section 529A(c)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-21) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, in the case of transfer of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that is administered by the State to an out-of-state program, an amount equal to the amount of moneys previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(Y) of this Section;

(D-21.5) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, in the case of the transfer of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 or a qualified ABLE program under Section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code that is administered by this State to an ABLE account established under an out-of-state ABLE account program, an amount equal to the contribution component of the transferred amount that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(Y) or subsection (a)(2)(HH) of this Section;

(D-22) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and prior to January 1, 2018, in the case of a nonqualified withdrawal or refund of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code administered by the State that is not used for qualified expenses at an eligible

education institution, an amount equal to the contribution component of the nonqualified withdrawal or refund that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(y) of this Section, provided that the withdrawal or refund did not result from the beneficiary's death or disability. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018: (1) in the case of a nonqualified withdrawal or refund, as defined under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, of moneys from a qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code administered by the State, an amount equal to the contribution component of the nonqualified withdrawal or refund that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(Y) of this Section, and (2) in the case of a nonqualified withdrawal or refund from a qualified ABLE program under Section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code administered by the State that is not used for qualified disability expenses, an amount equal to the contribution component of the nonqualified withdrawal or refund that was previously deducted from base income under subsection (a)(2)(HH) of this Section;

(D-23) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this

Act;

(D-24) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(E) For taxable years ending before December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or missing in action, and in respect of any compensation paid to a resident in 1971 or thereafter for annual training performed pursuant to Sections 502 and 503, Title 32, United States Code as a member of the Illinois National Guard or, beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other state. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2001, any amount included in such total in respect of any compensation (including but not limited to any compensation paid or accrued to a

serviceman while a prisoner of war or missing in action) paid to a resident by reason of being a member of any component of the Armed Forces of the United States and in respect of any compensation paid or accrued to a resident who as a governmental employee was a prisoner of war or missing in action, and in respect of any compensation paid to a resident in 2001 or thereafter by reason of being a member of the Illinois National Guard or, beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2007, the National Guard of any other state. The provisions of this subparagraph (E) are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(F) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a), and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, or included in such total as distributions under the provisions of any retirement or disability plan for employees of any governmental agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired partners, which payments are excluded in computing net earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(G) The valuation limitation amount;

(H) An amount equal to the amount of any tax

imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(I) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously deducted from adjusted gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(J) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act, and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (J) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (K);

(L) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1983, an amount equal to all social security benefits

and railroad retirement benefits included in such total pursuant to Sections 72(r) and 86 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(M) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (N), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a)(2)~~,~~ and 265(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(N) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from

bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

(O) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code or of any itemized deduction taken from adjusted gross income in the computation of taxable income for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year;

(Q) An amount equal to any amounts included in such total, received by the taxpayer as an acceleration in the payment of life, endowment or annuity benefits in advance of the time they would otherwise be payable as an indemnity for a terminal illness;

(R) An amount equal to the amount of any federal or State bonus paid to veterans of the Persian Gulf War;

(S) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of a contribution made in the taxable year on behalf of the taxpayer to a medical care savings account established under the

Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000 to the extent the contribution is accepted by the account administrator as provided in that Act;

(T) An amount, to the extent included in adjusted gross income, equal to the amount of interest earned in the taxable year on a medical care savings account established under the Medical Care Savings Account Act or the Medical Care Savings Account Act of 2000 on behalf of the taxpayer, other than interest added pursuant to item (D-5) of this paragraph (2);

(U) For one taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, an amount equal to the total amount of tax imposed and paid under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act on grant amounts received by the taxpayer under the Nursing Home Grant Assistance Act during the taxpayer's taxable years 1992 and 1993;

(V) Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1995 and ending with tax years ending on or before December 31, 2004, an amount equal to the amount paid by a taxpayer who is a self-employed taxpayer, a partner of a partnership, or a shareholder in a Subchapter S corporation for health insurance or long-term care insurance for that taxpayer or that taxpayer's spouse or dependents, to the extent that the amount paid for that health insurance or long-term

care insurance may be deducted under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, has not been deducted on the federal income tax return of the taxpayer, and does not exceed the taxable income attributable to that taxpayer's income, self-employment income, or Subchapter S corporation income; except that no deduction shall be allowed under this item (V) if the taxpayer is eligible to participate in any health insurance or long-term care insurance plan of an employer of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse. The amount of the health insurance and long-term care insurance subtracted under this item (V) shall be determined by multiplying total health insurance and long-term care insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer times a number that represents the fractional percentage of eligible medical expenses under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 not actually deducted on the taxpayer's federal income tax return;

(W) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, all amounts included in the taxpayer's federal gross income in the taxable year from amounts converted from a regular IRA to a Roth IRA. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(X) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of any (i) distributions,

to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or her status as a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of income, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived from or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II; provided, however, this subtraction from federal adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim. The amount of and

the eligibility for any public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Y) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and ending on or before December 31, 2004, moneys contributed in the taxable year to a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a maximum of $10,000 contributed in the taxable year to (i) a College Savings Pool account under Section 16.5 of the State Treasurer Act or (ii) the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (Y). For purposes of this subparagraph, contributions made by an employer on behalf of an employee, or matching contributions made by an employee, shall be treated as made by the employee. This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Z) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted

basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(AA) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-15), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (AA) is exempt from the

provisions of Section 250;

(BB) Any amount included in adjusted gross income, other than salary, received by a driver in a ridesharing arrangement using a motor vehicle;

(CC) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification, and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification. This subparagraph (CC) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(DD) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but

for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (DD) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(EE) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary

business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (EE) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(FF) An amount equal to any amount awarded to the taxpayer during the taxable year by the Court of Claims under subsection (c) of Section 8 of the Court of Claims Act for time unjustly served in a State prison. This subparagraph (FF) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(GG) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(a)(2)(D-19), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the

expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (GG), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (GG). This subparagraph (GG) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(HH) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2023, a maximum of $10,000 contributed in the taxable year to a qualified ABLE account under Section 16.6 of the State Treasurer Act, except that amounts excluded from gross income under Section 529(c)(3)(C)(i) or Section 529A(c)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered moneys contributed under this subparagraph (HH). For purposes of this subparagraph (HH), contributions made by an employer on behalf of an employee, or matching contributions made by an employee, shall be treated as made by the employee.

(b) Corporations.

(1) In general. In the case of a corporation, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum

of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest and all distributions received from regulated investment companies during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;

(C) In the case of a regulated investment company, an amount equal to the excess of (i) the net long-term capital gain for the taxable year, over (ii) the amount of the capital gain dividends designated as such in accordance with Section 852(b)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code and any amount designated under Section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, attributable to the taxable year (this amendatory Act of 1995 (Public Act 89-89) is declarative of existing law and is not a new enactment);

(D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net operating loss carried forward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986;

(E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from a taxable year

ending prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the amount by which addition modifications other than those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded subtraction modifications in such earlier taxable year, with the following limitations applied in the order that they are listed:

(i) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of addition modification under this subparagraph (E) which related to that net operating loss and which was taken into account in calculating the base income of an earlier taxable year, and

(ii) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of such carryback or carryforward;

For taxable years in which there is a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the addition modification provided in this subparagraph (E) shall be the sum of the amounts

computed independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;

(E-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the corporation deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the corporation claims a credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(E-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(E-11) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (T) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (T), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(E-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts

included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(E-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or

incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same

dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or

indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act

for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(E-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the

stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) or Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) of this Act;

(E-15) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008, any deduction for dividends paid by a captive real estate investment trust that is allowed to a real estate investment trust under Section 857(b)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code for dividends paid;

(E-16) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(E-17) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

(E-18) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 250(a)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the

following amounts:

(F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(G) An amount equal to any amount included in such total under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(H) In the case of a regulated investment company, an amount equal to the amount of exempt interest dividends as defined in subsection (b)(5) of Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, paid to shareholders for the taxable year;

(I) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (J), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a)(2)~~,~~ and 265(a)(2) and amounts disallowed as interest expense by Section 291(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, 291(a)(3), and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2011, amounts disallowed as deductions by Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount

included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code and the policyholders' share of tax-exempt interest of a life insurance company under Section 807(a)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company with gross income from a decrease in reserves for the tax year) or Section 807(b)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (in the case of a life insurance company allowed a deduction for an increase in reserves for the tax year); the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(J) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment

Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(L) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (K) of paragraph 2 of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (L);

(M) For any taxpayer that is a financial organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property eligible for a Section 201(f) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(f) investment credit property which secures the loan or loans, using for this purpose the original basis of such property on the date that it was placed in service

in the River Edge Redevelopment Zone. The subtraction modification available to the taxpayer in any year under this subsection shall be that portion of the total interest paid by the borrower with respect to such loan attributable to the eligible property as calculated under the previous sentence. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(M-1) For any taxpayer that is a financial organization within the meaning of Section 304(c) of this Act, an amount included in such total as interest income from a loan or loans made by such taxpayer to a borrower, to the extent that such a loan is secured by property which is eligible for the High Impact Business Investment Credit. To determine the portion of a loan or loans that is secured by property eligible for a Section 201(h) investment credit to the borrower, the entire principal amount of the loan or loans between the taxpayer and the borrower should be divided into the basis of the Section 201(h) investment credit property which secures the loan or loans, using for this purpose the original basis of such property on the date that it was placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois. No taxpayer that is eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph

(M) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (M-1). The subtraction modification available to taxpayers in any year under this subsection shall be that portion of the total interest paid by the borrower with respect to such loan attributable to the eligible property as calculated under the previous sentence;

(N) Two times any contribution made during the taxable year to a designated zone organization to the extent that the contribution (i) qualifies as a charitable contribution under subsection (c) of Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code and (ii) must, by its terms, be used for a project approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under Section 11 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or under Section 10-10 of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act. This subparagraph (N) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(O) An amount equal to: (i) 85% for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 1992, or, a percentage equal to the percentage allowable under Section 243(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for taxable years ending after December 31, 1992, of the amount by which dividends included in taxable income and received from a corporation that is not

created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 965 of the Internal Revenue Code, exceed the amount of the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related to such dividends, and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust; plus (ii) 100% of the amount by which dividends, included in taxable income and received, including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1988, dividends received or deemed received or paid or deemed paid under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and including, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, dividends received from a captive real estate investment trust, from any such corporation specified in clause (i) that would but for the provisions of Section 1504(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code be treated as a member of the affiliated group which includes the dividend recipient, exceed the amount of the modification provided under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (b) which is related to such

dividends. This subparagraph (O) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act;

(P) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(Q) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(R) On and after July 20, 1999, in the case of an attorney-in-fact with respect to whom an interinsurer or a reciprocal insurer has made the election under Section 835 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 835, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the amounts paid or incurred by that interinsurer or reciprocal insurer in the taxable year to the attorney-in-fact over the deduction allowed to that interinsurer or reciprocal insurer with respect to the attorney-in-fact under Section 835(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(S) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1997, in the case of a Subchapter S corporation, an amount equal to all amounts of income allocable to a

shareholder subject to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act, including amounts allocable to organizations exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(U) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer

was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (E-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) The amount of: (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification, and (iii) any insurance premium income (net of deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a

transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-19), Section 203(b)(2)(E-14), Section 203(c)(2)(G-14), or Section 203(d)(2)(D-9), but not to exceed the amount of that addition modification. This subparagraph (V) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(W) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person.

This subparagraph (W) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(X) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(b)(2)(E-13) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (X) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Y) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section

203(b)(2)(E-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(Z) The difference between the nondeductible controlled foreign corporation dividends under Section 965(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code over the taxable income of the taxpayer, computed without regard to Section 965(e)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, and without regard to any net operating loss deduction. This subparagraph (Z) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(3) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (2)(A), "gross income" in the case of a life insurance company, for tax years ending on and after December 31, 1994, and prior to December 31, 2011, shall mean the gross investment income for the taxable year and, for tax years

ending on or after December 31, 2011, shall mean all amounts included in life insurance gross income under Section 803(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) Trusts and estates.

(1) In general. In the case of a trust or estate, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), the taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) In the case of (i) an estate, $600; (ii) a trust which, under its governing instrument, is required to distribute all of its income currently, $300; and (iii) any other trust, $100, but in each such case, only to the extent such amount was deducted in the computation of taxable income;

(C) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year;

(D) The amount of any net operating loss deduction taken in arriving at taxable income, other than a net operating loss carried forward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986;

(E) For taxable years in which a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from a taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 is an element of taxable income under paragraph (1) of subsection (e) or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the amount by which addition modifications other than those provided by this subparagraph (E) exceeded subtraction modifications in such taxable year, with the following limitations applied in the order that they are listed:

(i) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall be reduced by the amount of addition modification under this subparagraph (E) which related to that net operating loss and which was taken into account in calculating the base income of an earlier taxable year, and

(ii) the addition modification relating to the net operating loss carried back or forward to the taxable year from any taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986 shall not exceed the amount of

such carryback or carryforward;

For taxable years in which there is a net operating loss carryback or carryforward from more than one other taxable year ending prior to December 31, 1986, the addition modification provided in this subparagraph (E) shall be the sum of the amounts computed independently under the preceding provisions of this subparagraph (E) for each such taxable year;

(F) For taxable years ending on or after January 1, 1989, an amount equal to the tax deducted pursuant to Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code if the trust or estate is claiming the same tax for purposes of the Illinois foreign tax credit under Section 601 of this Act;

(G) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(G-5) For taxable years ending after December 31, 1997, an amount equal to any eligible remediation costs that the trust or estate deducted in computing adjusted gross income and for which the trust or estate claims a credit under subsection (l) of Section 201;

(G-10) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken

on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(G-11) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (R) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (R), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(G-12) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the

fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary

reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if

the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(G-13) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that

the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes: (1) expenses, losses, and costs for or related to the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring

transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the

taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(G-14) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed

as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) or Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) of this Act;

(G-15) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act,

determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(G-16) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the sum of the following amounts:

(H) An amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Sections 402(a), 402(c), 403(a), 403(b), 406(a), 407(a) and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code or included in such total as distributions under the provisions of any retirement or disability plan for employees of any governmental agency or unit, or retirement payments to retired partners, which payments are excluded in computing net earnings from self employment by Section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(I) The valuation limitation amount;

(J) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(K) An amount equal to all amounts included in taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) which are exempt from

taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

(L) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (K), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a)(2) and 265(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(M) An amount equal to those dividends included in

such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (M) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(N) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(O) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (O);

(P) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(Q) For taxable year 1999 and thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of any (i) distributions,

to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, made to the taxpayer because of his or her status as a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim and (ii) items of income, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes, attributable to, derived from or in any way related to assets stolen from, hidden from, or otherwise lost to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime immediately prior to, during, and immediately after World War II, including, but not limited to, interest on the proceeds receivable as insurance under policies issued to a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime by European insurance companies immediately prior to and during World War II; provided, however, this subtraction from federal adjusted gross income does not apply to assets acquired with such assets or with the proceeds from the sale of such assets; provided, further, this paragraph shall only apply to a taxpayer who was the first recipient of such assets after their recovery and who is a victim of persecution for racial or religious reasons by Nazi Germany or any other Axis regime or as an heir of the victim. The amount of and

the eligibility for any public assistance, benefit, or similar entitlement is not affected by the inclusion of items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph in gross income for federal income tax purposes. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(R) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted

basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(S) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (G-10), then an amount

equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (S) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(T) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification. This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(U) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to

transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-12) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (U) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(V) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to

a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(c)(2)(G-13) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same foreign person. This subparagraph (V) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(W) in the case of an estate, an amount equal to all amounts included in such total pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously deducted by the decedent from adjusted gross income in the computation of taxable income. This subparagraph (W) is exempt from Section 250;

(X) an amount equal to the refund included in such total of any tax deducted for federal income tax purposes, to the extent that deduction was added back under subparagraph (F). This subparagraph (X) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(Y) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to

add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(c)(2)(G-14), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (Y), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (Y). This subparagraph (Y) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250; and

(Z) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018 and before January 1, 2026, the amount of excess business loss of the taxpayer disallowed as a deduction by Section 461(l)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Limitation. The amount of any modification otherwise required under this subsection shall, under regulations prescribed by the Department, be adjusted by any amounts included therein which were properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed, or permanently set aside for charitable purposes pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 642(c) during the taxable year.

(d) Partnerships.

(1) In general. In the case of a partnership, base income means an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year as modified by paragraph (2).

(2) Modifications. The taxable income referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified by adding thereto the sum of the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to all amounts paid or accrued to the taxpayer as interest or dividends during the taxable year to the extent excluded from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(B) An amount equal to the amount of tax imposed by this Act to the extent deducted from gross income for the taxable year;

(C) The amount of deductions allowed to the partnership pursuant to Section 707 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code in calculating its taxable income;

(D) An amount equal to the amount of the capital gain deduction allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income;

(D-5) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, an amount equal to the bonus depreciation deduction taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the

taxable year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D-6) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the deductions taken in all taxable years under subparagraph (O) with respect to that property.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was allowed in any taxable year to make a subtraction modification under subparagraph (O), then an amount equal to that subtraction modification.

The taxpayer is required to make the addition modification under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property;

(D-7) An amount equal to the amount otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact the foreign person's business activity outside

the United States is 80% or more of the foreign person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the interest was paid, accrued, or incurred.

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income

with respect to such interest; or

(ii) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person, during the same taxable year, paid, accrued, or incurred, the interest to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the interest expense between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects an arm's-length interest rate and terms; or

(iii) the taxpayer can establish, based on clear and convincing evidence, that the interest paid, accrued, or incurred relates to a contract or agreement entered into at arm's-length rates and terms and the principal purpose for the payment is not federal or Illinois tax avoidance; or

(iv) an item of interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing

evidence that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f).

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act; and

(D-8) An amount equal to the amount of intangible expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2004, to a foreign person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27)

from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income pursuant to Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the intangible expenses and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred or accrued. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) of this Act. As used in this subparagraph, the term "intangible expenses and costs" includes (1) expenses, losses, and costs for, or related to, the direct or indirect acquisition, use, maintenance or management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; (2) losses incurred, directly or indirectly, from factoring transactions or discounting transactions; (3) royalty, patent, technical, and

copyright fees; (4) licensing fees; and (5) other similar expenses and costs. For purposes of this subparagraph, "intangible property" includes patents, patent applications, trade names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, mask works, trade secrets, and similar types of intangible assets;

This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(i) any item of intangible expenses or costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person who is subject in a foreign country or state, other than a state which requires mandatory unitary reporting, to a tax on or measured by net income with respect to such item; or

(ii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, if the taxpayer can establish, based on a preponderance of the evidence, both of the following:

(a) the person during the same taxable year paid, accrued, or incurred, the intangible expense or cost to a person that is not a related member, and

(b) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expense or cost between the taxpayer and the person did not have as a

principal purpose the avoidance of Illinois income tax, and is paid pursuant to a contract or agreement that reflects arm's-length terms; or

(iii) any item of intangible expense or cost paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, from a transaction with a person if the taxpayer establishes by clear and convincing evidence, that the adjustments are unreasonable; or if the taxpayer and the Director agree in writing to the application or use of an alternative method of apportionment under Section 304(f);

Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Director from making any other adjustment otherwise allowed under Section 404 of this Act for any tax year beginning after the effective date of this amendment provided such adjustment is made pursuant to regulation adopted by the Department and such regulations provide methods and standards by which the Department will utilize its authority under Section 404 of this Act;

(D-9) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, an amount equal to the amount of insurance premium expenses and costs otherwise allowed as a deduction in computing base income, and that were

paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304. The addition modification required by this subparagraph shall be reduced to the extent that dividends were included in base income of the unitary group for the same taxable year and received by the taxpayer or by a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group (including amounts included in gross income under Sections 951 through 964 of the Internal Revenue Code and amounts included in gross income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code) with respect to the stock of the same person to whom the premiums and costs were directly or indirectly paid, incurred, or accrued. The preceding sentence does not apply to the extent that the same dividends caused a reduction to the addition modification required under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) or Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) of this Act;

(D-10) An amount equal to the credit allowable to the taxpayer under Section 218(a) of this Act, determined without regard to Section 218(c) of this Act;

(D-11) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year;

and by deducting from the total so obtained the following amounts:

(E) The valuation limitation amount;

(F) An amount equal to the amount of any tax imposed by this Act which was refunded to the taxpayer and included in such total for the taxable year;

(G) An amount equal to all amounts included in taxable income as modified by subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) and (D) which are exempt from taxation by this State either by reason of its statutes or Constitution or by reason of the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States; provided that, in the case of any statute of this State that exempts income derived from bonds or other obligations from the tax imposed under this Act, the amount exempted shall be the interest net of bond premium amortization;

(H) Any income of the partnership which constitutes personal service income as defined in Section 1348(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (as in effect December 31, 1981) or a reasonable allowance for compensation paid or accrued for services rendered by partners to the partnership, whichever is greater;

this subparagraph (H) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(I) An amount equal to all amounts of income distributable to an entity subject to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act including amounts distributable to organizations exempt from federal income tax by reason of Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; this subparagraph (I) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(J) With the exception of any amounts subtracted under subparagraph (G), an amount equal to the sum of all amounts disallowed as deductions by (i) Sections 171(a)(2)~~,~~ and 265(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all amounts of expenses allocable to interest and disallowed as deductions by Section 265(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after August 13, 1999, Sections 171(a)(2), 265, 280C, and 832(b)(5)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus, (iii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, Section 45G(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, any amount included in gross income under Section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code; the provisions of this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of Section

250;

(K) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total which were paid by a corporation which conducts business operations in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones created under the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act and conducts substantially all of its operations from a River Edge Redevelopment Zone or zones. This subparagraph (K) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(L) An amount equal to any contribution made to a job training project established pursuant to the Real Property Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act;

(M) An amount equal to those dividends included in such total that were paid by a corporation that conducts business operations in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone and that is designated a High Impact Business located in Illinois; provided that dividends eligible for the deduction provided in subparagraph (K) of paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be eligible for the deduction provided under this subparagraph (M);

(N) An amount equal to the amount of the deduction used to compute the federal income tax credit for restoration of substantial amounts held under claim of right for the taxable year pursuant to Section 1341 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(O) For taxable years 2001 and thereafter, for the taxable year in which the bonus depreciation deduction is taken on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and for each applicable taxable year thereafter, an amount equal to "x", where:

(1) "y" equals the amount of the depreciation deduction taken for the taxable year on the taxpayer's federal income tax return on property for which the bonus depreciation deduction was taken in any year under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, but not including the bonus depreciation deduction;

(2) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2005, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(3) for taxable years ending after December 31, 2005:

(i) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 30% of the adjusted basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 30 and then divided by 70 (or "y" multiplied by 0.429); and

(ii) for property on which a bonus depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted

basis was taken, "x" equals "y" multiplied by 1.0.

The aggregate amount deducted under this subparagraph in all taxable years for any one piece of property may not exceed the amount of the bonus depreciation deduction taken on that property on the taxpayer's federal income tax return under subsection (k) of Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subparagraph (O) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250;

(P) If the taxpayer sells, transfers, abandons, or otherwise disposes of property for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

If the taxpayer continues to own property through the last day of the last tax year for which the taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes and for which the taxpayer was required in any taxable year to make an addition modification under subparagraph (D-5), then an amount equal to that addition modification.

The taxpayer is allowed to take the deduction under this subparagraph only once with respect to any one piece of property.

This subparagraph (P) is exempt from the

provisions of Section 250;

(Q) The amount of (i) any interest income (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-17), 203(b)(2)(E-12), 203(c)(2)(G-12), or 203(d)(2)(D-7), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification and (ii) any income from intangible property (net of the deductions allocable thereto) taken into account for the taxable year with respect to a transaction with a taxpayer that is required to make an addition modification with respect to such transaction under Section 203(a)(2)(D-18), 203(b)(2)(E-13), 203(c)(2)(G-13), or 203(d)(2)(D-8), but not to exceed the amount of such addition modification. This subparagraph (Q) is exempt from Section 250;

(R) An amount equal to the interest income taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for

taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-7) for interest paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (R) is exempt from Section 250;

(S) An amount equal to the income from intangible property taken into account for the taxable year (net of the deductions allocable thereto) with respect to transactions with (i) a foreign person who would be a member of the taxpayer's unitary business group but for the fact that the foreign person's business activity outside the United States is 80% or more of that person's total business activity and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, to a person who would be a member of the same unitary business group but for the fact that the person is prohibited under Section 1501(a)(27) from being included in the unitary business group because he or she is ordinarily required to apportion business

income under different subsections of Section 304, but not to exceed the addition modification required to be made for the same taxable year under Section 203(d)(2)(D-8) for intangible expenses and costs paid, accrued, or incurred, directly or indirectly, to the same person. This subparagraph (S) is exempt from Section 250; and

(T) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, in the case of a taxpayer who was required to add back any insurance premiums under Section 203(d)(2)(D-9), such taxpayer may elect to subtract that part of a reimbursement received from the insurance company equal to the amount of the expense or loss (including expenses incurred by the insurance company) that would have been taken into account as a deduction for federal income tax purposes if the expense or loss had been uninsured. If a taxpayer makes the election provided for by this subparagraph (T), the insurer to which the premiums were paid must add back to income the amount subtracted by the taxpayer pursuant to this subparagraph (T). This subparagraph (T) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(e) Gross income; adjusted gross income; taxable income.

(1) In general. Subject to the provisions of paragraph

(2) and subsection (b)(3), for purposes of this Section and Section 803(e), a taxpayer's gross income, adjusted gross income, or taxable income for the taxable year shall mean the amount of gross income, adjusted gross income or taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Taxable income may be less than zero. However, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1986, net operating loss carryforwards from taxable years ending prior to December 31, 1986, may not exceed the sum of federal taxable income for the taxable year before net operating loss deduction, plus the excess of addition modifications over subtraction modifications for the taxable year. For taxable years ending prior to December 31, 1986, taxable income may never be an amount in excess of the net operating loss for the taxable year as defined in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that when taxable income of a corporation (other than a Subchapter S corporation), trust, or estate is less than zero and addition modifications, other than those provided by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) for corporations or subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) for trusts and estates, exceed subtraction modifications, an addition modification must be made under those subparagraphs for any other taxable year to which the

taxable income less than zero (net operating loss) is applied under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code or under subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) applied in conjunction with Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Special rule. For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the taxable income properly reportable for federal income tax purposes shall mean:

(A) Certain life insurance companies. In the case of a life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code, life insurance company taxable income, plus the amount of distribution from pre-1984 policyholder surplus accounts as calculated under Section 815a of the Internal Revenue Code;

(B) Certain other insurance companies. In the case of mutual insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code, insurance company taxable income;

(C) Regulated investment companies. In the case of a regulated investment company subject to the tax imposed by Section 852 of the Internal Revenue Code, investment company taxable income;

(D) Real estate investment trusts. In the case of a real estate investment trust subject to the tax imposed by Section 857 of the Internal Revenue Code,

real estate investment trust taxable income;

(E) Consolidated corporations. In the case of a corporation which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated income tax return for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes, taxable income determined as if such corporation had filed a separate return for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year and each preceding taxable year for which it was a member of an affiliated group. For purposes of this subparagraph, the taxpayer's separate taxable income shall be determined as if the election provided by Section 243(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code had been in effect for all such years;

(F) Cooperatives. In the case of a cooperative corporation or association, the taxable income of such organization determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1381 through 1388 of the Internal Revenue Code, but without regard to the prohibition against offsetting losses from patronage activities against income from nonpatronage activities; except that a cooperative corporation or association may make an election to follow its federal income tax treatment of patronage losses and nonpatronage losses. In the event such election is made, such losses shall be computed and carried over

in a manner consistent with subsection (a) of Section 207 of this Act and apportioned by the apportionment factor reported by the cooperative on its Illinois income tax return filed for the taxable year in which the losses are incurred. The election shall be effective for all taxable years with original returns due on or after the date of the election. In addition, the cooperative may file an amended return or returns, as allowed under this Act, to provide that the election shall be effective for losses incurred or carried forward for taxable years occurring prior to the date of the election. Once made, the election may only be revoked upon approval of the Director. The Department shall adopt rules setting forth requirements for documenting the elections and any resulting Illinois net loss and the standards to be used by the Director in evaluating requests to revoke elections. Public Act 96-932 is declaratory of existing law;

(G) Subchapter S corporations. In the case of: (i) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect an election for the taxable year under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with Section 1363(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those

items which are required by Section 1363(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code to be separately stated; and (ii) a Subchapter S corporation for which there is in effect a federal election to opt out of the provisions of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 and have applied instead the prior federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982, the taxable income of such corporation determined in accordance with the federal Subchapter S rules as in effect on July 1, 1982; and

(H) Partnerships. In the case of a partnership, taxable income determined in accordance with Section 703 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that taxable income shall take into account those items which are required by Section 703(a)(1) to be separately stated but which would be taken into account by an individual in calculating his taxable income.

(3) Recapture of business expenses on disposition of asset or business. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if in prior years income from an asset or business has been classified as business income and in a later year is demonstrated to be non-business income, then all expenses, without limitation, deducted in such later year and in the 2 immediately preceding taxable years related to that asset or business that generated the non-business income shall be added back and recaptured as

business income in the year of the disposition of the asset or business. Such amount shall be apportioned to Illinois using the greater of the apportionment fraction computed for the business under Section 304 of this Act for the taxable year or the average of the apportionment fractions computed for the business under Section 304 of this Act for the taxable year and for the 2 immediately preceding taxable years.

(f) Valuation limitation amount.

(1) In general. The valuation limitation amount referred to in subsections (a)(2)(G), (c)(2)(I) and (d)(2)(E) is an amount equal to:

(A) The sum of the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of gain reportable under the provisions of Section 1245 or 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for the taxable year; plus

(B) The lesser of (i) the sum of the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amounts (to the extent consisting of capital gain) for all property in respect of which such gain was reported for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, or (ii) the net capital gain for the taxable year, reduced in either case by any amount of such gain included in the amount determined under

subsection (a)(2)(F) or (c)(2)(H).

(2) Pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount.

(A) If the fair market value of property referred to in paragraph (1) was readily ascertainable on August 1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount for such property is the lesser of (i) the excess of such fair market value over the taxpayer's basis (for determining gain) for such property on that date (determined under the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on that date), or (ii) the total gain realized and reportable for federal income tax purposes in respect of the sale, exchange or other disposition of such property.

(B) If the fair market value of property referred to in paragraph (1) was not readily ascertainable on August 1, 1969, the pre-August 1, 1969 appreciation amount for such property is that amount which bears the same ratio to the total gain reported in respect of the property for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, as the number of full calendar months in that part of the taxpayer's holding period for the property ending July 31, 1969 bears to the number of full calendar months in the taxpayer's entire holding period for the property.

(C) The Department shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the

purposes of this paragraph.

(g) Double deductions. Unless specifically provided otherwise, nothing in this Section shall permit the same item to be deducted more than once.

(h) Legislative intention. Except as expressly provided by this Section there shall be no modifications or limitations on the amounts of income, gain, loss or deduction taken into account in determining gross income, adjusted gross income or taxable income for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, or in the amount of such items entering into the computation of base income and net income under this Act for such taxable year, whether in respect of property values as of August 1, 1969 or otherwise.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 100-905, eff. 8-17-18; 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(35 ILCS 5/229)

Sec. 229. Data center construction employment tax credit.

(a) A taxpayer who has been awarded a credit by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under Section 605-1025 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is entitled to a credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act. The amount

of the credit shall be 20% of the wages paid during the taxable year to a full-time or part-time employee of a construction contractor employed by a certified data center if those wages are paid for the construction of a new data center in a geographic area that meets any one of the following criteria:

(1) the area has a poverty rate of at least 20%, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates;

(2) 75% or more of the children in the area participate in the federal free lunch program, according to reported statistics from the State Board of Education;

(3) 20% or more of the households in the area receive assistance under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates; or

(4) the area has an average unemployment rate, as determined by the Department of Employment Security, that is more than 120% of the national unemployment average, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, for a period of at least 2 consecutive calendar years preceding the date of the application.

If the taxpayer is a partnership, a Subchapter S corporation, or a limited liability company that has elected partnership tax treatment, the credit shall be allowed to the partners, shareholders, or members in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under

Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable. The Department, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, shall adopt rules to enforce and administer this Section. This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

(b) In no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The tax credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits for more than one year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

(c) No credit shall be allowed with respect to any certification for any taxable year ending after the revocation of the certification by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. Upon receiving notification by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity of the revocation of certification, the Department shall notify the taxpayer that no credit is allowed for any taxable year ending after the revocation date, as stated in such notification. If any credit has been allowed with respect to a certification for a taxable year ending after the revocation date, any refund paid to the taxpayer for that taxable year shall, to the extent of that credit allowed, be an erroneous refund within

the meaning of Section 912 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

(35 ILCS 5/230)

(This Section was added by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 230 ~~229~~. Child tax credit.

(a) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by Section 201 for the taxable year with respect to each child of the taxpayer who is under the age of 17 and for whom the taxpayer is allowed an additional exemption under Section 204 an amount equal to $100.

(b) The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) shall be reduced by $5 for each $2,000 by which the taxpayer's net income exceeds $60,000 in the case of a joint return or exceeds $40,000 in the case of any other form of return.

(c) In no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero.

(d) This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(Source: P.A. 101-8, see Section 99 for effective date; revised 11-18-20.)

(35 ILCS 5/231)

Sec. 231 ~~229~~. Apprenticeship education expense credit.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Employer" means an Illinois taxpayer who is the employer of the qualifying apprentice.

"Qualifying apprentice" means an individual who: (i) is a resident of the State of Illinois; (ii) is at least 16 years old at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought; (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought, was a full-time apprentice enrolled in an apprenticeship program which is registered with the United States Department of Labor, Office of Apprenticeship; and (iv) is employed in Illinois by the taxpayer who is the employer.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying apprentice not to exceed $3,500 for tuition, book fees, and lab fees at the school or community college in which the apprentice is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic secondary school in Illinois that is: (i) an institution of higher education that provides a program that leads to an industry-recognized postsecondary credential or degree; (ii) an entity that carries out programs registered under the federal National Apprenticeship Act; or (iii) another public or private provider of a program of training services, which may include a joint labor-management organization.

(b) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and beginning on or before January 1, 2025, the employer of one or more qualifying apprentices shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of a qualifying apprentice. The credit shall be equal to 100% of the qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit amount awarded to a single taxpayer in a single taxable year exceed $3,500 per qualifying apprentice. A taxpayer shall be entitled to an additional $1,500 credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act if (i) the qualifying apprentice resides in an underserved area as defined in Section 5-5 of the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act during the school year for which a credit is sought by an employer or (ii) the employer's principal place of business is located in an underserved area, as defined in Section 5-5 of the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act. In no event shall a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the

determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) The Department shall implement a program to certify applicants for an apprenticeship credit under this Section. Upon satisfactory review, the Department shall issue a tax credit certificate to an employer incurring costs on behalf of a qualifying apprentice stating the amount of the tax credit to which the employer is entitled. If the employer is seeking a tax credit for multiple qualifying apprentices, the Department may issue a single tax credit certificate that encompasses the aggregate total of tax credits for qualifying apprentices for a single employer.

(d) The Department, in addition to those powers granted under the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, is granted and shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Section, including, but not limited to, power and authority to:

(1) Adopt rules deemed necessary and appropriate for the administration of this Section; establish forms for applications, notifications, contracts, or any other agreements; and accept applications at any time during the year and require that all applications be submitted via the Internet. The Department shall require that applications be submitted in electronic form.

(2) Provide guidance and assistance to applicants pursuant to the provisions of this Section and cooperate with applicants to promote, foster, and support job creation within the State.

(3) Enter into agreements and memoranda of understanding for participation of and engage in cooperation with agencies of the federal government, units of local government, universities, research foundations or institutions, regional economic development corporations, or other organizations for the purposes of this Section.

(4) Gather information and conduct inquiries, in the manner and by the methods it deems desirable, including, without limitation, gathering information with respect to applicants for the purpose of making any designations or certifications necessary or desirable or to gather information in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(5) Establish, negotiate, and effectuate any term, agreement, or other document with any person necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this Section, and consent, subject to the provisions of any agreement with another party, to the modification or restructuring of any agreement to which the Department is a party.

(6) Provide for sufficient personnel to permit administration, staffing, operation, and related support required to adequately discharge its duties and responsibilities described in this Section from funds made

available through charges to applicants or from funds as may be appropriated by the General Assembly for the administration of this Section.

(7) Require applicants, upon written request, to issue any necessary authorization to the appropriate federal, State, or local authority or any other person for the release to the Department of information requested by the Department, including, but not be limited to, financial reports, returns, or records relating to the applicant or to the amount of credit allowable under this Section.

(8) Require that an applicant shall, at all times, keep proper books of record and account in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied, with the books, records, or papers related to the agreement in the custody or control of the applicant open for reasonable Department inspection and audits, including, without limitation, the making of copies of the books, records, or papers.

(9) Take whatever actions are necessary or appropriate to protect the State's interest in the event of bankruptcy, default, foreclosure, or noncompliance with the terms and conditions of financial assistance or participation required under this Section or any agreement entered into under this Section, including the power to sell, dispose of, lease, or rent, upon terms and conditions determined by the Department to be appropriate,

real or personal property that the Department may recover as a result of these actions.

(e) The Department, in consultation with the Department of Revenue, shall adopt rules to administer this Section. The aggregate amount of the tax credits that may be claimed under this Section for qualified education expenses incurred by an employer on behalf of a qualifying apprentice shall be limited to $5,000,000 per calendar year. If applications for a greater amount are received, credits shall be allowed on a first-come first-served basis, based on the date on which each properly completed application for a certificate of eligibility is received by the Department. If more than one certificate is received on the same day, the credits will be awarded based on the time of submission for that particular day.

(f) An employer may not sell or otherwise transfer a credit awarded under this Section to another person or taxpayer.

(g) The employer shall provide the Department such information as the Department may require, including but not limited to: (i) the name, age, and taxpayer identification number of each qualifying apprentice employed by the taxpayer during the taxable year; (ii) the amount of qualified education expenses incurred with respect to each qualifying apprentice; and (iii) the name of the school at which the qualifying apprentice is enrolled and the qualified education expenses are incurred.

(h) On or before July 1 of each year, the Department shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the tax credit certificates awarded under this Section for the prior calendar year. The report must include:

(1) the name of each employer awarded or allocated a credit;

(2) the number of qualifying apprentices for whom the employer has incurred qualified education expenses;

(3) the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code applicable to each employer awarded or allocated a credit;

(4) the amount of the credit awarded or allocated to each employer;

(5) the total number of employers awarded or allocated a credit;

(6) the total number of qualifying apprentices for whom employers receiving credits under this Section incurred qualified education expenses; and

(7) the average cost to the employer of all apprenticeships receiving credits under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-207, eff. 8-2-19; revised 9-5-19.)

(35 ILCS 5/304) (from Ch. 120, par. 3-304)

Sec. 304. Business income of persons other than residents.

(a) In general. The business income of a person other than a resident shall be allocated to this State if such person's

business income is derived solely from this State. If a person other than a resident derives business income from this State and one or more other states, then, for tax years ending on or before December 30, 1998, and except as otherwise provided by this Section, such person's business income shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of the property factor (if any), the payroll factor (if any) and 200% of the sales factor (if any), and the denominator of which is 4 reduced by the number of factors other than the sales factor which have a denominator of zero and by an additional 2 if the sales factor has a denominator of zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998, and except as otherwise provided by this Section, persons other than residents who derive business income from this State and one or more other states shall compute their apportionment factor by weighting their property, payroll, and sales factors as provided in subsection (h) of this Section.

(1) Property factor.

(A) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the person's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the trade or business in this State during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the person's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the trade or business during the

taxable year.

(B) Property owned by the person is valued at its original cost. Property rented by the person is valued at 8 times the net annual rental rate. Net annual rental rate is the annual rental rate paid by the person less any annual rental rate received by the person from sub-rentals.

(C) The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values at the beginning and ending of the taxable year but the Director may require the averaging of monthly values during the taxable year if reasonably required to reflect properly the average value of the person's property.

(2) Payroll factor.

(A) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this State during the taxable year by the person for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the taxable year.

(B) Compensation is paid in this State if:

(i) The individual's service is performed entirely within this State;

(ii) The individual's service is performed both within and without this State, but the service performed without this State is incidental to the individual's service performed within this State; or

(iii) For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2020, some of the service is performed within this State and either the base of operations, or if there is no base of operations, the place from which the service is directed or controlled is within this State, or the base of operations or the place from which the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this State. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2020, compensation is paid in this State if some of the individual's service is performed within this State, the individual's service performed within this State is nonincidental to the individual's service performed without this State, and the individual's service is performed within this State for more than 30 working days during the tax year. The amount of compensation paid in this State shall include the portion of the individual's total compensation for services performed on behalf of his or her employer during the tax year which the number of working days spent within this State during the tax year bears to the total number of working days spent both within and without this State during the tax year. For purposes of this paragraph:

(a) The term "working day" means all days during the tax year in which the individual

performs duties on behalf of his or her employer. All days in which the individual performs no duties on behalf of his or her employer (e.g., weekends, vacation days, sick days, and holidays) are not working days.

(b) A working day is spent within this State if:

(1) the individual performs service on behalf of the employer and a greater amount of time on that day is spent by the individual performing duties on behalf of the employer within this State, without regard to time spent traveling, than is spent performing duties on behalf of the employer without this State; or

(2) the only service the individual performs on behalf of the employer on that day is traveling to a destination within this State, and the individual arrives on that day.

(c) Working days spent within this State do not include any day in which the employee is performing services in this State during a disaster period solely in response to a request made to his or her employer by the government of this State, by any political subdivision of this State, or by a person conducting business in this

State to perform disaster or emergency-related services in this State. For purposes of this item (c):

"Declared State disaster or emergency" means a disaster or emergency event (i) for which a Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency has been issued or (ii) for which a Presidential declaration of a federal major disaster or emergency has been issued.

"Disaster period" means a period that begins 10 days prior to the date of the Governor's proclamation or the President's declaration (whichever is earlier) and extends for a period of 60 calendar days after the end of the declared disaster or emergency period.

"Disaster or emergency-related services" means repairing, renovating, installing, building, or rendering services or conducting other business activities that relate to infrastructure that has been damaged, impaired, or destroyed by the declared State disaster or emergency.

"Infrastructure" means property and equipment owned or used by a public utility, communications network, broadband and internet service provider, cable and video service

provider, electric or gas distribution system, or water pipeline that provides service to more than one customer or person, including related support facilities. "Infrastructure" includes, but is not limited to, real and personal property such as buildings, offices, power lines, cable lines, poles, communications lines, pipes, structures, and equipment.

(iv) Compensation paid to nonresident professional athletes.

(a) General. The Illinois source income of a nonresident individual who is a member of a professional athletic team includes the portion of the individual's total compensation for services performed as a member of a professional athletic team during the taxable year which the number of duty days spent within this State performing services for the team in any manner during the taxable year bears to the total number of duty days spent both within and without this State during the taxable year.

(b) Travel days. Travel days that do not involve either a game, practice, team meeting, or other similar team event are not considered duty days spent in this State. However, such travel days are considered in the total duty days spent both within

and without this State.

(c) Definitions. For purposes of this subpart (iv):

(1) The term "professional athletic team" includes, but is not limited to, any professional baseball, basketball, football, soccer, or hockey team.

(2) The term "member of a professional athletic team" includes those employees who are active players, players on the disabled list, and any other persons required to travel and who travel with and perform services on behalf of a professional athletic team on a regular basis. This includes, but is not limited to, coaches, managers, and trainers.

(3) Except as provided in items (C) and (D) of this subpart (3), the term "duty days" means all days during the taxable year from the beginning of the professional athletic team's official pre-season training period through the last game in which the team competes or is scheduled to compete. Duty days shall be counted for the year in which they occur, including where a team's official pre-season training period through the last game in which the team competes or is scheduled to compete, occurs during more than one

tax year.

(A) Duty days shall also include days on which a member of a professional athletic team performs service for a team on a date that does not fall within the foregoing period (e.g., participation in instructional leagues, the "All Star Game", or promotional "caravans"). Performing a service for a professional athletic team includes conducting training and rehabilitation activities, when such activities are conducted at team facilities.

(B) Also included in duty days are game days, practice days, days spent at team meetings, promotional caravans, preseason training camps, and days served with the team through all post-season games in which the team competes or is scheduled to compete.

(C) Duty days for any person who joins a team during the period from the beginning of the professional athletic team's official pre-season training period through the last game in which the team competes, or is scheduled to compete, shall begin on the day that person joins the team. Conversely, duty days for any person who leaves a team during

this period shall end on the day that person leaves the team. Where a person switches teams during a taxable year, a separate duty-day calculation shall be made for the period the person was with each team.

(D) Days for which a member of a professional athletic team is not compensated and is not performing services for the team in any manner, including days when such member of a professional athletic team has been suspended without pay and prohibited from performing any services for the team, shall not be treated as duty days.

(E) Days for which a member of a professional athletic team is on the disabled list and does not conduct rehabilitation activities at facilities of the team, and is not otherwise performing services for the team in Illinois, shall not be considered duty days spent in this State. All days on the disabled list, however, are considered to be included in total duty days spent both within and without this State.

(4) The term "total compensation for services performed as a member of a professional athletic team" means the total compensation received during

the taxable year for services performed:

(A) from the beginning of the official pre-season training period through the last game in which the team competes or is scheduled to compete during that taxable year; and

(B) during the taxable year on a date which does not fall within the foregoing period (e.g., participation in instructional leagues, the "All Star Game", or promotional caravans).

This compensation shall include, but is not limited to, salaries, wages, bonuses as described in this subpart, and any other type of compensation paid during the taxable year to a member of a professional athletic team for services performed in that year. This compensation does not include strike benefits, severance pay, termination pay, contract or option year buy-out payments, expansion or relocation payments, or any other payments not related to services performed for the team.

For purposes of this subparagraph, "bonuses" included in "total compensation for services performed as a member of a professional athletic team" subject to the allocation described in

Section 302(c)(1) are: bonuses earned as a result of play (i.e., performance bonuses) during the season, including bonuses paid for championship, playoff or "bowl" games played by a team, or for selection to all-star league or other honorary positions; and bonuses paid for signing a contract, unless the payment of the signing bonus is not conditional upon the signee playing any games for the team or performing any subsequent services for the team or even making the team, the signing bonus is payable separately from the salary and any other compensation, and the signing bonus is nonrefundable.

(3) Sales factor.

(A) The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the person in this State during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the total sales of the person everywhere during the taxable year.

(B) Sales of tangible personal property are in this State if:

(i) The property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, other than the United States government, within this State regardless of the f. o. b. point or other conditions of the sale; or

(ii) The property is shipped from an office,

store, warehouse, factory or other place of storage in this State and either the purchaser is the United States government or the person is not taxable in the state of the purchaser; provided, however, that premises owned or leased by a person who has independently contracted with the seller for the printing of newspapers, periodicals or books shall not be deemed to be an office, store, warehouse, factory or other place of storage for purposes of this Section. Sales of tangible personal property are not in this State if the seller and purchaser would be members of the same unitary business group but for the fact that either the seller or purchaser is a person with 80% or more of total business activity outside of the United States and the property is purchased for resale.

(B-1) Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property.

(i) Gross receipts from the licensing, sale, or other disposition of a patent, copyright, trademark, or similar item of intangible personal property, other than gross receipts governed by paragraph (B-7) of this item (3), are in this State to the extent the item is utilized in this State during the year the gross receipts are included in gross income.

(ii) Place of utilization.

(I) A patent is utilized in a state to the extent that it is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If a patent is utilized in more than one state, the extent to which it is utilized in any one state shall be a fraction equal to the gross receipts of the licensee or purchaser from sales or leases of items produced, fabricated, manufactured, or processed within that state using the patent and of patented items produced within that state, divided by the total of such gross receipts for all states in which the patent is utilized.

(II) A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If a copyright is utilized in more than one state, the extent to which it is utilized in any one state shall be a fraction equal to the gross receipts from sales or licenses of materials printed or published in that state divided by the total of such gross receipts for all states in which the copyright is utilized.

(III) Trademarks and other items of intangible personal property governed by this paragraph (B-1) are utilized in the state in which the commercial

domicile of the licensee or purchaser is located.

(iii) If the state of utilization of an item of property governed by this paragraph (B-1) cannot be determined from the taxpayer's books and records or from the books and records of any person related to the taxpayer within the meaning of Section 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 267, the gross receipts attributable to that item shall be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor.

(B-2) Gross receipts from the license, sale, or other disposition of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and similar items of intangible personal property, other than gross receipts governed by paragraph (B-7) of this item (3), may be included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor only if gross receipts from licenses, sales, or other disposition of such items comprise more than 50% of the taxpayer's total gross receipts included in gross income during the tax year and during each of the 2 immediately preceding tax years; provided that, when a taxpayer is a member of a unitary business group, such determination shall be made on the basis of the gross receipts of the entire unitary business group.

(B-5) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, except as provided in subsections (ii) through (vii), receipts from the sale of telecommunications

service or mobile telecommunications service are in this State if the customer's service address is in this State.

(i) For purposes of this subparagraph (B-5), the following terms have the following meanings:

"Ancillary services" means services that are associated with or incidental to the provision of "telecommunications services", including, but not limited to, "detailed telecommunications billing", "directory assistance", "vertical service", and "voice mail services".

"Air-to-Ground Radiotelephone service" means a radio service, as that term is defined in 47 CFR 22.99, in which common carriers are authorized to offer and provide radio telecommunications service for hire to subscribers in aircraft.

"Call-by-call Basis" means any method of charging for telecommunications services where the price is measured by individual calls.

"Communications Channel" means a physical or virtual path of communications over which signals are transmitted between or among customer channel termination points.

"Conference bridging service" means an "ancillary service" that links two or more participants of an audio or video conference call and may include the provision of a telephone number. "Conference bridging

service" does not include the "telecommunications services" used to reach the conference bridge.

"Customer Channel Termination Point" means the location where the customer either inputs or receives the communications.

"Detailed telecommunications billing service" means an "ancillary service" of separately stating information pertaining to individual calls on a customer's billing statement.

"Directory assistance" means an "ancillary service" of providing telephone number information, and/or address information.

"Home service provider" means the facilities based carrier or reseller with which the customer contracts for the provision of mobile telecommunications services.

"Mobile telecommunications service" means commercial mobile radio service, as defined in Section 20.3 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on June 1, 1999.

"Place of primary use" means the street address representative of where the customer's use of the telecommunications service primarily occurs, which must be the residential street address or the primary business street address of the customer. In the case of mobile telecommunications services, "place of

primary use" must be within the licensed service area of the home service provider.

"Post-paid telecommunication service" means the telecommunications service obtained by making a payment on a call-by-call basis either through the use of a credit card or payment mechanism such as a bank card, travel card, credit card, or debit card, or by charge made to a telephone number which is not associated with the origination or termination of the telecommunications service. A post-paid calling service includes telecommunications service, except a prepaid wireless calling service, that would be a prepaid calling service except it is not exclusively a telecommunication service.

"Prepaid telecommunication service" means the right to access exclusively telecommunications services, which must be paid for in advance and which enables the origination of calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

"Prepaid Mobile telecommunication service" means a telecommunications service that provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other non-telecommunication services, including, but not

limited to, ancillary services, which must be paid for in advance that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

"Private communication service" means a telecommunication service that entitles the customer to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel or group of channels between or among termination points, regardless of the manner in which such channel or channels are connected, and includes switching capacity, extension lines, stations, and any other associated services that are provided in connection with the use of such channel or channels.

"Service address" means:

(a) The location of the telecommunications equipment to which a customer's call is charged and from which the call originates or terminates, regardless of where the call is billed or paid;

(b) If the location in line (a) is not known, service address means the origination point of the signal of the telecommunications services first identified by either the seller's telecommunications system or in information received by the seller from its service provider where the system used to transport such signals is not that of the seller; and

(c) If the locations in line (a) and line (b) are not known, the service address means the location of the customer's place of primary use.

"Telecommunications service" means the electronic transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals to a point, or between or among points. The term "telecommunications service" includes such transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance or routing without regard to whether such service is referred to as voice over Internet protocol services or is classified by the Federal Communications Commission as enhanced or value added. "Telecommunications service" does not include:

(a) Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed, or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a purchaser when such purchaser's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is the processed data or information;

(b) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises;

(c) Tangible personal property;

(d) Advertising, including, but not limited

to, directory advertising;

(e) Billing and collection services provided to third parties;

(f) Internet access service;

(g) Radio and television audio and video programming services, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance and routing of such services by the programming service provider. Radio and television audio and video programming services shall include, but not be limited to, cable service as defined in 47 USC 522(6) and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3;

(h) "Ancillary services"; or

(i) Digital products "delivered electronically", including, but not limited to, software, music, video, reading materials or ring tones.

"Vertical service" means an "ancillary service" that is offered in connection with one or more "telecommunications services", which offers advanced calling features that allow customers to identify callers and to manage multiple calls and call connections, including "conference bridging services".

"Voice mail service" means an "ancillary service" that enables the customer to store, send or receive recorded messages. "Voice mail service" does not include any "vertical services" that the customer may be required to have in order to utilize the "voice mail service".

(ii) Receipts from the sale of telecommunications service sold on an individual call-by-call basis are in this State if either of the following applies:

(a) The call both originates and terminates in this State.

(b) The call either originates or terminates in this State and the service address is located in this State.

(iii) Receipts from the sale of postpaid telecommunications service at retail are in this State if the origination point of the telecommunication signal, as first identified by the service provider's telecommunication system or as identified by information received by the seller from its service provider if the system used to transport telecommunication signals is not the seller's, is located in this State.

(iv) Receipts from the sale of prepaid telecommunications service or prepaid mobile telecommunications service at retail are in this State

if the purchaser obtains the prepaid card or similar means of conveyance at a location in this State. Receipts from recharging a prepaid telecommunications service or mobile telecommunications service is in this State if the purchaser's billing information indicates a location in this State.

(v) Receipts from the sale of private communication services are in this State as follows:

(a) 100% of receipts from charges imposed at each channel termination point in this State.

(b) 100% of receipts from charges for the total channel mileage between each channel termination point in this State.

(c) 50% of the total receipts from charges for service segments when those segments are between 2 customer channel termination points, 1 of which is located in this State and the other is located outside of this State, which segments are separately charged.

(d) The receipts from charges for service segments with a channel termination point located in this State and in two or more other states, and which segments are not separately billed, are in this State based on a percentage determined by dividing the number of customer channel termination points in this State by the total

number of customer channel termination points.

(vi) Receipts from charges for ancillary services for telecommunications service sold to customers at retail are in this State if the customer's primary place of use of telecommunications services associated with those ancillary services is in this State. If the seller of those ancillary services cannot determine where the associated telecommunications are located, then the ancillary services shall be based on the location of the purchaser.

(vii) Receipts to access a carrier's network or from the sale of telecommunication services or ancillary services for resale are in this State as follows:

(a) 100% of the receipts from access fees attributable to intrastate telecommunications service that both originates and terminates in this State.

(b) 50% of the receipts from access fees attributable to interstate telecommunications service if the interstate call either originates or terminates in this State.

(c) 100% of the receipts from interstate end user access line charges, if the customer's service address is in this State. As used in this subdivision, "interstate end user access line

charges" includes, but is not limited to, the surcharge approved by the federal communications commission and levied pursuant to 47 CFR 69.

(d) Gross receipts from sales of telecommunication services or from ancillary services for telecommunications services sold to other telecommunication service providers for resale shall be sourced to this State using the apportionment concepts used for non-resale receipts of telecommunications services if the information is readily available to make that determination. If the information is not readily available, then the taxpayer may use any other reasonable and consistent method.

(B-7) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, receipts from the sale of broadcasting services are in this State if the broadcasting services are received in this State. For purposes of this paragraph (B-7), the following terms have the following meanings:

"Advertising revenue" means consideration received by the taxpayer in exchange for broadcasting services or allowing the broadcasting of commercials or announcements in connection with the broadcasting of film or radio programming, from sponsorships of the programming, or from product placements in the programming.

"Audience factor" means the ratio that the audience or subscribers located in this State of a station, a network, or a cable system bears to the total audience or total subscribers for that station, network, or cable system. The audience factor for film or radio programming shall be determined by reference to the books and records of the taxpayer or by reference to published rating statistics provided the method used by the taxpayer is consistently used from year to year for this purpose and fairly represents the taxpayer's activity in this State.

"Broadcast" or "broadcasting" or "broadcasting services" means the transmission or provision of film or radio programming, whether through the public airwaves, by cable, by direct or indirect satellite transmission, or by any other means of communication, either through a station, a network, or a cable system.

"Film" or "film programming" means the broadcast on television of any and all performances, events, or productions, including, but not limited to, news, sporting events, plays, stories, or other literary, commercial, educational, or artistic works, either live or through the use of video tape, disc, or any other type of format or medium. Each episode of a series of films produced for television shall

constitute separate "film" notwithstanding that the series relates to the same principal subject and is produced during one or more tax periods.

"Radio" or "radio programming" means the broadcast on radio of any and all performances, events, or productions, including, but not limited to, news, sporting events, plays, stories, or other literary, commercial, educational, or artistic works, either live or through the use of an audio tape, disc, or any other format or medium. Each episode in a series of radio programming produced for radio broadcast shall constitute a separate "radio programming" notwithstanding that the series relates to the same principal subject and is produced during one or more tax periods.

(i) In the case of advertising revenue from broadcasting, the customer is the advertiser and the service is received in this State if the commercial domicile of the advertiser is in this State.

(ii) In the case where film or radio programming is broadcast by a station, a network, or a cable system for a fee or other remuneration received from the recipient of the broadcast, the portion of the service that is received in this State is measured by the portion of the recipients

of the broadcast located in this State. Accordingly, the fee or other remuneration for such service that is included in the Illinois numerator of the sales factor is the total of those fees or other remuneration received from recipients in Illinois. For purposes of this paragraph, a taxpayer may determine the location of the recipients of its broadcast using the address of the recipient shown in its contracts with the recipient or using the billing address of the recipient in the taxpayer's records.

(iii) In the case where film or radio programming is broadcast by a station, a network, or a cable system for a fee or other remuneration from the person providing the programming, the portion of the broadcast service that is received by such station, network, or cable system in this State is measured by the portion of recipients of the broadcast located in this State. Accordingly, the amount of revenue related to such an arrangement that is included in the Illinois numerator of the sales factor is the total fee or other total remuneration from the person providing the programming related to that broadcast multiplied by the Illinois audience factor for that broadcast.

(iv) In the case where film or radio programming is provided by a taxpayer that is a network or station to a customer for broadcast in exchange for a fee or other remuneration from that customer the broadcasting service is received at the location of the office of the customer from which the services were ordered in the regular course of the customer's trade or business. Accordingly, in such a case the revenue derived by the taxpayer that is included in the taxpayer's Illinois numerator of the sales factor is the revenue from such customers who receive the broadcasting service in Illinois.

(v) In the case where film or radio programming is provided by a taxpayer that is not a network or station to another person for broadcasting in exchange for a fee or other remuneration from that person, the broadcasting service is received at the location of the office of the customer from which the services were ordered in the regular course of the customer's trade or business. Accordingly, in such a case the revenue derived by the taxpayer that is included in the taxpayer's Illinois numerator of the sales factor is the revenue from such customers who receive the broadcasting service in Illinois.

(B-8) Gross receipts from winnings under the Illinois Lottery Law from the assignment of a prize under Section 13.1 of the Illinois Lottery Law are received in this State. This paragraph (B-8) applies only to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2013.

(B-9) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2019, gross receipts from winnings from pari-mutuel wagering conducted at a wagering facility licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or from winnings from gambling games conducted on a riverboat or in a casino or organization gaming facility licensed under the Illinois Gambling Act are in this State.

(C) For taxable years ending before December 31, 2008, sales, other than sales governed by paragraphs (B), (B-1), (B-2), and (B-8) are in this State if:

(i) The income-producing activity is performed in this State; or

(ii) The income-producing activity is performed both within and without this State and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed within this State than without this State, based on performance costs.

(C-5) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, sales, other than sales governed by paragraphs (B), (B-1), (B-2), (B-5), and (B-7), are in this State if any of the following criteria are met:

(i) Sales from the sale or lease of real property are in this State if the property is located in this State.

(ii) Sales from the lease or rental of tangible personal property are in this State if the property is located in this State during the rental period. Sales from the lease or rental of tangible personal property that is characteristically moving property, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft, vessels, or mobile equipment are in this State to the extent that the property is used in this State.

(iii) In the case of interest, net gains (but not less than zero) and other items of income from intangible personal property, the sale is in this State if:

(a) in the case of a taxpayer who is a dealer in the item of intangible personal property within the meaning of Section 475 of the Internal Revenue Code, the income or gain is received from a customer in this State. For purposes of this subparagraph, a customer is in this State if the customer is an individual, trust or estate who is a resident of this State and, for all other customers, if the customer's commercial domicile is in this State. Unless the dealer has actual

knowledge of the residence or commercial domicile of a customer during a taxable year, the customer shall be deemed to be a customer in this State if the billing address of the customer, as shown in the records of the dealer, is in this State; or

(b) in all other cases, if the income-producing activity of the taxpayer is performed in this State or, if the income-producing activity of the taxpayer is performed both within and without this State, if a greater proportion of the income-producing activity of the taxpayer is performed within this State than in any other state, based on performance costs.

(iv) Sales of services are in this State if the services are received in this State. For the purposes of this section, gross receipts from the performance of services provided to a corporation, partnership, or trust may only be attributed to a state where that corporation, partnership, or trust has a fixed place of business. If the state where the services are received is not readily determinable or is a state where the corporation, partnership, or trust receiving the service does not have a fixed place of business, the services shall be deemed to be received at the location of the office of the customer from which the

services were ordered in the regular course of the customer's trade or business. If the ordering office cannot be determined, the services shall be deemed to be received at the office of the customer to which the services are billed. If the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the services are received, the sale must be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator of the sales factor. The Department shall adopt rules prescribing where specific types of service are received, including, but not limited to, publishing, and utility service.

(D) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1995, the following items of income shall not be included in the numerator or denominator of the sales factor: dividends; amounts included under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code; and Subpart F income as defined in Section 952 of the Internal Revenue Code. No inference shall be drawn from the enactment of this paragraph (D) in construing this Section for taxable years ending before December 31, 1995.

(E) Paragraphs (B-1) and (B-2) shall apply to tax years ending on or after December 31, 1999, provided that a taxpayer may elect to apply the provisions of these paragraphs to prior tax years. Such election shall be made in the form and manner prescribed by the Department, shall be irrevocable, and shall apply to all tax years; provided

that, if a taxpayer's Illinois income tax liability for any tax year, as assessed under Section 903 prior to January 1, 1999, was computed in a manner contrary to the provisions of paragraphs (B-1) or (B-2), no refund shall be payable to the taxpayer for that tax year to the extent such refund is the result of applying the provisions of paragraph (B-1) or (B-2) retroactively. In the case of a unitary business group, such election shall apply to all members of such group for every tax year such group is in existence, but shall not apply to any taxpayer for any period during which that taxpayer is not a member of such group.

(b) Insurance companies.

(1) In general. Except as otherwise provided by paragraph (2), business income of an insurance company for a taxable year shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the direct premiums written for insurance upon property or risk in this State, and the denominator of which is the direct premiums written for insurance upon property or risk everywhere. For purposes of this subsection, the term "direct premiums written" means the total amount of direct premiums written, assessments and annuity considerations as reported for the taxable year on the annual statement filed by the company with the Illinois Director of Insurance in the form approved by the

National Convention of Insurance Commissioners or such other form as may be prescribed in lieu thereof.

(2) Reinsurance. If the principal source of premiums written by an insurance company consists of premiums for reinsurance accepted by it, the business income of such company shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of (i) direct premiums written for insurance upon property or risk in this State, plus (ii) premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect of property or risk in this State, and the denominator of which is the sum of (iii) direct premiums written for insurance upon property or risk everywhere, plus (iv) premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect of property or risk everywhere. For purposes of this paragraph, premiums written for reinsurance accepted in respect of property or risk in this State, whether or not otherwise determinable, may, at the election of the company, be determined on the basis of the proportion which premiums written for reinsurance accepted from companies commercially domiciled in Illinois bears to premiums written for reinsurance accepted from all sources, or, alternatively, in the proportion which the sum of the direct premiums written for insurance upon property or risk in this State by each ceding company from which reinsurance is accepted bears to the sum of the total direct premiums written by each such

ceding company for the taxable year. The election made by a company under this paragraph for its first taxable year ending on or after December 31, 2011, shall be binding for that company for that taxable year and for all subsequent taxable years, and may be altered only with the written permission of the Department, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(c) Financial organizations.

(1) In general. For taxable years ending before December 31, 2008, business income of a financial organization shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is its business income from sources within this State, and the denominator of which is its business income from all sources. For the purposes of this subsection, the business income of a financial organization from sources within this State is the sum of the amounts referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (E) following, but excluding the adjusted income of an international banking facility as determined in paragraph (2):

(A) Fees, commissions or other compensation for financial services rendered within this State;

(B) Gross profits from trading in stocks, bonds or other securities managed within this State;

(C) Dividends, and interest from Illinois customers, which are received within this State;

(D) Interest charged to customers at places of business maintained within this State for carrying debit balances of margin accounts, without deduction of any costs incurred in carrying such accounts; and

(E) Any other gross income resulting from the operation as a financial organization within this State.

In computing the amounts referred to in paragraphs (A) through (E) of this subsection, any amount received by a member of an affiliated group (determined under Section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code but without reference to whether any such corporation is an "includible corporation" under Section 1504(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) from another member of such group shall be included only to the extent such amount exceeds expenses of the recipient directly related thereto.

(2) International Banking Facility. For taxable years ending before December 31, 2008:

(A) Adjusted Income. The adjusted income of an international banking facility is its income reduced by the amount of the floor amount.

(B) Floor Amount. The floor amount shall be the amount, if any, determined by multiplying the income of the international banking facility by a fraction, not greater than one, which is determined as follows:

(i) The numerator shall be:

The average aggregate, determined on a quarterly basis, of the financial organization's loans to banks in foreign countries, to foreign domiciled borrowers (except where secured primarily by real estate) and to foreign governments and other foreign official institutions, as reported for its branches, agencies and offices within the state on its "Consolidated Report of Condition", Schedule A, Lines 2.c., 5.b., and 7.a., which was filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and other regulatory authorities, for the year 1980, minus

The average aggregate, determined on a quarterly basis, of such loans (other than loans of an international banking facility), as reported by the financial institution for its branches, agencies and offices within the state, on the corresponding Schedule and lines of the Consolidated Report of Condition for the current taxable year, provided, however, that in no case shall the amount determined in this clause (the subtrahend) exceed the amount determined in the preceding clause (the minuend); and

(ii) the denominator shall be the average aggregate, determined on a quarterly basis, of the

international banking facility's loans to banks in foreign countries, to foreign domiciled borrowers (except where secured primarily by real estate) and to foreign governments and other foreign official institutions, which were recorded in its financial accounts for the current taxable year.

(C) Change to Consolidated Report of Condition and in Qualification. In the event the Consolidated Report of Condition which is filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and other regulatory authorities is altered so that the information required for determining the floor amount is not found on Schedule A, lines 2.c., 5.b. and 7.a., the financial institution shall notify the Department and the Department may, by regulations or otherwise, prescribe or authorize the use of an alternative source for such information. The financial institution shall also notify the Department should its international banking facility fail to qualify as such, in whole or in part, or should there be any amendment or change to the Consolidated Report of Condition, as originally filed, to the extent such amendment or change alters the information used in determining the floor amount.

(3) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, the business income of a financial organization shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such

income by a fraction, the numerator of which is its gross receipts from sources in this State or otherwise attributable to this State's marketplace and the denominator of which is its gross receipts everywhere during the taxable year. "Gross receipts" for purposes of this subparagraph (3) means gross income, including net taxable gain on disposition of assets, including securities and money market instruments, when derived from transactions and activities in the regular course of the financial organization's trade or business. The following examples are illustrative:

(i) Receipts from the lease or rental of real or tangible personal property are in this State if the property is located in this State during the rental period. Receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property that is characteristically moving property, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft, vessels, or mobile equipment are from sources in this State to the extent that the property is used in this State.

(ii) Interest income, commissions, fees, gains on disposition, and other receipts from assets in the nature of loans that are secured primarily by real estate or tangible personal property are from sources in this State if the security is located in this State.

(iii) Interest income, commissions, fees, gains on

disposition, and other receipts from consumer loans that are not secured by real or tangible personal property are from sources in this State if the debtor is a resident of this State.

(iv) Interest income, commissions, fees, gains on disposition, and other receipts from commercial loans and installment obligations that are not secured by real or tangible personal property are from sources in this State if the proceeds of the loan are to be applied in this State. If it cannot be determined where the funds are to be applied, the income and receipts are from sources in this State if the office of the borrower from which the loan was negotiated in the regular course of business is located in this State. If the location of this office cannot be determined, the income and receipts shall be excluded from the numerator and denominator of the sales factor.

(v) Interest income, fees, gains on disposition, service charges, merchant discount income, and other receipts from credit card receivables are from sources in this State if the card charges are regularly billed to a customer in this State.

(vi) Receipts from the performance of services, including, but not limited to, fiduciary, advisory, and brokerage services, are in this State if the

services are received in this State within the meaning of subparagraph (a)(3)(C-5)(iv) of this Section.

(vii) Receipts from the issuance of travelers checks and money orders are from sources in this State if the checks and money orders are issued from a location within this State.

(viii) Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities are included in the receipts factor as follows:

(1) Interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities from trading assets and activities shall be included in the receipts factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include, but are not limited to: investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, the receipts factor shall include the amounts described in such subparagraphs.

(A) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

(B) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from such assets and activities.

(2) The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero), and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in paragraph (1) of this subsection that are attributable to this State.

(A) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero), and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this State and included in the numerator is

determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a fixed place of business of the taxpayer within this State and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(B) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this State and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a fixed place of business of the taxpayer within this State and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.

(C) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to,

assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions (but excluding amounts described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of this paragraph), attributable to this State and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a fixed place of business of the taxpayer within this State and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(D) Properly assigned, for purposes of this paragraph (2) of this subsection, means the investment or trading asset or activity is assigned to the fixed place of business with which it has a preponderance of substantive contacts. An investment or trading asset or activity assigned by the taxpayer to a fixed place of business without the State shall be presumed to have been properly assigned if:

(i) the taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of its business, such asset

or activity on its records to a fixed place of business consistent with federal or state regulatory requirements;

(ii) such assignment on its records is based upon substantive contacts of the asset or activity to such fixed place of business; and

(iii) the taxpayer uses such records reflecting assignment of such assets or activities for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of such assets or activities to a fixed place of business is required.

(E) The presumption of proper assignment of an investment or trading asset or activity provided in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of this subsection may be rebutted upon a showing by the Department, supported by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding such asset or activity did not occur at the fixed place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. If the fixed place of business that has a preponderance of substantive contacts cannot be determined for an investment or trading

asset or activity to which the presumption in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of this subsection does not apply or with respect to which that presumption has been rebutted, that asset or activity is properly assigned to the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located. For purposes of this subparagraph (E), it shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, that taxpayer's commercial domicile is in the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected with the management of the investment or trading income or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of such employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable year.

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank).

(c-1) Federally regulated exchanges. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2012, business income of a federally regulated exchange shall, at the option of the federally regulated exchange, be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is its business income from sources within this State, and the denominator of which is its business income from all sources.

For purposes of this subsection, the business income within this State of a federally regulated exchange is the sum of the following:

(1) Receipts attributable to transactions executed on a physical trading floor if that physical trading floor is located in this State.

(2) Receipts attributable to all other matching, execution, or clearing transactions, including without limitation receipts from the provision of matching, execution, or clearing services to another entity, multiplied by (i) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2012 but before December 31, 2013, 63.77%; and (ii) for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2013, 27.54%.

(3) All other receipts not governed by subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection (c-1), to the extent the receipts would be characterized as "sales in this State" under item (3) of subsection (a) of this Section.

"Federally regulated exchange" means (i) a "registered entity" within the meaning of 7 U.S.C. Section 1a(40)(A), (B), or (C), (ii) an "exchange" or "clearing agency" within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. Section 78c (a)(1) or (23), (iii) any such entities regulated under any successor regulatory structure to the foregoing, and (iv) all taxpayers who are members of the same unitary business group as a federally regulated exchange, determined without regard to the prohibition in Section

1501(a)(27) of this Act against including in a unitary business group taxpayers who are ordinarily required to apportion business income under different subsections of this Section; provided that this subparagraph (iv) shall apply only if 50% or more of the business receipts of the unitary business group determined by application of this subparagraph (iv) for the taxable year are attributable to the matching, execution, or clearing of transactions conducted by an entity described in subparagraph (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph.

In no event shall the Illinois apportionment percentage computed in accordance with this subsection (c-1) for any taxpayer for any tax year be less than the Illinois apportionment percentage computed under this subsection (c-1) for that taxpayer for the first full tax year ending on or after December 31, 2013 for which this subsection (c-1) applied to the taxpayer.

(d) Transportation services. For taxable years ending before December 31, 2008, business income derived from furnishing transportation services shall be apportioned to this State in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2):

(1) Such business income (other than that derived from transportation by pipeline) shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the revenue miles of the person in this State, and the denominator of which is the revenue miles of the person everywhere. For purposes of this

paragraph, a revenue mile is the transportation of 1 passenger or 1 net ton of freight the distance of 1 mile for a consideration. Where a person is engaged in the transportation of both passengers and freight, the fraction above referred to shall be determined by means of an average of the passenger revenue mile fraction and the freight revenue mile fraction, weighted to reflect the person's

(A) relative railway operating income from total passenger and total freight service, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of transportation by railroad, and

(B) relative gross receipts from passenger and freight transportation, in case of transportation other than by railroad.

(2) Such business income derived from transportation by pipeline shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the revenue miles of the person in this State, and the denominator of which is the revenue miles of the person everywhere. For the purposes of this paragraph, a revenue mile is the transportation by pipeline of 1 barrel of oil, 1,000 cubic feet of gas, or of any specified quantity of any other substance, the distance of 1 mile for a consideration.

(3) For taxable years ending on or after December 31,

2008, business income derived from providing transportation services other than airline services shall be apportioned to this State by using a fraction, (a) the numerator of which shall be (i) all receipts from any movement or shipment of people, goods, mail, oil, gas, or any other substance (other than by airline) that both originates and terminates in this State, plus (ii) that portion of the person's gross receipts from movements or shipments of people, goods, mail, oil, gas, or any other substance (other than by airline) that originates in one state or jurisdiction and terminates in another state or jurisdiction, that is determined by the ratio that the miles traveled in this State bears to total miles everywhere and (b) the denominator of which shall be all revenue derived from the movement or shipment of people, goods, mail, oil, gas, or any other substance (other than by airline). Where a taxpayer is engaged in the transportation of both passengers and freight, the fraction above referred to shall first be determined separately for passenger miles and freight miles. Then an average of the passenger miles fraction and the freight miles fraction shall be weighted to reflect the taxpayer's:

(A) relative railway operating income from total passenger and total freight service, as reported to the Surface Transportation Board, in the case of

transportation by railroad; and

(B) relative gross receipts from passenger and freight transportation, in case of transportation other than by railroad.

(4) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, business income derived from furnishing airline transportation services shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying such income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the revenue miles of the person in this State, and the denominator of which is the revenue miles of the person everywhere. For purposes of this paragraph, a revenue mile is the transportation of one passenger or one net ton of freight the distance of one mile for a consideration. If a person is engaged in the transportation of both passengers and freight, the fraction above referred to shall be determined by means of an average of the passenger revenue mile fraction and the freight revenue mile fraction, weighted to reflect the person's relative gross receipts from passenger and freight airline transportation.

(e) Combined apportionment. Where 2 or more persons are engaged in a unitary business as described in subsection (a)(27) of Section 1501, a part of which is conducted in this State by one or more members of the group, the business income attributable to this State by any such member or members shall be apportioned by means of the combined apportionment method.

(f) Alternative allocation. If the allocation and apportionment provisions of subsections (a) through (e) and of subsection (h) do not, for taxable years ending before December 31, 2008, fairly represent the extent of a person's business activity in this State, or, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, fairly represent the market for the person's goods, services, or other sources of business income, the person may petition for, or the Director may, without a petition, permit or require, in respect of all or any part of the person's business activity, if reasonable:

(1) Separate accounting;

(2) The exclusion of any one or more factors;

(3) The inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the person's business activities or market in this State; or

(4) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the person's business income.

(g) Cross reference. For allocation of business income by residents, see Section 301(a).

(h) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998, the apportionment factor of persons who apportion their business income to this State under subsection (a) shall be equal to:

(1) for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1998 and before December 31, 1999, 16 2/3% of the property factor plus 16 2/3% of the payroll factor plus 66 2/3% of

the sales factor;

(2) for tax years ending on or after December 31, 1999 and before December 31, 2000, 8 1/3% of the property factor plus 8 1/3% of the payroll factor plus 83 1/3% of the sales factor;

(3) for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2000, the sales factor.

If, in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 1998 and before December 31, 2000, the denominator of the payroll, property, or sales factor is zero, the apportionment factor computed in paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection for that year shall be divided by an amount equal to 100% minus the percentage weight given to each factor whose denominator is equal to zero.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-585, eff. 8-26-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(35 ILCS 5/701) (from Ch. 120, par. 7-701)

Sec. 701. Requirement and amount of withholding.

(a) In General. Every employer maintaining an office or transacting business within this State and required under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to withhold a tax on:

(1) compensation paid in this State (as determined under Section 304(a)(2)(B)) to an individual; or

(2) payments described in subsection (b) shall deduct and withhold from such compensation for each payroll

period (as defined in Section 3401 of the Internal Revenue Code) an amount equal to the amount by which such individual's compensation exceeds the proportionate part of this withholding exemption (computed as provided in Section 702) attributable to the payroll period for which such compensation is payable multiplied by a percentage equal to the percentage tax rate for individuals provided in subsection (b) of Section 201.

(a-5) Withholding from nonresident employees. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, for purposes of determining compensation paid in this State under paragraph (B) of item (2) of subsection (a) of Section 304:

(1) If an employer maintains a time and attendance system that tracks where employees perform services on a daily basis, then data from the time and attendance system shall be used. For purposes of this paragraph, time and attendance system means a system:

(A) in which the employee is required, on a contemporaneous basis, to record the work location for every day worked outside of the State where the employment duties are primarily performed; and

(B) that is designed to allow the employer to allocate the employee's wages for income tax purposes among all states in which the employee performs services.

(2) In all other cases, the employer shall obtain a

written statement from the employee of the number of days reasonably expected to be spent performing services in this State during the taxable year. Absent the employer's actual knowledge of fraud or gross negligence by the employee in making the determination or collusion between the employer and the employee to evade tax, the certification so made by the employee and maintained in the employer's books and records shall be prima facie evidence and constitute a rebuttable presumption of the number of days spent performing services in this State.

(b) Payment to Residents. Any payment (including compensation, but not including a payment from which withholding is required under Section 710 of this Act) to a resident by a payor maintaining an office or transacting business within this State (including any agency, officer, or employee of this State or of any political subdivision of this State) and on which withholding of tax is required under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall be deemed to be compensation paid in this State by an employer to an employee for the purposes of Article 7 and Section 601(b)(1) to the extent such payment is included in the recipient's base income and not subjected to withholding by another state. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, no amount shall be withheld from unemployment insurance benefit payments made to an individual pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Act unless the individual has voluntarily elected the

withholding pursuant to rules promulgated by the Director of Employment Security.

(c) Special Definitions. Withholding shall be considered required under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent the Internal Revenue Code either requires withholding or allows for voluntary withholding the payor and recipient have entered into such a voluntary withholding agreement. For the purposes of Article 7 and Section 1002(c) the term "employer" includes any payor who is required to withhold tax pursuant to this Section.

(d) Reciprocal Exemption. The Director may enter into an agreement with the taxing authorities of any state which imposes a tax on or measured by income to provide that compensation paid in such state to residents of this State shall be exempt from withholding of such tax; in such case, any compensation paid in this State to residents of such state shall be exempt from withholding. All reciprocal agreements shall be subject to the requirements of Section 2505-575 of the Department of Revenue Law (20 ILCS 2505/2505-575).

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) of this Section, no withholding is required on payments for which withholding is required under Section 3405 or 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-585, eff. 8-26-19; revised 11-26-19.)

Section 225. The Economic Development for a Growing

Economy Tax Credit Act is amended by changing Sections 5-51 and 5-56 as follows:

(35 ILCS 10/5-51)

Sec. 5-51. New Construction EDGE Agreement.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, and in addition to any Credit otherwise allowed under this Act, beginning on January 1, 2021, there is allowed a New Construction EDGE Credit for eligible Applicants that meet the following criteria:

(1) the Department has certified that the Applicant meets all requirements of Sections 5-15, 5-20, and 5-25; and

(2) the Department has certified that, pursuant to Section 5-20, the Applicant's Agreement includes a capital investment of at least $10,000,000 in a New Construction EDGE Project to be placed in service within the State as a direct result of an Agreement entered into pursuant to this Section.

(b) The Department shall notify each Applicant during the application process that <u>its</u> ~~their~~ project is eligible for a New Construction EDGE Credit. The Department shall create a separate application to be filled out by the Applicant regarding the New Construction EDGE credit. The Application shall include the following:

(1) a detailed description of the New Construction

EDGE Project that is subject to the New Construction EDGE Agreement, including the location and amount of the investment and jobs created or retained;

(2) the duration of the New Construction EDGE Credit and the first taxable year for which the Credit may be claimed;

(3) the New Construction EDGE Credit amount that will be allowed for each taxable year;

(4) a requirement that the Director is authorized to verify with the appropriate State agencies the amount of the incremental income tax withheld by a Taxpayer, and after doing so, shall issue a certificate to the Taxpayer stating that the amounts have been verified;

(5) the amount of the capital investment, which may at no point be less than $10,000,000, the time period of placing the New Construction EDGE Project in service, and the designated location in Illinois for the investment;

(6) a requirement that the Taxpayer shall provide written notification to the Director not more than 30 days after the Taxpayer determines that the capital investment of at least $10,000,000 is not or will not be achieved or maintained as set forth in the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

(7) a detailed provision that the Taxpayer shall be awarded a New Construction EDGE Credit upon the verified completion and occupancy of a New Construction EDGE

Project; and

(8) any other performance conditions, including the ability to verify that a New Construction EDGE Project is built and completed, or that contract provisions as the Department determines are appropriate.

(c) The Department shall post on its website the terms of each New Construction EDGE Agreement entered into under this Act on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~. Such information shall be posted within 10 days after entering into the Agreement and must include the following:

(1) the name of the recipient business;

(2) the location of the project;

(3) the estimated value of the credit; and

(4) whether or not the project is located in an underserved area.

(d) The Department, in collaboration with the Department of Labor, shall require that certified payroll reporting, pursuant to Section 5-56 of this Act, be completed in order to verify the wages and any other necessary information which the Department may deem necessary to ascertain and certify the total number of New Construction EDGE Employees subject to a New Construction EDGE Agreement and amount of a New Construction EDGE Credit.

(e) The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this~~

~~amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(35 ILCS 10/5-56)

Sec. 5-56. Certified payroll. ~~(a)~~ Each contractor and subcontractor that is engaged in and is executing a New Construction EDGE Project for a Taxpayer, pursuant to a New Construction EDGE Agreement shall:

(1) make and keep, for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment made on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ on a contract or subcontract for a New Construction EDGE Project pursuant to a New Construction EDGE Agreement, records of all laborers and other workers employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the project; the records shall include:

(A) the worker's name;

(B) the worker's address;

(C) the worker's telephone number, if available;

(D) the worker's social security number;

(E) the worker's classification or classifications;

(F) the worker's gross and net wages paid in each pay period;

(G) the worker's number of hours worked each day;

(H) the worker's starting and ending times of work each day;

(I) the worker's hourly wage rate; and

(J) the worker's hourly overtime wage rate; and

(2) no later than the 15th day of each calendar month, provide a certified payroll for the immediately preceding month to the taxpayer in charge of the project; within 5 business days after receiving the certified payroll, the taxpayer shall file the certified payroll with the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; a certified payroll must be filed for only those calendar months during which construction on a New Construction EDGE Project has occurred; the certified payroll shall consist of a complete copy of the records identified in paragraph (1), but may exclude the starting and ending times of work each day; the certified payroll shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the contractor or subcontractor or an officer, employee, or agent of the contractor or subcontractor which avers that:

(A) he or she has examined the certified payroll records required to be submitted by the Act and such records are true and accurate; and

(B) the contractor or subcontractor is aware that filing a certified payroll that he or she knows to be false is a Class A misdemeanor.

A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on a

certified payroll of a lower-tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does not knowingly rely upon a subcontractor's false certification.

Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this Section, and any officer, employee, or agent of such contractor or subcontractor whose duty as an officer, employee, or agent it is to file a certified payroll under this Section, who willfully fails to file such a certified payroll on or before the date such certified payroll is required to be filed and any person who willfully files a false certified payroll that is false as to any material fact is in violation of this Act and guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

The taxpayer in charge of the project shall keep the records submitted in accordance with this Section ~~subsection~~ on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment for work on a contract or subcontract for the project.

The records submitted in accordance with this Section ~~subsection~~ shall be considered public records, except an employee's address, telephone number, and social security number, and made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. The Department of Labor shall accept any reasonable submissions by the contractor that meet the requirements of this Section ~~subsection~~ and shall share the information with the Department in order to comply with the

awarding of New Construction EDGE Credits. A contractor, subcontractor, or public body may retain records required under this Section in paper or electronic format.

Upon 7 business days' notice, the contractor and each subcontractor shall make available for inspection and copying at a location within this State during reasonable hours, the records identified in paragraph (1) of this Section ~~subsection~~ to the taxpayer in charge of the project, its officers and agents, the Director of Labor and his or her deputies and agents, and to federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 8-22-19.)

Section 230. The Film Production Services Tax Credit Act of 2008 is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 16/10)

Sec. 10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Accredited production" means: (i) for productions commencing before May 1, 2006, a film, video, or television production that has been certified by the Department in which the aggregate Illinois labor expenditures included in the cost of the production, in the period that ends 12 months after the time principal filming or taping of the production began, exceed $100,000 for productions of 30 minutes or longer, or $50,000 for productions of less than 30 minutes; and (ii) for

productions commencing on or after May 1, 2006, a film, video, or television production that has been certified by the Department in which the Illinois production spending included in the cost of production in the period that ends 12 months after the time principal filming or taping of the production began exceeds $100,000 for productions of 30 minutes or longer or exceeds $50,000 for productions of less than 30 minutes. "Accredited production" does not include a production that:

(1) is news, current events, or public programming, or a program that includes weather or market reports;

(2) is a talk show;

(3) is a production in respect of a game, questionnaire, or contest;

(4) is a sports event or activity;

(5) is a gala presentation or awards show;

(6) is a finished production that solicits funds;

(7) is a production produced by a film production company if records, as required by 18 U.S.C. 2257, are to be maintained by that film production company with respect to any performer portrayed in that single media or multimedia program; or

(8) is a production produced primarily for industrial, corporate, or institutional purposes.

"Accredited animated production" means an accredited production in which movement and characters' performances are created using a frame-by-frame technique and a significant

number of major characters are animated. Motion capture by itself is not an animation technique.

"Accredited production certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department certifying that the production is an accredited production that meets the guidelines of this Act.

"Applicant" means a taxpayer that is a film production company that is operating or has operated an accredited production located within the State of Illinois and that (i) owns the copyright in the accredited production throughout the Illinois production period or (ii) has contracted directly with the owner of the copyright in the accredited production or a person acting on behalf of the owner to provide services for the production, where the owner of the copyright is not an eligible production corporation.

"Credit" means:

(1) for an accredited production approved by the Department on or before January 1, 2005 and commencing before May 1, 2006, the amount equal to 25% of the Illinois labor expenditure approved by the Department. The applicant is deemed to have paid, on its balance due day for the year, an amount equal to 25% of its qualified Illinois labor expenditure for the tax year. For Illinois labor expenditures generated by the employment of residents of geographic areas of high poverty or high unemployment, as determined by the Department, in an accredited production commencing before May 1, 2006 and

approved by the Department after January 1, 2005, the applicant shall receive an enhanced credit of 10% in addition to the 25% credit; and

(2) for an accredited production commencing on or after May 1, 2006, the amount equal to:

(i) 20% of the Illinois production spending for the taxable year; plus

(ii) 15% of the Illinois labor expenditures generated by the employment of residents of geographic areas of high poverty or high unemployment, as determined by the Department; and

(3) for an accredited production commencing on or after January 1, 2009, the amount equal to:

(i) 30% of the Illinois production spending for the taxable year; plus

(ii) 15% of the Illinois labor expenditures generated by the employment of residents of geographic areas of high poverty or high unemployment, as determined by the Department.

"Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Director" means the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Illinois labor expenditure" means salary or wages paid to employees of the applicant for services on the accredited production.~~;~~

To qualify as an Illinois labor expenditure, the expenditure must be:

(1) Reasonable in the circumstances.

(2) Included in the federal income tax basis of the property.

(3) Incurred by the applicant for services on or after January 1, 2004.

(4) Incurred for the production stages of the accredited production, from the final script stage to the end of the post-production stage.

(5) Limited to the first $25,000 of wages paid or incurred to each employee of a production commencing before May 1, 2006 and the first $100,000 of wages paid or incurred to each employee of a production commencing on or after May 1, 2006.

(6) For a production commencing before May 1, 2006, exclusive of the salary or wages paid to or incurred for the 2 highest paid employees of the production.

(7) Directly attributable to the accredited production.

(8) (Blank).

(9) Paid to persons resident in Illinois at the time the payments were made.

(10) Paid for services rendered in Illinois.

"Illinois production spending" means the expenses incurred by the applicant for an accredited production, including,

without limitation, all of the following:

(1) expenses to purchase, from vendors within Illinois, tangible personal property that is used in the accredited production;

(2) expenses to acquire services, from vendors in Illinois, for film production, editing, or processing; and

(3) the compensation, not to exceed $100,000 for any one employee, for contractual or salaried employees who are Illinois residents performing services with respect to the accredited production.

"Qualified production facility" means stage facilities in the State in which television shows and films are or are intended to be regularly produced and that contain at least one sound stage of at least 15,000 square feet.

Rulemaking authority to implement Public Act 95-1006 ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized.

(Source: P.A. 97-796, eff. 7-13-12; revised 7-18-19.)

Section 235. The Service Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 2d as follows:

(35 ILCS 115/2d)

Sec. 2d. Motor vehicles; trailers; use as rolling stock definition.

(a) (Blank).

(b) (Blank).

(c) This subsection (c) applies to motor vehicles, other than limousines, purchased through June 30, 2017. For motor vehicles, other than limousines, purchased on or after July 1, 2017, subsection (d-5) applies. This subsection (c) applies to limousines purchased before, on, or after July 1, 2017. "Use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce" in paragraph (d-1) of the definition of "sale of service" in Section 2 occurs for motor vehicles, as defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, when during a 12-month period the rolling stock has carried persons or property for hire in interstate commerce for greater than 50% of its total trips for that period or for greater than 50% of its total miles for that period. The person claiming the exemption shall make an election at the time of purchase to use either the trips or mileage method. Persons who purchased motor vehicles prior to July 1, 2004 shall make an election to use either the trips or mileage method and document that election in their books and records. If no election is made under this subsection to use the trips or mileage method, the person shall be deemed to have chosen the mileage method.

For purposes of determining qualifying trips or miles,

motor vehicles that carry persons or property for hire, even just between points in Illinois, will be considered used for hire in interstate commerce if the motor vehicle transports persons whose journeys or property whose shipments originate or terminate outside Illinois. The exemption for motor vehicles used as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce may be claimed only for the following vehicles: (i) motor vehicles whose gross vehicle weight rating exceeds 16,000 pounds; and (ii) limousines, as defined in Section 1-139.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Through June 30, 2017, this definition applies to all property purchased for the purpose of being attached to those motor vehicles as a part thereof. On and after July 1, 2017, this definition applies to property purchased for the purpose of being attached to limousines as a part thereof.

(d) For purchases made through June 30, 2017, "use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce" in paragraph (d-1) of the definition of "sale of service" in Section 2 occurs for trailers, as defined in Section 1-209 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, semitrailers as defined in Section 1-187 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and pole trailers as defined in Section 1-161 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, when during a 12-month period the rolling stock has carried persons or property for hire in interstate commerce for greater than 50% of its total trips for that period or for greater than 50% of its total miles for that period. The person claiming the

exemption for a trailer or trailers that will not be dedicated to a motor vehicle or group of motor vehicles shall make an election at the time of purchase to use either the trips or mileage method. Persons who purchased trailers prior to July 1, 2004 that are not dedicated to a motor vehicle or group of motor vehicles shall make an election to use either the trips or mileage method and document that election in their books and records. If no election is made under this subsection to use the trips or mileage method, the person shall be deemed to have chosen the mileage method.

For purposes of determining qualifying trips or miles, trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers that carry property for hire, even just between points in Illinois, will be considered used for hire in interstate commerce if the trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers transport property whose shipments originate or terminate outside Illinois. This definition applies to all property purchased for the purpose of being attached to those trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers as a part thereof. In lieu of a person providing documentation regarding the qualifying use of each individual trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer, that person may document such qualifying use by providing documentation of the following:

(1) If a trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer is dedicated to a motor vehicle that qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under subsection (c)

of this Section, then that trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under this subsection.

(2) If a trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer is dedicated to a group of motor vehicles that all qualify as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under subsection (c) of this Section, then that trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under this subsection.

(3) If one or more trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers are dedicated to a group of motor vehicles and not all of those motor vehicles in that group qualify as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under subsection (c) of this Section, then the percentage of those trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers that qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under this subsection is equal to the percentage of those motor vehicles in that group that qualify as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under subsection (c) of this Section to which those trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers are dedicated. However, to determine the qualification for the exemption provided under this item (3), the mathematical application of the qualifying percentage to one or more trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers under this subpart shall not be allowed as to any fraction of a trailer, semitrailer, or pole trailer.

(d-5) For motor vehicles and trailers purchased on or after July 1, 2017, "use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce" means that:

(1) the motor vehicle or trailer is used to transport persons or property for hire;

(2) for purposes of the exemption under paragraph (d-1) of the definition of "sale of service" in Section 2, the purchaser who is an owner, lessor, or shipper claiming the exemption certifies that the motor vehicle or trailer will be utilized, from the time of purchase and continuing through the statute of limitations for issuing a notice of tax liability under this Act, by an interstate carrier or carriers for hire who hold, and are required by Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regulations to hold, an active USDOT Number with the Carrier Operation listed as "Interstate" and the Operation Classification listed as "authorized for hire", "exempt for hire", or both "authorized for hire" and "exempt for hire"; except that this paragraph (2) does not apply to a motor vehicle or trailer used at an airport to support the operation of an aircraft moving in interstate commerce, as long as (i) in the case of a motor vehicle, the motor vehicle meets paragraphs (1) and (3) of this subsection (d-5) or (ii) in the case of a trailer, the trailer meets paragraph (1) of this subsection (d-5); and

(3) for motor vehicles, the gross vehicle weight

rating exceeds 16,000 pounds.

The definition of "use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce" in this subsection (d-5) applies to all property purchased on or after July 1, 2017 for the purpose of being attached to a motor vehicle or trailer as a part thereof, regardless of whether the motor vehicle or trailer was purchased before, on, or after July 1, 2017.

If an item ceases to meet requirements (1) through (3) under this subsection (d-5), then the tax is imposed on the selling price, allowing for a reasonable depreciation for the period during which the item qualified for the exemption.

For purposes of this subsection (d-5):

"Motor vehicle" excludes limousines, but otherwise means that term as defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

"Trailer" means (i) "trailer", as defined in Section 1-209 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, (ii) "semitrailer", as defined in Section 1-187 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and (iii) "pole trailer", as defined in Section 1-161 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(e) For aircraft and watercraft purchased on or after January 1, 2014, "use as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce" in paragraph (d-1) of the definition of "sale of service" in Section 2 occurs when, during a 12-month period, the rolling stock has carried persons or property for hire in interstate commerce for greater than 50% of its total trips

for that period or for greater than 50% of its total miles for that period. The person claiming the exemption shall make an election at the time of purchase to use either the trips or mileage method and document that election in their books and records. If no election is made under this subsection to use the trips or mileage method, the person shall be deemed to have chosen the mileage method. For aircraft, flight hours may be used in lieu of recording miles in determining whether the aircraft meets the mileage test in this subsection. For watercraft, nautical miles or trip hours may be used in lieu of recording miles in determining whether the watercraft meets the mileage test in this subsection.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, property purchased on or after January 1, 2014 for the purpose of being attached to aircraft or watercraft as a part thereof qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce only if the aircraft or watercraft to which it will be attached qualifies as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under the test set forth in this subsection (e), regardless of when the aircraft or watercraft was purchased. Persons who purchased aircraft or watercraft prior to January 1, 2014 shall make an election to use either the trips or mileage method and document that election in their books and records for the purpose of determining whether property purchased on or after January 1, 2014 for the purpose of being attached to aircraft or watercraft as a part thereof qualifies

as rolling stock moving in interstate commerce under this subsection (e).

(f) The election to use either the trips or mileage method made under the provisions of subsections (c), (d), or (e) of this Section will remain in effect for the duration of the purchaser's ownership of that item.

(Source: P.A. 100-321, eff. 8-24-17; revised 7-24-19.)

Section 240. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(35 ILCS 120/11) (from Ch. 120, par. 450)

Sec. 11. All information received by the Department from returns filed under this Act, or from any investigation conducted under this Act, shall be confidential, except for official purposes, and any person, including a third party as defined in the Local Government Revenue Recapture Act, who divulges any such information in any manner, except in accordance with a proper judicial order or as otherwise provided by law, including the Local Government Revenue Recapture Act, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor with a fine not to exceed $7,500.

Nothing in this Act prevents the Director of Revenue from publishing or making available to the public the names and addresses of persons filing returns under this Act, or reasonable statistics concerning the operation of the tax by

grouping the contents of returns so the information in any individual return is not disclosed.

Nothing in this Act prevents the Director of Revenue from divulging to the United States Government or the government of any other state, or any officer or agency thereof, for exclusively official purposes, information received by the Department in administering this Act, provided that such other governmental agency agrees to divulge requested tax information to the Department.

The Department's furnishing of information derived from a taxpayer's return or from an investigation conducted under this Act to the surety on a taxpayer's bond that has been furnished to the Department under this Act, either to provide notice to such surety of its potential liability under the bond or, in order to support the Department's demand for payment from such surety under the bond, is an official purpose within the meaning of this Section.

The furnishing upon request of information obtained by the Department from returns filed under this Act or investigations conducted under this Act to the Illinois Liquor Control Commission for official use is deemed to be an official purpose within the meaning of this Section.

Notice to a surety of potential liability shall not be given unless the taxpayer has first been notified, not less than 10 days prior thereto, of the Department's intent to so notify the surety.

The furnishing upon request of the Auditor General, or his authorized agents, for official use, of returns filed and information related thereto under this Act is deemed to be an official purpose within the meaning of this Section.

Where an appeal or a protest has been filed on behalf of a taxpayer, the furnishing upon request of the attorney for the taxpayer of returns filed by the taxpayer and information related thereto under this Act is deemed to be an official purpose within the meaning of this Section.

The furnishing of financial information to a municipality or county, upon request of the chief executive officer thereof, is an official purpose within the meaning of this Section, provided the municipality or county agrees in writing to the requirements of this Section. Information provided to municipalities and counties under this paragraph shall be limited to: (1) the business name; (2) the business address; (3) the standard classification number assigned to the business; (4) net revenue distributed to the requesting municipality or county that is directly related to the requesting municipality's or county's local share of the proceeds under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act distributed from the Local Government Tax Fund, and, if applicable, any locally imposed retailers' occupation tax or service occupation tax; and (5) a listing of all businesses within the requesting municipality or county by account

identification number and address. On and after July 1, 2015, the furnishing of financial information to municipalities and counties under this paragraph may be by electronic means. If the Department may furnish financial information to a municipality or county under this paragraph, then the chief executive officer of the municipality or county may, in turn, provide that financial information to a third party pursuant to the Local Government Revenue Recapture Act. However, the third party shall agree in writing to the requirements of this Section and meet the requirements of the Local Government Revenue Recapture Act.

Information so provided shall be subject to all confidentiality provisions of this Section. The written agreement shall provide for reciprocity, limitations on access, disclosure, and procedures for requesting information. For the purposes of furnishing financial information to a municipality or county under this Section, "chief executive officer" means the mayor of a city, the village board president of a village, the mayor or president of an incorporated town, the county executive of a county that has adopted the county executive form of government, the president of the board of commissioners of Cook County, or the chairperson of the county board or board of county commissioners of any other county.

The Department may make available to the Board of Trustees of any Metro East Mass Transit District information contained

on transaction reporting returns required to be filed under Section 3 of this Act that report sales made within the boundary of the taxing authority of that Metro East Mass Transit District, as provided in Section 5.01 of the Local Mass Transit District Act. The disclosure shall be made pursuant to a written agreement between the Department and the Board of Trustees of a Metro East Mass Transit District, which is an official purpose within the meaning of this Section. The written agreement between the Department and the Board of Trustees of a Metro East Mass Transit District shall provide for reciprocity, limitations on access, disclosure, and procedures for requesting information. Information so provided shall be subject to all confidentiality provisions of this Section.

The Director may make available to any State agency, including the Illinois Supreme Court, which licenses persons to engage in any occupation, information that a person licensed by such agency has failed to file returns under this Act or pay the tax, penalty and interest shown therein, or has failed to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty or interest due under this Act. The Director may make available to any State agency, including the Illinois Supreme Court, information regarding whether a bidder, contractor, or an affiliate of a bidder or contractor has failed to collect and remit Illinois Use tax on sales into Illinois, or any tax under this Act or pay the tax, penalty, and interest shown therein,

or has failed to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest due under this Act, for the limited purpose of enforcing bidder and contractor certifications. The Director may make available to units of local government and school districts that require bidder and contractor certifications, as set forth in Sections 50-11 and 50-12 of the Illinois Procurement Code, information regarding whether a bidder, contractor, or an affiliate of a bidder or contractor has failed to collect and remit Illinois Use tax on sales into Illinois, file returns under this Act, or pay the tax, penalty, and interest shown therein, or has failed to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest due under this Act, for the limited purpose of enforcing bidder and contractor certifications. For purposes of this Section, the term "affiliate" means any entity that (1) directly, indirectly, or constructively controls another entity, (2) is directly, indirectly, or constructively controlled by another entity, or (3) is subject to the control of a common entity. For purposes of this Section, an entity controls another entity if it owns, directly or individually, more than 10% of the voting securities of that entity. As used in this Section, the term "voting security" means a security that (1) confers upon the holder the right to vote for the election of members of the board of directors or similar governing body of the business or (2) is convertible into, or entitles the holder to receive upon its exercise, a security that confers such a

right to vote. A general partnership interest is a voting security.

The Director may make available to any State agency, including the Illinois Supreme Court, units of local government, and school districts, information regarding whether a bidder or contractor is an affiliate of a person who is not collecting and remitting Illinois Use taxes for the limited purpose of enforcing bidder and contractor certifications.

The Director may also make available to the Secretary of State information that a limited liability company, which has filed articles of organization with the Secretary of State, or corporation which has been issued a certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of State has failed to file returns under this Act or pay the tax, penalty and interest shown therein, or has failed to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty or interest due under this Act. An assessment is final when all proceedings in court for review of such assessment have terminated or the time for the taking thereof has expired without such proceedings being instituted.

The Director shall make available for public inspection in the Department's principal office and for publication, at cost, administrative decisions issued on or after January 1, 1995. These decisions are to be made available in a manner so that the following taxpayer information is not disclosed:

(1) The names, addresses, and identification numbers

of the taxpayer, related entities, and employees.

(2) At the sole discretion of the Director, trade secrets or other confidential information identified as such by the taxpayer, no later than 30 days after receipt of an administrative decision, by such means as the Department shall provide by rule.

The Director shall determine the appropriate extent of the deletions allowed in paragraph (2). In the event the taxpayer does not submit deletions, the Director shall make only the deletions specified in paragraph (1).

The Director shall make available for public inspection and publication an administrative decision within 180 days after the issuance of the administrative decision. The term "administrative decision" has the same meaning as defined in Section 3-101 of Article III of the Code of Civil Procedure. Costs collected under this Section shall be paid into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund.

Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the Director from divulging information to any person pursuant to a request or authorization made by the taxpayer or by an authorized representative of the taxpayer.

The furnishing of information obtained by the Department from returns filed under Public Act 101-10 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ to the Department of Transportation for purposes of compliance with Public Act 101-10 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~

regarding aviation fuel is deemed to be an official purpose within the meaning of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-628, eff. 6-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

Section 245. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 3-5, 18-185, and 18-246 and the heading of Division 6 of Article 10 as follows:

(35 ILCS 200/3-5)

Sec. 3-5. Supervisor of assessments. In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants and in which no county assessor has been elected under Section 3-45, there shall be a county supervisor of assessments, either appointed as provided in this Section, or elected.

In counties with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants and not having an elected county assessor or an elected supervisor of assessments, the office of supervisor of assessments shall be filled by appointment by the presiding officer of the county board with the advice and consent of the county board.

To be eligible for appointment or to be eligible to file nomination papers or participate as a candidate in any primary or general election for, or be elected to, the office of supervisor of assessments, or to enter upon the duties of the office, a person must possess one of the following qualifications as certified by the Department to the county

clerk:

(1) A currently active Certified Illinois Assessing Officer designation from the Illinois Property Assessment Institute.

(2) A currently active AAS, CAE, or MAS designation from the International Association of Assessing Officers.

(3) A currently active MAI, SREA, SRPA, SRA, or RM designation from the Appraisal Institute.

~~(4) (blank).~~

In addition, a person must have had at least 2 years' experience in the field of property sales, assessments, finance or appraisals and must have passed an examination conducted by the Department to determine his or her competence to hold the office. The examination may be conducted by the Department at a convenient location in the county or region. Notice of the time and place shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the counties, at least one week prior to the exam. The Department shall certify to the county board a list of the names and scores of persons who pass the examination. The Department may provide by rule the maximum time that the name of a person who has passed the examination will be included on a list of persons eligible for appointment or election. The term of office shall be 4 years from the date of appointment and until a successor is appointed and qualified, or a successor is elected and qualified under Section 3-52.

(Source: P.A. 101-150, eff. 7-26-19; 101-467, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-19-19.)

(35 ILCS 200/Art. 10 Div. 6 heading)

Division 6. Farmland, open space, and forestry management plan~~.~~

(35 ILCS 200/18-185)

Sec. 18-185. Short title; definitions. This Division 5 may be cited as the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law. As used in this Division 5:

"Consumer Price Index" means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor.

"Extension limitation" means (a) the lesser of 5% or the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index during the 12-month calendar year preceding the levy year or (b) the rate of increase approved by voters under Section 18-205.

"Affected county" means a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants or a county contiguous to a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants.

"Taxing district" has the same meaning provided in Section 1-150, except as otherwise provided in this Section. For the 1991 through 1994 levy years only, "taxing district" includes only each non-home rule taxing district having the majority of its 1990 equalized assessed value within any county or

counties contiguous to a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants. Beginning with the 1995 levy year, "taxing district" includes only each non-home rule taxing district subject to this Law before the 1995 levy year and each non-home rule taxing district not subject to this Law before the 1995 levy year having the majority of its 1994 equalized assessed value in an affected county or counties. Beginning with the levy year in which this Law becomes applicable to a taxing district as provided in Section 18-213, "taxing district" also includes those taxing districts made subject to this Law as provided in Section 18-213.

"Aggregate extension" for taxing districts to which this Law applied before the 1995 levy year means the annual corporate extension for the taxing district and those special purpose extensions that are made annually for the taxing district, excluding special purpose extensions: (a) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds that were approved by referendum; (b) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued before October 1, 1991; (c) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund those bonds issued before October 1, 1991; (d) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund bonds issued after October 1, 1991 that were approved by referendum; (e) made for any taxing

district to pay interest or principal on revenue bonds issued before October 1, 1991 for payment of which a property tax levy or the full faith and credit of the unit of local government is pledged; however, a tax for the payment of interest or principal on those bonds shall be made only after the governing body of the unit of local government finds that all other sources for payment are insufficient to make those payments; (f) made for payments under a building commission lease when the lease payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the commission before October 1, 1991, to pay for the building project; (g) made for payments due under installment contracts entered into before October 1, 1991; (h) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act to finance construction projects initiated before October 1, 1991; (i) made for payments of principal and interest on limited bonds, as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act, in an amount not to exceed the debt service extension base less the amount in items (b), (c), (e), and (h) of this definition for non-referendum obligations, except obligations initially issued pursuant to referendum; (j) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under Section 15 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act; (k) made by a school district that participates in the Special Education District of Lake County, created by special education joint agreement under Section 10-22.31 of the School Code, for payment of the

school district's share of the amounts required to be contributed by the Special Education District of Lake County to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund under Article 7 of the Illinois Pension Code; the amount of any extension under this item (k) shall be certified by the school district to the county clerk; (l) made to fund expenses of providing joint recreational programs for persons with disabilities under Section 5-8 of the Park District Code or Section 11-95-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code; (m) made for temporary relocation loan repayment purposes pursuant to Sections 2-3.77 and 17-2.2d of the School Code; (n) made for payment of principal and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of Section 17-2.2d of the School Code; (o) made for contributions to a firefighter's pension fund created under Article 4 of the Illinois Pension Code, to the extent of the amount certified under item (5) of Section 4-134 of the Illinois Pension Code; and (p) made for road purposes in the first year after a township assumes the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of a road district abolished under the provisions of Section 6-133 of the Illinois Highway Code.

"Aggregate extension" for the taxing districts to which this Law did not apply before the 1995 levy year (except taxing districts subject to this Law in accordance with Section 18-213) means the annual corporate extension for the taxing district and those special purpose extensions that are made

annually for the taxing district, excluding special purpose extensions: (a) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds that were approved by referendum; (b) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued before March 1, 1995; (c) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund those bonds issued before March 1, 1995; (d) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund bonds issued after March 1, 1995 that were approved by referendum; (e) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on revenue bonds issued before March 1, 1995 for payment of which a property tax levy or the full faith and credit of the unit of local government is pledged; however, a tax for the payment of interest or principal on those bonds shall be made only after the governing body of the unit of local government finds that all other sources for payment are insufficient to make those payments; (f) made for payments under a building commission lease when the lease payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the commission before March 1, 1995 to pay for the building project; (g) made for payments due under installment contracts entered into before March 1, 1995; (h) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act to finance construction projects initiated before October 1, 1991; (h-4)

made for stormwater management purposes by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago under Section 12 of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act; (i) made for payments of principal and interest on limited bonds, as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act, in an amount not to exceed the debt service extension base less the amount in items (b), (c), and (e) of this definition for non-referendum obligations, except obligations initially issued pursuant to referendum and bonds described in subsection (h) of this definition; (j) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under Section 15 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act; (k) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds authorized by Public Act 88-503 and issued under Section 20a of the Chicago Park District Act for aquarium or museum projects; (l) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds authorized by Public Act 87-1191 or 93-601 and (i) issued pursuant to Section 21.2 of the Cook County Forest Preserve District Act, (ii) issued under Section 42 of the Cook County Forest Preserve District Act for zoological park projects, or (iii) issued under Section 44.1 of the Cook County Forest Preserve District Act for botanical gardens projects; (m) made pursuant to Section 34-53.5 of the School Code, whether levied annually or not; (n) made to fund expenses of providing joint recreational programs for persons with disabilities under Section 5-8 of the Park District Code or Section 11-95-14 of

the Illinois Municipal Code; (o) made by the Chicago Park District for recreational programs for persons with disabilities under subsection (c) of Section 7.06 of the Chicago Park District Act; (p) made for contributions to a firefighter's pension fund created under Article 4 of the Illinois Pension Code, to the extent of the amount certified under item (5) of Section 4-134 of the Illinois Pension Code; (q) made by Ford Heights School District 169 under Section 17-9.02 of the School Code; and (r) made for the purpose of making employer contributions to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago under Section 34-53 of the School Code.

"Aggregate extension" for all taxing districts to which this Law applies in accordance with Section 18-213, except for those taxing districts subject to paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 18-213, means the annual corporate extension for the taxing district and those special purpose extensions that are made annually for the taxing district, excluding special purpose extensions: (a) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds that were approved by referendum; (b) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued before the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held; (c) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund those bonds issued before the

date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held; (d) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund bonds issued after the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held if the bonds were approved by referendum after the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held; (e) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on revenue bonds issued before the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held for payment of which a property tax levy or the full faith and credit of the unit of local government is pledged; however, a tax for the payment of interest or principal on those bonds shall be made only after the governing body of the unit of local government finds that all other sources for payment are insufficient to make those payments; (f) made for payments under a building commission lease when the lease payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the commission before the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held to pay for the building project; (g) made for payments due under installment contracts entered into before the date on which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held; (h) made for payments of principal and interest on limited bonds, as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act, in an amount not to exceed

the debt service extension base less the amount in items (b), (c), and (e) of this definition for non-referendum obligations, except obligations initially issued pursuant to referendum; (i) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under Section 15 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act; (j) made for a qualified airport authority to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued for the purpose of paying obligations due under, or financing airport facilities required to be acquired, constructed, installed or equipped pursuant to, contracts entered into before March 1, 1996 (but not including any amendments to such a contract taking effect on or after that date); (k) made to fund expenses of providing joint recreational programs for persons with disabilities under Section 5-8 of the Park District Code or Section 11-95-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code; (l) made for contributions to a firefighter's pension fund created under Article 4 of the Illinois Pension Code, to the extent of the amount certified under item (5) of Section 4-134 of the Illinois Pension Code; and (m) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued pursuant to Section 19-3.10 of the School Code.

"Aggregate extension" for all taxing districts to which this Law applies in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 18-213 means the annual corporate extension for the taxing district and those special purpose extensions that are made annually for the taxing district,

excluding special purpose extensions: (a) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds that were approved by referendum; (b) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued before March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~; (c) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund those bonds issued before March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~; (d) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund bonds issued after March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ if the bonds were approved by referendum after March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~; (e) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on revenue bonds issued before March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ for payment of which a property tax levy or the full faith and credit of the unit of local government is pledged; however, a tax for the payment of interest or principal on those bonds shall be made only after the governing body of the unit of local government finds that all other sources for payment are insufficient to make those payments; (f) made for payments under a building commission lease when the lease payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the

commission before March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ to pay for the building project; (g) made for payments due under installment contracts entered into before March 7, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-718) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~; (h) made for payments of principal and interest on limited bonds, as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act, in an amount not to exceed the debt service extension base less the amount in items (b), (c), and (e) of this definition for non-referendum obligations, except obligations initially issued pursuant to referendum; (i) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under Section 15 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act; (j) made for a qualified airport authority to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued for the purpose of paying obligations due under, or financing airport facilities required to be acquired, constructed, installed or equipped pursuant to, contracts entered into before March 1, 1996 (but not including any amendments to such a contract taking effect on or after that date); (k) made to fund expenses of providing joint recreational programs for persons with disabilities under Section 5-8 of the Park District Code or Section 11-95-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code; and (l) made for contributions to a firefighter's pension fund created under Article 4 of the Illinois Pension Code, to the extent of the amount certified under item (5) of Section 4-134 of the Illinois Pension Code.

"Debt service extension base" means an amount equal to that portion of the extension for a taxing district for the 1994 levy year, or for those taxing districts subject to this Law in accordance with Section 18-213, except for those subject to paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 18-213, for the levy year in which the referendum making this Law applicable to the taxing district is held, or for those taxing districts subject to this Law in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 18-213 for the 1996 levy year, constituting an extension for payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the taxing district without referendum, but not including excluded non-referendum bonds. For park districts (i) that were first subject to this Law in 1991 or 1995 and (ii) whose extension for the 1994 levy year for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the park district without referendum (but not including excluded non-referendum bonds) was less than 51% of the amount for the 1991 levy year constituting an extension for payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the park district without referendum (but not including excluded non-referendum bonds), "debt service extension base" means an amount equal to that portion of the extension for the 1991 levy year constituting an extension for payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the park district without referendum (but not including excluded non-referendum bonds). A debt service extension base established or increased at any

time pursuant to any provision of this Law, except Section 18-212, shall be increased each year commencing with the later of (i) the 2009 levy year or (ii) the first levy year in which this Law becomes applicable to the taxing district, by the lesser of 5% or the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index during the 12-month calendar year preceding the levy year. The debt service extension base may be established or increased as provided under Section 18-212. "Excluded non-referendum bonds" means (i) bonds authorized by Public Act 88-503 and issued under Section 20a of the Chicago Park District Act for aquarium and museum projects; (ii) bonds issued under Section 15 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act; or (iii) refunding obligations issued to refund or to continue to refund obligations initially issued pursuant to referendum.

"Special purpose extensions" include, but are not limited to, extensions for levies made on an annual basis for unemployment and workers' compensation, self-insurance, contributions to pension plans, and extensions made pursuant to Section 6-601 of the Illinois Highway Code for a road district's permanent road fund whether levied annually or not. The extension for a special service area is not included in the aggregate extension.

"Aggregate extension base" means the taxing district's last preceding aggregate extension as adjusted under Sections 18-135, 18-215, 18-230, and 18-206. An adjustment under

Section 18-135 shall be made for the 2007 levy year and all subsequent levy years whenever one or more counties within which a taxing district is located (i) used estimated valuations or rates when extending taxes in the taxing district for the last preceding levy year that resulted in the over or under extension of taxes, or (ii) increased or decreased the tax extension for the last preceding levy year as required by Section 18-135(c). Whenever an adjustment is required under Section 18-135, the aggregate extension base of the taxing district shall be equal to the amount that the aggregate extension of the taxing district would have been for the last preceding levy year if either or both (i) actual, rather than estimated, valuations or rates had been used to calculate the extension of taxes for the last levy year, or (ii) the tax extension for the last preceding levy year had not been adjusted as required by subsection (c) of Section 18-135.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for levy year 2012, the aggregate extension base for West Northfield School District No. 31 in Cook County shall be $12,654,592.

"Levy year" has the same meaning as "year" under Section 1-155.

"New property" means (i) the assessed value, after final board of review or board of appeals action, of new improvements or additions to existing improvements on any parcel of real property that increase the assessed value of that real property during the levy year multiplied by the

equalization factor issued by the Department under Section 17-30, (ii) the assessed value, after final board of review or board of appeals action, of real property not exempt from real estate taxation, which real property was exempt from real estate taxation for any portion of the immediately preceding levy year, multiplied by the equalization factor issued by the Department under Section 17-30, including the assessed value, upon final stabilization of occupancy after new construction is complete, of any real property located within the boundaries of an otherwise or previously exempt military reservation that is intended for residential use and owned by or leased to a private corporation or other entity, (iii) in counties that classify in accordance with Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution, an incentive property's additional assessed value resulting from a scheduled increase in the level of assessment as applied to the first year final board of review market value, and (iv) any increase in assessed value due to oil or gas production from an oil or gas well required to be permitted under the Hydraulic Fracturing Regulatory Act that was not produced in or accounted for during the previous levy year. In addition, the county clerk in a county containing a population of 3,000,000 or more shall include in the 1997 recovered tax increment value for any school district, any recovered tax increment value that was applicable to the 1995 tax year calculations.

"Qualified airport authority" means an airport authority

organized under the Airport Authorities Act and located in a county bordering on the State of Wisconsin and having a population in excess of 200,000 and not greater than 500,000.

"Recovered tax increment value" means, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the amount of the current year's equalized assessed value, in the first year after a municipality terminates the designation of an area as a redevelopment project area previously established under the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment ~~Development~~ Act in the Illinois Municipal Code, previously established under the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law in the Illinois Municipal Code, previously established under the Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Act of 1995, or previously established under the Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act, of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area. For the taxes which are extended for the 1997 levy year, the recovered tax increment value for a non-home rule taxing district that first became subject to this Law for the 1995 levy year because a majority of its 1994 equalized assessed value was in an affected county or counties shall be increased if a municipality terminated the designation of an area in 1993 as a redevelopment project area previously established under the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment ~~Development~~ Act in the Illinois Municipal Code,

previously established under the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law in the Illinois Municipal Code, or previously established under the Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act, by an amount equal to the 1994 equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area. In the first year after a municipality removes a taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property from a redevelopment project area established under the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment ~~Development~~ Act in the Illinois Municipal Code, the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law in the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act, "recovered tax increment value" means the amount of the current year's equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property removed from the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of that real property before removal from the redevelopment project area.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, "limiting rate" means a fraction the numerator of which is the last preceding aggregate extension base times an amount equal to one plus the extension limitation defined in this Section and the denominator of which is the current year's equalized assessed value of all real property in the territory under the jurisdiction of the taxing district during the prior levy

year. For those taxing districts that reduced their aggregate extension for the last preceding levy year, except for school districts that reduced their extension for educational purposes pursuant to Section 18-206, the highest aggregate extension in any of the last 3 preceding levy years shall be used for the purpose of computing the limiting rate. The denominator shall not include new property or the recovered tax increment value. If a new rate, a rate decrease, or a limiting rate increase has been approved at an election held after March 21, 2006, then (i) the otherwise applicable limiting rate shall be increased by the amount of the new rate or shall be reduced by the amount of the rate decrease, as the case may be, or (ii) in the case of a limiting rate increase, the limiting rate shall be equal to the rate set forth in the proposition approved by the voters for each of the years specified in the proposition, after which the limiting rate of the taxing district shall be calculated as otherwise provided. In the case of a taxing district that obtained referendum approval for an increased limiting rate on March 20, 2012, the limiting rate for tax year 2012 shall be the rate that generates the approximate total amount of taxes extendable for that tax year, as set forth in the proposition approved by the voters; this rate shall be the final rate applied by the county clerk for the aggregate of all capped funds of the district for tax year 2012.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-521, eff. 6-1-17;

100-465, eff. 8-31-17; revised 8-12-19.)

(35 ILCS 200/18-246)

Sec. 18-246. Short title; definitions. This Division 5.1 may be cited as the One-year Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

As used in this Division 5.1:

"Taxing district" has the same meaning provided in Section 1-150, except that it includes only each non-home rule taxing district with the majority of its 1993 equalized assessed value contained in one or more affected counties, as defined in Section 18-185, other than those taxing districts subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law before February 12, 1995 (the effective date of Public Act 89-1) ~~this amendatory Act of 1995~~.

"Aggregate extension" means the annual corporate extension for the taxing district and those special purpose extensions that are made annually for the taxing district, excluding special purpose extensions: (a) made for the taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds that were approved by referendum; (b) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on general obligation bonds issued before March 1, 1995; (c) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund those bonds issued before March 1, 1995; (d) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal

on bonds issued to refund or continue to refund bonds issued after March 1, 1995 that were approved by referendum; (e) made for any taxing district to pay interest or principal on revenue bonds issued before March 1, 1995 for payment of which a property tax levy or the full faith and credit of the unit of local government is pledged; however, a tax for the payment of interest or principal on those bonds shall be made only after the governing body of the unit of local government finds that all other sources for payment are insufficient to make those payments; (f) made for payments under a building commission lease when the lease payments are for the retirement of bonds issued by the commission before March 1, 1995, to pay for the building project; (g) made for payments due under installment contracts entered into before March 1, 1995; and (h) made for payments of principal and interest on bonds issued under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act to finance construction projects initiated before October 1, 1991.

"Special purpose extensions" includes, but is not limited to, extensions for levies made on an annual basis for unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, self-insurance, contributions to pension plans, and extensions made under Section 6-601 of the Illinois Highway Code for a road district's permanent road fund, whether levied annually or not. The extension for a special service area is not included in the aggregate extension.

"Aggregate extension base" means the taxing district's

aggregate extension for the 1993 levy year as adjusted under Section 18-248.

"Levy year" has the same meaning as "year" under Section 1-155.

"New property" means (i) the assessed value, after final board of review or board of appeals action, of new improvements or additions to existing improvements on any parcel of real property that increase the assessed value of that real property during the levy year multiplied by the equalization factor issued by the Department under Section 17-30 and (ii) the assessed value, after final board of review or board of appeals action, of real property not exempt from real estate taxation, which real property was exempt from real estate taxation for any portion of the immediately preceding levy year, multiplied by the equalization factor issued by the Department under Section 17-30.

"Recovered tax increment value" means the amount of the 1994 equalized assessed value, in the first year after a city terminates the designation of an area as a redevelopment project area previously established under the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment ~~Development~~ Act of the Illinois Municipal Code or previously established under the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law of the Illinois Municipal Code, or previously established under the Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act, of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area

over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, "limiting rate" means a fraction the numerator of which is the aggregate extension base times 1.05 and the denominator of which is the 1994 equalized assessed value of all real property in the territory under the jurisdiction of the taxing district during the 1993 levy year. The denominator shall not include new property and shall not include the recovered tax increment value.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; revised 8-20-19.)

Section 250. The Motor Fuel Tax Law is amended by changing Section 8 as follows:

(35 ILCS 505/8) (from Ch. 120, par. 424)

Sec. 8. Except as provided in subsection (a-1) of this Section, Section 8a, subdivision (h)(1) of Section 12a, Section 13a.6, and items 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Section 15, all money received by the Department under this Act, including payments made to the Department by member jurisdictions participating in the International Fuel Tax Agreement, shall be deposited in a special fund in the State treasury, to be known as the "Motor Fuel Tax Fund", and shall be used as follows:

(a) 2 1/2 cents per gallon of the tax collected on special

fuel under paragraph (b) of Section 2 and Section 13a of this Act shall be transferred to the State Construction Account Fund in the State Treasury; the remainder of the tax collected on special fuel under paragraph (b) of Section 2 and Section 13a of this Act shall be deposited into the Road Fund;

(a-1) Beginning on July 1, 2019, an amount equal to the amount of tax collected under subsection (a) of Section 2 as a result of the increase in the tax rate under Public Act 101-32 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall be transferred each month into the Transportation Renewal Fund; ~~.~~

(b) $420,000 shall be transferred each month to the State Boating Act Fund to be used by the Department of Natural Resources for the purposes specified in Article X of the Boat Registration and Safety Act;

(c) $3,500,000 shall be transferred each month to the Grade Crossing Protection Fund to be used as follows: not less than $12,000,000 each fiscal year shall be used for the construction or reconstruction of rail highway grade separation structures; $2,250,000 in fiscal years 2004 through 2009 and $3,000,000 in fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be transferred to the Transportation Regulatory Fund and shall be accounted for as part of the rail carrier portion of such funds and shall be used to pay the cost of administration of the Illinois Commerce Commission's railroad safety program in connection with its duties under subsection (3) of Section 18c-7401 of the Illinois Vehicle

Code, with the remainder to be used by the Department of Transportation upon order of the Illinois Commerce Commission, to pay that part of the cost apportioned by such Commission to the State to cover the interest of the public in the use of highways, roads, streets, or pedestrian walkways in the county highway system, township and district road system, or municipal street system as defined in the Illinois Highway Code, as the same may from time to time be amended, for separation of grades, for installation, construction or reconstruction of crossing protection or reconstruction, alteration, relocation including construction or improvement of any existing highway necessary for access to property or improvement of any grade crossing and grade crossing surface including the necessary highway approaches thereto of any railroad across the highway or public road, or for the installation, construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of a pedestrian walkway over or under a railroad right-of-way, as provided for in and in accordance with Section 18c-7401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The Commission may order up to $2,000,000 per year in Grade Crossing Protection Fund moneys for the improvement of grade crossing surfaces and up to $300,000 per year for the maintenance and renewal of 4-quadrant gate vehicle detection systems located at non-high speed rail grade crossings. The Commission shall not order more than $2,000,000 per year in Grade Crossing Protection Fund moneys for pedestrian walkways. In entering orders for

projects for which payments from the Grade Crossing Protection Fund will be made, the Commission shall account for expenditures authorized by the orders on a cash rather than an accrual basis. For purposes of this requirement an "accrual basis" assumes that the total cost of the project is expended in the fiscal year in which the order is entered, while a "cash basis" allocates the cost of the project among fiscal years as expenditures are actually made. To meet the requirements of this subsection, the Illinois Commerce Commission shall develop annual and 5-year project plans of rail crossing capital improvements that will be paid for with moneys from the Grade Crossing Protection Fund. The annual project plan shall identify projects for the succeeding fiscal year and the 5-year project plan shall identify projects for the 5 directly succeeding fiscal years. The Commission shall submit the annual and 5-year project plans for this Fund to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Senate Minority Leader, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives on the first Wednesday in April of each year;

(d) of the amount remaining after allocations provided for in subsections (a), (a-1), (b)<u>,</u> and (c), a sufficient amount shall be reserved to pay all of the following:

(1) the costs of the Department of Revenue in administering this Act;

(2) the costs of the Department of Transportation in

performing its duties imposed by the Illinois Highway Code for supervising the use of motor fuel tax funds apportioned to municipalities, counties and road districts;

(3) refunds provided for in Section 13, refunds for overpayment of decal fees paid under Section 13a.4 of this Act, and refunds provided for under the terms of the International Fuel Tax Agreement referenced in Section 14a;

(4) from October 1, 1985 until June 30, 1994, the administration of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law, which amount shall be certified monthly by the Environmental Protection Agency to the State Comptroller and shall promptly be transferred by the State Comptroller and Treasurer from the Motor Fuel Tax Fund to the Vehicle Inspection Fund, and for the period July 1, 1994 through June 30, 2000, one-twelfth of $25,000,000 each month, for the period July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2003, one-twelfth of $30,000,000 each month, and $15,000,000 on July 1, 2003, and $15,000,000 on January 1, 2004, and $15,000,000 on each July 1 and October 1, or as soon thereafter as may be practical, during the period July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2012, and $30,000,000 on June 1, 2013, or as soon thereafter as may be practical, and $15,000,000 on July 1 and October 1, or as soon thereafter as may be practical, during the period of July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015,

for the administration of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005, to be transferred by the State Comptroller and Treasurer from the Motor Fuel Tax Fund into the Vehicle Inspection Fund;

(4.5) beginning on July 1, 2019, the costs of the Environmental Protection Agency for the administration of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 shall be paid, subject to appropriation, from the Motor Fuel Tax Fund into the Vehicle Inspection Fund; beginning in 2019, no later than December 31 of each year, or as soon thereafter as practical, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer from the Vehicle Inspection Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund any balance remaining in the Vehicle Inspection Fund in excess of $2,000,000;

(5) amounts ordered paid by the Court of Claims; and

(6) payment of motor fuel use taxes due to member jurisdictions under the terms of the International Fuel Tax Agreement. The Department shall certify these amounts to the Comptroller by the 15th day of each month; the Comptroller shall cause orders to be drawn for such amounts, and the Treasurer shall administer those amounts on or before the last day of each month;

(e) after allocations for the purposes set forth in subsections (a), (a-1), (b), (c)<u>,</u> and (d), the remaining amount shall be apportioned as follows:

(1) Until January 1, 2000, 58.4%, and beginning January 1, 2000, 45.6% shall be deposited as follows:

(A) 37% into the State Construction Account Fund, and

(B) 63% into the Road Fund, $1,250,000 of which shall be reserved each month for the Department of Transportation to be used in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6-901 through 6-906 of the Illinois Highway Code;

(2) Until January 1, 2000, 41.6%, and beginning January 1, 2000, 54.4% shall be transferred to the Department of Transportation to be distributed as follows:

(A) 49.10% to the municipalities of the State,

(B) 16.74% to the counties of the State having 1,000,000 or more inhabitants,

(C) 18.27% to the counties of the State having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants,

(D) 15.89% to the road districts of the State.

If a township is dissolved under Article 24 of the Township Code, McHenry County shall receive any moneys that would have been distributed to the township under this subparagraph, except that a municipality that assumes the powers and responsibilities of a road district under paragraph (6) of Section 24-35 of the Township Code shall receive any moneys that would have been distributed to the township in a percent equal to the area of the dissolved

road district or portion of the dissolved road district over which the municipality assumed the powers and responsibilities compared to the total area of the dissolved township. The moneys received under this subparagraph shall be used in the geographic area of the dissolved township. If a township is reconstituted as provided under Section 24-45 of the Township Code, McHenry County or a municipality shall no longer be distributed moneys under this subparagraph.

As soon as may be after the first day of each month, the Department of Transportation shall allot to each municipality its share of the amount apportioned to the several municipalities which shall be in proportion to the population of such municipalities as determined by the last preceding municipal census if conducted by the Federal Government or Federal census. If territory is annexed to any municipality subsequent to the time of the last preceding census the corporate authorities of such municipality may cause a census to be taken of such annexed territory and the population so ascertained for such territory shall be added to the population of the municipality as determined by the last preceding census for the purpose of determining the allotment for that municipality. If the population of any municipality was not determined by the last Federal census preceding any apportionment, the apportionment to such municipality shall be in accordance with any census taken by such municipality. Any

municipal census used in accordance with this Section shall be certified to the Department of Transportation by the clerk of such municipality, and the accuracy thereof shall be subject to approval of the Department which may make such corrections as it ascertains to be necessary.

As soon as may be after the first day of each month, the Department of Transportation shall allot to each county its share of the amount apportioned to the several counties of the State as herein provided. Each allotment to the several counties having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants shall be in proportion to the amount of motor vehicle license fees received from the residents of such counties, respectively, during the preceding calendar year. The Secretary of State shall, on or before April 15 of each year, transmit to the Department of Transportation a full and complete report showing the amount of motor vehicle license fees received from the residents of each county, respectively, during the preceding calendar year. The Department of Transportation shall, each month, use for allotment purposes the last such report received from the Secretary of State.

As soon as may be after the first day of each month, the Department of Transportation shall allot to the several counties their share of the amount apportioned for the use of road districts. The allotment shall be apportioned among the several counties in the State in the proportion which the total mileage of township or district roads in the respective

counties bears to the total mileage of all township and district roads in the State. Funds allotted to the respective counties for the use of road districts therein shall be allocated to the several road districts in the county in the proportion which the total mileage of such township or district roads in the respective road districts bears to the total mileage of all such township or district roads in the county. After July 1 of any year prior to 2011, no allocation shall be made for any road district unless it levied a tax for road and bridge purposes in an amount which will require the extension of such tax against the taxable property in any such road district at a rate of not less than either .08% of the value thereof, based upon the assessment for the year immediately prior to the year in which such tax was levied and as equalized by the Department of Revenue or, in DuPage County, an amount equal to or greater than $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, whichever is less. Beginning July 1, 2011 and each July 1 thereafter, an allocation shall be made for any road district if it levied a tax for road and bridge purposes. In counties other than DuPage County, if the amount of the tax levy requires the extension of the tax against the taxable property in the road district at a rate that is less than 0.08% of the value thereof, based upon the assessment for the year immediately prior to the year in which the tax was levied and as equalized by the Department of Revenue, then the amount of the

allocation for that road district shall be a percentage of the maximum allocation equal to the percentage obtained by dividing the rate extended by the district by 0.08%. In DuPage County, if the amount of the tax levy requires the extension of the tax against the taxable property in the road district at a rate that is less than the lesser of (i) 0.08% of the value of the taxable property in the road district, based upon the assessment for the year immediately prior to the year in which such tax was levied and as equalized by the Department of Revenue, or (ii) a rate that will yield an amount equal to $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, then the amount of the allocation for the road district shall be a percentage of the maximum allocation equal to the percentage obtained by dividing the rate extended by the district by the lesser of (i) 0.08% or (ii) the rate that will yield an amount equal to $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district.

Prior to 2011, if any road district has levied a special tax for road purposes pursuant to Sections 6-601, 6-602, and 6-603 of the Illinois Highway Code, and such tax was levied in an amount which would require extension at a rate of not less than .08% of the value of the taxable property thereof, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, or, in DuPage County, an amount equal to or greater than $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, whichever is less, such levy shall, however, be deemed a

proper compliance with this Section and shall qualify such road district for an allotment under this Section. Beginning in 2011 and thereafter, if any road district has levied a special tax for road purposes under Sections 6-601, 6-602, and 6-603 of the Illinois Highway Code, and the tax was levied in an amount that would require extension at a rate of not less than 0.08% of the value of the taxable property of that road district, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue or, in DuPage County, an amount equal to or greater than $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, whichever is less, that levy shall be deemed a proper compliance with this Section and shall qualify such road district for a full, rather than proportionate, allotment under this Section. If the levy for the special tax is less than 0.08% of the value of the taxable property, or, in DuPage County if the levy for the special tax is less than the lesser of (i) 0.08% or (ii) $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, and if the levy for the special tax is more than any other levy for road and bridge purposes, then the levy for the special tax qualifies the road district for a proportionate, rather than full, allotment under this Section. If the levy for the special tax is equal to or less than any other levy for road and bridge purposes, then any allotment under this Section shall be determined by the other levy for road and bridge purposes.

Prior to 2011, if a township has transferred to the road

and bridge fund money which, when added to the amount of any tax levy of the road district would be the equivalent of a tax levy requiring extension at a rate of at least .08%, or, in DuPage County, an amount equal to or greater than $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, whichever is less, such transfer, together with any such tax levy, shall be deemed a proper compliance with this Section and shall qualify the road district for an allotment under this Section.

In counties in which a property tax extension limitation is imposed under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, road districts may retain their entitlement to a motor fuel tax allotment or, beginning in 2011, their entitlement to a full allotment if, at the time the property tax extension limitation was imposed, the road district was levying a road and bridge tax at a rate sufficient to entitle it to a motor fuel tax allotment and continues to levy the maximum allowable amount after the imposition of the property tax extension limitation. Any road district may in all circumstances retain its entitlement to a motor fuel tax allotment or, beginning in 2011, its entitlement to a full allotment if it levied a road and bridge tax in an amount that will require the extension of the tax against the taxable property in the road district at a rate of not less than 0.08% of the assessed value of the property, based upon the assessment for the year immediately preceding the year in which the tax was levied and as equalized

by the Department of Revenue or, in DuPage County, an amount equal to or greater than $12,000 per mile of road under the jurisdiction of the road district, whichever is less.

As used in this Section, the term "road district" means any road district, including a county unit road district, provided for by the Illinois Highway Code; and the term "township or district road" means any road in the township and district road system as defined in the Illinois Highway Code. For the purposes of this Section, "township or district road" also includes such roads as are maintained by park districts, forest preserve districts and conservation districts. The Department of Transportation shall determine the mileage of all township and district roads for the purposes of making allotments and allocations of motor fuel tax funds for use in road districts.

Payment of motor fuel tax moneys to municipalities and counties shall be made as soon as possible after the allotment is made. The treasurer of the municipality or county may invest these funds until their use is required and the interest earned by these investments shall be limited to the same uses as the principal funds.

(Source: P.A. 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-230, eff. 8-9-19; 101-493, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-24-19.)

Section 255. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Sections 1-109, 4-117, 4-118, 4-141, 14-125, 15-155,

16-158, 16-190.5, 16-203, and 22C-115 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/1-109) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 1-109)

Sec. 1-109. Duties of fiduciaries. A fiduciary with respect to a retirement system or pension fund established under this Code shall discharge his or her duties with respect to the retirement system or pension fund solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries and:

(a) for the exclusive purpose of:

(1) providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries; and

(2) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the retirement system or pension fund;

(b) with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character with like aims;

(c) by diversifying the investments of the retirement system or pension fund so as to minimize the risk of large losses, unless under the circumstances it is clearly prudent not to do so; and

(d) in accordance with the provisions of the Article of this ~~the Pension~~ Code governing the retirement system or pension fund.

(Source: P.A. 82-960; revised 11-26-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/4-117) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 4-117)

Sec. 4-117. Reentry into active service.

(a) If a firefighter receiving pension payments reenters active service, pension payments shall be suspended while he or she is in service. If the firefighter again retires or is discharged, his or her monthly pension shall be resumed in the same amount as was paid upon first retirement or discharge unless he or she remained in active service 3 or more years after re-entry in which case the monthly pension shall be based on the salary attached to the firefighter's rank at the date of last retirement.

(b) If a deferred pensioner re-enters active service, and again retires or is discharged from the fire service, his or her pension shall be based on the salary attached to the rank held in the fire service at the date of earlier retirement, unless the firefighter remains in active service for 3 or more years after re-entry, in which case the monthly pension shall be based on the salary attached to the firefighter's rank at the date of last retirement.

(c) If a pensioner or deferred pensioner re-enters or is recalled to active service and is thereafter injured, and the injury is not related to an injury for which he or she was previously receiving a disability pension, the 3-year ~~3 year~~ service requirement shall not apply in order for the firefighter to qualify for the increased pension based on the

rate of pay at the time of the new injury.

(Source: P.A. 83-1440; revised 7-17-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/4-118) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 4-118)

Sec. 4-118. Financing.

(a) The city council or the board of trustees of the municipality shall annually levy a tax upon all the taxable property of the municipality at the rate on the dollar which will produce an amount which, when added to the deductions from the salaries or wages of firefighters and revenues available from other sources, will equal a sum sufficient to meet the annual actuarial requirements of the pension fund, as determined by an enrolled actuary employed by the Illinois Department of Insurance or by an enrolled actuary retained by the pension fund or municipality. For the purposes of this Section, the annual actuarial requirements of the pension fund are equal to (1) the normal cost of the pension fund, or 17.5% of the salaries and wages to be paid to firefighters for the year involved, whichever is greater, plus (2) an annual amount sufficient to bring the total assets of the pension fund up to 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the pension fund by the end of municipal fiscal year 2040, as annually updated and determined by an enrolled actuary employed by the Illinois Department of Insurance or by an enrolled actuary retained by the pension fund or the municipality. In making these determinations, the required minimum employer contribution

shall be calculated each year as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining up to and including fiscal year 2040 and shall be determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The amount to be applied towards the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability in any year shall not be less than the annual amount required to amortize the unfunded accrued liability, including interest, as a level percentage of payroll over the number of years remaining in the 40-year ~~40 year~~ amortization period.

(a-2) A municipality that has established a pension fund under this Article and that ~~who~~ employs a full-time firefighter, as defined in Section 4-106, shall be deemed a primary employer with respect to that full-time firefighter. Any municipality of 5,000 or more inhabitants that employs or enrolls a firefighter while that firefighter continues to earn service credit as a participant in a primary employer's pension fund under this Article shall be deemed a secondary employer and such employees shall be deemed to be secondary employee firefighters. To ensure that the primary employer's pension fund under this Article is aware of additional liabilities and risks to which firefighters are exposed when performing work as firefighters for secondary employers, a secondary employer shall annually prepare a report accounting for all hours worked by and wages and salaries paid to the secondary employee firefighters it receives services from or employs for each fiscal year in which such firefighters are

employed and transmit a certified copy of that report to the primary employer's pension fund and the secondary employee firefighter no later than 30 days after the end of any fiscal year in which wages were paid to the secondary employee firefighters.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a secondary employee to qualify for benefits or creditable service for employment as a firefighter for a secondary employer.

(a-5) For purposes of determining the required employer contribution to a pension fund, the value of the pension fund's assets shall be equal to the actuarial value of the pension fund's assets, which shall be calculated as follows:

(1) On March 30, 2011, the actuarial value of a pension fund's assets shall be equal to the market value of the assets as of that date.

(2) In determining the actuarial value of the pension fund's assets for fiscal years after March 30, 2011, any actuarial gains or losses from investment return incurred in a fiscal year shall be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year.

(b) The tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner as the general taxes of the municipality, and shall be in addition to all other taxes now or hereafter authorized to be levied upon all property within the municipality, and in addition to the amount authorized to be levied for general

purposes, under Section 8-3-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code or under Section 14 of the Fire Protection District Act. The tax shall be forwarded directly to the treasurer of the board within 30 business days of receipt by the county (or, in the case of amounts added to the tax levy under subsection (f), used by the municipality to pay the employer contributions required under subsection (b-1) of Section 15-155 of this Code).

(b-5) If a participating municipality fails to transmit to the fund contributions required of it under this Article for more than 90 days after the payment of those contributions is due, the fund may, after giving notice to the municipality, certify to the State Comptroller the amounts of the delinquent payments in accordance with any applicable rules of the Comptroller, and the Comptroller must, beginning in fiscal year 2016, deduct and remit to the fund the certified amounts or a portion of those amounts from the following proportions of payments of State funds to the municipality:

(1) in fiscal year 2016, one-third of the total amount of any payments of State funds to the municipality;

(2) in fiscal year 2017, two-thirds of the total amount of any payments of State funds to the municipality; and

(3) in fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, the total amount of any payments of State funds to the municipality.

The State Comptroller may not deduct from any payments of State funds to the municipality more than the amount of delinquent payments certified to the State Comptroller by the fund.

(c) The board shall make available to the membership and the general public for inspection and copying at reasonable times the most recent Actuarial Valuation Balance Sheet and Tax Levy Requirement issued to the fund by the Department of Insurance.

(d) The firefighters' pension fund shall consist of the following moneys which shall be set apart by the treasurer of the municipality: (1) all moneys derived from the taxes levied hereunder; (2) contributions by firefighters as provided under Section 4-118.1; (2.5) all moneys received from the Firefighters' Pension Investment Fund as provided in Article 22C of this Code; (3) all rewards in money, fees, gifts, and emoluments that may be paid or given for or on account of extraordinary service by the fire department or any member thereof, except when allowed to be retained by competitive awards; and (4) any money, real estate or personal property received by the board.

(e) For the purposes of this Section, "enrolled actuary" means an actuary: (1) who is a member of the Society of Actuaries or the American Academy of Actuaries; and (2) who is enrolled under Subtitle C of Title III of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or who has been

engaged in providing actuarial services to one or more public retirement systems for a period of at least 3 years as of July 1, 1983.

(f) The corporate authorities of a municipality that employs a person who is described in subdivision (d) of Section 4-106 may add to the tax levy otherwise provided for in this Section an amount equal to the projected cost of the employer contributions required to be paid by the municipality to the State Universities Retirement System under subsection (b-1) of Section 15-155 of this Code.

(g) The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability shall conduct a study of all funds established under this Article and shall report its findings to the General Assembly on or before January 1, 2013. To the fullest extent possible, the study shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) fund balances;

(2) historical employer contribution rates for each fund;

(3) the actuarial formulas used as a basis for employer contributions, including the actual assumed rate of return for each year, for each fund;

(4) available contribution funding sources;

(5) the impact of any revenue limitations caused by PTELL and employer home rule or non-home rule status; and

(6) existing statutory funding compliance procedures

and funding enforcement mechanisms for all municipal pension funds.

(Source: P.A. 101-522, eff. 8-23-19; 101-610, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-20-20.)

(40 ILCS 5/4-141) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 4-141)

Sec. 4-141. Referendum in municipalities less than 5,000. This Article shall become effective in any municipality of less than 5,000~~,~~ population if the proposition to adopt the Article is submitted to and approved by the voters of the municipality in the manner herein provided.

Whenever the electors of the municipality equal in number to 5% of the number of legal votes cast at the last preceding general municipal election for mayor or president, as the case may be, petition the corporate authorities of the municipality to submit the proposition whether that municipality shall adopt this Article, the municipal clerk shall certify the proposition to the proper election official who shall submit it to the electors in accordance with the general election law at the next succeeding regular election in the municipality. If the proposition is not adopted at that election, it may be submitted in like manner at any regular election thereafter.

The proposition shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the city (or village or

incorporated town as the case may be) YES
of.... adopt Article 4 of the
"Illinois Pension Code", ----------
providing for a Firefighters' NO
Pension Fund and the levying
of an annual tax therefor?

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is for the proposition, this Article is adopted in that municipality. (Source: P.A. 83-1440; revised 7-17-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/14-125) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 14-125)

Sec. 14-125. Nonoccupational disability benefit; amount ~~benefit - Amount~~ of. The nonoccupational disability benefit shall be 50% of the member's final average compensation at the time disability occurred. In the case of a member whose benefit was resumed due to the same disability, the amount of the benefit shall be the same as that last paid before resumption of State employment. In the event that a temporary disability benefit has been received, the nonoccupational disability benefit shall be subject to adjustment by the Board under Section 14-123.1.

If a covered employee is eligible for a disability benefit before attaining the Social Security full retirement age or a retirement benefit on or after attaining the Social Security full retirement age under the federal ~~Federal~~ Social Security

Act, the amount of the member's nonoccupational disability benefit shall be reduced by the amount of primary benefit the member would be eligible to receive under such Act, whether or not entitlement thereto came about as the result of service as a covered employee under this Article. The Board may make such reduction if it appears that the employee may be so eligible pending determination of eligibility and make an appropriate adjustment if necessary after such determination. The amount of any nonoccupational disability benefit payable under this Article shall not be reduced by reason of any increase under the federal ~~Federal~~ Social Security Act which occurs after the offset required by this Section is first applied to that benefit.

As used in this Section ~~subsection~~, "Social Security full retirement age" means the age at which an individual is eligible to receive full Social Security retirement benefits.

(Source: P.A. 101-54, eff. 7-12-19; revised 8-13-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/15-155) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 15-155)

Sec. 15-155. Employer contributions.

(a) The State of Illinois shall make contributions by appropriations of amounts which, together with the other employer contributions from trust, federal, and other funds, employee contributions, income from investments, and other income of this System, will be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining and administering the System on a 90% funded basis

in accordance with actuarial recommendations.

The Board shall determine the amount of State contributions required for each fiscal year on the basis of the actuarial tables and other assumptions adopted by the Board and the recommendations of the actuary, using the formula in subsection (a-1).

(a-1) For State fiscal years 2012 through 2045, the minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for each fiscal year shall be an amount determined by the System to be sufficient to bring the total assets of the System up to 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System by the end of State fiscal year 2045. In making these determinations, the required State contribution shall be calculated each year as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining to and including fiscal year 2045 and shall be determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

For each of State fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020, the State shall make an additional contribution to the System equal to 2% of the total payroll of each employee who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (c) of Section 1-161.

A change in an actuarial or investment assumption that increases or decreases the required State contribution and first applies in State fiscal year 2018 or thereafter shall be implemented in equal annual amounts over a 5-year period beginning in the State fiscal year in which the actuarial

change first applies to the required State contribution.

A change in an actuarial or investment assumption that increases or decreases the required State contribution and first applied to the State contribution in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017 shall be implemented:

(i) as already applied in State fiscal years before 2018; and

(ii) in the portion of the 5-year period beginning in the State fiscal year in which the actuarial change first applied that occurs in State fiscal year 2018 or thereafter, by calculating the change in equal annual amounts over that 5-year period and then implementing it at the resulting annual rate in each of the remaining fiscal years in that 5-year period.

For State fiscal years 1996 through 2005, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate required under this Section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2006 is $166,641,900.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 is $252,064,100.

For each of State fiscal years 2008 through 2009, the

State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments from the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007, so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2010 is $702,514,000 and shall be made from the State Pensions Fund and proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2010 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the General Revenue Fund in fiscal year 2010, (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2011 is the amount recertified by the System on or before April 1, 2011 pursuant to Section 15-165 and shall be made from the State Pensions Fund and proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the General Revenue Fund in fiscal year 2011, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the

issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable.

Beginning in State fiscal year 2046, the minimum State contribution for each fiscal year shall be the amount needed to maintain the total assets of the System at 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System.

Amounts received by the System pursuant to Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act or Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act in any fiscal year do not reduce and do not constitute payment of any portion of the minimum State contribution required under this Article in that fiscal year. Such amounts shall not reduce, and shall not be included in the calculation of, the required State contributions under this Article in any future year until the System has reached a funding ratio of at least 90%. A reference in this Article to the "required State contribution" or any substantially similar term does not include or apply to any amounts payable to the System under Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2005 and for fiscal year 2008 and each fiscal year thereafter, as calculated under this Section and certified under Section 15-165, shall not exceed an amount equal to (i) the amount of the required State contribution that would have been calculated under this Section for that fiscal year if the System had not received any payments under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, minus (ii) the

portion of the State's total debt service payments for that fiscal year on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of that Section 7.2, as determined and certified by the Comptroller, that is the same as the System's portion of the total moneys distributed under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act. In determining this maximum for State fiscal years 2008 through 2010, however, the amount referred to in item (i) shall be increased, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, in equal increments calculated from the sum of the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 plus the applicable portion of the State's total debt service payments for fiscal year 2007 on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, so that, by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

(a-2) Beginning in fiscal year 2018, each employer under this Article shall pay to the System a required contribution determined as a percentage of projected payroll and sufficient to produce an annual amount equal to:

(i) for each of fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020, the defined benefit normal cost of the defined benefit plan, less the employee contribution, for each employee of that employer who has elected or who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (c) of Section 1-161; for fiscal

year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, the defined benefit normal cost of the defined benefit plan, less the employee contribution, plus 2%, for each employee of that employer who has elected or who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (c) of Section 1-161; plus

(ii) the amount required for that fiscal year to amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability associated with the present value of liabilities attributable to the employer's account under Section 15-155.2, determined as a level percentage of payroll over a 30-year rolling amortization period.

In determining contributions required under item (i) of this subsection, the System shall determine an aggregate rate for all employers, expressed as a percentage of projected payroll.

In determining the contributions required under item (ii) of this subsection, the amount shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation.

The contributions required under this subsection (a-2) shall be paid by an employer concurrently with that employer's payroll payment period. The State, as the actual employer of an employee, shall make the required contributions under this subsection.

As used in this subsection, "academic year" means the 12-month period beginning September 1.

(b) If an employee is paid from trust or federal funds, the employer shall pay to the Board contributions from those funds which are sufficient to cover the accruing normal costs on behalf of the employee. However, universities having employees who are compensated out of local auxiliary funds, income funds, or service enterprise funds are not required to pay such contributions on behalf of those employees. The local auxiliary funds, income funds, and service enterprise funds of universities shall not be considered trust funds for the purpose of this Article, but funds of alumni associations, foundations, and athletic associations which are affiliated with the universities included as employers under this Article and other employers which do not receive State appropriations are considered to be trust funds for the purpose of this Article.

(b-1) The City of Urbana and the City of Champaign shall each make employer contributions to this System for their respective firefighter employees who participate in this System pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 15-107. The rate of contributions to be made by those municipalities shall be determined annually by the Board on the basis of the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board and the recommendations of the actuary, and shall be expressed as a percentage of salary for each such employee. The Board shall certify the rate to the

affected municipalities as soon as may be practical. The employer contributions required under this subsection shall be remitted by the municipality to the System at the same time and in the same manner as employee contributions.

(c) Through State fiscal year 1995: The total employer contribution shall be apportioned among the various funds of the State and other employers, whether trust, federal, or other funds, in accordance with actuarial procedures approved by the Board. State of Illinois contributions for employers receiving State appropriations for personal services shall be payable from appropriations made to the employers or to the System. The contributions for Class I community colleges covering earnings other than those paid from trust and federal funds, shall be payable solely from appropriations to the Illinois Community College Board or the System for employer contributions.

(d) Beginning in State fiscal year 1996, the required State contributions to the System shall be appropriated directly to the System and shall be payable through vouchers issued in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 15-165, except as provided in subsection (g).

(e) The State Comptroller shall draw warrants payable to the System upon proper certification by the System or by the employer in accordance with the appropriation laws and this Code.

(f) Normal costs under this Section means liability for

pensions and other benefits which accrues to the System because of the credits earned for service rendered by the participants during the fiscal year and expenses of administering the System, but shall not include the principal of or any redemption premium or interest on any bonds issued by the Board or any expenses incurred or deposits required in connection therewith.

(g) If ~~June 4, 2018 (Public Act 100-587)~~ the amount of a participant's earnings for any academic year used to determine the final rate of earnings, determined on a full-time equivalent basis, exceeds the amount of his or her earnings with the same employer for the previous academic year, determined on a full-time equivalent basis, by more than 6%, the participant's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the portion of the increase in earnings that is in excess of 6%. This present value shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection (g), the System shall calculate

the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculations used to determine the amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute and, if the employer asserts that the calculation is subject to subsection (h) or (i) of this Section, must include an affidavit setting forth and attesting to all facts within the employer's knowledge that are pertinent to the applicability of that subsection. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection (g) may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after receipt of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after receipt of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after receipt of the bill. Payments must be concluded within 3 years after the employer's receipt of the bill.

When assessing payment for any amount due under this subsection (g), the System shall include earnings, to the extent not established by a participant under Section 15-113.11 or 15-113.12, that would have been paid to the

participant had the participant not taken (i) periods of voluntary or involuntary furlough occurring on or after July 1, 2015 and on or before June 30, 2017 or (ii) periods of voluntary pay reduction in lieu of furlough occurring on or after July 1, 2015 and on or before June 30, 2017. Determining earnings that would have been paid to a participant had the participant not taken periods of voluntary or involuntary furlough or periods of voluntary pay reduction shall be the responsibility of the employer, and shall be reported in a manner prescribed by the System.

This subsection (g) does not apply to (1) Tier 2 hybrid plan members and (2) Tier 2 defined benefit members who first participate under this Article on or after the implementation date of the Optional Hybrid Plan.

(g-1) (Blank). ~~June 4, 2018 (Public Act 100-587)~~

(h) This subsection (h) applies only to payments made or salary increases given on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. The changes made by Public Act 94-1057 shall not require the System to refund any payments received before July 31, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-1057).

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (g), the System shall exclude earnings increases paid to participants under contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into, amended, or renewed before June 1, 2005.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection

(g), the System shall exclude earnings increases paid to a participant at a time when the participant is 10 or more years from retirement eligibility under Section 15-135.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (g), the System shall exclude earnings increases resulting from overload work, including a contract for summer teaching, or overtime when the employer has certified to the System, and the System has approved the certification, that: (i) in the case of overloads (A) the overload work is for the sole purpose of academic instruction in excess of the standard number of instruction hours for a full-time employee occurring during the academic year that the overload is paid and (B) the earnings increases are equal to or less than the rate of pay for academic instruction computed using the participant's current salary rate and work schedule; and (ii) in the case of overtime, the overtime was necessary for the educational mission.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (g), the System shall exclude any earnings increase resulting from (i) a promotion for which the employee moves from one classification to a higher classification under the State Universities Civil Service System, (ii) a promotion in academic rank for a tenured or tenure-track faculty position, or (iii) a promotion that the Illinois Community College Board has recommended in accordance with subsection (k) of this Section. These earnings increases shall be excluded only if

the promotion is to a position that has existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year and the earnings increase as a result of the promotion is an increase that results in an amount no greater than the average salary paid for other similar positions.

(i) When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (g), the System shall exclude any salary increase described in subsection (h) of this Section given on or after July 1, 2011 but before July 1, 2014 under a contract or collective bargaining agreement entered into, amended, or renewed on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any payments made or salary increases given after June 30, 2014 shall be used in assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (g) of this Section.

(j) The System shall prepare a report and file copies of the report with the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2007 that contains all of the following information:

(1) The number of recalculations required by the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057 for each employer.

(2) The dollar amount by which each employer's contribution to the System was changed due to recalculations required by Public Act 94-1057.

(3) The total amount the System received from each

employer as a result of the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-4.

(4) The increase in the required State contribution resulting from the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057.

(j-5) For State fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2017, if the amount of a participant's earnings for any State fiscal year exceeds the amount of the salary set by law for the Governor that is in effect on July 1 of that fiscal year, the participant's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, an amount determined by the System to be equal to the employer normal cost, as established by the System and expressed as a total percentage of payroll, multiplied by the amount of earnings in excess of the amount of the salary set by law for the Governor. This amount shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection, the System shall calculate the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculation used to determine the

amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after issuance of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after issuance of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after issuance of the bill. All payments must be received within 3 years after issuance of the bill. If the employer fails to make complete payment, including applicable interest, within 3 years, then the System may, after giving notice to the employer, certify the delinquent amount to the State Comptroller, and the Comptroller shall thereupon deduct the certified delinquent amount from State funds payable to the employer and pay them instead to the System.

This subsection (j-5) does not apply to a participant's earnings to the extent an employer pays the employer normal cost of such earnings.

The changes made to this subsection (j-5) by Public Act

100-624 are intended to apply retroactively to July 6, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-23).

(k) The Illinois Community College Board shall adopt rules for recommending lists of promotional positions submitted to the Board by community colleges and for reviewing the promotional lists on an annual basis. When recommending promotional lists, the Board shall consider the similarity of the positions submitted to those positions recognized for State universities by the State Universities Civil Service System. The Illinois Community College Board shall file a copy of its findings with the System. The System shall consider the findings of the Illinois Community College Board when making determinations under this Section. The System shall not exclude any earnings increases resulting from a promotion when the promotion was not submitted by a community college. Nothing in this subsection (k) shall require any community college to submit any information to the Community College Board.

(l) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the System, the value of the System's assets shall be equal to the actuarial value of the System's assets, which shall be calculated as follows:

As of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of the System's assets shall be equal to the market value of the assets as of that date. In determining the actuarial value of the System's assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any actuarial

gains or losses from investment return incurred in a fiscal year shall be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year.

(m) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the system for a particular year, the actuarial value of assets shall be assumed to earn a rate of return equal to the system's actuarially assumed rate of return.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-624, eff. 7-20-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/16-158) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 16-158)

Sec. 16-158. Contributions by State and other employing units.

(a) The State shall make contributions to the System by means of appropriations from the Common School Fund and other State funds of amounts which, together with other employer contributions, employee contributions, investment income, and other income, will be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining and administering the System on a 90% funded basis in accordance with actuarial recommendations.

The Board shall determine the amount of State contributions required for each fiscal year on the basis of the actuarial tables and other assumptions adopted by the Board and the recommendations of the actuary, using the

formula in subsection (b-3).

(a-1) Annually, on or before November 15 until November 15, 2011, the Board shall certify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution for the coming fiscal year. The certification under this subsection (a-1) shall include a copy of the actuarial recommendations upon which it is based and shall specifically identify the System's projected State normal cost for that fiscal year.

On or before May 1, 2004, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2005, taking into account the amounts appropriated to and received by the System under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act.

On or before July 1, 2005, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2006, taking into account the changes in required State contributions made by Public Act 94-4.

On or before April 1, 2011, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2011, applying the changes made by Public Act 96-889 to the System's assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2009 as though Public Act 96-889 was approved on that date.

(a-5) On or before November 1 of each year, beginning

November 1, 2012, the Board shall submit to the State Actuary, the Governor, and the General Assembly a proposed certification of the amount of the required State contribution to the System for the next fiscal year, along with all of the actuarial assumptions, calculations, and data upon which that proposed certification is based. On or before January 1 of each year, beginning January 1, 2013, the State Actuary shall issue a preliminary report concerning the proposed certification and identifying, if necessary, recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the Board must consider before finalizing its certification of the required State contributions. On or before January 15, 2013 and each January 15 thereafter, the Board shall certify to the Governor and the General Assembly the amount of the required State contribution for the next fiscal year. The Board's certification must note any deviations from the State Actuary's recommended changes, the reason or reasons for not following the State Actuary's recommended changes, and the fiscal impact of not following the State Actuary's recommended changes on the required State contribution.

(a-10) By November 1, 2017, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the State Actuary, the Governor, and the General Assembly the amount of the State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2018, taking into account the changes in required State contributions made by Public Act 100-23. The State Actuary shall review the assumptions and

valuations underlying the Board's revised certification and issue a preliminary report concerning the proposed recertification and identifying, if necessary, recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the Board must consider before finalizing its certification of the required State contributions. The Board's final certification must note any deviations from the State Actuary's recommended changes, the reason or reasons for not following the State Actuary's recommended changes, and the fiscal impact of not following the State Actuary's recommended changes on the required State contribution.

(a-15) On or after June 15, 2019, but no later than June 30, 2019, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor and the General Assembly the amount of the State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2019, taking into account the changes in required State contributions made by Public Act 100-587. The recalculation shall be made using assumptions adopted by the Board for the original fiscal year 2019 certification. The monthly voucher for the 12th month of fiscal year 2019 shall be paid by the Comptroller after the recertification required pursuant to this subsection is submitted to the Governor, Comptroller, and General Assembly. The recertification submitted to the General Assembly shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.

(b) Through State fiscal year 1995, the State contributions shall be paid to the System in accordance with Section 18-7 of the School Code.

(b-1) Beginning in State fiscal year 1996, on the 15th day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the Board shall submit vouchers for payment of State contributions to the System, in a total monthly amount of one-twelfth of the required annual State contribution certified under subsection (a-1). From March 5, 2004 (the effective date of Public Act 93-665) through June 30, 2004, the Board shall not submit vouchers for the remainder of fiscal year 2004 in excess of the fiscal year 2004 certified contribution amount determined under this Section after taking into consideration the transfer to the System under subsection (a) of Section 6z-61 of the State Finance Act. These vouchers shall be paid by the State Comptroller and Treasurer by warrants drawn on the funds appropriated to the System for that fiscal year.

If in any month the amount remaining unexpended from all other appropriations to the System for the applicable fiscal year (including the appropriations to the System under Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act and Section 1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act) is less than the amount lawfully vouchered under this subsection, the difference shall be paid from the Common School Fund under the continuing appropriation authority provided in Section 1.1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act.

(b-2) Allocations from the Common School Fund apportioned to school districts not coming under this System shall not be diminished or affected by the provisions of this Article.

(b-3) For State fiscal years 2012 through 2045, the minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for each fiscal year shall be an amount determined by the System to be sufficient to bring the total assets of the System up to 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System by the end of State fiscal year 2045. In making these determinations, the required State contribution shall be calculated each year as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining to and including fiscal year 2045 and shall be determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

For each of State fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020, the State shall make an additional contribution to the System equal to 2% of the total payroll of each employee who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (c) of Section 1-161.

A change in an actuarial or investment assumption that increases or decreases the required State contribution and first applies in State fiscal year 2018 or thereafter shall be implemented in equal annual amounts over a 5-year period beginning in the State fiscal year in which the actuarial change first applies to the required State contribution.

A change in an actuarial or investment assumption that increases or decreases the required State contribution and

first applied to the State contribution in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017 shall be implemented:

(i) as already applied in State fiscal years before 2018; and

(ii) in the portion of the 5-year period beginning in the State fiscal year in which the actuarial change first applied that occurs in State fiscal year 2018 or thereafter, by calculating the change in equal annual amounts over that 5-year period and then implementing it at the resulting annual rate in each of the remaining fiscal years in that 5-year period.

For State fiscal years 1996 through 2005, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate required under this Section; except that in the following specified State fiscal years, the State contribution to the System shall not be less than the following indicated percentages of the applicable employee payroll, even if the indicated percentage will produce a State contribution in excess of the amount otherwise required under this subsection and subsection (a), and notwithstanding any contrary certification made under subsection (a-1) before May 27, 1998 (the effective date of Public Act 90-582): 10.02% in FY 1999; 10.77% in FY 2000; 11.47% in FY 2001; 12.16% in FY 2002; 12.86% in FY 2003; and 13.56% in FY 2004.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2006 is $534,627,700.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 is $738,014,500.

For each of State fiscal years 2008 through 2009, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments from the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007, so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2010 is $2,089,268,000 and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2010 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2010, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2011 is the amount recertified by the System on or before April 1,

2011 pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2011, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable. This amount shall include, in addition to the amount certified by the System, an amount necessary to meet employer contributions required by the State as an employer under paragraph (e) of this Section, which may also be used by the System for contributions required by paragraph (a) of Section 16-127.

Beginning in State fiscal year 2046, the minimum State contribution for each fiscal year shall be the amount needed to maintain the total assets of the System at 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System.

Amounts received by the System pursuant to Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act or Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act in any fiscal year do not reduce and do not constitute payment of any portion of the minimum State contribution required under this Article in that fiscal year. Such amounts shall not reduce, and shall not be included in the calculation of, the required State contributions under this Article in any future year until the System has reached a funding ratio of at least 90%. A reference in this Article to

the "required State contribution" or any substantially similar term does not include or apply to any amounts payable to the System under Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2005 and for fiscal year 2008 and each fiscal year thereafter, as calculated under this Section and certified under subsection (a-1), shall not exceed an amount equal to (i) the amount of the required State contribution that would have been calculated under this Section for that fiscal year if the System had not received any payments under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, minus (ii) the portion of the State's total debt service payments for that fiscal year on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of that Section 7.2, as determined and certified by the Comptroller, that is the same as the System's portion of the total moneys distributed under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act. In determining this maximum for State fiscal years 2008 through 2010, however, the amount referred to in item (i) shall be increased, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, in equal increments calculated from the sum of the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 plus the applicable portion of the State's total debt service payments for fiscal year 2007 on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, so

that, by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

(b-4) Beginning in fiscal year 2018, each employer under this Article shall pay to the System a required contribution determined as a percentage of projected payroll and sufficient to produce an annual amount equal to:

(i) for each of fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020, the defined benefit normal cost of the defined benefit plan, less the employee contribution, for each employee of that employer who has elected or who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (b) of Section 1-161; for fiscal year 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, the defined benefit normal cost of the defined benefit plan, less the employee contribution, plus 2%, for each employee of that employer who has elected or who is deemed to have elected the benefits under Section 1-161 or who has made the election under subsection (b) of Section 1-161; plus

(ii) the amount required for that fiscal year to amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability associated with the present value of liabilities attributable to the employer's account under Section 16-158.3, determined as a level percentage of payroll over a 30-year rolling amortization period.

In determining contributions required under item (i) of this subsection, the System shall determine an aggregate rate

for all employers, expressed as a percentage of projected payroll.

In determining the contributions required under item (ii) of this subsection, the amount shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation.

The contributions required under this subsection (b-4) shall be paid by an employer concurrently with that employer's payroll payment period. The State, as the actual employer of an employee, shall make the required contributions under this subsection.

(c) Payment of the required State contributions and of all pensions, retirement annuities, death benefits, refunds, and other benefits granted under or assumed by this System, and all expenses in connection with the administration and operation thereof, are obligations of the State.

If members are paid from special trust or federal funds which are administered by the employing unit, whether school district or other unit, the employing unit shall pay to the System from such funds the full accruing retirement costs based upon that service, which, beginning July 1, 2017, shall be at a rate, expressed as a percentage of salary, equal to the total employer's normal cost, expressed as a percentage of payroll, as determined by the System. Employer contributions, based on salary paid to members from federal funds, may be

forwarded by the distributing agency of the State of Illinois to the System prior to allocation, in an amount determined in accordance with guidelines established by such agency and the System. Any contribution for fiscal year 2015 collected as a result of the change made by Public Act 98-674 shall be considered a State contribution under subsection (b-3) of this Section.

(d) Effective July 1, 1986, any employer of a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 shall pay the employer's normal cost of benefits based upon the teacher's service, in addition to employee contributions, as determined by the System. Such employer contributions shall be forwarded monthly in accordance with guidelines established by the System.

However, with respect to benefits granted under Section 16-133.4 or 16-133.5 to a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106, the employer's contribution shall be 12% (rather than 20%) of the member's highest annual salary rate for each year of creditable service granted, and the employer shall also pay the required employee contribution on behalf of the teacher. For the purposes of Sections 16-133.4 and 16-133.5, a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 who is serving in that capacity while on leave of absence from another employer under this Article shall not be considered an employee of the employer from which the teacher is on leave.

(e) Beginning July 1, 1998, every employer of a teacher shall pay to the System an employer contribution computed as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.3% of each teacher's salary.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1999 and thereafter, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.58% of each teacher's salary.

The school district or other employing unit may pay these employer contributions out of any source of funding available for that purpose and shall forward the contributions to the System on the schedule established for the payment of member contributions.

These employer contributions are intended to offset a portion of the cost to the System of the increases in retirement benefits resulting from Public Act 90-582.

Each employer of teachers is entitled to a credit against the contributions required under this subsection (e) with respect to salaries paid to teachers for the period January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, equal to the amount paid by that employer under subsection (a-5) of Section 6.6 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 with respect to salaries paid to teachers for that period.

The additional 1% employee contribution required under Section 16-152 by Public Act 90-582 is the responsibility of

the teacher and not the teacher's employer, unless the employer agrees, through collective bargaining or otherwise, to make the contribution on behalf of the teacher.

If an employer is required by a contract in effect on May 1, 1998 between the employer and an employee organization to pay, on behalf of all its full-time employees covered by this Article, all mandatory employee contributions required under this Article, then the employer shall be excused from paying the employer contribution required under this subsection (e) for the balance of the term of that contract. The employer and the employee organization shall jointly certify to the System the existence of the contractual requirement, in such form as the System may prescribe. This exclusion shall cease upon the termination, extension, or renewal of the contract at any time after May 1, 1998.

(f) If ~~June 4, 2018 (Public Act 100-587)~~ the amount of a teacher's salary for any school year used to determine final average salary exceeds the member's annual full-time salary rate with the same employer for the previous school year by more than 6%, the teacher's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the portion of the increase in salary that is in excess of 6%. This present value shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most

recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. If a teacher's salary for the 2005-2006 school year is used to determine final average salary under this subsection (f), then the changes made to this subsection (f) by Public Act 94-1057 shall apply in calculating whether the increase in his or her salary is in excess of 6%. For the purposes of this Section, change in employment under Section 10-21.12 of the School Code on or after June 1, 2005 shall constitute a change in employer. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation. The changes made to this subsection (f) by Public Act 94-1111 apply without regard to whether the teacher was in service on or after its effective date.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection, the System shall calculate the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculations used to determine the amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute and, if the employer asserts that the calculation is subject to subsection (g) or (h) of this Section, must include an affidavit setting forth and attesting to all facts within the employer's knowledge that are pertinent to the applicability of that

subsection. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection (f) may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after receipt of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after receipt of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after receipt of the bill. Payments must be concluded within 3 years after the employer's receipt of the bill.

(f-1) (Blank). ~~June 4, 2018 (Public Act 100-587)~~

(g) This subsection (g) applies only to payments made or salary increases given on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. The changes made by Public Act 94-1057 shall not require the System to refund any payments received before July 31, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-1057).

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to teachers under contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into, amended, or renewed before June 1, 2005.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to a teacher at a time when the teacher is 10 or more years from retirement eligibility under Section 16-132 or 16-133.2.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases resulting from overload work, including summer school, when the school district has certified to the System, and the System has approved the certification, that (i) the overload work is for the sole purpose of classroom instruction in excess of the standard number of classes for a full-time teacher in a school district during a school year and (ii) the salary increases are equal to or less than the rate of pay for classroom instruction computed on the teacher's current salary and work schedule.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude a salary increase resulting from a promotion (i) for which the employee is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board that is a different certification or supervisory endorsement than is required for the teacher's previous position and (ii) to a position that has existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year and the salary increase from the promotion is an increase that results in an amount no greater than the lesser of the average salary paid for other similar positions in the district requiring the same certification or the amount stipulated in the collective bargaining agreement for a similar position requiring the same certification.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection

(f), the System shall exclude any payment to the teacher from the State of Illinois or the State Board of Education over which the employer does not have discretion, notwithstanding that the payment is included in the computation of final average salary.

(h) When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude any salary increase described in subsection (g) of this Section given on or after July 1, 2011 but before July 1, 2014 under a contract or collective bargaining agreement entered into, amended, or renewed on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any payments made or salary increases given after June 30, 2014 shall be used in assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f) of this Section.

(i) The System shall prepare a report and file copies of the report with the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2007 that contains all of the following information:

(1) The number of recalculations required by the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057 for each employer.

(2) The dollar amount by which each employer's contribution to the System was changed due to recalculations required by Public Act 94-1057.

(3) The total amount the System received from each

employer as a result of the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-4.

(4) The increase in the required State contribution resulting from the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057.

(i-5) For school years beginning on or after July 1, 2017, if the amount of a participant's salary for any school year exceeds the amount of the salary set for the Governor, the participant's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, an amount determined by the System to be equal to the employer normal cost, as established by the System and expressed as a total percentage of payroll, multiplied by the amount of salary in excess of the amount of the salary set for the Governor. This amount shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection, the System shall calculate the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculations used to determine the amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it

may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after receipt of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after receipt of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after receipt of the bill. Payments must be concluded within 3 years after the employer's receipt of the bill.

(j) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the System, the value of the System's assets shall be equal to the actuarial value of the System's assets, which shall be calculated as follows:

As of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of the System's assets shall be equal to the market value of the assets as of that date. In determining the actuarial value of the System's assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any actuarial gains or losses from investment return incurred in a fiscal year shall be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year.

(k) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the system for a particular year, the actuarial value of assets shall be assumed to earn a rate of return equal to the system's actuarially assumed rate of return.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-340, eff. 8-25-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-624, eff. 7-20-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 8-13-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/16-190.5)

Sec. 16-190.5. Accelerated pension benefit payment in lieu of any pension benefit.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Eligible person" means a person who:

(1) has terminated service;

(2) has accrued sufficient service credit to be eligible to receive a retirement annuity under this Article;

(3) has not received any retirement annuity under this Article; and

(4) has not made the election under Section 16-190.6.

"Pension benefit" means the benefits under this Article, or Article 1 as it relates to those benefits, including any anticipated annual increases, that an eligible person is entitled to upon attainment of the applicable retirement age.

"Pension benefit" also includes applicable survivor's or disability benefits.

(b) As soon as practical after June 4, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-587), the System shall calculate, using actuarial tables and other assumptions adopted by the Board, the present value of pension benefits for each eligible person who requests that information and shall offer each eligible person the opportunity to irrevocably elect to receive an amount determined by the System to be equal to 60% of the present value of his or her pension benefits in lieu of receiving any pension benefit. The offer shall specify the dollar amount that the eligible person will receive if he or she so elects and shall expire when a subsequent offer is made to an eligible person. The System shall make a good faith effort to contact every eligible person to notify him or her of the election.

Until June 30, 2024, an eligible person may irrevocably elect to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment in the amount that the System offers under this subsection in lieu of receiving any pension benefit. A person who elects to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section may not elect to proceed under the Retirement Systems Reciprocal Act with respect to service under this Article.

(c) A person's creditable service under this Article shall be terminated upon the person's receipt of an accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section, and no other

benefit shall be paid under this Article based on the terminated creditable service, including any retirement, survivor, or other benefit; except that to the extent that participation, benefits, or premiums under the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 are based on the amount of service credit, the terminated service credit shall be used for that purpose.

(d) If a person who has received an accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section returns to active service under this Article, then:

(1) Any benefits under the System earned as a result of that return to active service shall be based solely on the person's creditable service arising from the return to active service.

(2) The accelerated pension benefit payment may not be repaid to the System, and the terminated creditable service may not under any circumstances be reinstated.

(e) As a condition of receiving an accelerated pension benefit payment, the accelerated pension benefit payment must be transferred into a tax qualified retirement plan or account. The accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section may be subject to withholding or payment of applicable taxes, but to the extent permitted by federal law, a person who receives an accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section must direct the System to pay all of that payment as a rollover into another retirement plan or account qualified

under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(f) Upon receipt of a member's irrevocable election to receive an accelerated pension benefit payment under this Section, the System shall submit a voucher to the Comptroller for payment of the member's accelerated pension benefit payment. The Comptroller shall transfer the amount of the voucher from the State Pension Obligation Acceleration Bond Fund to the System, and the System shall transfer the amount into the member's eligible retirement plan or qualified account.

(g) The Board shall adopt any rules, including emergency rules, necessary to implement this Section.

(h) No provision of Public Act 100-587 ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ shall be interpreted in a way that would cause the applicable System to cease to be a qualified plan under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(Source: P.A. 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/16-203)

Sec. 16-203. Application and expiration of new benefit increases.

(a) As used in this Section, "new benefit increase" means an increase in the amount of any benefit provided under this Article, or an expansion of the conditions of eligibility for any benefit under this Article, that results from an amendment

to this Code that takes effect after June 1, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-4). "New benefit increase", however, does not include any benefit increase resulting from the changes made to Article 1 or this Article by Public Act 95-910, Public Act 100-23, Public Act 100-587, Public Act 100-743, ~~or~~ Public Act 100-769, Public Act 101-10, or Public Act 101-49 ~~or this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code or any subsequent amendment to this Code, every new benefit increase is subject to this Section and shall be deemed to be granted only in conformance with and contingent upon compliance with the provisions of this Section.

(c) The Public Act enacting a new benefit increase must identify and provide for payment to the System of additional funding at least sufficient to fund the resulting annual increase in cost to the System as it accrues.

Every new benefit increase is contingent upon the General Assembly providing the additional funding required under this subsection. The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability shall analyze whether adequate additional funding has been provided for the new benefit increase and shall report its analysis to the Public Pension Division of the Department of Insurance. A new benefit increase created by a Public Act that does not include the additional funding required under this subsection is null and void. If the Public

Pension Division determines that the additional funding provided for a new benefit increase under this subsection is or has become inadequate, it may so certify to the Governor and the State Comptroller and, in the absence of corrective action by the General Assembly, the new benefit increase shall expire at the end of the fiscal year in which the certification is made.

(d) Every new benefit increase shall expire 5 years after its effective date or on such earlier date as may be specified in the language enacting the new benefit increase or provided under subsection (c). This does not prevent the General Assembly from extending or re-creating a new benefit increase by law.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the language creating the new benefit increase, a new benefit increase that expires under this Section continues to apply to persons who applied and qualified for the affected benefit while the new benefit increase was in effect and to the affected beneficiaries and alternate payees of such persons, but does not apply to any other person, including, without limitation, a person who continues in service after the expiration date and did not apply and qualify for the affected benefit while the new benefit increase was in effect.

(Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-743, eff. 8-10-18; 100-769, eff. 8-10-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-49, eff. 7-12-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised

8-13-19.)

(40 ILCS 5/22C-115)

Sec. 22C-115. Board of Trustees of the Fund.

(a) No later than February 1, 2020 (one month after the effective date of Public Act 101-610) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a transition board of trustees consisting of 9 members as follows:

(1) three members representing municipalities and fire protection districts who are mayors, presidents, chief executive officers, chief financial officers, or other officers, executives, or department heads of municipalities or fire protection districts and appointed from among candidates recommended by the Illinois Municipal League;

(2) three members representing participants who are participants and appointed from among candidates recommended by the statewide labor organization representing firefighters employed by at least 85 municipalities that is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor;

(3) one member representing beneficiaries who is a beneficiary and appointed from among the candidate or candidates recommended by the statewide labor organization

representing firefighters employed by at least 85 municipalities that is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor; ~~and~~

(4) one member recommended by the Illinois Municipal League; and

(5) one member who is a participant recommended by the statewide labor organization representing firefighters employed by at least 85 municipalities and that is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The transition board members shall serve until the initial permanent board members are elected and qualified.

The transition board of trustees shall select the chairperson of the transition board of trustees from among the trustees for the duration of the transition board's tenure.

(b) The permanent board of trustees shall consist of 9 members comprised as follows:

(1) Three members who are mayors, presidents, chief executive officers, chief financial officers, or other officers, executives, or department heads of municipalities or fire protection districts that have participating pension funds and are elected by the mayors and presidents of municipalities or fire protection districts that have participating pension funds.

(2) Three members who are participants of participating pension funds and elected by the participants of participating pension funds.

(3) One member who is a beneficiary of a participating pension fund and is elected by the beneficiaries of participating pension funds.

(4) One member recommended by the Illinois Municipal League who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(5) One member recommended by the statewide labor organization representing firefighters employed by at least 85 municipalities and that is affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The permanent board of trustees shall select the chairperson of the permanent board of trustees from among the trustees for a term of 2 years. The holder of the office of chairperson shall alternate between a person elected or appointed under item (1) or (4) of this subsection (b) and a person elected or appointed under item (2), (3), or (5) of this subsection (b).

(c) Each trustee shall qualify by taking an oath of office before the Secretary of State stating that he or she will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the board and will not violate or knowingly permit the violation of any provision of this Article.

(d) Trustees shall receive no salary for service on the board but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred while on business for the board according to the standards in

effect for members of the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability.

A municipality or fire protection district employing a firefighter who is an elected or appointed trustee of the board must allow reasonable time off with compensation for the firefighter to conduct official business related to his or her position on the board, including time for travel. The board shall notify the municipality or fire protection district in advance of the dates, times, and locations of this official business. The Fund shall timely reimburse the municipality or fire protection district for the reasonable costs incurred that are due to the firefighter's absence.

(e) No trustee shall have any interest in any brokerage fee, commission, or other profit or gain arising out of any investment directed by the board. This subsection does not preclude ownership by any member of any minority interest in any common stock or any corporate obligation in which an investment is directed by the board.

(f) Notwithstanding any provision or interpretation of law to the contrary, any member of the transition board may also be elected or appointed as a member of the permanent board.

Notwithstanding any provision or interpretation of law to the contrary, any trustee of a fund established under Article 4 of this Code may also be appointed as a member of the transition board or elected or appointed as a member of the permanent board.

The restriction in Section 3.1 of the Lobbyist Registration Act shall not apply to a member of the transition board appointed pursuant to items (4) or (5) of subsection (a) or to a member of the permanent board appointed pursuant to items (4) or (5) of subsection (b).

(Source: P.A. 101-610, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 260. The Local Government Antitrust Exemption Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(50 ILCS 35/1) (from Ch. 85, par. 2901)

Sec. 1. (a) The General Assembly declares that it is in the interest of the people of Illinois that decisions regarding provision of local services and regulation of local activities should be made at the local level where possible, to the extent authorized by the General Assembly or the Illinois Constitution. It is and has long been the policy of the State that such decisions be made by local government units as authorized by State statute and the Illinois Constitution. The General Assembly intends that actions permitted, either expressly or by necessary implication, by State statute or the Illinois Constitution be considered affirmatively authorized for subsidiary units of government.

Inasmuch as the grant of home rule ~~home-rule~~ authority in the Illinois Constitution, Article VII, Section 6 was intentionally made broad so as to avoid unduly restricting its

exercise, the scope of the home rule ~~home-rule~~ powers cannot be precisely described. The General Assembly intends that all actions which are either (1) granted to home rule ~~home-rule~~ units, whether expressly or by necessary implication or (2) within traditional areas of local government activity, except as limited by the Illinois Constitution or a proper limiting statute, be considered affirmatively authorized for home rule ~~home rule~~ units of government.

The General Assembly intends that the "State action exemption" to application of the federal antitrust laws be fully available to local governments to the extent their activities are either (1) expressly or by necessary implication authorized by Illinois law or (2) within traditional areas of local governmental activity.

The "State action exemption" for which provision is made by this Section shall be liberally construed in favor of local governments, the agents, employees and officers thereof and such exemption shall be available notwithstanding that the action of the municipality or its agents, officers or employees constitutes an irregular exercise of constitutional or statutory powers. However, this exemption shall not apply where the action alleged to be in violation of antitrust law exceeds either (1) powers granted, either expressly or by necessary implication, by Illinois statute or the Illinois Constitution or (2) powers granted to a home rule municipality to perform any function pertaining to its government and

affairs or to act within traditional areas of municipal activity, except as limited by the Illinois Constitution or a proper limiting statute.

(b) It is the policy of this State that all powers granted, either expressly or by necessary implication by any Illinois statute or by the Illinois Constitution to any Library District, its officers, employees and agents may be exercised by any such Library District, its officers, agents and employees notwithstanding effects on competition. It is the intention of the General Assembly that the "State action exemption" to the application of federal antitrust statutes be fully available to any such Library District, its officers, agents and employees to the extent they are exercising authority pursuant to law.

(c) It is the policy of this State that all powers granted, either expressly or by necessary implication by any Illinois statute or by the Illinois Constitution to any Sanitary District, its officers, employees and agents may be exercised by any Sanitary District, its officers, agents and employees notwithstanding effects on competition. It is the intention of the General Assembly that the "State action exemption" to the application of federal antitrust statutes be fully available to any such Sanitary District, its officers, agents and employees to the extent they are exercising authority pursuant to law.

(d) It is the policy of this State that all powers granted,

either expressly or by necessary implication by any Illinois statute or by the Illinois Constitution to any Park District and its officers, employees and agents may be exercised by any such Park District, its officers, agents and employees notwithstanding effects on competition. It is the intention of the General Assembly that the "State action exemption" to the application of federal antitrust statutes be fully available to any such Park District, its officers, agents and employees to the extent they are exercising authority pursuant to law.

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing, where it is alleged that a violation of the antitrust laws has occurred, the relief available to the plaintiffs shall be limited to an injunction which enjoins the alleged activity.

(f) Nothing in this Section is intended to prohibit or limit any cause of action other than under an antitrust theory.

(Source: P.A. 84-1050; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 265. The Property Assessed Clean Energy Act is amended by changing Sections 15 and 20 as follows:

(50 ILCS 50/15)

Sec. 15. Program established.

(a) To establish a property assessed clean energy program, the governing body shall adopt a resolution or ordinance that includes all of the following:

(1) a finding that the financing or refinancing of energy projects is a valid public purpose;

(2) a statement of intent to facilitate access to capital (which may be from one or more program administrators or as otherwise permitted by this Act) to provide funds for energy projects, which will be repaid by assessments on the property benefited with the agreement of the record owners;

(3) a description of the proposed arrangements for financing the program through the issuance of PACE bonds under or in accordance with Section 35, which PACE bonds may be purchased by one or more capital providers;

(4) the types of energy projects that may be financed or refinanced;

(5) a description of the territory within the PACE area;

(6) a transcript of public comments if any discretionary public hearing on the proposed program was previously held by the governmental unit prior to the consideration of the resolution or ordinance establishing the program; and~~;~~

~~(7) (blank);~~

(7) ~~(8)~~ the report on the proposed program as described in Section 20; for this purpose, the resolution or ordinance may incorporate the report or an amended version thereof by reference and shall be available for

public inspection.

~~(9) (blank).~~

(b) A property assessed clean energy program may be amended in accordance with the resolution or ordinance establishing the program.

(Source: P.A. 100-77, eff. 8-11-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-980, eff. 1-1-19; 101-169, eff. 7-29-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(50 ILCS 50/20)

Sec. 20. Program report. The report on the proposed program required under Section 15 shall include all of the following:

(1) a form of assessment contract between the governmental unit and record owner governing the terms and conditions of financing and assessment under the program;

(2) identification of one or more officials authorized to enter into an assessment contract on behalf of the governmental unit;

(3) (blank);

(4) an application process and eligibility requirements for financing or refinancing energy projects under the program;

(5) a method for determining interest rates on amounts financed or refinanced under assessment contracts, repayment periods, and the maximum amount of an assessment, if any;

(6) an explanation of the process for billing and collecting assessments;

(7) a plan to finance the program pursuant to the issuance of PACE bonds under or in accordance with Section 35;

(8) information regarding all of the following, to the extent known, or procedures to determine the following in the future:

(A) any revenue source or reserve fund or funds to be used as security for PACE bonds described in paragraph (7); and

(B) any application, administration, or other program fees to be charged to record owners participating in the program that will be used to finance and reimburse all or a portion of costs incurred by the governmental unit as a result of its program;

(9) a requirement that the term of an assessment not exceed the useful life of the energy project financed or refinanced under an assessment contract; provided that an assessment contract financing or refinancing multiple energy projects with varying lengths of useful life may have a term that is calculated in accordance with the principles established by the program report;

(10) a requirement for an appropriate ratio of the amount of the assessment to the greater of any of the

following:

(A) the value of the property as determined by the office of the county assessor; or

(B) the value of the property as determined by an appraisal conducted by a licensed appraiser;

(11) a requirement that the record owner of property subject to a mortgage obtain written consent from the mortgage holder before participating in the program;

(12) provisions for marketing and participant education; ~~and~~

(13) (blank); and

(14) quality assurance and antifraud measures.

(Source: P.A. 100-77, eff. 8-11-17; 100-980, eff. 1-1-19; 101-169, eff. 7-29-19; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 270. The Governmental Account Audit Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

(50 ILCS 310/4) (from Ch. 85, par. 704)

Sec. 4. Overdue report.

(a) If the required report for a governmental unit is not filed with the Comptroller in accordance with Section 2 or Section 3, whichever is applicable, within 180 days after the close of the fiscal year of the governmental unit, the Comptroller shall notify the governing body of that unit in writing that the report is due and may also grant a 60-day ~~60~~

~~day~~ extension for the filing of the audit report. If the required report is not filed within the time specified in such written notice, the Comptroller shall cause an audit to be made by an ~~a~~ auditor, and the governmental unit shall pay to the Comptroller actual compensation and expenses to reimburse him or her for the cost of preparing or completing such report.

(b) The Comptroller may decline to order an audit and the preparation of an audit report (i) if an initial examination of the books and records of the governmental unit indicates that the books and records of the governmental unit are inadequate or unavailable due to the passage of time or the occurrence of a natural disaster or (ii) if the Comptroller determines that the cost of an audit would impose an unreasonable financial burden on the governmental unit.

(c) The State Comptroller may grant extensions for delinquent audits or reports. The Comptroller may charge a governmental unit a fee for a delinquent audit or report of $5 per day for the first 15 days past due, $10 per day for 16 through 30 days past due, $15 per day for 31 through 45 days past due, and $20 per day for the 46th day and every day thereafter. These amounts may be reduced at the Comptroller's discretion. All fees collected under this subsection (c) shall be deposited into the Comptroller's Administrative Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-419, eff. 1-1-20; revised 11-26-19.)

Section 275. The Local Governmental Acceptance of Credit

Cards Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(50 ILCS 345/15)

Sec. 15. Local government credit card acceptance program.

(a) Any unit of local government and any community college district that has the authority to accept the payment of funds for any purpose is authorized, but not required, to accept payment by credit card.

(b) This Act shall be broadly construed to authorize, but not require, acceptance of credit card payments by all units of local government and community college districts.

(c) This Act authorizes the acceptance of credit card payments for all types of authorized obligations.

(d) This Act does not limit the authority of clerks of court to accept payment by credit card pursuant to the Clerks of Courts ~~Court~~ Act or the Unified Code of Corrections.

(e) A local governmental entity may not receive and retain, directly or indirectly, any convenience fee, surcharge, or other fee in excess of the amount paid in connection with the credit card transaction. In addition, a financial institution or service provider may not pay, refund, rebate, or return, directly or indirectly, to a local governmental entity for final retention any portion of a surcharge, convenience fee, or other fee paid in connection with a credit card transaction.

(Source: P.A. 90-518, eff. 8-22-97; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 280. The Local Government Revenue Recapture Act is amended by changing Section 10-15 as follows:

(50 ILCS 355/10-15)

Sec. 10-15. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Audit" means an agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for ~~the~~ Attestation Engagements (AICPA Professional Standards, AT-C Section 315 (Compliance Attestation ~~Attest~~)).

"Certification program" means an instructional curriculum, examination, and process for certification, recertification, and revocation of certification of certified public accountants that is administered by the Department with the assistance of the Illinois CPA Society and that is officially approved by the Department to ensure that a certified public accountant possesses the necessary skills and abilities to successfully perform an attestation engagement for a limited-scope tax compliance review in a certified audit project under this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Family member" means the following, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption:

(1) a parent or step-parent;

(2) a child or step-child;

(3) a grandparent or step-grandparent;

(4) an aunt, uncle, great-aunt, or great-uncle;

(5) a sibling;

(6) a spouse or domestic partner; and

(7) the spouse or domestic partner of any person referenced in items (1) through (5).

"Misallocation" means tax paid by the taxpayer and allocated to one unit of local government that should have been allocated to a different unit of local government. "Misallocation" does not include amounts overpaid by the taxpayer and therefore not owed to any unit of local government, nor amounts underpaid by the taxpayer and therefore not previously allocated to any unit of local government.

"Participating taxpayer" means any person subject to the revenue laws administered by the Department who is the subject of a tax compliance referral by a municipality, county, or third party, who enters into an engagement with a qualified practitioner for a limited-scope tax compliance review under this Act, and who is approved by the Department under the local government revenue recapture certified audit pilot project.

"Qualified practitioner" means a certified public accountant who is licensed or registered to perform accountancy activities in Illinois under Section 8.05 of the Illinois Public Accounting Act and who has met all requirements for the local government revenue recapture certified audit training course, achieved the required score

on the certification test as approved by the Department, and been certified by the Department. "Qualified practitioner" does not include a third party, as defined by Section 5-5 of this Act, or any employee, contractual employee, officer, manager, or director thereof, any person or persons owning in the aggregate more than 5% of such third party, or a person who is a family member of any person who is employed by or is an appointed or elected member of any corporate authorities, as defined in the Illinois Municipal Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-628, eff. 6-1-20; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 285. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by changing Sections 7, 10.2, 10.7, and 10.11 and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 10.23 as follows:

(50 ILCS 705/7) (from Ch. 85, par. 507)

Sec. 7. Rules and standards for schools. The Board shall adopt rules and minimum standards for such schools which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The curriculum for probationary police officers which shall be offered by all certified schools shall include, but not be limited to, courses of procedural justice, arrest and use and control tactics, search and seizure, including temporary questioning, civil rights, human rights, human relations, cultural competency,

including implicit bias and racial and ethnic sensitivity, criminal law, law of criminal procedure, constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, vehicle and traffic law including uniform and non-discriminatory enforcement of the Illinois Vehicle Code, traffic control and accident investigation, techniques of obtaining physical evidence, court testimonies, statements, reports, firearms training, training in the use of electronic control devices, including the psychological and physiological effects of the use of those devices on humans, first-aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation), training in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, handling of juvenile offenders, recognition of mental conditions and crises, including, but not limited to, the disease of addiction, which require immediate assistance and response and methods to safeguard and provide assistance to a person in need of mental treatment, recognition of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and self-neglect of adults with disabilities and older adults, as defined in Section 2 of the Adult Protective Services Act, crimes against the elderly, law of evidence, the hazards of high-speed police vehicle chases with an emphasis on alternatives to the high-speed chase, and physical training. The curriculum shall include specific

training in techniques for immediate response to and investigation of cases of domestic violence and of sexual assault of adults and children, including cultural perceptions and common myths of sexual assault and sexual abuse as well as interview techniques that are age sensitive and are trauma informed, victim centered, and victim sensitive. The curriculum shall include training in techniques designed to promote effective communication at the initial contact with crime victims and ways to comprehensively explain to victims and witnesses their rights under the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and the Crime Victims Compensation Act. The curriculum shall also include training in effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by police officers that is consistent with Section 25 of the Illinois Mental Health First Aid Training Act in a peer setting, including recognizing signs and symptoms of work-related cumulative stress, issues that may lead to suicide, and solutions for intervention with peer support resources. The curriculum shall include a block of instruction addressing the mandatory reporting requirements under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. The curriculum shall also include a block of instruction aimed at identifying and interacting with persons with autism and other developmental or physical disabilities, reducing barriers

to reporting crimes against persons with autism, and addressing the unique challenges presented by cases involving victims or witnesses with autism and other developmental disabilities. The curriculum shall include training in the detection and investigation of all forms of human trafficking. The curriculum shall also include instruction in trauma-informed responses designed to ensure the physical safety and well-being of a child of an arrested parent or immediate family member; this instruction must include, but is not limited to: (1) understanding the trauma experienced by the child while maintaining the integrity of the arrest and safety of officers, suspects, and other involved individuals; (2) de-escalation tactics that would include the use of force when reasonably necessary; and (3) inquiring whether a child will require supervision and care. The curriculum for permanent police officers shall include, but not be limited to: (1) refresher and in-service training in any of the courses listed above in this subparagraph, (2) advanced courses in any of the subjects listed above in this subparagraph, (3) training for supervisory personnel, and (4) specialized training in subjects and fields to be selected by the board. The training in the use of electronic control devices shall be conducted for probationary police officers, including University police officers.

b. Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements and equipment requirements.

c. Minimum requirements for instructors.

d. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary police officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a local law enforcement officer for a participating local governmental agency. Those requirements shall include training in first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation).

e. Minimum basic training requirements, which a probationary county corrections officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a county corrections officer for a participating local governmental agency.

f. Minimum basic training requirements which a probationary court security officer must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a court security officer for a participating local governmental agency. The Board shall establish those training requirements which it considers appropriate for court security officers and shall certify schools to conduct that training.

A person hired to serve as a court security officer must obtain from the Board a certificate (i) attesting to his or her successful completion of the training course;

(ii) attesting to his or her satisfactory completion of a training program of similar content and number of hours that has been found acceptable by the Board under the provisions of this Act; or (iii) attesting to the Board's determination that the training course is unnecessary because of the person's extensive prior law enforcement experience.

Individuals who currently serve as court security officers shall be deemed qualified to continue to serve in that capacity so long as they are certified as provided by this Act within 24 months of June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685). Failure to be so certified, absent a waiver from the Board, shall cause the officer to forfeit his or her position.

All individuals hired as court security officers on or after June 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-685) shall be certified within 12 months of the date of their hire, unless a waiver has been obtained by the Board, or they shall forfeit their positions.

The Sheriff's Merit Commission, if one exists, or the Sheriff's Office if there is no Sheriff's Merit Commission, shall maintain a list of all individuals who have filed applications to become court security officers and who meet the eligibility requirements established under this Act. Either the Sheriff's Merit Commission, or the Sheriff's Office if no Sheriff's Merit Commission

exists, shall establish a schedule of reasonable intervals for verification of the applicants' qualifications under this Act and as established by the Board.

g. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a police officer must satisfactorily complete every 3 years. Those requirements shall include constitutional and proper use of law enforcement authority, procedural justice, civil rights, human rights, mental health awareness and response, officer wellness, reporting child abuse and neglect, and cultural competency.

h. Minimum in-service training requirements, which a police officer must satisfactorily complete at least annually. Those requirements shall include law updates and use of force training which shall include scenario based training, or similar training approved by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 100-121, eff. 1-1-18; 100-247, eff. 1-1-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-910, eff. 1-1-19; 101-18, eff. 1-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-215, eff. 1-1-20; 101-224, eff. 8-9-19; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-564, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-10-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.2)

Sec. 10.2. Criminal background investigations.

(a) On and after March 14, 2002 (the effective date of Public Act 92-533) ~~this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~, an applicant for employment as a peace officer, or

for annual certification as a retired law enforcement officer qualified under federal law to carry a concealed weapon, shall authorize an investigation to determine if the applicant has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, any criminal offense that disqualifies the person as a peace officer.

(b) No law enforcement agency may knowingly employ a person, or certify a retired law enforcement officer qualified under federal law to carry a concealed weapon, unless (i) a criminal background investigation of that person has been completed and (ii) that investigation reveals no convictions of or pleas of guilty to ~~of~~ offenses specified in subsection (a) of Section 6.1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-187, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-23-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.7)

Sec. 10.7. Mandatory training; police chief and deputy police chief. Each police chief and deputy police chief shall obtain at least 20 hours of training each year. The training must be approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board and must be related to law enforcement, management or executive development, or ethics. This requirement may be satisfied by attending any training portion of a conference held by an association that represents chiefs of police that has been approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board. Any police chief and any deputy police chief, upon presentation of a certificate of

completion from the person or entity conducting the training, shall be reimbursed by the municipality in accordance with the municipal policy regulating the terms of reimbursement, for his or her reasonable expenses in obtaining the training required under this Section. No police chief or deputy police chief may attend any recognized training offering without the prior approval of his or her municipal mayor, manager, or immediate supervisor.

This Section does not apply to the City of Chicago or the Sheriff's Police Department in Cook County.

(Source: P.A. 94-354, eff. 1-1-06; revised 11-16-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.11)

Sec. 10.11. Training; death and homicide investigation. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board shall conduct or approve a training program in death and homicide investigation for the training of law enforcement officers of local government agencies. Only law enforcement officers who successfully complete the training program may be assigned as lead investigators in death and homicide investigations. Satisfactory completion of the training program shall be evidenced by a certificate issued to the law enforcement officer by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board shall develop a process for waiver applications sent by a

local law enforcement agency administrator for those officers whose prior training and experience as homicide investigators may qualify them for a waiver. The Board may issue a waiver at its discretion, based solely on the prior training and experience of an officer as a homicide investigator. This Section does not affect or impede the powers of the office of the coroner to investigate all deaths as provided in Division 3-3 of the Counties Code and the Coroner Training Board Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-408, eff. 1-1-16; revised 11-16-20.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.23)

Sec. 10.23. Training; human trafficking. The Board shall conduct or approve an in-service training program in the detection and investigation of all forms of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, "involuntary servitude" under subsection (b) of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012, "involuntary sexual servitude of a minor" under subsection (c) of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012, and "trafficking in persons" under subsection (d) of Section 10-9 of the Criminal Code of 2012. This program shall be made available to all certified law enforcement, correctional, and court security officers.

(Source: P.A. 101-18, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-25-19.)

(50 ILCS 705/10.24)

Sec. 10.24 ~~10.23~~. Officer wellness and suicide prevention.

The Board shall create, develop, or approve an in-service course addressing issues of officer wellness and suicide prevention. The course shall include instruction on job-related stress management techniques, skills for recognizing signs and symptoms of work-related cumulative stress, recognition of other issues that may lead to officer suicide, solutions for intervention, and a presentation on available peer support resources.

(Source: P.A. 101-215, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-25-19.)

Section 290. The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act is amended by changing Section 10-1 as follows:

(50 ILCS 706/10-1)

Sec. 10-1. Short title. This Article ~~Act~~ may be cited as the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

(Source: P.A. 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; revised 8-7-19.)

Section 295. The Illinois Fire Protection Training Act is amended by changing Sections 2 and 8 as follows:

(50 ILCS 740/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 532)

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

a. "Office" means the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

b. "Local governmental agency" means any local governmental unit or municipal corporation in this State. It does not include the State of Illinois or any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or agency of the State except: (i) a State controlled university, college, or public community college, or (ii) the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

c. "School" means any school located within the State of Illinois whether privately or publicly owned which offers a course in fire protection training or related subjects and which has been approved by the Office.

d. "Trainee" means a recruit fire fighter required to complete initial minimum basic training requirements at an approved school to be eligible for permanent employment as a fire fighter.

e. "Fire protection personnel" and "fire fighter" means any person engaged in fire administration, fire prevention, fire suppression, fire education and arson investigation, including any permanently employed, trainee, or volunteer fire fighter, whether or not such person, trainee, or volunteer is compensated for all or any fraction of his time.

f. "Basic training" and "basic level" shall mean the entry level fire fighter program established by the Office.

g. "Advanced training" means the advanced level fire fighter programs established by the Office.

(Source: P.A. 100-600, eff. 1-1-19; revised 8-7-19.)

(50 ILCS 740/8) (from Ch. 85, par. 538)

Sec. 8. Rules and minimum standards for schools. The Office shall adopt rules and minimum standards for such schools which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Minimum courses of study, resources, facilities, apparatus, equipment, reference material, established records and procedures as determined by the Office.

b. Minimum requirements for instructors.

c. Minimum basic training requirements, which a trainee must satisfactorily complete before being eligible for permanent employment as a firefighter in the fire department of a participating local governmental agency. Those requirements shall include training in first aid (including cardiopulmonary resuscitation), training in the administration of opioid antagonists as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 5-23 of the Substance Use Disorder Act, and training in the history of the fire service labor movement using curriculum and instructors provided by a statewide organization representing professional union firefighters in Illinois.

d. Training in effective recognition of and responses to stress, trauma, and post-traumatic stress experienced by firefighters that is consistent with Section 25 of the Illinois Mental Health First Aid Training Act in a peer

setting.

(Source: P.A. 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-620, eff. 12-20-19; revised 12-21-20.)

Section 300. The Illinois Public Safety Agency Network Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(50 ILCS 752/20)

Sec. 20. Board of directors. IPSAN shall be governed by a board of directors. The IPSAN Board shall consist of 6 voting members. Three members shall be appointed by the Illinois Sheriffs' Association, and 3 members shall be appointed by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. To the extent practical, voting members should be active or retired chiefs of police or sheriffs, should represent Statewide interests of the Associations that appointed them, and should attend board meetings. The Director of Corrections, the Director of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the Director of the Illinois State Police, the Sheriff of Cook County, and the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, or the designee of each, may be invited by the board of directors to serve as non-voting ex officio members. The Executive Director appointed under Section 30 of this Act shall serve as a non-voting ex officio ~~ex-officio~~ member of the board.

Members shall serve terms of one year at the pleasure of the Association making the appointment, but shall be eligible

for re-appointment. A vacancy among members appointed shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the vacated term.

Members of the Board shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. However, a board member who is a retired chief of police or retired sheriff may be entitled to reimbursement for services provided to or on behalf of IPSAN as may be appropriate.

The Board shall designate a temporary president of the Board from among the members, who shall serve until a permanent president is elected by the Board of Directors. The Board shall meet at the call of the president, or as otherwise provided in the bylaws, rules, and policies of the board.

IPSAN shall comply with reporting requirements under the General Not for Profit Corporation Act of 1986 and related regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State. The Executive Director appointed under Section 30 of this Act shall have the authority to sign and file all required reports.

(Source: P.A. 98-745, eff. 7-16-14; revised 11-16-20.)

Section 305. The Counties Code is amended by changing Sections 5-1009 and 5-10004 and by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 5-1184 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/5-1009) (from Ch. 34, par. 5-1009)

Sec. 5-1009. Limitation on home rule powers. Except as provided in Sections 5-1006, 5-1006.5, 5-1006.8, 5-1007, and 5-1008, on and after September 1, 1990, no home rule county has the authority to impose, pursuant to its home rule authority, a retailers' ~~retailer's~~ occupation tax, service occupation tax, use tax, sales tax or other tax on the use, sale or purchase of tangible personal property based on the gross receipts from such sales or the selling or purchase price of said tangible personal property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Section does not preempt any home rule imposed tax such as the following: (1) a tax on alcoholic beverages, whether based on gross receipts, volume sold or any other measurement; (2) a tax based on the number of units of cigarettes or tobacco products; (3) a tax, however measured, based on the use of a hotel or motel room or similar facility; (4) a tax, however measured, on the sale or transfer of real property; (5) a tax, however measured, on lease receipts; (6) a tax on food prepared for immediate consumption and on alcoholic beverages sold by a business which provides for on premise consumption of said food or alcoholic beverages; or (7) other taxes not based on the selling or purchase price or gross receipts from the use, sale or purchase of tangible personal property. This Section does not preempt a home rule county from imposing a tax, however measured, on the use, for consideration, of a parking lot, garage, or other parking

facility.

On and after December 1, 2019, no home rule county has the authority to impose, pursuant to its home rule authority, a tax, however measured, on sales of aviation fuel, as defined in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, unless the tax revenue is expended for airport-related purposes. For purposes of this Section, "airport-related purposes" has the meaning ascribed in Section 6z-20.2 of the State Finance Act. Aviation fuel shall be excluded from tax only for so long as the revenue use requirements of 49 U.S.C. 47017(b) and 49 U.S.C. 47133 are binding on the county.

This Section is a limitation, pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, on the power of home rule units to tax. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 101-10 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ are a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 8-19-19.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-1184)

Sec. 5-1184. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19. Repealed by P.A. 101-604, eff. 12-13-19.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-1185)

Sec. 5-1185 ~~5-1184~~. Dissolution of townships in McHenry County. If a township in McHenry County dissolves as provided in Article 24 of the Township Code, McHenry County shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of each dissolved township as provided in Article 24 of the Township Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-230, eff. 8-9-19; revised 10-7-19.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-10004) (from Ch. 34, par. 5-10004)

Sec. 5-10004. Qualifications for license. A license to operate or maintain a dance hall may be issued by the county board to any citizen, firm, or corporation of the State: ~~, who~~

(1) who submits a written application for a license, which application shall state, and the applicant shall state under oath:

(a) the name, address, and residence of the applicant, and the length of time he has lived at that residence;

(b) the place of birth of the applicant ~~,~~ and, if the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the time and place of such naturalization;

(c) whether the applicant has a prior felony conviction; and

(d) the location of the place or building where the applicant intends to operate or maintain the dance hall; and ~~.~~

(2) ~~and~~ who establishes:

(a) that he is a person of good moral character; and

(b) that the place or building where the dance hall or road house is to be operated or maintained~~,~~ reasonably conforms to all laws~~,~~ and health and fire regulations applicable thereto, ~~and~~ is properly ventilated and supplied with separate and sufficient toilet arrangements for each sex, and is a safe and proper place or building for a public dance hall or road house.

(Source: P.A. 100-286, eff. 1-1-18; revised 8-7-19.)

Section 310. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 1-1-10, 10-1-7.1, 10-1-48, 10-2.1-6.3, 11-74.4-8, 11-74.6-35, and 11-101-3 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/1-1-10) (from Ch. 24, par. 1-1-10)

Sec. 1-1-10. It is the policy of this State that all powers granted, either expressly or by necessary implication, by this Code, by Illinois statute, or by the Illinois Constitution to municipalities may be exercised by those municipalities~~,~~ and the officers, employees, and agents of each, notwithstanding effects on competition.

It is further the policy of this State that home rule ~~home rule~~ municipalities and~~,~~ the officers, employees, and

agents of each may (1) exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to their government and affairs or (2) exercise those powers within traditional areas of municipal activity, except as limited by the Illinois Constitution or a proper limiting statute, notwithstanding effects on competition.

It is the intention of the General Assembly that the "State action exemption" to the application of federal antitrust statutes be fully available to all municipalities~~,~~ and the agents, officers, and employees of each to the extent they are exercising authority as aforesaid, including, but not limited to, the provisions of Sections 6, 7, and 10 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution or the provisions of the following Illinois statutes, as each is now in existence or may hereinafter be amended:

(a) The Illinois Local Library Act; Article 27 of the Property Tax Code ~~"An Act to provide the manner of levying or imposing taxes for the provision of special services to areas within the boundaries of home rule units and non home rule municipalities and counties", approved September 21, 1973, as amended~~; the Housing Development and Construction Act ~~"An Act to facilitate the development and construction of housing, to provide governmental assistance therefor, and to repeal an Act herein named", approved July 2, 1947, as amended~~; or the Housing Authorities Act, the Housing Cooperation Law, the Blighted Areas Redevelopment Act of 1947, the Blighted Vacant

Areas Development Act of 1949, the Urban Community Conservation Act, the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, or any other power exercised pursuant to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act; or

(b) Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Article 7 of the Illinois Municipal Code; Divisions 9, 10, and 11 of Article 8 of the Illinois Municipal Code; Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article 9 of the Illinois Municipal Code; and all of Divisions of Articles 10 and 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code; or

(c) Any other Illinois statute or constitutional provision now existing or which may be enacted in the future, by which any municipality may exercise authority.

The "State action exemption" for which provision is made by this Section shall be liberally construed in favor of such municipalities and the agents, employees, and officers thereof, and such exemption shall be available notwithstanding that the action of the municipality or its agents, officers, or employees constitutes an irregular exercise of constitutional or statutory powers. However, this exemption shall not apply where the action alleged to be in violation of antitrust law exceeds either (1) powers granted, either expressly or by necessary implication, by Illinois statute or the Illinois Constitution or (2) powers granted to a home rule municipality to perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs or to act within traditional areas of municipal activity, except as limited by the Illinois

Constitution or a proper limiting statute.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where it is alleged that a violation of the antitrust laws has occurred, the relief available to the plaintiffs shall be limited to an injunction which enjoins the alleged activity.

Nothing in this Section is intended to prohibit or limit any cause of action other than under an antitrust theory.

(Source: P.A. 84-1050; revised 8-7-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/10-1-7.1)

Sec. 10-1-7.1. Original appointments; full-time fire department.

(a) Applicability. Unless a commission elects to follow the provisions of Section 10-1-7.2, this Section shall apply to all original appointments to an affected full-time fire department. Existing registers of eligibles shall continue to be valid until their expiration dates, or up to a maximum of 2 years after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~.

Notwithstanding any statute, ordinance, rule, or other law to the contrary, all original appointments to an affected department to which this Section applies shall be administered in the manner provided for in this Section. Provisions of the Illinois Municipal Code, municipal ordinances, and rules adopted pursuant to such authority and other laws relating to initial hiring of firefighters in affected departments shall

continue to apply to the extent they are compatible with this Section, but in the event of a conflict between this Section and any other law, this Section shall control.

A home rule or non-home rule municipality may not administer its fire department process for original appointments in a manner that is less stringent than this Section. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of the powers and functions exercised by the State.

A municipality that is operating under a court order or consent decree regarding original appointments to a full-time fire department before August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ is exempt from the requirements of this Section for the duration of the court order or consent decree.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (a), this Section does not apply to a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

(b) Original appointments. All original appointments made to an affected fire department shall be made from a register of eligibles established in accordance with the processes established by this Section. Only persons who meet or exceed the performance standards required by this Section shall be placed on a register of eligibles for original appointment to an affected fire department.

Whenever an appointing authority authorizes action to hire a person to perform the duties of a firefighter or to hire a firefighter-paramedic to fill a position that is a new position or vacancy due to resignation, discharge, promotion, death, the granting of a disability or retirement pension, or any other cause, the appointing authority shall appoint to that position the person with the highest ranking on the final eligibility list. If the appointing authority has reason to conclude that the highest ranked person fails to meet the minimum standards for the position or if the appointing authority believes an alternate candidate would better serve the needs of the department, then the appointing authority has the right to pass over the highest ranked person and appoint either: (i) any person who has a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles or (ii) any person who is among the top 5 highest ranked persons on the list of eligibles if the number of people who have a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles is less than 5 people.

Any candidate may pass on an appointment once without losing his or her position on the register of eligibles. Any candidate who passes a second time may be removed from the list by the appointing authority provided that such action shall not prejudice a person's opportunities to participate in future examinations, including an examination held during the time a candidate is already on the municipality's register of eligibles.

The sole authority to issue certificates of appointment shall be vested in the Civil Service Commission. All certificates of appointment issued to any officer or member of an affected department shall be signed by the chairperson and secretary, respectively, of the commission upon appointment of such officer or member to the affected department by the commission. After being selected from the register of eligibles to fill a vacancy in the affected department, each appointee shall be presented with his or her certificate of appointment on the day on which he or she is sworn in as a classified member of the affected department. Firefighters who were not issued a certificate of appointment when originally appointed shall be provided with a certificate within 10 days after making a written request to the chairperson of the Civil Service Commission. Each person who accepts a certificate of appointment and successfully completes his or her probationary period shall be enrolled as a firefighter and as a regular member of the fire department.

For the purposes of this Section, "firefighter" means any person who has been prior to, on, or after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ appointed to a fire department or fire protection district or employed by a State university and sworn or commissioned to perform firefighter duties or paramedic duties, or both, except that the following persons are not included: part-time firefighters; auxiliary, reserve,

or voluntary firefighters, including paid-on-call firefighters; clerks and dispatchers or other civilian employees of a fire department or fire protection district who are not routinely expected to perform firefighter duties; and elected officials.

(c) Qualification for placement on register of eligibles. The purpose of establishing a register of eligibles is to identify applicants who possess and demonstrate the mental aptitude and physical ability to perform the duties required of members of the fire department in order to provide the highest quality of service to the public. To this end, all applicants for original appointment to an affected fire department shall be subject to examination and testing which shall be public, competitive, and open to all applicants unless the municipality shall by ordinance limit applicants to residents of the municipality, county or counties in which the municipality is located, State, or nation. Any examination and testing procedure utilized under subsection (e) of this Section shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. Municipalities may establish educational, emergency medical service licensure, and other <u>prerequisites</u> ~~prerequites~~ for participation in an examination or for hire as a firefighter. Any municipality may charge a fee to cover the costs of the application process.

Residency requirements in effect at the time an individual

enters the fire service of a municipality cannot be made more restrictive for that individual during his or her period of service for that municipality, or be made a condition of promotion, except for the rank or position of fire chief and for no more than 2 positions that rank immediately below that of the chief rank which are appointed positions pursuant to the Fire Department Promotion Act.

No person who is 35 years of age or older shall be eligible to take an examination for a position as a firefighter unless the person has had previous employment status as a firefighter in the regularly constituted fire department of the municipality, except as provided in this Section. The age limitation does not apply to:

(1) any person previously employed as a full-time firefighter in a regularly constituted fire department of (i) any municipality or fire protection district located in Illinois, (ii) a fire protection district whose obligations were assumed by a municipality under Section 21 of the Fire Protection District Act, or (iii) a municipality whose obligations were taken over by a fire protection district,

(2) any person who has served a municipality as a regularly enrolled volunteer, paid-on-call, or part-time firefighter for the 5 years immediately preceding the time that the municipality begins to use full-time firefighters to provide all or part of its fire protection service, or

(3) any person who turned 35 while serving as a member of the active or reserve components of any of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard of any state, whose service was characterized as honorable or under honorable, if separated from the military, and is currently under the age of 40.

No person who is under 21 years of age shall be eligible for employment as a firefighter.

No applicant shall be examined concerning his or her political or religious opinions or affiliations. The examinations shall be conducted by the commissioners of the municipality or their designees and agents.

No municipality shall require that any firefighter appointed to the lowest rank serve a probationary employment period of longer than one year of actual active employment, which may exclude periods of training, or injury or illness leaves, including duty related leave, in excess of 30 calendar days. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the probationary employment period limitation may be extended for a firefighter who is required, as a condition of employment, to be a licensed paramedic, during which time the sole reason that a firefighter may be discharged without a hearing is for failing to meet the requirements for paramedic licensure.

In the event that any applicant who has been found eligible for appointment and whose name has been placed upon

the final eligibility register provided for in this Division 1 has not been appointed to a firefighter position within one year after the date of his or her physical ability examination, the commission may cause a second examination to be made of that applicant's physical ability prior to his or her appointment. If, after the second examination, the physical ability of the applicant shall be found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed. The applicant's name may be retained upon the register of candidates eligible for appointment and when next reached for certification and appointment that applicant may be again examined as provided in this Section, and if the physical ability of that applicant is found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed, and the name of the applicant shall be removed from the register.

(d) Notice, examination, and testing components. Notice of the time, place, general scope, merit criteria for any subjective component, and fee of every examination shall be given by the commission, by a publication at least 2 weeks preceding the examination: (i) in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality, or (ii) on the municipality's Internet website. Additional notice of the

examination may be given as the commission shall prescribe.

The examination and qualifying standards for employment of firefighters shall be based on: mental aptitude, physical ability, preferences, moral character, and health. The mental aptitude, physical ability, and preference components shall determine an applicant's qualification for and placement on the final register of eligibles. The examination may also include a subjective component based on merit criteria as determined by the commission. Scores from the examination must be made available to the public.

(e) Mental aptitude. No person who does not possess at least a high school diploma or an equivalent high school education shall be placed on a register of eligibles. Examination of an applicant's mental aptitude shall be based upon a written examination. The examination shall be practical in character and relate to those matters that fairly test the capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties performed by members of a fire department. Written examinations shall be administered in a manner that ensures the security and accuracy of the scores achieved.

(f) Physical ability. All candidates shall be required to undergo an examination of their physical ability to perform the essential functions included in the duties they may be called upon to perform as a member of a fire department. For the purposes of this Section, essential functions of the job are functions associated with duties that a firefighter may be

called upon to perform in response to emergency calls. The frequency of the occurrence of those duties as part of the fire department's regular routine shall not be a controlling factor in the design of examination criteria or evolutions selected for testing. These physical examinations shall be open, competitive, and based on industry standards designed to test each applicant's physical abilities in the following dimensions:

(1) Muscular strength to perform tasks and evolutions that may be required in the performance of duties including grip strength, leg strength, and arm strength. Tests shall be conducted under anaerobic as well as aerobic conditions to test both the candidate's speed and endurance in performing tasks and evolutions. Tasks tested may be based on standards developed, or approved, by the local appointing authority.

(2) The ability to climb ladders, operate from heights, walk or crawl in the dark along narrow and uneven surfaces, and operate in proximity to hazardous environments.

(3) The ability to carry out critical, time-sensitive, and complex problem solving during physical exertion in stressful and hazardous environments. The testing environment may be hot and dark with tightly enclosed spaces, flashing lights, sirens, and other distractions.

The tests utilized to measure each applicant's

capabilities in each of these dimensions may be tests based on industry standards currently in use or equivalent tests approved by the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Physical ability examinations administered under this Section shall be conducted with a reasonable number of proctors and monitors, open to the public, and subject to reasonable regulations of the commission.

(g) Scoring of examination components. Appointing authorities may create a preliminary eligibility register. A person shall be placed on the list based upon his or her passage of the written examination or the passage of the written examination and the physical ability component. Passage of the written examination means attaining the minimum score set by the commission. Minimum scores should be set by the commission so as to demonstrate a candidate's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. The minimum score set by the commission shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. The appointing authority may conduct the physical ability component and any subjective components subsequent to the posting of the preliminary eligibility register.

The examination components for an initial eligibility register shall be graded on a 100-point scale. A person's position on the list shall be determined by the following: (i)

the person's score on the written examination, (ii) the person successfully passing the physical ability component, and (iii) the person's results on any subjective component as described in subsection (d).

In order to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, an applicant's score on the written examination, before any applicable preference points or subjective points are applied, shall be at or above the minimum score set by the commission. The local appointing authority may prescribe the score to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, but the score shall not be less than the minimum score set by the commission.

The commission shall prepare and keep a register of persons whose total score is not less than the minimum score for passage and who have passed the physical ability examination. These persons shall take rank upon the register as candidates in the order of their relative excellence based on the highest to the lowest total points scored on the mental aptitude, subjective component, and preference components of the test administered in accordance with this Section. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission. The list shall include the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of the time of examination and subject to claim for preference credit.

Commissions may conduct additional examinations, including

without limitation a polygraph test, after a final eligibility register is established and before it expires with the candidates ranked by total score without regard to date of examination. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission showing the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of time of examination and subject to claim for preference credit.

(h) Preferences. The following are preferences:

(1) Veteran preference. Persons who were engaged in the military service of the United States for a period of at least one year of active duty and who were honorably discharged therefrom, or who are now or have been members on inactive or reserve duty in such military or naval service, shall be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department.

(2) Fire cadet preference. Persons who have successfully completed 2 years of study in fire techniques or cadet training within a cadet program established under the rules of the Joint Labor and Management Committee (JLMC), as defined in Section 50 of the Fire Department Promotion Act, may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(3) Educational preference. Persons who have successfully obtained an associate's degree in the field

of fire service or emergency medical services, or a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(4) Paramedic preference. Persons who have obtained a license as a paramedic may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department providing emergency medical services.

(5) Experience preference. All persons employed by a municipality who have been paid-on-call or part-time certified Firefighter II, certified Firefighter III, State of Illinois or nationally licensed EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or paramedic, or any combination of those capacities may be awarded up to a maximum of 5 points. However, the applicant may not be awarded more than 0.5 points for each complete year of paid-on-call or part-time service. Applicants from outside the municipality who were employed as full-time firefighters or firefighter-paramedics by a fire protection district or another municipality may be awarded up to 5 experience preference points. However, the applicant may not be awarded more than one point for each complete year of full-time service.

Upon request by the commission, the governing body of the municipality or in the case of applicants from outside the municipality the governing body of any fire protection district or any other municipality shall certify to the

commission, within 10 days after the request, the number of years of successful paid-on-call, part-time, or full-time service of any person. A candidate may not receive the full amount of preference points under this subsection if the amount of points awarded would place the candidate before a veteran on the eligibility list. If more than one candidate receiving experience preference points is prevented from receiving all of their points due to not being allowed to pass a veteran, the candidates shall be placed on the list below the veteran in rank order based on the totals received if all points under this subsection were to be awarded. Any remaining ties on the list shall be determined by lot.

(6) Residency preference. Applicants whose principal residence is located within the fire department's jurisdiction may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(7) Additional preferences. Up to 5 additional preference points may be awarded for unique categories based on an applicant's experience or background as identified by the commission.

(7.5) Apprentice preferences. A person who has performed fire suppression service for a department as a firefighter apprentice and otherwise meet the qualifications for original appointment as a firefighter specified in this Section may be awarded up to 20

preference points. To qualify for preference points, an applicant shall have completed a minimum of 600 hours of fire suppression work on a regular shift for the affected fire department over a 12-month period. The fire suppression work must be in accordance with Section 10-1-14 of this Division and the terms established by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee included in a collective bargaining agreement agreed between the employer and its certified bargaining agent. An eligible applicant must apply to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for preference points under this item. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall evaluate the merit of the applicant's performance, determine the preference points to be awarded, and certify the amount of points awarded to the commissioners. The commissioners may add the certified preference points to the final grades achieved by the applicant on the other components of the examination.

(8) Scoring of preferences. The commission shall give preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (1) by adding to the final grade that they receive 5 points for the recognized preference achieved. The commission may give preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (7.5) by adding to the final grade the amount of points designated by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee as defined in item (7.5). The commission shall determine the number of preference points

for each category, except (1) and (7.5). The number of preference points for each category shall range from 0 to 5, except item (7.5). In determining the number of preference points, the commission shall prescribe that if a candidate earns the maximum number of preference points in all categories except item (7.5), that number may not be less than 10 nor more than 30. The commission shall give preference for original appointment to persons designated in items (2) through (7) by adding the requisite number of points to the final grade for each recognized preference achieved. The numerical result thus attained shall be applied by the commission in determining the final eligibility list and appointment from the eligibility list. The local appointing authority may prescribe the total number of preference points awarded under this Section, but the total number of preference points, except item (7.5), shall not be less than 10 points or more than 30 points. Apprentice preference points may be added in addition to other preference points awarded by the commission.

No person entitled to any preference shall be required to claim the credit before any examination held under the provisions of this Section, but the preference shall be given after the posting or publication of the initial eligibility list or register at the request of a person entitled to a credit before any certification or appointments are made from

the eligibility register, upon the furnishing of verifiable evidence and proof of qualifying preference credit. Candidates who are eligible for preference credit shall make a claim in writing within 10 days after the posting of the initial eligibility list, or the claim shall be deemed waived. Final eligibility registers shall be established after the awarding of verified preference points. However, apprentice preference credit earned subsequent to the establishment of the final eligibility register may be applied to the applicant's score upon certification by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee to the commission and the rank order of candidates on the final eligibility register shall be adjusted accordingly. All employment shall be subject to the commission's initial hire background review including, but not limited to, criminal history, employment history, moral character, oral examination, and medical and psychological examinations, all on a pass-fail basis. The medical and psychological examinations must be conducted last, and may only be performed after a conditional offer of employment has been extended.

Any person placed on an eligibility list who exceeds the age requirement before being appointed to a fire department shall remain eligible for appointment until the list is abolished, or his or her name has been on the list for a period of 2 years. No person who has attained the age of 35 years shall be inducted into a fire department, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

The commission shall strike off the names of candidates for original appointment after the names have been on the list for more than 2 years.

(i) Moral character. No person shall be appointed to a fire department unless he or she is a person of good character; not a habitual drunkard, a gambler, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. However, no person shall be disqualified from appointment to the fire department because of the person's record of misdemeanor convictions except those under Sections 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-14, 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-19, 12-2, 12-6, 12-15, 14-4, 16-1, 21.1-3, 24-3.1, 24-5, 25-1, 28-3, 31-1, 31-4, 31-6, 31-7, 32-1, 32-2, 32-3, 32-4, 32-8, and subsections 1, 6, and 8 of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or arrest for any cause without conviction thereon. Any such person who is in the department may be removed on charges brought for violating this subsection and after a trial as hereinafter provided.

A classifiable set of the fingerprints of every person who is offered employment as a certificated member of an affected fire department whether with or without compensation, shall be furnished to the Illinois Department of State Police and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the commission.

Whenever a commission is authorized or required by law to consider some aspect of criminal history record information for the purpose of carrying out its statutory powers and

responsibilities, then, upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, the information contained in State files as is necessary to fulfill the request.

(j) Temporary appointments. In order to prevent a stoppage of public business, to meet extraordinary exigencies, or to prevent material impairment of the fire department, the commission may make temporary appointments, to remain in force only until regular appointments are made under the provisions of this Division, but never to exceed 60 days. No temporary appointment of any one person shall be made more than twice in any calendar year.

(k) A person who knowingly divulges or receives test questions or answers before a written examination, or otherwise knowingly violates or subverts any requirement of this Section, commits a violation of this Section and may be subject to charges for official misconduct.

A person who is the knowing recipient of test information in advance of the examination shall be disqualified from the examination or discharged from the position to which he or she was appointed, as applicable, and otherwise subjected to disciplinary actions.

(Source: P.A. 100-252, eff. 8-22-17; 101-489, eff. 8-23-19; revised 11-26-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/10-1-48) (from Ch. 24, par. 10-1-48)

Sec. 10-1-48. This division is subject to the provisions of the ~~"The~~ Illinois Police Training Act~~", approved August 18, 1965, as amended~~ and the provisions of the ~~"~~Illinois Fire Protection Training Act~~", certified November 9, 1971~~.

Public Act 78-951 ~~This amendatory Act of 1973~~ is not a limit on any municipality which is a home rule unit.

(Source: P.A. 78-951; revised 8-8-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/10-2.1-6.3)

Sec. 10-2.1-6.3. Original appointments; full-time fire department.

(a) Applicability. Unless a commission elects to follow the provisions of Section 10-2.1-6.4, this Section shall apply to all original appointments to an affected full-time fire department. Existing registers of eligibles shall continue to be valid until their expiration dates, or up to a maximum of 2 years after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~.

Notwithstanding any statute, ordinance, rule, or other law to the contrary, all original appointments to an affected department to which this Section applies shall be administered in the manner provided for in this Section. Provisions of the Illinois Municipal Code, municipal ordinances, and rules adopted pursuant to such authority and other laws relating to

initial hiring of firefighters in affected departments shall continue to apply to the extent they are compatible with this Section, but in the event of a conflict between this Section and any other law, this Section shall control.

A home rule or non-home rule municipality may not administer its fire department process for original appointments in a manner that is less stringent than this Section. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of the powers and functions exercised by the State.

A municipality that is operating under a court order or consent decree regarding original appointments to a full-time fire department before August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ is exempt from the requirements of this Section for the duration of the court order or consent decree.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (a), this Section does not apply to a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

(b) Original appointments. All original appointments made to an affected fire department shall be made from a register of eligibles established in accordance with the processes established by this Section. Only persons who meet or exceed the performance standards required by this Section shall be placed on a register of eligibles for original appointment to

an affected fire department.

Whenever an appointing authority authorizes action to hire a person to perform the duties of a firefighter or to hire a firefighter-paramedic to fill a position that is a new position or vacancy due to resignation, discharge, promotion, death, the granting of a disability or retirement pension, or any other cause, the appointing authority shall appoint to that position the person with the highest ranking on the final eligibility list. If the appointing authority has reason to conclude that the highest ranked person fails to meet the minimum standards for the position or if the appointing authority believes an alternate candidate would better serve the needs of the department, then the appointing authority has the right to pass over the highest ranked person and appoint either: (i) any person who has a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles or (ii) any person who is among the top 5 highest ranked persons on the list of eligibles if the number of people who have a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles is less than 5 people.

Any candidate may pass on an appointment once without losing his or her position on the register of eligibles. Any candidate who passes a second time may be removed from the list by the appointing authority provided that such action shall not prejudice a person's opportunities to participate in future examinations, including an examination held during the time a candidate is already on the municipality's register of

eligibles.

The sole authority to issue certificates of appointment shall be vested in the board of fire and police commissioners. All certificates of appointment issued to any officer or member of an affected department shall be signed by the chairperson and secretary, respectively, of the board upon appointment of such officer or member to the affected department by action of the board. After being selected from the register of eligibles to fill a vacancy in the affected department, each appointee shall be presented with his or her certificate of appointment on the day on which he or she is sworn in as a classified member of the affected department. Firefighters who were not issued a certificate of appointment when originally appointed shall be provided with a certificate within 10 days after making a written request to the chairperson of the board of fire and police commissioners. Each person who accepts a certificate of appointment and successfully completes his or her probationary period shall be enrolled as a firefighter and as a regular member of the fire department.

For the purposes of this Section, "firefighter" means any person who has been prior to, on, or after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ appointed to a fire department or fire protection district or employed by a State university and sworn or commissioned to perform firefighter duties or

paramedic duties, or both, except that the following persons are not included: part-time firefighters; auxiliary, reserve, or voluntary firefighters, including paid-on-call firefighters; clerks and dispatchers or other civilian employees of a fire department or fire protection district who are not routinely expected to perform firefighter duties; and elected officials.

(c) Qualification for placement on register of eligibles. The purpose of establishing a register of eligibles is to identify applicants who possess and demonstrate the mental aptitude and physical ability to perform the duties required of members of the fire department in order to provide the highest quality of service to the public. To this end, all applicants for original appointment to an affected fire department shall be subject to examination and testing which shall be public, competitive, and open to all applicants unless the municipality shall by ordinance limit applicants to residents of the municipality, county or counties in which the municipality is located, State, or nation. Any examination and testing procedure utilized under subsection (e) of this Section shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. Municipalities may establish educational, emergency medical service licensure, and other <u>prerequisites</u> ~~prerequites~~ for participation in an examination or for hire as a firefighter. Any municipality may charge a fee to cover the costs of the

application process.

Residency requirements in effect at the time an individual enters the fire service of a municipality cannot be made more restrictive for that individual during his or her period of service for that municipality, or be made a condition of promotion, except for the rank or position of fire chief and for no more than 2 positions that rank immediately below that of the chief rank which are appointed positions pursuant to the Fire Department Promotion Act.

No person who is 35 years of age or older shall be eligible to take an examination for a position as a firefighter unless the person has had previous employment status as a firefighter in the regularly constituted fire department of the municipality, except as provided in this Section. The age limitation does not apply to:

(1) any person previously employed as a full-time firefighter in a regularly constituted fire department of (i) any municipality or fire protection district located in Illinois, (ii) a fire protection district whose obligations were assumed by a municipality under Section 21 of the Fire Protection District Act, or (iii) a municipality whose obligations were taken over by a fire protection district,

(2) any person who has served a municipality as a regularly enrolled volunteer, paid-on-call, or part-time firefighter for the 5 years immediately preceding the time

that the municipality begins to use full-time firefighters to provide all or part of its fire protection service, or

(3) any person who turned 35 while serving as a member of the active or reserve components of any of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard of any state, whose service was characterized as honorable or under honorable, if separated from the military, and is currently under the age of 40.

No person who is under 21 years of age shall be eligible for employment as a firefighter.

No applicant shall be examined concerning his or her political or religious opinions or affiliations. The examinations shall be conducted by the commissioners of the municipality or their designees and agents.

No municipality shall require that any firefighter appointed to the lowest rank serve a probationary employment period of longer than one year of actual active employment, which may exclude periods of training, or injury or illness leaves, including duty related leave, in excess of 30 calendar days. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the probationary employment period limitation may be extended for a firefighter who is required, as a condition of employment, to be a licensed paramedic, during which time the sole reason that a firefighter may be discharged without a hearing is for failing to meet the requirements for paramedic licensure.

In the event that any applicant who has been found eligible for appointment and whose name has been placed upon the final eligibility register provided for in this Section has not been appointed to a firefighter position within one year after the date of his or her physical ability examination, the commission may cause a second examination to be made of that applicant's physical ability prior to his or her appointment. If, after the second examination, the physical ability of the applicant shall be found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed. The applicant's name may be retained upon the register of candidates eligible for appointment and when next reached for certification and appointment that applicant may be again examined as provided in this Section, and if the physical ability of that applicant is found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed, and the name of the applicant shall be removed from the register.

(d) Notice, examination, and testing components. Notice of the time, place, general scope, merit criteria for any subjective component, and fee of every examination shall be given by the commission, by a publication at least 2 weeks preceding the examination: (i) in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general

circulation within the municipality, or (ii) on the municipality's Internet website. Additional notice of the examination may be given as the commission shall prescribe.

The examination and qualifying standards for employment of firefighters shall be based on: mental aptitude, physical ability, preferences, moral character, and health. The mental aptitude, physical ability, and preference components shall determine an applicant's qualification for and placement on the final register of eligibles. The examination may also include a subjective component based on merit criteria as determined by the commission. Scores from the examination must be made available to the public.

(e) Mental aptitude. No person who does not possess at least a high school diploma or an equivalent high school education shall be placed on a register of eligibles. Examination of an applicant's mental aptitude shall be based upon a written examination. The examination shall be practical in character and relate to those matters that fairly test the capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties performed by members of a fire department. Written examinations shall be administered in a manner that ensures the security and accuracy of the scores achieved.

(f) Physical ability. All candidates shall be required to undergo an examination of their physical ability to perform the essential functions included in the duties they may be called upon to perform as a member of a fire department. For

the purposes of this Section, essential functions of the job are functions associated with duties that a firefighter may be called upon to perform in response to emergency calls. The frequency of the occurrence of those duties as part of the fire department's regular routine shall not be a controlling factor in the design of examination criteria or evolutions selected for testing. These physical examinations shall be open, competitive, and based on industry standards designed to test each applicant's physical abilities in the following dimensions:

(1) Muscular strength to perform tasks and evolutions that may be required in the performance of duties including grip strength, leg strength, and arm strength. Tests shall be conducted under anaerobic as well as aerobic conditions to test both the candidate's speed and endurance in performing tasks and evolutions. Tasks tested may be based on standards developed, or approved, by the local appointing authority.

(2) The ability to climb ladders, operate from heights, walk or crawl in the dark along narrow and uneven surfaces, and operate in proximity to hazardous environments.

(3) The ability to carry out critical, time-sensitive, and complex problem solving during physical exertion in stressful and hazardous environments. The testing environment may be hot and dark with tightly enclosed

spaces, flashing lights, sirens, and other distractions.

The tests utilized to measure each applicant's capabilities in each of these dimensions may be tests based on industry standards currently in use or equivalent tests approved by the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Physical ability examinations administered under this Section shall be conducted with a reasonable number of proctors and monitors, open to the public, and subject to reasonable regulations of the commission.

(g) Scoring of examination components. Appointing authorities may create a preliminary eligibility register. A person shall be placed on the list based upon his or her passage of the written examination or the passage of the written examination and the physical ability component. Passage of the written examination means attaining the minimum score set by the commission. Minimum scores should be set by the commission so as to demonstrate a candidate's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. The minimum score set by the commission shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. The appointing authority may conduct the physical ability component and any subjective components subsequent to the posting of the preliminary eligibility register.

The examination components for an initial eligibility

register shall be graded on a 100-point scale. A person's position on the list shall be determined by the following: (i) the person's score on the written examination, (ii) the person successfully passing the physical ability component, and (iii) the person's results on any subjective component as described in subsection (d).

In order to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, an applicant's score on the written examination, before any applicable preference points or subjective points are applied, shall be at or above the minimum score as set by the commission. The local appointing authority may prescribe the score to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, but the score shall not be less than the minimum score set by the commission.

The commission shall prepare and keep a register of persons whose total score is not less than the minimum score for passage and who have passed the physical ability examination. These persons shall take rank upon the register as candidates in the order of their relative excellence based on the highest to the lowest total points scored on the mental aptitude, subjective component, and preference components of the test administered in accordance with this Section. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission. The list shall include the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of the time of examination and subject to claim for

preference credit.

Commissions may conduct additional examinations, including without limitation a polygraph test, after a final eligibility register is established and before it expires with the candidates ranked by total score without regard to date of examination. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission showing the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of time of examination and subject to claim for preference credit.

(h) Preferences. The following are preferences:

(1) Veteran preference. Persons who were engaged in the military service of the United States for a period of at least one year of active duty and who were honorably discharged therefrom, or who are now or have been members on inactive or reserve duty in such military or naval service, shall be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department.

(2) Fire cadet preference. Persons who have successfully completed 2 years of study in fire techniques or cadet training within a cadet program established under the rules of the Joint Labor and Management Committee (JLMC), as defined in Section 50 of the Fire Department Promotion Act, may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(3) Educational preference. Persons who have successfully obtained an associate's degree in the field of fire service or emergency medical services, or a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(4) Paramedic preference. Persons who have obtained a license as a paramedic shall be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department providing emergency medical services.

(5) Experience preference. All persons employed by a municipality who have been paid-on-call or part-time certified Firefighter II, State of Illinois or nationally licensed EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or any combination of those capacities shall be awarded 0.5 point for each year of successful service in one or more of those capacities, up to a maximum of 5 points. Certified Firefighter III and State of Illinois or nationally licensed paramedics shall be awarded one point per year up to a maximum of 5 points. Applicants from outside the municipality who were employed as full-time firefighters or firefighter-paramedics by a fire protection district or another municipality for at least 2 years shall be awarded 5 experience preference points. These additional points presuppose a rating scale totaling 100 points available for the eligibility list. If more or fewer points are used in the rating scale for the

eligibility list, the points awarded under this subsection shall be increased or decreased by a factor equal to the total possible points available for the examination divided by 100.

Upon request by the commission, the governing body of the municipality or in the case of applicants from outside the municipality the governing body of any fire protection district or any other municipality shall certify to the commission, within 10 days after the request, the number of years of successful paid-on-call, part-time, or full-time service of any person. A candidate may not receive the full amount of preference points under this subsection if the amount of points awarded would place the candidate before a veteran on the eligibility list. If more than one candidate receiving experience preference points is prevented from receiving all of their points due to not being allowed to pass a veteran, the candidates shall be placed on the list below the veteran in rank order based on the totals received if all points under this subsection were to be awarded. Any remaining ties on the list shall be determined by lot.

(6) Residency preference. Applicants whose principal residence is located within the fire department's jurisdiction shall be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(7) Additional preferences. Up to 5 additional

preference points may be awarded for unique categories based on an applicant's experience or background as identified by the commission.

(7.5) Apprentice preferences. A person who has performed fire suppression service for a department as a firefighter apprentice and otherwise meet the qualifications for original appointment as a firefighter specified in this Section are eligible to be awarded up to 20 preference points. To qualify for preference points, an applicant shall have completed a minimum of 600 hours of fire suppression work on a regular shift for the affected fire department over a 12-month period. The fire suppression work must be in accordance with Section 10-2.1-4 of this Division and the terms established by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee included in a collective bargaining agreement agreed between the employer and its certified bargaining agent. An eligible applicant must apply to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for preference points under this item. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall evaluate the merit of the applicant's performance, determine the preference points to be awarded, and certify the amount of points awarded to the commissioners. The commissioners may add the certified preference points to the final grades achieved by the applicant on the other components of the examination.

(8) Scoring of preferences. The commission may give

preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (1) by adding to the final grade that they receive 5 points for the recognized preference achieved. The commission may give preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (7.5) by adding to the final grade the amount of points designated by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee as defined in item (7.5). The commission shall determine the number of preference points for each category, except (1) and (7.5). The number of preference points for each category shall range from 0 to 5, except item (7.5). In determining the number of preference points, the commission shall prescribe that if a candidate earns the maximum number of preference points in all categories except item (7.5), that number may not be less than 10 nor more than 30. The commission shall give preference for original appointment to persons designated in items (2) through (7) by adding the requisite number of points to the final grade for each recognized preference achieved. The numerical result thus attained shall be applied by the commission in determining the final eligibility list and appointment from the eligibility list. The local appointing authority may prescribe the total number of preference points awarded under this Section, but the total number of preference points, except item (7.5), shall not be less than 10 points or more than 30 points. Apprentice preference points may be added in

addition to other preference points awarded by the commission.

No person entitled to any preference shall be required to claim the credit before any examination held under the provisions of this Section, but the preference may be given after the posting or publication of the initial eligibility list or register at the request of a person entitled to a credit before any certification or appointments are made from the eligibility register, upon the furnishing of verifiable evidence and proof of qualifying preference credit. Candidates who are eligible for preference credit may make a claim in writing within 10 days after the posting of the initial eligibility list, or the claim may be deemed waived. Final eligibility registers may be established after the awarding of verified preference points. However, apprentice preference credit earned subsequent to the establishment of the final eligibility register may be applied to the applicant's score upon certification by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee to the commission and the rank order of candidates on the final eligibility register shall be adjusted accordingly. All employment shall be subject to the commission's initial hire background review, including, but not limited to, criminal history, employment history, moral character, oral examination, and medical and psychological examinations, all on a pass-fail basis. The medical and psychological examinations must be conducted last, and may only be performed

after a conditional offer of employment has been extended.

Any person placed on an eligibility list who exceeds the age requirement before being appointed to a fire department shall remain eligible for appointment until the list is abolished, or his or her name has been on the list for a period of 2 years. No person who has attained the age of 35 years shall be inducted into a fire department, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

The commission shall strike off the names of candidates for original appointment after the names have been on the list for more than 2 years.

(i) Moral character. No person shall be appointed to a fire department unless he or she is a person of good character; not a habitual drunkard, a gambler, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. However, no person shall be disqualified from appointment to the fire department because of the person's record of misdemeanor convictions except those under Sections 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-14, 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-19, 12-2, 12-6, 12-15, 14-4, 16-1, 21.1-3, 24-3.1, 24-5, 25-1, 28-3, 31-1, 31-4, 31-6, 31-7, 32-1, 32-2, 32-3, 32-4, 32-8, and subsections 1, 6, and 8 of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or arrest for any cause without conviction thereon. Any such person who is in the department may be removed on charges brought for violating this subsection and after a trial as hereinafter provided.

A classifiable set of the fingerprints of every person who is offered employment as a certificated member of an affected fire department whether with or without compensation, shall be furnished to the Illinois Department of State Police and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the commission.

Whenever a commission is authorized or required by law to consider some aspect of criminal history record information for the purpose of carrying out its statutory powers and responsibilities, then, upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, the information contained in State files as is necessary to fulfill the request.

(j) Temporary appointments. In order to prevent a stoppage of public business, to meet extraordinary exigencies, or to prevent material impairment of the fire department, the commission may make temporary appointments, to remain in force only until regular appointments are made under the provisions of this Division, but never to exceed 60 days. No temporary appointment of any one person shall be made more than twice in any calendar year.

(k) A person who knowingly divulges or receives test questions or answers before a written examination, or otherwise knowingly violates or subverts any requirement of this Section, commits a violation of this Section and may be

subject to charges for official misconduct.

A person who is the knowing recipient of test information in advance of the examination shall be disqualified from the examination or discharged from the position to which he or she was appointed, as applicable, and otherwise subjected to disciplinary actions.

(Source: P.A. 100-252, eff. 8-22-17; 101-489, eff. 8-23-19; revised 11-26-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-8)

Sec. 11-74.4-8. Tax increment allocation financing. A municipality may not adopt tax increment financing in a redevelopment project area after July 30, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-258) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ that will encompass an area that is currently included in an enterprise zone created under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act unless that municipality, pursuant to Section 5.4 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, amends the enterprise zone designating ordinance to limit the eligibility for tax abatements as provided in Section 5.4.1 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in

the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division have been paid shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(a) That portion of taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(b) Except from a tax levied by a township to retire bonds issued to satisfy court-ordered damages, that portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation

of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract ~~track~~, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 by the initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county; provided that

the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

(1) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

(2) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.

(3) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year; however, for the year 1992 the certification shall be made at any time on or before March 31, 1992.

(4) The municipality has not requested that the total initial equalized assessed value of real

property be adjusted as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-9.

The conditions of paragraphs (1) through (4) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

It is the intent of this Division that after July 29, 1988 (the effective date of Public Act 85-1142) ~~this amendatory Act of 1988~~ a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9. If the municipality does not extend such a tax, it shall annually deposit in the municipality's Special Tax Increment Fund an amount equal to 10% of the total contributions to the fund from all other taxing districts in that year. The annual 10% deposit required by this paragraph shall be

limited to the actual amount of municipally produced incremental tax revenues available to the municipality from taxpayers located in the redevelopment project area in that year if: (a) the plan for the area restricts the use of the property primarily to industrial purposes, (b) the municipality establishing the redevelopment project area is a home rule ~~home rule~~ community with a 1990 population of between 25,000 and 50,000, (c) the municipality is wholly located within a county with a 1990 population of over 750,000 and (d) the redevelopment project area was established by the municipality prior to June 1, 1990. This payment shall be in lieu of a contribution of ad valorem taxes on real property. If no such payment is made, any redevelopment project area of the municipality shall be dissolved.

If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing by ordinance and the County Clerk thereafter certifies the "total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted" of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.4-9, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable

real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of such costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, or the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula,

provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, such municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of such funds or accounts to be maintained by such trustee as the municipality shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If such municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, such trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality pursuant to such ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to such trustee as assignee shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established pursuant to such trust agreement, and shall be held by such trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and such holders shall have a lien on and a security interest in such funds or accounts so long as the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When such redevelopment projects costs, including, without limitation, all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division,

have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the Department of Revenue, the municipality and the county collector; first to the Department of Revenue and the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the State and the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the State or the municipality less any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made; with any remaining funds to be paid to the County Collector who shall immediately thereafter pay said funds to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, the retirement of obligations, the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section, and final closing of the books and records of the redevelopment project area, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area. Title to real or personal property and public

improvements acquired by or for the municipality as a result of the redevelopment project and plan shall vest in the municipality when acquired and shall continue to be held by the municipality after the redevelopment project area has been terminated. Municipalities shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November 1 if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year. If a municipality extends estimated dates of completion of a redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance a redevelopment project, as allowed by Public Act 87-1272 ~~this amendatory Act of 1993~~, that extension shall not extend the property tax increment allocation financing authorized by this Section. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

If a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more has adopted by ordinance tax increment allocation financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, for each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real

property in that redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of (i) the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or (ii) the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total

current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector as follows:

(A) First, that portion which would be payable to a school district whose boundaries are coterminous with such municipality in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing, shall be paid to such school district in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing; then

(B) 80% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof; and then

(C) 20% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the respective affected taxing districts, other than the school district described in clause (a) above, in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in such redevelopment project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of such property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 99-792, eff. 8-12-16; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; revised 8-8-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.6-35)

Sec. 11-74.6-35. Ordinance for tax increment allocation financing.

(a) A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property within the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Act have been paid shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized

assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit that portion of those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs and obligations. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax

allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract ~~track~~, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 by the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county, provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

(A) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

(B) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.

(C) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its

obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year.

The conditions of paragraphs (A) through (C) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

(b) It is the intent of this Act that a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40.

(c) If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation

financing for a redevelopment project area by ordinance and the county clerk thereafter certifies the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 11-74.6-40, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, whichever has been most recently certified, of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, shall be

allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

(d) The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of redevelopment project costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase

above the total initial equalized assessed value or the total initial updated equalized assessed value of the property, shall be used in calculating the general State aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, that municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of any funds or accounts to be maintained by that trustee, as the municipality deems necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If the municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, the trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality under that ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to the trustee as assignee shall be deposited into the funds or accounts established under the trust agreement, and shall be held by the trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds. The holders of those bonds shall have a lien on and a security interest in those funds or accounts while the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When the redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Law, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the municipality and the county collector; first to the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the municipality, minus any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made. Any remaining funds shall be paid to the county collector who shall immediately distribute that payment to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property situated in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess moneys under this Section, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area. Thereafter the tax levies of taxing districts shall be extended, collected and distributed in the same manner applicable before the adoption of tax increment allocation

financing. Municipality shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in a redevelopment project area from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; revised 8-8-19.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-101-3)

Sec. 11-101-3. Noise mitigation; air quality.

(a) A municipality that has implemented a Residential Sound Insulation Program to mitigate aircraft noise shall perform indoor air quality monitoring and laboratory analysis of windows and doors installed pursuant to the Residential Sound Insulation Program to determine whether there are any adverse health impacts associated with off-gassing from such windows and doors. Such monitoring and analysis shall be consistent with applicable professional and industry standards. The municipality shall make any final reports resulting from such monitoring and analysis available to the public on the municipality's website. The municipality shall develop a science-based mitigation plan to address significant health-related impacts, if any, associated with such windows and doors as determined by the results of the monitoring and

analysis. In a municipality that has implemented a Residential Sound Insulation Program to mitigate aircraft noise, if requested by the homeowner pursuant to a process established by the municipality, which process shall include, at a minimum, notification in a newspaper of general circulation and a mailer sent to every address identified as a recipient of windows and doors installed under the Residential Sound Insulation Program, the municipality shall replace all windows and doors installed under the Residential Sound Insulation Program in such homes where one or more windows or doors have been found to have caused offensive odors. Only those homeowners who request that the municipality perform an odor inspection as prescribed by the process established by the municipality within 6 months of notification being published and mailers being sent shall be eligible for odorous window and odorous door replacement. Homes that have been identified by the municipality as having odorous windows or doors are not required to make said request to the municipality. The right to make a claim for replacement and have it considered pursuant to this Section shall not be affected by the fact of odor-related claims made or odor-related products received pursuant to the Residential Sound Insulation Program prior to June 5, 2019 (the effective date of this Section). The municipality shall also perform in-home air quality testing in residences in which windows and doors are replaced under this Section. In order to receive in-home air quality testing, a

homeowner must request such testing from the municipality, and the total number of homes tested in any given year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of homes in which windows and doors were replaced under this Section in the prior calendar year.

(b) An advisory committee shall be formed, composed of the following: (i) 2 members of the municipality who reside in homes that have received windows or doors pursuant to the Residential Sound Insulation Program and have been identified by the municipality as having odorous windows or doors, appointed by the Secretary of Transportation; (ii) one employee of the Aeronautics Division of the Department of Transportation; and (iii) 2 employees of the municipality that implemented the Residential Sound Insulation Program in question. The advisory committee shall determine by majority vote which homes contain windows or doors that cause offensive odors and thus are eligible for replacement, shall promulgate a list of such homes, and shall develop recommendations as to the order in which homes are to receive window replacement. The recommendations shall include reasonable and objective criteria for determining which windows or doors are odorous, consideration of the date of odor confirmation for prioritization, severity of odor, geography and individual hardship, and shall provide such recommendations to the municipality. The advisory committee shall comply with the requirements of the Open Meetings Act. The Chicago Department

of Aviation shall provide administrative support to the committee ~~commission~~. The municipality shall consider the recommendations of the committee but shall retain final decision-making authority over replacement of windows and doors installed under the Residential Sound Insulation Program, and shall comply with all federal, State, and local laws involving procurement. A municipality administering claims pursuant to this Section shall provide to every address identified as having submitted a valid claim under this Section a quarterly report setting forth the municipality's activities undertaken pursuant to this Section for that quarter. However, the municipality shall replace windows and doors pursuant to this Section only if, and to the extent, grants are distributed to, and received by, the municipality from the Sound-Reducing Windows and Doors Replacement Fund for the costs associated with the replacement of sound-reducing windows and doors installed under the Residential Sound Insulation Program pursuant to Section 6z-20.1 of the State Finance Act. In addition, the municipality shall revise its specifications for procurement of windows for the Residential Sound Insulation Program to address potential off-gassing from such windows in future phases of the program. A municipality subject to the Section shall not legislate or otherwise regulate with regard to indoor air quality monitoring, laboratory analysis or replacement requirements, except as provided in this Section, but the foregoing restriction shall

not limit said municipality's taxing power.

(c) A home rule unit may not regulate indoor air quality monitoring and laboratory analysis, and related mitigation and mitigation plans, in a manner inconsistent with this Section. This Section is a limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

(d) This Section shall not be construed to create a private right of action.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 12-13-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 315. The River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act is amended by changing Section 10-10.4 as follows:

(65 ILCS 115/10-10.4)

Sec. 10-10.4. Certified payroll. ~~(a)~~ Any contractor and each subcontractor who is engaged in and is executing a River Edge construction jobs project for a taxpayer that is entitled to a credit pursuant to Section 10-10.3 of this Act shall:

(1) make and keep, for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment made on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ on a contract or subcontract for a River Edge Construction Jobs Project in a River Edge

Redevelopment Zone records of all laborers and other workers employed by them on the project; the records shall include:

(A) the worker's name;

(B) the worker's address;

(C) the worker's telephone number, if available;

(D) the worker's social security number;

(E) the worker's classification or classifications;

(F) the worker's gross and net wages paid in each pay period;

(G) the worker's number of hours worked each day;

(H) the worker's starting and ending times of work each day;

(I) the worker's hourly wage rate; and

(J) the worker's hourly overtime wage rate; and

(2) no later than the 15th day of each calendar month, provide a certified payroll for the immediately preceding month to the taxpayer in charge of the project; within 5 business days after receiving the certified payroll, the taxpayer shall file the certified payroll with the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; a certified payroll must be filed for only those calendar months during which construction on a River Edge Construction Jobs Project has occurred; the certified payroll shall consist of a complete copy of

the records identified in paragraph (1), but may exclude the starting and ending times of work each day; the certified payroll shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the contractor or subcontractor or an officer, employee, or agent of the contractor or subcontractor which avers that:

(A) he or she has examined the certified payroll records required to be submitted and such records are true and accurate; and

(B) the contractor or subcontractor is aware that filing a certified payroll that he or she knows to be false is a Class A misdemeanor.

A general contractor is not prohibited from relying on a certified payroll of a lower-tier subcontractor, provided the general contractor does not knowingly rely upon a subcontractor's false certification.

Any contractor or subcontractor subject to this Section, and any officer, employee, or agent of such contractor or subcontractor whose duty as an officer, employee, or agent it is to file a certified payroll under this Section, who willfully fails to file such a certified payroll on or before the date such certified payroll is required to be filed and any person who willfully files a false certified payroll that is false as to any material fact is in violation of this Act and guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

The taxpayer in charge of the project shall keep the

records submitted in accordance with this Section on or after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-9) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for a period of 5 years from the date of the last payment for work on a contract or subcontract for the project.

The records submitted in accordance with this Section ~~subsection~~ shall be considered public records, except an employee's address, telephone number, and social security number, and made available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act. The Department of Labor shall accept any reasonable submissions by the contractor that meet the requirements of this Section ~~subsection~~ and shall share the information with the Department in order to comply with the awarding of River Edge construction jobs credits. A contractor, subcontractor, or public body may retain records required under this Section in paper or electronic format.

Upon 7 business days' notice, the contractor and each subcontractor shall make available for inspection and copying at a location within this State during reasonable hours, the records identified in paragraph (1) of this Section ~~subsection~~ to the taxpayer in charge of the project, its officers and agents, the Director of Labor and his or her deputies and agents, and to federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 8-9-19.)

Section 320. The Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act is amended by changing Section 13.2 as follows:

(70 ILCS 210/13.2) (from Ch. 85, par. 1233.2)

Sec. 13.2. The McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund is created in the State Treasury. All moneys in the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund are allocated to and shall be appropriated and used only for the purposes authorized by and subject to the limitations and conditions of this Section. Those amounts may be appropriated by law to the Authority for the purposes of paying the debt service requirements on all bonds and notes, including bonds and notes issued to refund or advance refund bonds and notes issued under this Section, Section 13.1, or issued to refund or advance refund bonds and notes otherwise issued under this Act, (collectively referred to as "bonds") to be issued by the Authority under this Section in an aggregate original principal amount (excluding the amount of any bonds and notes issued to refund or advance refund bonds or notes issued under this Section and Section 13.1) not to exceed $2,850,000,000 for the purposes of carrying out and performing its duties and exercising its powers under this Act. The increased debt authorization of $450,000,000 provided by Public Act 96-898 shall be used solely for the purpose of: (i) hotel construction and related necessary capital improvements; (ii) other needed capital improvements to existing facilities; and (iii) land

acquisition for and construction of one multi-use facility on property bounded by East Cermak Road on the south, East 21st Street on the north, South Indiana Avenue on the west, and South Prairie Avenue on the east in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois; these limitations do not apply to the increased debt authorization provided by Public Act 100-23. No bonds issued to refund or advance refund bonds issued under this Section may mature later than 40 years from the date of issuance of the refunding or advance refunding bonds. After the aggregate original principal amount of bonds authorized in this Section has been issued, the payment of any principal amount of such bonds does not authorize the issuance of additional bonds (except refunding bonds). Any bonds and notes issued under this Section in any year in which there is an outstanding "post-2010 deficiency amount" as that term is defined in Section 13 (g)(3) of this Act shall provide for the payment to the State Treasurer of the amount of that deficiency. Proceeds from the sale of bonds issued pursuant to the increased debt authorization provided by Public Act 100-23 may be used for any corporate purpose of the Authority in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 and for the payment to the State Treasurer of any unpaid amounts described in paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of Section 13 of this Act as part of the "2010 deficiency amount" or the "Post-2010 deficiency amount".

On the first day of each month commencing after July 1, 1993, amounts, if any, on deposit in the McCormick Place

Expansion Project Fund shall, subject to appropriation, be paid in full to the Authority or, upon its direction, to the trustee or trustees for bondholders of bonds that by their terms are payable from the moneys received from the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of the principal and interest in the fiscal year, including that pursuant to sinking fund requirements, has been so paid and deficiencies in reserves shall have been remedied.

The State of Illinois pledges to and agrees with the holders of the bonds of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority issued under this Section that the State will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the Authority by this Act so as to impair the terms of any contract made by the Authority with those holders or in any way impair the rights and remedies of those holders until the bonds, together with interest thereon, interest on any unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with any action or proceedings by or on behalf of those holders are fully met and discharged; provided that any increase in the Tax Act Amounts specified in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to any law hereafter enacted shall not be deemed to impair the

rights of such holders so long as the increase does not result in the aggregate debt service payable in the current or any future fiscal year of the State on all bonds issued pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act and the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act and payable from tax revenues specified in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act exceeding 33 1/3% of such tax revenues for the most recently completed fiscal year of the State at the time of such increase. In addition, the State pledges to and agrees with the holders of the bonds of the Authority issued under this Section that the State will not limit or alter the basis on which State funds are to be paid to the Authority as provided in this Act or the use of those funds so as to impair the terms of any such contract; provided that any increase in the Tax Act Amounts specified in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to any law hereafter enacted shall not be deemed to impair the terms of any such contract so long as the increase does not result in the aggregate debt service payable in the current or any future fiscal year of the State on all bonds issued pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act and the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act and

payable from tax revenues specified in Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act exceeding 33 1/3% of such tax revenues for the most recently completed fiscal year of the State at the time of such increase. The Authority is authorized to include these pledges and agreements with the State in any contract with the holders of bonds issued under this Section.

The State shall not be liable on bonds of the Authority issued under this Section, those bonds shall not be a debt of the State, and this Act shall not be construed as a guarantee by the State of the debts of the Authority. The bonds shall contain a statement to this effect on the face of the bonds. (Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 325. The Fire Protection District Act is amended by changing Sections 11k and 16.06b as follows:

(70 ILCS 705/11k)

Sec. 11k. Competitive bidding; notice requirements.

(a) The board of trustees shall have the power to acquire by gift, legacy, or purchase any personal property necessary for its corporate purposes provided that all contracts for supplies, materials, or work involving an expenditure in

excess of $20,000 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertising as required under subsection (b) of this Section. The board is not required to accept a bid that does not meet the district's established specifications, terms of delivery, quality, and serviceability requirements. Contracts which, by their nature, are not adapted to award by competitive bidding, are not subject to competitive bidding, including, but not limited to:

(1) contracts for the services of individuals possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important part;

(2) contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports;

(3) contracts for the printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness;

(4) contracts for the maintenance or servicing of, or provision of repair parts for, equipment which are made with the manufacturer or authorized service agent of that equipment where the provision of parts, maintenance, or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent, or which involve proprietary parts or technology not otherwise available;

(5) purchases and contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications

and interconnect equipment, software, and services;

(6) contracts for duplicating machines and supplies;

(7) contracts for utility services such as water, light, heat, telephone or telegraph;

(8) contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency;

(9) purchases of equipment previously owned by some entity other than the district itself; and

(10) contracts for goods or services which are economically procurable from only one source, such as for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets, reports, and online subscriptions.

Contracts for emergency expenditures are also exempt from competitive bidding when the emergency expenditure is approved by a vote of 3/4 of the members of the board.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this Section, all proposals to award contracts involving amounts in excess of $20,000 shall be published at least 10 days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, in advance of the date announced for the receiving of bids, in a secular English language newspaper of general circulation throughout the district. In addition, a fire protection district that has a website that the full-time staff of the district maintains shall post notice on its website of all proposals to award contracts in excess of $20,000. Advertisements for bids shall describe the character of the proposed contract or agreement

in sufficient detail to enable the bidders thereon to know what their obligations will be, either in the advertisement itself, or by reference to detailed plans and specifications on file at the time of the publication of the first announcement. Such advertisement shall also state the date, time and place assigned for the opening of bids, and no bids shall be received at any time subsequent to the time indicated in the announcement. All competitive bids for contracts involving an expenditure in excess of $20,000 must be sealed by the bidder and must be opened by a member of the board or an employee of the district at a public bid opening at which the contents of the bids must be announced. Each bidder must receive at least 3 days' ~~days~~ notice of the time and place of the bid opening.

(c) In addition to contracts entered into under the Governmental Joint Purchasing Act, a board of trustees may enter into contracts for supplies, materials, or work involving an expenditure in excess of $20,000 through participation in a joint governmental or nongovernmental purchasing program that requires as part of its selection procedure a competitive solicitation and procurement process.

(Source: P.A. 101-41, eff. 7-12-19; 101-139, eff. 7-26-19; revised 8-19-19.)

(70 ILCS 705/16.06b)

Sec. 16.06b. Original appointments; full-time fire

department.

(a) Applicability. Unless a commission elects to follow the provisions of Section 16.06c, this Section shall apply to all original appointments to an affected full-time fire department. Existing registers of eligibles shall continue to be valid until their expiration dates, or up to a maximum of 2 years after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~.

Notwithstanding any statute, ordinance, rule, or other law to the contrary, all original appointments to an affected department to which this Section applies shall be administered in a no less stringent manner than the manner provided for in this Section. Provisions of the Illinois Municipal Code, Fire Protection District Act, fire district ordinances, and rules adopted pursuant to such authority and other laws relating to initial hiring of firefighters in affected departments shall continue to apply to the extent they are compatible with this Section, but in the event of a conflict between this Section and any other law, this Section shall control.

A fire protection district that is operating under a court order or consent decree regarding original appointments to a full-time fire department before August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ is exempt from the requirements of this Section for the duration of the court order or consent decree.

(b) Original appointments. All original appointments made

to an affected fire department shall be made from a register of eligibles established in accordance with the processes required by this Section. Only persons who meet or exceed the performance standards required by the Section shall be placed on a register of eligibles for original appointment to an affected fire department.

Whenever an appointing authority authorizes action to hire a person to perform the duties of a firefighter or to hire a firefighter-paramedic to fill a position that is a new position or vacancy due to resignation, discharge, promotion, death, the granting of a disability or retirement pension, or any other cause, the appointing authority shall appoint to that position the person with the highest ranking on the final eligibility list. If the appointing authority has reason to conclude that the highest ranked person fails to meet the minimum standards for the position or if the appointing authority believes an alternate candidate would better serve the needs of the department, then the appointing authority has the right to pass over the highest ranked person and appoint either: (i) any person who has a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles or (ii) any person who is among the top 5 highest ranked persons on the list of eligibles if the number of people who have a ranking in the top 5% of the register of eligibles is less than 5 people.

Any candidate may pass on an appointment once without losing his or her position on the register of eligibles. Any

candidate who passes a second time may be removed from the list by the appointing authority provided that such action shall not prejudice a person's opportunities to participate in future examinations, including an examination held during the time a candidate is already on the fire district's register of eligibles.

The sole authority to issue certificates of appointment shall be vested in the board of fire commissioners, or board of trustees serving in the capacity of a board of fire commissioners. All certificates of appointment issued to any officer or member of an affected department shall be signed by the chairperson and secretary, respectively, of the commission upon appointment of such officer or member to the affected department by action of the commission. After being selected from the register of eligibles to fill a vacancy in the affected department, each appointee shall be presented with his or her certificate of appointment on the day on which he or she is sworn in as a classified member of the affected department. Firefighters who were not issued a certificate of appointment when originally appointed shall be provided with a certificate within 10 days after making a written request to the chairperson of the board of fire commissioners, or board of trustees serving in the capacity of a board of fire commissioners. Each person who accepts a certificate of appointment and successfully completes his or her probationary period shall be enrolled as a firefighter and as a regular

member of the fire department.

For the purposes of this Section, "firefighter" means any person who has been prior to, on, or after August 4, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-251) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~ appointed to a fire department or fire protection district or employed by a State university and sworn or commissioned to perform firefighter duties or paramedic duties, or both, except that the following persons are not included: part-time firefighters; auxiliary, reserve, or voluntary firefighters, including paid-on-call firefighters; clerks and dispatchers or other civilian employees of a fire department or fire protection district who are not routinely expected to perform firefighter duties; and elected officials.

(c) Qualification for placement on register of eligibles. The purpose of establishing a register of eligibles is to identify applicants who possess and demonstrate the mental aptitude and physical ability to perform the duties required of members of the fire department in order to provide the highest quality of service to the public. To this end, all applicants for original appointment to an affected fire department shall be subject to examination and testing which shall be public, competitive, and open to all applicants unless the district shall by ordinance limit applicants to residents of the district, county or counties in which the district is located, State, or nation. Any examination and

testing procedure utilized under subsection (e) of this Section shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. Districts may establish educational, emergency medical service licensure, and other prerequisites ~~prerequites~~ for participation in an examination or for hire as a firefighter. Any fire protection district may charge a fee to cover the costs of the application process.

Residency requirements in effect at the time an individual enters the fire service of a district cannot be made more restrictive for that individual during his or her period of service for that district, or be made a condition of promotion, except for the rank or position of fire chief and for no more than 2 positions that rank immediately below that of the chief rank which are appointed positions pursuant to the Fire Department Promotion Act.

No person who is 35 years of age or older shall be eligible to take an examination for a position as a firefighter unless the person has had previous employment status as a firefighter in the regularly constituted fire department of the district, except as provided in this Section. The age limitation does not apply to:

(1) any person previously employed as a full-time firefighter in a regularly constituted fire department of (i) any municipality or fire protection district located in Illinois, (ii) a fire protection district whose

obligations were assumed by a municipality under Section 21 of the Fire Protection District Act, or (iii) a municipality whose obligations were taken over by a fire protection district;

(2) any person who has served a fire district as a regularly enrolled volunteer, paid-on-call, or part-time firefighter for the 5 years immediately preceding the time that the district begins to use full-time firefighters to provide all or part of its fire protection service; or

(3) any person who turned 35 while serving as a member of the active or reserve components of any of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard of any state, whose service was characterized as honorable or under honorable, if separated from the military, and is currently under the age of 40.

No person who is under 21 years of age shall be eligible for employment as a firefighter.

No applicant shall be examined concerning his or her political or religious opinions or affiliations. The examinations shall be conducted by the commissioners of the district or their designees and agents.

No district shall require that any firefighter appointed to the lowest rank serve a probationary employment period of longer than one year of actual active employment, which may exclude periods of training, or injury or illness leaves, including duty related leave, in excess of 30 calendar days.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the probationary employment period limitation may be extended for a firefighter who is required, as a condition of employment, to be a licensed paramedic, during which time the sole reason that a firefighter may be discharged without a hearing is for failing to meet the requirements for paramedic licensure.

In the event that any applicant who has been found eligible for appointment and whose name has been placed upon the final eligibility register provided for in this Section has not been appointed to a firefighter position within one year after the date of his or her physical ability examination, the commission may cause a second examination to be made of that applicant's physical ability prior to his or her appointment. If, after the second examination, the physical ability of the applicant shall be found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed. The applicant's name may be retained upon the register of candidates eligible for appointment and when next reached for certification and appointment that applicant may be again examined as provided in this Section, and if the physical ability of that applicant is found to be less than the minimum standard fixed by the rules of the commission, the applicant shall not be appointed, and the name of the applicant shall be removed from the register.

(d) Notice, examination, and testing components. Notice of

the time, place, general scope, merit criteria for any subjective component, and fee of every examination shall be given by the commission, by a publication at least 2 weeks preceding the examination: (i) in one or more newspapers published in the district, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the district, or (ii) on the fire protection district's Internet website. Additional notice of the examination may be given as the commission shall prescribe.

The examination and qualifying standards for employment of firefighters shall be based on: mental aptitude, physical ability, preferences, moral character, and health. The mental aptitude, physical ability, and preference components shall determine an applicant's qualification for and placement on the final register of eligibles. The examination may also include a subjective component based on merit criteria as determined by the commission. Scores from the examination must be made available to the public.

(e) Mental aptitude. No person who does not possess at least a high school diploma or an equivalent high school education shall be placed on a register of eligibles. Examination of an applicant's mental aptitude shall be based upon a written examination. The examination shall be practical in character and relate to those matters that fairly test the capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties

performed by members of a fire department. Written examinations shall be administered in a manner that ensures the security and accuracy of the scores achieved.

(f) Physical ability. All candidates shall be required to undergo an examination of their physical ability to perform the essential functions included in the duties they may be called upon to perform as a member of a fire department. For the purposes of this Section, essential functions of the job are functions associated with duties that a firefighter may be called upon to perform in response to emergency calls. The frequency of the occurrence of those duties as part of the fire department's regular routine shall not be a controlling factor in the design of examination criteria or evolutions selected for testing. These physical examinations shall be open, competitive, and based on industry standards designed to test each applicant's physical abilities in the following dimensions:

(1) Muscular strength to perform tasks and evolutions that may be required in the performance of duties including grip strength, leg strength, and arm strength. Tests shall be conducted under anaerobic as well as aerobic conditions to test both the candidate's speed and endurance in performing tasks and evolutions. Tasks tested may be based on standards developed, or approved, by the local appointing authority.

(2) The ability to climb ladders, operate from

heights, walk or crawl in the dark along narrow and uneven surfaces, and operate in proximity to hazardous environments.

(3) The ability to carry out critical, time-sensitive, and complex problem solving during physical exertion in stressful and hazardous environments. The testing environment may be hot and dark with tightly enclosed spaces, flashing lights, sirens, and other distractions.

The tests utilized to measure each applicant's capabilities in each of these dimensions may be tests based on industry standards currently in use or equivalent tests approved by the Joint Labor-Management Committee of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Physical ability examinations administered under this Section shall be conducted with a reasonable number of proctors and monitors, open to the public, and subject to reasonable regulations of the commission.

(g) Scoring of examination components. Appointing authorities may create a preliminary eligibility register. A person shall be placed on the list based upon his or her passage of the written examination or the passage of the written examination and the physical ability component. Passage of the written examination means attaining the minimum score set by the commission. Minimum scores should be set by the appointing authorities so as to demonstrate a candidate's ability to perform the essential functions of the job. The

minimum score set by the commission shall be supported by appropriate validation evidence and shall comply with all applicable State and federal laws. The appointing authority may conduct the physical ability component and any subjective components subsequent to the posting of the preliminary eligibility register.

The examination components for an initial eligibility register shall be graded on a 100-point scale. A person's position on the list shall be determined by the following: (i) the person's score on the written examination, (ii) the person successfully passing the physical ability component, and (iii) the person's results on any subjective component as described in subsection (d).

In order to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, an applicant's score on the written examination, before any applicable preference points or subjective points are applied, shall be at or above the minimum score set by the commission. The local appointing authority may prescribe the score to qualify for placement on the final eligibility register, but the score shall not be less than the minimum score set by the commission.

The commission shall prepare and keep a register of persons whose total score is not less than the minimum score for passage and who have passed the physical ability examination. These persons shall take rank upon the register as candidates in the order of their relative excellence based

on the highest to the lowest total points scored on the mental aptitude, subjective component, and preference components of the test administered in accordance with this Section. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission. The list shall include the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of the time of examination and subject to claim for preference credit.

Commissions may conduct additional examinations, including without limitation a polygraph test, after a final eligibility register is established and before it expires with the candidates ranked by total score without regard to date of examination. No more than 60 days after each examination, an initial eligibility list shall be posted by the commission showing the final grades of the candidates without reference to priority of time of examination and subject to claim for preference credit.

(h) Preferences. The following are preferences:

(1) Veteran preference. Persons who were engaged in the military service of the United States for a period of at least one year of active duty and who were honorably discharged therefrom, or who are now or have been members on inactive or reserve duty in such military or naval service, shall be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department.

(2) Fire cadet preference. Persons who have successfully completed 2 years of study in fire techniques or cadet training within a cadet program established under the rules of the Joint Labor and Management Committee (JLMC), as defined in Section 50 of the Fire Department Promotion Act, may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(3) Educational preference. Persons who have successfully obtained an associate's degree in the field of fire service or emergency medical services, or a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(4) Paramedic preference. Persons who have obtained a license as a paramedic may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department of an affected department providing emergency medical services.

(5) Experience preference. All persons employed by a district who have been paid-on-call or part-time certified Firefighter II, certified Firefighter III, State of Illinois or nationally licensed EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or paramedic, or any combination of those capacities may be awarded up to a maximum of 5 points. However, the applicant may not be awarded more than 0.5 points for each complete year of paid-on-call or part-time service. Applicants from outside the district who were employed as

full-time firefighters or firefighter-paramedics by a fire protection district or municipality for at least 2 years may be awarded up to 5 experience preference points. However, the applicant may not be awarded more than one point for each complete year of full-time service.

Upon request by the commission, the governing body of the district or in the case of applicants from outside the district the governing body of any other fire protection district or any municipality shall certify to the commission, within 10 days after the request, the number of years of successful paid-on-call, part-time, or full-time service of any person. A candidate may not receive the full amount of preference points under this subsection if the amount of points awarded would place the candidate before a veteran on the eligibility list. If more than one candidate receiving experience preference points is prevented from receiving all of their points due to not being allowed to pass a veteran, the candidates shall be placed on the list below the veteran in rank order based on the totals received if all points under this subsection were to be awarded. Any remaining ties on the list shall be determined by lot.

(6) Residency preference. Applicants whose principal residence is located within the fire department's jurisdiction may be preferred for appointment to and employment with the fire department.

(7) Additional preferences. Up to 5 additional preference points may be awarded for unique categories based on an applicant's experience or background as identified by the commission.

(7.5) Apprentice preferences. A person who has performed fire suppression service for a department as a firefighter apprentice and otherwise meet the qualifications for original appointment as a firefighter specified in this Section are eligible to be awarded up to 20 preference points. To qualify for preference points, an applicant shall have completed a minimum of 600 hours of fire suppression work on a regular shift for the affected fire department over a 12-month period. The fire suppression work must be in accordance with Section 16.06 of this Act and the terms established by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee included in a collective bargaining agreement agreed between the employer and its certified bargaining agent. An eligible applicant must apply to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for preference points under this item. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall evaluate the merit of the applicant's performance, determine the preference points to be awarded, and certify the amount of points awarded to the commissioners. The commissioners may add the certified preference points to the final grades achieved by the applicant on the other components of the examination.

(8) Scoring of preferences. The commission shall give preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (1) by adding to the final grade that they receive 5 points for the recognized preference achieved. The commission may give preference for original appointment to persons designated in item (7.5) by adding to the final grade the amount of points designated by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee as defined in item (7.5). The commission shall determine the number of preference points for each category, except (1) and (7.5). The number of preference points for each category shall range from 0 to 5, except item (7.5). In determining the number of preference points, the commission shall prescribe that if a candidate earns the maximum number of preference points in all categories except item (7.5), that number may not be less than 10 nor more than 30. The commission shall give preference for original appointment to persons designated in items (2) through (7) by adding the requisite number of points to the final grade for each recognized preference achieved. The numerical result thus attained shall be applied by the commission in determining the final eligibility list and appointment from the eligibility list. The local appointing authority may prescribe the total number of preference points awarded under this Section, but the total number of preference points, except item (7.5), shall not be less than 10 points or more than

30 points. Apprentice preference points may be added in addition to other preference points awarded by the commission.

No person entitled to any preference shall be required to claim the credit before any examination held under the provisions of this Section, but the preference shall be given after the posting or publication of the initial eligibility list or register at the request of a person entitled to a credit before any certification or appointments are made from the eligibility register, upon the furnishing of verifiable evidence and proof of qualifying preference credit. Candidates who are eligible for preference credit shall make a claim in writing within 10 days after the posting of the initial eligibility list, or the claim shall be deemed waived. Final eligibility registers shall be established after the awarding of verified preference points. However, apprentice preference credit earned subsequent to the establishment of the final eligibility register may be applied to the applicant's score upon certification by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee to the commission and the rank order of candidates on the final eligibility register shall be adjusted accordingly. All employment shall be subject to the commission's initial hire background review including, but not limited to, criminal history, employment history, moral character, oral examination, and medical and psychological examinations, all on a pass-fail basis. The medical and psychological

examinations must be conducted last, and may only be performed after a conditional offer of employment has been extended.

Any person placed on an eligibility list who exceeds the age requirement before being appointed to a fire department shall remain eligible for appointment until the list is abolished, or his or her name has been on the list for a period of 2 years. No person who has attained the age of 35 years shall be inducted into a fire department, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

The commission shall strike off the names of candidates for original appointment after the names have been on the list for more than 2 years.

(i) Moral character. No person shall be appointed to a fire department unless he or she is a person of good character; not a habitual drunkard, a gambler, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. However, no person shall be disqualified from appointment to the fire department because of the person's record of misdemeanor convictions except those under Sections 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-14, 11-15, 11-17, 11-18, 11-19, 12-2, 12-6, 12-15, 14-4, 16-1, 21.1-3, 24-3.1, 24-5, 25-1, 28-3, 31-1, 31-4, 31-6, 31-7, 32-1, 32-2, 32-3, 32-4, 32-8, and subsections 1, 6, and 8 of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or arrest for any cause without conviction thereon. Any such person who is in the department may be removed on charges brought for violating

this subsection and after a trial as hereinafter provided.

A classifiable set of the fingerprints of every person who is offered employment as a certificated member of an affected fire department whether with or without compensation, shall be furnished to the Illinois Department of State Police and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the commission.

Whenever a commission is authorized or required by law to consider some aspect of criminal history record information for the purpose of carrying out its statutory powers and responsibilities, then, upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, the information contained in State files as is necessary to fulfill the request.

(j) Temporary appointments. In order to prevent a stoppage of public business, to meet extraordinary exigencies, or to prevent material impairment of the fire department, the commission may make temporary appointments, to remain in force only until regular appointments are made under the provisions of this Section, but never to exceed 60 days. No temporary appointment of any one person shall be made more than twice in any calendar year.

(k) A person who knowingly divulges or receives test questions or answers before a written examination, or otherwise knowingly violates or subverts any requirement of

this Section, commits a violation of this Section and may be subject to charges for official misconduct.

A person who is the knowing recipient of test information in advance of the examination shall be disqualified from the examination or discharged from the position to which he or she was appointed, as applicable, and otherwise subjected to disciplinary actions.

(Source: P.A. 100-252, eff. 8-22-17; 101-489, eff. 8-23-19; revised 11-26-19.)

Section 330. The Park District Code is amended by changing Sections 2-25 and 10-7 as follows:

(70 ILCS 1205/2-25) (from Ch. 105, par. 2-25)

Sec. 2-25. Vacancies. Whenever any member of the governing board of any park district (i) dies, (ii) resigns, (iii) becomes under legal disability, (iv) ceases to be a legal voter in the district, (v) is convicted in any court located in the United States of any infamous crime, bribery, perjury, or other felony, (vi) refuses or neglects to take his or her oath of office, (vii) neglects to perform the duties of his or her office or attend meetings of the board for the length of time as the board fixes by ordinance, or (viii) for any other reason specified by law, that office may be declared vacant. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining members of the board. Any person so appointed shall

hold his or her office until the next regular election for this office, at which a member shall be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, subject to the following conditions:

(1) If the vacancy occurs with less than 28 months remaining in the term, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold his or her office until the expiration of the term for which he or she has been appointed, and no election to fill the vacancy shall be held.

(2) If the vacancy occurs with more than 28 months left in the term, but less than 123 days before the next regularly scheduled election for this office, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold his or her office until the second regularly scheduled election for the office following the appointment, at which a member shall be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

(Source: P.A. 101-257, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(70 ILCS 1205/10-7) (from Ch. 105, par. 10-7)

Sec. 10-7. Sale, lease, or exchange of realty.

(a) Any park district owning and holding any real estate is authorized (1) to sell or lease that property to the State of Illinois, with the State's consent, or another unit of Illinois State or local government for public use, (2) to give the property to the State of Illinois if the property is contiguous to a State park, or (3) to lease that property upon the terms and at the price that the board determines for a

period not to exceed 99 years to any corporation organized under the laws of this State, for public use. The grantee or lessee must covenant to hold and maintain the property for public park or recreational purposes unless the park district obtains other real property of substantially the same size or larger and of substantially the same or greater suitability for park purposes without additional cost to the district. In the case of property given or sold under this subsection after January 1, 2002 (the effective date of Public Act 92-401) ~~this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~ for which this covenant is required, the conveyance must provide that ownership of the property automatically reverts to the grantor if the grantee knowingly violates the required covenant by allowing all or any part of the property to be used for purposes other than park or recreational purposes. Real estate given, sold, or leased to the State of Illinois under this subsection (1) must be 50 acres or more in size, (2) may not be located within the territorial limits of a municipality, and (3) may not be the site of a known environmental liability or hazard.

(b) Any park district owning or holding any real estate is authorized to convey such property to a nongovernmental entity in exchange for other real property of substantially equal or greater value as determined by 2 appraisals of the property and of substantially the same or greater suitability for park purposes without additional cost to such district.

Prior to such exchange with a nongovernmental entity, the park board shall hold a public meeting in order to consider the proposed conveyance. Notice of such meeting shall be published not less than 3 ~~three~~ times (the first and last publication being not less than 10 days apart) in a newspaper of general circulation within the park district. If there is no such newspaper, then such notice shall be posted in not less than 3 public places in said park district and such notice shall not become effective until 10 days after said publication or posting.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this subsection (c) shall apply only to park districts that serve territory within a municipality having more than 40,000 inhabitants and within a county having more than 260,000 inhabitants and bordering the Mississippi River. Any park district owning or holding real estate is authorized to sell that property to any not-for-profit corporation organized under the laws of this State upon the condition that the corporation uses the property for public park or recreational programs for youth. The park district shall have the right of re-entry for breach of condition subsequent. If the corporation stops using the property for these purposes, the property shall revert back to ownership of the park district. Any temporary suspension of use caused by the construction of improvements on the property for public park or recreational programs for youth is not a breach of condition subsequent.

Prior to the sale of the property to a not-for-profit corporation, the park board shall hold a public meeting to consider the proposed sale. Notice of the meeting shall be published not less than 3 times (the first and last publication being not less than 10 days apart) in a newspaper of general circulation within the park district. If there is no such newspaper, then the notice shall be posted in not less than 3 public places in the park district. The notice shall be published or posted at least 10 days before the meeting. A resolution to approve the sale of the property to a not-for-profit corporation requires adoption by a majority of the park board.

(d) Real estate, not subject to such covenant or which has not been conveyed and replaced as provided in this Section, may be conveyed in the manner provided by Sections 10-7a to 10-7d hereof, inclusive.

(d-5) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and in addition to the means provided by Sections 10-7a, 10-7b, 10-7c, and 10-7d, real estate, not subject to a covenant required under subsection (a) or not conveyed and replaced as provided under subsection (a), may be conveyed to another unit of local government or school district if the park district board approves the sale to the unit of local government or school district by a four-fifths vote and: (i) the park district is situated wholly within the corporate limits of that unit of local government or school district; or

(ii) the real estate is conveyed for a price not less than the appraised value of the real estate as determined by the average of 3 written MAI certified appraisals or by the average of 3 written certified appraisals of State certified or licensed real estate appraisers.

(e) In addition to any other power provided in this Section, any park district owning or holding real estate that the board deems is not required for park or recreational purposes may lease such real estate to any individual or entity and may collect rents therefrom. Such lease shall not exceed 4 and one-half times the term of years provided for in Section 8-15 governing installment purchase contracts.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if (i) the real estate that a park district with a population of 3,000 or less transfers by lease, license, development agreement, or other means to any private entity is greater than 70% of the district's total property and (ii) the current use of the real estate will be substantially altered by that private entity, the real estate may be conveyed only in the manner provided for in Sections 10-7a, 10-7b, and 10-7c.

(Source: P.A. 101-243, eff. 8-9-19; 101-322, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-10-19.)

Section 335. The North Shore Water Reclamation District Act is amended by changing Section 28 as follows:

(70 ILCS 2305/28) (from Ch. 42, par. 296.8)

Sec. 28. Annexation of territory. The board of trustees of any sanitary district may annex any territory which is not within the corporate limits of the sanitary district, provided:

(a) The territory is contiguous to the annexing sanitary district or the territory is non-contiguous and the owner or owners of record have entered into an agreement requesting the annexation of the non-contiguous territory; and

(b) The territory is served by the sanitary district or by a municipality with sanitary sewers that are connected and served by the sanitary district.

The annexation shall be accomplished only by ordinance and the ordinance shall include a description of the annexed territory. The ordinance annexing non-contiguous territory shall designate the ward to which the land shall be assigned. A copy of the ordinance and a map of the annexed territory certified as true and accurate by the clerk of the annexing sanitary district shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which the annexed territory is located. The new boundary shall extend to the far side of any adjacent highway and shall include all of every highway within the area annexed. These highways shall be considered to be annexed even though not included in the legal description set forth in the annexation ordinance.

The territory to be annexed to the sanitary district shall be considered to be contiguous to the sanitary district notwithstanding that the territory to be annexed is divided by, or that the territory to be annexed is separated from the sanitary district by, one or more railroad rights-of-way ~~rights of ways~~, public easements, or properties owned by a public utility, a forest preserve district, a public agency, or a not-for-profit corporation.

(Source: P.A. 100-31, eff. 8-4-17; revised 8-9-19.)

Section 340. The Street Light District Act is amended by changing Section 0.01 as follows:

(70 ILCS 3305/0.01) (from Ch. 121, par. 354.9)

Sec. 0.01. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Street Lighting ~~Light~~ District Act.

(Source: P.A. 86-1324; revised 8-9-19.)

Section 345. The Regional Transportation Authority Act is amended by changing Section 4.04 as follows:

(70 ILCS 3615/4.04) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 704.04)

Sec. 4.04. Issuance and Pledge of Bonds and Notes.

(a) The Authority shall have the continuing power to borrow money and to issue its negotiable bonds or notes as provided in this Section. Unless otherwise indicated in this

Section, the term "notes" also includes bond anticipation notes, which are notes which by their terms provide for their payment from the proceeds of bonds thereafter to be issued. Bonds or notes of the Authority may be issued for any or all of the following purposes: to pay costs to the Authority or a Service Board of constructing or acquiring any public transportation facilities (including funds and rights relating thereto, as provided in Section 2.05 of this Act); to repay advances to the Authority or a Service Board made for such purposes; to pay other expenses of the Authority or a Service Board incident to or incurred in connection with such construction or acquisition; to provide funds for any transportation agency to pay principal of or interest or redemption premium on any bonds or notes, whether as such amounts become due or by earlier redemption, issued prior to the date of this amendatory Act by such transportation agency to construct or acquire public transportation facilities or to provide funds to purchase such bonds or notes; and to provide funds for any transportation agency to construct or acquire any public transportation facilities, to repay advances made for such purposes, and to pay other expenses incident to or incurred in connection with such construction or acquisition; and to provide funds for payment of obligations, including the funding of reserves, under any self-insurance plan or joint self-insurance pool or entity.

In addition to any other borrowing as may be authorized by

this Section, the Authority may issue its notes, from time to time, in anticipation of tax receipts of the Authority or of other revenues or receipts of the Authority, in order to provide money for the Authority or the Service Boards to cover any cash flow deficit which the Authority or a Service Board anticipates incurring. Any such notes are referred to in this Section as "Working Cash Notes". No Working Cash Notes shall be issued for a term of longer than 24 months. Proceeds of Working Cash Notes may be used to pay day to day operating expenses of the Authority or the Service Boards, consisting of wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, professional and technical services (including legal, audit, engineering, and other consulting services), office rental, furniture, fixtures and equipment, insurance premiums, claims for self-insured amounts under insurance policies, public utility obligations for telephone, light, heat and similar items, travel expenses, office supplies, postage, dues, subscriptions, public hearings and information expenses, fuel purchases, and payments of grants and payments under purchase of service agreements for operations of transportation agencies, prior to the receipt by the Authority or a Service Board from time to time of funds for paying such expenses. In addition to any Working Cash Notes that the Board of the Authority may determine to issue, the Suburban Bus Board, the Commuter Rail Board or the Board of the Chicago Transit Authority may demand and direct that the Authority issue its Working Cash Notes in such amounts and

having such maturities as the Service Board may determine.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any amounts necessary to pay principal of and interest on any Working Cash Notes issued at the demand and direction of a Service Board or any Working Cash Notes the proceeds of which were used for the direct benefit of a Service Board or any other Bonds or Notes of the Authority the proceeds of which were used for the direct benefit of a Service Board shall constitute a reduction of the amount of any other funds provided by the Authority to that Service Board. The Authority shall, after deducting any costs of issuance, tender the net proceeds of any Working Cash Notes issued at the demand and direction of a Service Board to such Service Board as soon as may be practicable after the proceeds are received. The Authority may also issue notes or bonds to pay, refund or redeem any of its notes and bonds, including to pay redemption premiums or accrued interest on such bonds or notes being renewed, paid or refunded, and other costs in connection therewith. The Authority may also utilize the proceeds of any such bonds or notes to pay the legal, financial, administrative and other expenses of such authorization, issuance, sale or delivery of bonds or notes or to provide or increase a debt service reserve fund with respect to any or all of its bonds or notes. The Authority may also issue and deliver its bonds or notes in exchange for any public transportation facilities, (including funds and rights relating thereto, as

provided in Section 2.05 of this Act) or in exchange for outstanding bonds or notes of the Authority, including any accrued interest or redemption premium thereon, without advertising or submitting such notes or bonds for public bidding.

(b) The ordinance providing for the issuance of any such bonds or notes shall fix the date or dates of maturity, the dates on which interest is payable, any sinking fund account or reserve fund account provisions and all other details of such bonds or notes and may provide for such covenants or agreements necessary or desirable with regard to the issue, sale and security of such bonds or notes. The rate or rates of interest on its bonds or notes may be fixed or variable and the Authority shall determine or provide for the determination of the rate or rates of interest of its bonds or notes issued under this Act in an ordinance adopted by the Authority prior to the issuance thereof, none of which rates of interest shall exceed that permitted in the Bond Authorization Act. Interest may be payable at such times as are provided for by the Board. Bonds and notes issued under this Section may be issued as serial or term obligations, shall be of such denomination or denominations and form, including interest coupons to be attached thereto, be executed in such manner, shall be payable at such place or places and bear such date as the Authority shall fix by the ordinance authorizing such bond or note and shall mature at such time or times, within a period not to

exceed forty years from the date of issue, and may be redeemable prior to maturity with or without premium, at the option of the Authority, upon such terms and conditions as the Authority shall fix by the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such bonds or notes. No bond anticipation note or any renewal thereof shall mature at any time or times exceeding 5 years from the date of the first issuance of such note. The Authority may provide for the registration of bonds or notes in the name of the owner as to the principal alone or as to both principal and interest, upon such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine. The ordinance authorizing bonds or notes may provide for the exchange of such bonds or notes which are fully registered, as to both principal and interest, with bonds or notes which are registerable as to principal only. All bonds or notes issued under this Section by the Authority other than those issued in exchange for property or for bonds or notes of the Authority shall be sold at a price which may be at a premium or discount but such that the interest cost (excluding any redemption premium) to the Authority of the proceeds of an issue of such bonds or notes, computed to stated maturity according to standard tables of bond values, shall not exceed that permitted in the Bond Authorization Act. The Authority shall notify the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the State Comptroller at least 30 days before any bond sale and shall file with the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the State

Comptroller a certified copy of any ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds at or before the issuance of the bonds. After December 31, 1994, any such bonds or notes shall be sold to the highest and best bidder on sealed bids as the Authority shall deem. As such bonds or notes are to be sold the Authority shall advertise for proposals to purchase the bonds or notes which advertisement shall be published at least once in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the metropolitan region at least 10 days before the time set for the submission of bids. The Authority shall have the right to reject any or all bids. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, Working Cash Notes or bonds or notes to provide funds for self-insurance or a joint self-insurance pool or entity may be sold either upon competitive bidding or by negotiated sale (without any requirement of publication of intention to negotiate the sale of such Notes), as the Board shall determine by ordinance adopted with the affirmative votes of at least 9 Directors. In case any officer whose signature appears on any bonds, notes or coupons authorized pursuant to this Section shall cease to be such officer before delivery of such bonds or notes, such signature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officer had remained in office until such delivery. Neither the Directors of the Authority nor any person executing any bonds or notes thereof shall be liable personally on any such bonds or notes or coupons by reason of the issuance thereof.

(c) All bonds or notes of the Authority issued pursuant to this Section shall be general obligations of the Authority to which shall be pledged the full faith and credit of the Authority, as provided in this Section. Such bonds or notes shall be secured as provided in the authorizing ordinance, which may, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, include in addition to any other security, a specific pledge or assignment of and lien on or security interest in any or all tax receipts of the Authority and on any or all other revenues or moneys of the Authority from whatever source, which may by law be utilized for debt service purposes and a specific pledge or assignment of and lien on or security interest in any funds or accounts established or provided for by the ordinance of the Authority authorizing the issuance of such bonds or notes. Any such pledge, assignment, lien, or security interest for the benefit of holders of bonds or notes of the Authority shall be valid and binding from the time the bonds or notes are issued without any physical delivery or further act and shall be valid and binding as against and prior to the claims of all other parties having claims of any kind against the Authority or any other person irrespective of whether such other parties have notice of such pledge, assignment, lien, or security interest. The obligations of the Authority incurred pursuant to this Section shall be superior to and have priority over any other obligations of the Authority.

The Authority may provide in the ordinance authorizing the

issuance of any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this Section for the creation of, deposits in, and regulation and disposition of sinking fund or reserve accounts relating to such bonds or notes. The ordinance authorizing the issuance of any bonds or notes pursuant to this Section may contain provisions as part of the contract with the holders of the bonds or notes, for the creation of a separate fund to provide for the payment of principal and interest on such bonds or notes and for the deposit in such fund from any or all the tax receipts of the Authority and from any or all such other moneys or revenues of the Authority from whatever source which may by law be utilized for debt service purposes, all as provided in such ordinance, of amounts to meet the debt service requirements on such bonds or notes, including principal and interest, and any sinking fund or reserve fund account requirements as may be provided by such ordinance, and all expenses incident to or in connection with such fund and accounts or the payment of such bonds or notes. Such ordinance may also provide limitations on the issuance of additional bonds or notes of the Authority. No such bonds or notes of the Authority shall constitute a debt of the State of Illinois. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to enable the Authority to impose any ad valorem tax on property.

(d) The ordinance of the Authority authorizing the issuance of any bonds or notes may provide additional security for such bonds or notes by providing for appointment of a

corporate trustee (which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within the state) with respect to such bonds or notes. The ordinance shall prescribe the rights, duties, and powers of the trustee to be exercised for the benefit of the Authority and the protection of the holders of such bonds or notes. The ordinance may provide for the trustee to hold in trust, invest, and use amounts in funds and accounts created as provided by the ordinance with respect to the bonds or notes. The ordinance may provide for the assignment and direct payment to the trustee of any or all amounts produced from the sources provided in Section 4.03 and Section 4.09 of this Act and provided in Section 6z-17 of the State Finance Act ~~"An Act in relation to State finance", approved June 10, 1919, as amended~~. Upon receipt of notice of any such assignment, the Department of Revenue and the Comptroller of the State of Illinois shall thereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4.03 and Section 4.09 of this Act and Section 6z-17 of the State Finance Act ~~"An Act in relation to State finance", approved June 10, 1919, as amended~~, provide for such assigned amounts to be paid directly to the trustee instead of the Authority, all in accordance with the terms of the ordinance making the assignment. The ordinance shall provide that amounts so paid to the trustee which are not required to be deposited, held or invested in funds and accounts created by the ordinance with respect to bonds or notes or used for paying bonds or notes to be paid by

the trustee to the Authority.

(e) Any bonds or notes of the Authority issued pursuant to this Section shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the holders from time to time of such bonds or notes. In issuing any bond or note, the Authority may include in the ordinance authorizing such issue a covenant as part of the contract with the holders of the bonds or notes, that as long as such obligations are outstanding, it shall make such deposits, as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section. It may also so covenant that it shall impose and continue to impose taxes, as provided in Section 4.03 of this Act and in addition thereto as subsequently authorized by law, sufficient to make such deposits and pay the principal and interest and to meet other debt service requirements of such bonds or notes as they become due. A certified copy of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of any such obligations shall be filed at or prior to the issuance of such obligations with the Comptroller of the State of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Revenue.

(f) The State of Illinois pledges to and agrees with the holders of the bonds and notes of the Authority issued pursuant to this Section that the State will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the Authority by this Act so as to impair the terms of any contract made by the Authority with such holders or in any way impair the rights and remedies of such holders until such bonds and notes, together with interest thereon, with interest on any unpaid installments of

interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with any action or proceedings by or on behalf of such holders, are fully met and discharged. In addition, the State pledges to and agrees with the holders of the bonds and notes of the Authority issued pursuant to this Section that the State will not limit or alter the basis on which State funds are to be paid to the Authority as provided in this Act, or the use of such funds, so as to impair the terms of any such contract. The Authority is authorized to include these pledges and agreements of the State in any contract with the holders of bonds or notes issued pursuant to this Section.

(g)(1) Except as provided in subdivisions (g)(2) and (g)(3) of Section 4.04 of this Act, the Authority shall not at any time issue, sell or deliver any bonds or notes (other than Working Cash Notes and lines of credit) pursuant to this Section 4.04 which will cause it to have issued and outstanding at any time in excess of $800,000,000 of such bonds and notes (other than Working Cash Notes and lines of credit). The Authority shall not issue, sell, or deliver any Working Cash Notes or establish a line of credit pursuant to this Section that will cause it to have issued and outstanding at any time in excess of $100,000,000. However, the Authority may issue, sell, and deliver additional Working Cash Notes or establish a line of credit before July 1, 2022 that are over and above and in addition to the $100,000,000 authorization such that the outstanding amount of these additional Working

Cash Notes and lines of credit does ~~do~~ not exceed at any time $300,000,000. Bonds or notes which are being paid or retired by such issuance, sale or delivery of bonds or notes, and bonds or notes for which sufficient funds have been deposited with the paying agency of such bonds or notes to provide for payment of principal and interest thereon or to provide for the redemption thereof, all pursuant to the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such bonds or notes, shall not be considered to be outstanding for the purposes of this subsection.

(2) In addition to the authority provided by paragraphs (1) and (3), the Authority is authorized to issue, sell, and deliver bonds or notes for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects approved pursuant to Section 4.13 as follows:

$100,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 1990;

an additional $100,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 1991;

an additional $100,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 1992;

an additional $100,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 1993;

an additional $100,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 1994; and

the aggregate total authorization of bonds and notes for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects as of January 1, 1994, shall be $500,000,000.

The Authority is also authorized to issue, sell, and deliver bonds or notes in such amounts as are necessary to provide for the refunding or advance refunding of bonds or notes issued for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects under this subdivision (g)(2), provided that no such refunding bond or note shall mature later than the final maturity date of the series of bonds or notes being refunded, and provided further that the debt service requirements for such refunding bonds or notes in the current or any future fiscal year shall not exceed the debt service requirements for that year on the refunded bonds or notes.

(3) In addition to the authority provided by paragraphs (1) and (2), the Authority is authorized to issue, sell, and deliver bonds or notes for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects approved pursuant to Section 4.13 as follows:

$260,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 2000;

an additional $260,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 2001;

an additional $260,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 2002;

an additional $260,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 2003;

an additional $260,000,000 is authorized to be issued on or after January 1, 2004; and

the aggregate total authorization of bonds and notes

for Strategic Capital Improvement Projects pursuant to this paragraph (3) as of January 1, 2004 shall be $1,300,000,000.

The Authority is also authorized to issue, sell, and deliver bonds or notes in such amounts as are necessary to provide for the refunding or advance refunding of bonds or notes issued for Strategic Capital Improvement projects under this subdivision (g)(3), provided that no such refunding bond or note shall mature later than the final maturity date of the series of bonds or notes being refunded, and provided further that the debt service requirements for such refunding bonds or notes in the current or any future fiscal year shall not exceed the debt service requirements for that year on the refunded bonds or notes.

(h) The Authority, subject to the terms of any agreements with noteholders or bond holders as may then exist, shall have power, out of any funds available therefor, to purchase notes or bonds of the Authority, which shall thereupon be cancelled.

(i) In addition to any other authority granted by law, the State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor, invest or reinvest, at a price not to exceed par, any State money in the State Treasury which is not needed for current expenditures due or about to become due in Working Cash Notes. In the event of a default on a Working Cash Note issued by the Regional Transportation Authority in which State money in the State treasury was invested, the Treasurer may, after giving

notice to the Authority, certify to the Comptroller the amounts of the defaulted Working Cash Note, in accordance with any applicable rules of the Comptroller, and the Comptroller must deduct and remit to the State treasury the certified amounts or a portion of those amounts from the following proportions of payments of State funds to the Authority:

(1) in the first year after default, one-third of the total amount of any payments of State funds to the Authority;

(2) in the second year after default, two-thirds of the total amount of any payments of State funds to the Authority; and

(3) in the third year after default and for each year thereafter until the total invested amount is repaid, the total amount of any payments of State funds to the Authority.

(j) The Authority may establish a line of credit with a bank or other financial institution as may be evidenced by the issuance of notes or other obligations, secured by and payable from all tax receipts of the Authority and any or all other revenues or moneys of the Authority, in an amount not to exceed the limitations set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection (g). Money borrowed under this subsection (j) shall be used to provide money for the Authority or the Service Boards to cover any cash flow deficit that the Authority or a Service Board anticipates incurring and shall be repaid within 24 months.

Before establishing a line of credit under this subsection (j), the Authority shall authorize the line of credit by ordinance. The ordinance shall set forth facts demonstrating the need for the line of credit, state the amount to be borrowed, establish a maximum interest rate limit not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by the Bond Authorization Act, and provide a date by which the borrowed funds shall be repaid. The ordinance shall authorize and direct the relevant officials to make arrangements to set apart and hold, as applicable, the moneys that will be used to repay the borrowing. In addition, the ordinance may authorize the relevant officials to make partial repayments on the line of credit as the moneys become available and may contain any other terms, restrictions, or limitations desirable or necessary to give effect to this subsection (j).

The Authority shall notify the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the State Comptroller at least 30 days before establishing a line of credit and shall file with the Governor's Office of Management and Budget and the State Comptroller a certified copy of any ordinance authorizing the establishment of a line of credit upon or before establishing the line of credit.

Moneys borrowed under a line of credit pursuant to this subsection (j) are general obligations of the Authority that are secured by the full faith and credit of the Authority.

(Source: P.A. 101-485, eff. 8-23-19; revised 8-24-20.)

Section 350. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 2-3.80, 2-3.155, 2-3.159, 10-17a, 10-20.5b, 14-8.02, 18-8.15, 22-33, 24A-7, 27-24.1, 27-24.2, 27A-5, 34-18, and 34-18.11, by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Sections 2-3.176, 10-20.69, 22-85, and 27-23.13, and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 34-18.61 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.80) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.80)

Sec. 2-3.80. (a) The General Assembly recognizes that agriculture is the most basic and singularly important industry in the State, that agriculture is of central importance to the welfare and economic stability of the State, and that the maintenance of this vital industry requires a continued source of trained and qualified individuals for employment in agriculture and agribusiness. The General Assembly hereby declares that it is in the best interests of the people of the State of Illinois that a comprehensive education program in agriculture be created and maintained by the State's public school system in order to ensure an adequate supply of trained and skilled individuals and to ensure appropriate representation of racial and ethnic groups in all phases of the industry. It is the intent of the General Assembly that a State program for agricultural education shall be a part of the curriculum of the public school system K

through adult, and made readily available to all school districts which may, at their option, include programs in education in agriculture as a part of the curriculum of that district.

(b) The State Board of Education shall adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this Section. The rules and regulations shall not create any new State mandates on school districts as a condition of receiving federal, State, and local funds by those entities. It is in the intent of the General Assembly that, although this Section does not create any new mandates, school districts are strongly advised to follow the guidelines set forth in this Section.

(c) The State Superintendent of Education shall assume responsibility for the administration of the State program adopted under this Section throughout the public school system as well as the articulation of the State program to the requirements and mandates of federally assisted education. There is currently within the State Board of Education an agricultural education unit to assist school districts in the establishment and maintenance of educational programs pursuant to the provisions of this Section. The staffing of the unit shall at all times be comprised of an appropriate number of full-time employees who shall serve as program consultants in agricultural education and shall be available to provide assistance to school districts. At least one consultant shall

be responsible for the coordination of the State program, as Head Consultant. At least one consultant shall be responsible for the coordination of the activities of student and agricultural organizations and associations.

(d) A committee of 13 agriculturalists representative of the various and diverse areas of the agricultural industry in Illinois shall be established to at least develop a curriculum and overview the implementation of the Build Illinois through Quality Agricultural Education plans of the Illinois Leadership Council for Agricultural Education and to advise the State Board of Education on vocational agricultural education. The Committee shall be composed of the following: 6 ~~(6)~~ agriculturalists representing the Illinois Leadership Council for Agricultural Education; 2 ~~(2)~~ Secondary Agriculture Teachers; one ~~(1)~~ "Ag In The Classroom" Teacher; one ~~(1)~~ Community College Agriculture Teacher; one ~~(1)~~ Adult Agriculture Education Teacher; one ~~(1)~~ University Agriculture Teacher Educator; and one ~~(1)~~ FFA Representative. All members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of all members so appointed shall be for 3 years, except that of the members initially appointed, 5 shall be appointed to serve for terms of one ~~1~~ year, 4 shall be appointed to serve for terms of 2 years, and 4 shall be appointed to serve for terms of 3 years. All members of the Committee shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies in terms

shall be filled by appointment of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for the extent of the unexpired term. The State Board of Education shall implement a Build Illinois through Quality Agricultural Education plan following receipt of these recommendations which shall be made available on or before March 31, 1987. Recommendations shall include, but not be limited to, the development of a curriculum and a strategy for the purpose of establishing a source of trained and qualified individuals in agriculture, a strategy for articulating the State program in agricultural education throughout the public school system, and a consumer education outreach strategy regarding the importance of agriculture in Illinois. The committee of agriculturalists shall serve without compensation.

(e) A school district that offers a secondary agricultural education program that is approved for State and federal funding must ensure that, at a minimum, all of the following are available to its secondary agricultural education students:

(1) An instructional sequence of courses approved by the State Board of Education.

(2) A State and nationally affiliated FFA (Future Farmers of America) chapter that is integral to instruction and is not treated solely as an extracurricular activity.

(3) A mechanism for ensuring the involvement of all

secondary agricultural education students in formal, supervised, agricultural-experience activities and programs.

(f) Nothing in this Section may prevent those secondary agricultural education programs that are in operation before January 1, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 94-855) ~~this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly~~ and that do not have an active State and nationally affiliated FFA chapter from continuing to operate or from continuing to receive funding from the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 94-855, eff. 1-1-07; revised 8-24-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.155)

Sec. 2-3.155. Textbook block grant program.

(a) The provisions of this Section are in the public interest, for the public benefit, and serve secular public purposes.

(b) As used in this Section, "textbook" means any book or book substitute that a pupil uses as a text or text substitute, including electronic textbooks. "Textbook" includes books, reusable workbooks, manuals, whether bound or in loose-leaf form, instructional computer software, and electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks intended as a principal source of study material for a given class or group of students. "Textbook" also includes science curriculum

materials in a kit format that includes pre-packaged consumable materials if (i) it is shown that the materials serve as a textbook substitute, (ii) the materials are for use by the pupils as a principal learning source, (iii) each component of the materials is integrally necessary to teach the requirements of the intended course, (iv) the kit includes teacher guidance materials, and (v) the purchase of individual consumable materials is not allowed.

(c) Subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly, the State Board of Education is authorized to provide annual funding to public school districts and State-recognized, non-public schools serving students in grades kindergarten through 12 for the purchase of selected textbooks. The textbooks authorized to be purchased under this Section are limited without exception to textbooks for use in any public school and that are secular, non-religious, non-sectarian, and non-discriminatory as to any of the characteristics under the Illinois Human Rights Act. Textbooks authorized to be purchased under this Section must include the roles and contributions of all people protected under the Illinois Human Rights Act. Each public school district and State-recognized, non-public school shall, subject to appropriations for that purpose, receive a per pupil grant for the purchase of secular and non-discriminatory textbooks. The per pupil grant amount must be calculated by the State Board of Education utilizing the total appropriation made for these

purposes divided by the most current student enrollment data available.

(d) The State Board of Education may adopt rules as necessary for the implementation of this Section and to ensure the religious neutrality of the textbook block grant program, as well as provide for the monitoring of all textbooks authorized in this Section to be purchased directly by State-recognized, nonpublic schools serving students in grades kindergarten through 12.

(Source: P.A. 101-17, eff. 6-14-19; 101-227, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.159)

Sec. 2-3.159. State Seal of Biliteracy.

(a) In this Section, "foreign language" means any language other than English, including all modern languages, Latin, American Sign Language, Native American languages, and native languages.

(b) The State Seal of Biliteracy program is established to recognize public and non-public high school graduates who have attained a high level of proficiency in one or more languages in addition to English. School district and non-public school participation in this program is voluntary.

(c) The purposes of the State Seal of Biliteracy are as follows:

(1) To encourage pupils to study languages.

(2) To certify attainment of biliteracy.

(3) To provide employers with a method of identifying people with language and biliteracy skills.

(4) To provide universities with an additional method to recognize applicants seeking admission.

(5) To prepare pupils with 21st century skills.

(6) To recognize the value of foreign language and native language instruction in public and non-public schools.

(7) To strengthen intergroup relationships, affirm the value of diversity, and honor the multiple cultures and languages of a community.

(d) The State Seal of Biliteracy certifies attainment of a high level of proficiency, sufficient for meaningful use in college and a career, by a graduating public or non-public high school pupil in one or more languages in addition to English.

(e) The State Board of Education shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to establish the criteria that pupils must achieve to earn a State Seal of Biliteracy, which may include without limitation attainment of units of credit in English language arts and languages other than English and passage of such assessments of foreign language proficiency as may be approved by the State Board of Education for this purpose. These rules shall ensure that the criteria that pupils must achieve to earn a State Seal of Biliteracy meet the course

credit criteria established under subsection (i) of this Section.

(e-5) To demonstrate sufficient English language proficiency for eligibility to receive a State Seal of Biliteracy under this Section, the State Board of Education shall allow a pupil to provide his or her school district with evidence of completion of any of the following, in accordance with guidelines for proficiency adopted by the State Board:

(1) An AP (Advanced Placement) English Language and Composition Exam.

(2) An English language arts dual credit course.

(3) Transitional coursework in English language arts articulated in partnership with a public community college as an ESSA (Every Student Succeeds Act) College and Career Readiness Indicator.

(f) The State Board of Education shall do both of the following:

(1) Prepare and deliver to participating school districts and non-public schools an appropriate mechanism for designating the State Seal of Biliteracy on the diploma and transcript of the pupil indicating that the pupil has been awarded a State Seal of Biliteracy by the State Board of Education.

(2) Provide other information the State Board of Education deems necessary for school districts and non-public schools to successfully participate in the

program.

(g) A school district or non-public school that participates in the program under this Section shall do both of the following:

(1) Maintain appropriate records in order to identify pupils who have earned a State Seal of Biliteracy.

(2) Make the appropriate designation on the diploma and transcript of each pupil who earns a State Seal of Biliteracy.

(h) No fee shall be charged to a pupil to receive the designation pursuant to this Section. Notwithstanding this prohibition, costs may be incurred by the pupil in demonstrating proficiency, including without limitation any assessments required under subsection (e) of this Section.

(i) For admissions purposes, each public university in this State shall accept the State Seal of Biliteracy as equivalent to 2 years of foreign language coursework taken during high school if a student's high school transcript indicates that he or she will be receiving or has received the State Seal of Biliteracy.

(j) Each public community college and public university in this State shall establish criteria to translate a State Seal of Biliteracy into course credit based on foreign language course equivalencies identified by the community college's or university's faculty and staff and, upon request from an enrolled student, the community college or university shall

award foreign language course credit to a student who has received a State Seal of Biliteracy. Students enrolled in a public community college or public university who have received a State Seal of Biliteracy must request course credit for their seal within 3 academic years after graduating from high school.

(Source: P.A. 101-222, eff. 1-1-20; 101-503, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-9-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.176)

Sec. 2-3.176. Transfers to Governor's Grant Fund. In addition to any other transfers that may be provided for by law, the State Comptroller shall direct and the State Treasurer shall transfer from the SBE Federal Agency Services Fund and the SBE Federal Department of Education Fund into the Governor's Grant Fund such amounts as may be directed in writing by the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.179)

Sec. 2-3.179 ~~2-3.176~~. Work-based learning database.

(a) In this Section, "work-based learning" means an educational strategy that provides students with real-life work experiences in which they can apply academic and technical skills and develop their employability.

(b) The State Board must develop a work-based learning

database to help facilitate relationships between school districts and businesses and expand work-based learning in this State.

(Source: P.A. 101-389, eff. 8-16-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.180)

Sec. 2-3.180 ~~2-3.176~~. School safety and security grants. Subject to appropriation or private donations, the State Board of Education shall award grants to school districts to support school safety and security. Grant funds may be used for school security improvements, including professional development, safety-related upgrades to school buildings, equipment, including metal detectors and x-ray machines, and facilities, including school-based health centers. The State Board must prioritize the distribution of grants under this Section to school districts designated as Tier 1 or Tier 2 under Section 18-8.15.

(Source: P.A. 101-413, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.181)

Sec. 2-3.181 ~~2-3.176~~. Safe Schools and Healthy Learning Environments Grant Program.

(a) The State Board of Education, subject to appropriation, is authorized to award competitive grants on an annual basis under a Safe Schools and Healthy Learning Environments Grant Program. The goal of this grant program is

to promote school safety and healthy learning environments by providing schools with additional resources to implement restorative interventions and resolution strategies as alternatives to exclusionary discipline, and to address the full range of students' intellectual, social, emotional, physical, psychological, and moral developmental needs.

(b) To receive a grant under this program, a school district must submit with its grant application a plan for implementing evidence-based and promising practices that are aligned with the goal of this program. The application may include proposals to (i) hire additional school support personnel, including, but not limited to, restorative justice practitioners, school psychologists, school social workers, and other mental and behavioral health specialists; (ii) use existing school-based resources, community-based resources, or other experts and practitioners to expand alternatives to exclusionary discipline, mental and behavioral health supports, wraparound services, or drug and alcohol treatment; and (iii) provide training for school staff on trauma-informed approaches to meeting students' developmental needs, addressing the effects of toxic stress, restorative justice approaches, conflict resolution techniques, and the effective utilization of school support personnel and community-based services. For purposes of this subsection, "promising practices" means practices that present, based on preliminary information, potential for becoming evidence-based practices.

Grant funds may not be used to increase the use of school-based law enforcement or security personnel. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit school districts from involving law enforcement personnel when necessary and allowed by law.

(c) The State Board of Education, subject to appropriation for the grant program, shall annually disseminate a request for applications to this program, and funds shall be distributed annually. The criteria to be considered by the State Board of Education in awarding the funds shall be (i) the average ratio of school support personnel to students in the target schools over the preceding 3 school years, with priority given to applications with a demonstrated shortage of school support personnel to meet student needs; and (ii) the degree to which the proposal articulates a comprehensive approach for reducing exclusionary discipline while building safe and healthy learning environments. Priority shall be given to school districts that meet the metrics under subsection (b) of Section 2-3.162.

(d) The State Board of Education, subject to appropriation for the grant program, shall produce an annual report on the program in cooperation with the school districts participating in the program. The report shall include available quantitative information on the progress being made in reducing exclusionary discipline and the effects of the program on school safety and school climate. This report shall be posted on the State Board of Education's website by October

31 of each year, beginning in 2020.

(e) The State Board of Education may adopt any rules necessary for the implementation of this program.

(Source: P.A. 101-438, eff. 8-20-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-17a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-17a)

Sec. 10-17a. State, school district, and school report cards.

(1) By October 31, 2013 and October 31 of each subsequent school year, the State Board of Education, through the State Superintendent of Education, shall prepare a State report card, school district report cards, and school report cards, and shall by the most economic means provide to each school district in this State, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, the report cards for the school district and each of its schools.

(2) In addition to any information required by federal law, the State Superintendent shall determine the indicators and presentation of the school report card, which must include, at a minimum, the most current data collected and maintained by the State Board of Education related to the following:

(A) school characteristics and student demographics, including average class size, average teaching experience, student racial/ethnic breakdown, and the percentage of students classified as low-income; the percentage of

students classified as English learners; the percentage of students who have individualized education plans or 504 plans that provide for special education services; the number and percentage of all students who have been assessed for placement in a gifted education or advanced academic program and, of those students: (i) the racial and ethnic breakdown, (ii) the percentage who are classified as low-income, and (iii) the number and percentage of students who received direct instruction from a teacher who holds a gifted education endorsement and, of those students, the percentage who are classified as low-income; the percentage of students scoring at the "exceeds expectations" level on the assessments required under Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code; the percentage of students who annually transferred in or out of the school district; average daily attendance; the per-pupil operating expenditure of the school district; and the per-pupil State average operating expenditure for the district type (elementary, high school, or unit);

(B) curriculum information, including, where applicable, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate or equivalent courses, dual enrollment courses, foreign language classes, school personnel resources (including Career Technical Education teachers), before and after school programs, extracurricular activities, subjects in which elective classes are

offered, health and wellness initiatives (including the average number of days of Physical Education per week per student), approved programs of study, awards received, community partnerships, and special programs such as programming for the gifted and talented, students with disabilities, and work-study students;

(C) student outcomes, including, where applicable, the percentage of students deemed proficient on assessments of State standards, the percentage of students in the eighth grade who pass Algebra, the percentage of students who participated in workplace learning experiences, the percentage of students enrolled in post-secondary institutions (including colleges, universities, community colleges, trade/vocational schools, and training programs leading to career certification within 2 semesters of high school graduation), the percentage of students graduating from high school who are college and career ready, and the percentage of graduates enrolled in community colleges, colleges, and universities who are in one or more courses that the community college, college, or university identifies as a developmental course;

(D) student progress, including, where applicable, the percentage of students in the ninth grade who have earned 5 credits or more without failing more than one core class, a measure of students entering kindergarten ready to learn, a measure of growth, and the percentage of

students who enter high school on track for college and career readiness;

(E) the school environment, including, where applicable, the percentage of students with less than 10 absences in a school year, the percentage of teachers with less than 10 absences in a school year for reasons other than professional development, leaves taken pursuant to the federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993, long-term disability, or parental leaves, the 3-year average of the percentage of teachers returning to the school from the previous year, the number of different principals at the school in the last 6 years, the number of teachers who hold a gifted education endorsement, the process and criteria used by the district to determine whether a student is eligible for participation in a gifted education program or advanced academic program and the manner in which parents and guardians are made aware of the process and criteria, 2 or more indicators from any school climate survey selected or approved by the State and administered pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, with the same or similar indicators included on school report cards for all surveys selected or approved by the State pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, and the combined percentage of teachers rated as proficient or excellent in their most recent evaluation;

(F) a school district's and its individual schools'

balanced accountability measure, in accordance with Section 2-3.25a of this Code;

(G) the total and per pupil normal cost amount the State contributed to the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois in the prior fiscal year for the school's employees, which shall be reported to the State Board of Education by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois;

(H) for a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code only, State contributions to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago and State contributions for health care for employees of that school district;

(I) a school district's Final Percent of Adequacy, as defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code;

(J) a school district's Local Capacity Target, as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount;

(K) a school district's Real Receipts, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, divided by a school district's Adequacy Target, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount;

(L) a school district's administrative costs; ~~and~~

(M) whether or not the school has participated in the

Illinois Youth Survey. In this paragraph (M), "Illinois Youth Survey" means a self-report survey, administered in school settings every 2 years, designed to gather information about health and social indicators, including substance abuse patterns and the attitudes of students in grades 8, 10, and 12; and

(N) whether the school offered its students career and technical education opportunities.

The school report card shall also provide information that allows for comparing the current outcome, progress, and environment data to the State average, to the school data from the past 5 years, and to the outcomes, progress, and environment of similar schools based on the type of school and enrollment of low-income students, special education students, and English learners.

As used in this subsection (2):

"Administrative costs" means costs associated with executive, administrative, or managerial functions within the school district that involve planning, organizing, managing, or directing the school district.

"Advanced academic program" means a course of study to which students are assigned based on advanced cognitive ability or advanced academic achievement compared to local age peers and in which the curriculum is substantially differentiated from the general curriculum to provide appropriate challenge and pace.

"Gifted education" means educational services, including differentiated curricula and instructional methods, designed to meet the needs of gifted children as defined in Article 14A of this Code.

For the purposes of paragraph (A) of this subsection (2), "average daily attendance" means the average of the actual number of attendance days during the previous school year for any enrolled student who is subject to compulsory attendance by Section 26-1 of this Code at each school and charter school.

(3) At the discretion of the State Superintendent, the school district report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section, as well as information relating to the operating expense per pupil and other finances of the school district, and the State report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) and paragraph (N) of subsection (2) of this Section. The school district report card shall include the average daily attendance, as that term is defined in subsection (2) of this Section, of students who have individualized education programs and students who have 504 plans that provide for special education services within the school district.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, in consultation with key education stakeholders, the State Superintendent shall at any time have the discretion to

amend or update any and all metrics on the school, district, or State report card.

(5) Annually, no more than 30 calendar days after receipt of the school district and school report cards from the State Superintendent of Education, each school district, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, shall present such report cards at a regular school board meeting subject to applicable notice requirements, post the report cards on the school district's Internet web site, if the district maintains an Internet web site, make the report cards available to a newspaper of general circulation serving the district, and, upon request, send the report cards home to a parent (unless the district does not maintain an Internet web site, in which case the report card shall be sent home to parents without request). If the district posts the report card on its Internet web site, the district shall send a written notice home to parents stating (i) that the report card is available on the web site, (ii) the address of the web site, (iii) that a printed copy of the report card will be sent to parents upon request, and (iv) the telephone number that parents may call to request a printed copy of the report card.

(6) Nothing contained in Public Act 98-648 repeals, supersedes, invalidates, or nullifies final decisions in lawsuits pending on July 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-648) in Illinois courts involving the interpretation of

Public Act 97-8.

(Source: P.A. 100-227, eff. 8-18-17; 100-364, eff. 1-1-18; 100-448, eff. 7-1-19; 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-807, eff. 8-10-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1121, eff. 1-1-19; 101-68, eff. 1-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-9-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.5b) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-20.5b)

Sec. 10-20.5b. Tobacco prohibition. Each school board shall prohibit the use of tobacco on school property by any school personnel, student, or other person when such property is being used for any school purposes. The school board may not authorize or permit any exception to or exemption from the prohibition at any place or at any time, including, without limitation, outside of school buildings or before or after the regular school day or on days when school is not in session. "School purposes" includes, but is ~~include but are~~ not limited to, all events or activities or other use of school property that the school board or school officials authorize or permit on school property, including, without limitation, all interscholastic or extracurricular athletic, academic, or other events sponsored by the school board or in which pupils of the district participate. For purposes of this Section "tobacco" shall mean a cigarette, a cigar, or tobacco in any other form, including smokeless tobacco which is any loose, cut, shredded, ground, powdered, compressed, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the mouth without being

smoked.

(Source: P.A. 89-181, eff. 7-19-95; revised 12-21-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.69)

Sec. 10-20.69. Policy on sexual harassment. Each school district must create, maintain, and implement an age-appropriate policy on sexual harassment that must be posted on the school district's website and, if applicable, any other area where policies, rules, and standards of conduct are currently posted in each school and must also be included in the school district's student code of conduct handbook.

(Source: P.A. 101-418, eff. 1-1-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.70)

Sec. 10-20.70 ~~10-20.69~~. Class size reporting. No later than November 16, 2020, and annually thereafter, each school district must report to the State Board of Education information on the school district described under subsection (b) of Section 2-3.136a and must make that information available on its website.

(Source: P.A. 101-451, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.71)

Sec. 10-20.71 ~~10-20.69~~. Sexual abuse investigations at schools. Every 2 years, each school district must review all existing policies and procedures concerning sexual abuse

investigations at schools to ensure consistency with Section 22-85.

(Source: P.A. 101-531, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-20.72)

Sec. 10-20.72 ~~10-20.69~~. Door security locking means.

(a) In this Section, "door security locking means" means a door locking means intended for use by a trained school district employee in a school building for the purpose of preventing ingress through a door of the building.

(b) A school district may install a door security locking means on a door of a school building to prevent unwanted entry through the door if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The door security locking means can be engaged without opening the door.

(2) The unlocking and unlatching of the door security locking means from the occupied side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key or tool.

(3) The door security locking means complies with all applicable State and federal accessibility requirements.

(4) Locks, if remotely engaged, can be unlocked from the occupied side.

(5) The door security locking means is capable of being disengaged from the outside by school district employees, and school district employees may use a key or other credentials to unlock the door from the outside.

(6) The door security locking means does not modify the door-closing hardware, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.

(7) Any bolts, stops, brackets, or pins employed by the door security locking means do not affect the fire rating of a fire door assembly.

(8) School district employees are trained in the engagement and release of the door security locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency response plan.

(9) For doors installed before July 1, 2019 only, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking means requires no more than 2 releasing operations. For doors installed on or after July 1, 2019, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking means requires no more than one releasing operation. If doors installed before July 1, 2019 are replaced on or after July 1, 2019, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking means on the replacement door requires no more than one releasing operation.

(10) The door security locking means is no more than 48 inches above the finished floor.

(11) The door security locking means otherwise complies with the school building code prepared by the State Board of Education under Section 2-3.12.

A school district may install a door security locking

means that does not comply with paragraph (3) or (10) of this subsection if (i) the school district meets all other requirements under this subsection and (ii) prior to its installation, local law enforcement officials, the local fire department, and the school board agree, in writing, to the installation and use of the door security locking means. The school district must keep the agreement on file and must, upon request, provide the agreement to its regional office of education. The agreement must be included in the school district's filed school safety plan under the School Safety Drill Act.

(c) A school district must include the location of any door security locking means and must address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room in its filed school safety plan under the School Safety Drill Act. Local law enforcement officials and the local fire department must be notified of the location of any door security locking means and how to disengage it. Any specific tool needed to disengage the door security locking means from the outside of the room must, upon request, be made available to local law enforcement officials and the local fire department.

(d) A door security locking means may be used only (i) by a school district employee trained under subsection (e), (ii) during an emergency that threatens the health and safety of students and employees or during an active shooter drill, and

(iii) when local law enforcement officials and the local fire department have been notified of its installation prior to its use. The door security locking means must be engaged for a finite period of time in accordance with the school district's school safety plan adopted under the School Safety Drill Act.

(e) A school district that has installed a door security locking means shall conduct an in-service training program for school district employees on the proper use of the door security locking means. The school district shall keep a file verifying the employees who have completed the program and must, upon request, provide the file to its regional office of education and the local fire department and local law enforcement agency.

(f) A door security locking means that requires 2 releasing operations must be discontinued from use when the door is replaced or is a part of new construction. Replacement and new construction door hardware must include mortise locks, compliant with the applicable building code, and must be lockable from the occupied side without opening the door. However, mortise locks are not required if panic hardware or fire exit hardware is required.

(Source: P.A. 101-548, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-8.02) (from Ch. 122, par. 14-8.02)

Sec. 14-8.02. Identification, evaluation, and placement of children.

(a) The State Board of Education shall make rules under which local school boards shall determine the eligibility of children to receive special education. Such rules shall ensure that a free appropriate public education be available to all children with disabilities as defined in Section 14-1.02. The State Board of Education shall require local school districts to administer non-discriminatory procedures or tests to English learners coming from homes in which a language other than English is used to determine their eligibility to receive special education. The placement of low English proficiency students in special education programs and facilities shall be made in accordance with the test results reflecting the student's linguistic, cultural and special education needs. For purposes of determining the eligibility of children the State Board of Education shall include in the rules definitions of "case study", "staff conference", "individualized educational program", and "qualified specialist" appropriate to each category of children with disabilities as defined in this Article. For purposes of determining the eligibility of children from homes in which a language other than English is used, the State Board of Education shall include in the rules definitions for "qualified bilingual specialists" and "linguistically and culturally appropriate individualized educational programs". For purposes of this Section, as well as Sections 14-8.02a, 14-8.02b, and 14-8.02c of this Code, "parent" means a parent

as defined in the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(23)).

(b) No child shall be eligible for special education facilities except with a carefully completed case study fully reviewed by professional personnel in a multidisciplinary staff conference and only upon the recommendation of qualified specialists or a qualified bilingual specialist, if available. At the conclusion of the multidisciplinary staff conference, the parent of the child shall be given a copy of the multidisciplinary conference summary report and recommendations, which includes options considered, and be informed of his or her ~~their~~ right to obtain an independent educational evaluation if he or she disagrees ~~they disagree~~ with the evaluation findings conducted or obtained by the school district. If the school district's evaluation is shown to be inappropriate, the school district shall reimburse the parent for the cost of the independent evaluation. The State Board of Education shall, with advice from the State Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities on the inclusion of specific independent educational evaluators, prepare a list of suggested independent educational evaluators. The State Board of Education shall include on the list clinical psychologists licensed pursuant to the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act. Such psychologists shall not be paid fees in excess of the amount that would be received by a school psychologist for performing the same services. The

State Board of Education shall supply school districts with such list and make the list available to parents at their request. School districts shall make the list available to parents at the time they are informed of their right to obtain an independent educational evaluation. However, the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section within 5 days of any written parent request for an independent educational evaluation to show that its evaluation is appropriate. If the final decision is that the evaluation is appropriate, the parent still has a right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense. An independent educational evaluation at public expense must be completed within 30 days of a parent written request unless the school district initiates an impartial due process hearing or the parent or school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30-day ~~30 day~~ time period should be extended. If the due process hearing decision indicates that the parent is entitled to an independent educational evaluation, it must be completed within 30 days of the decision unless the parent or the school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30-day ~~30 day~~ period should be extended. If a parent disagrees with the summary report or recommendations of the multidisciplinary conference or the findings of any educational evaluation which results therefrom, the school district shall not proceed with a placement based upon such evaluation and the child shall remain in his or her regular

classroom setting. No child shall be eligible for admission to a special class for children with a mental disability who are educable or for children with a mental disability who are trainable except with a psychological evaluation and recommendation by a school psychologist. Consent shall be obtained from the parent of a child before any evaluation is conducted. If consent is not given by the parent or if the parent disagrees with the findings of the evaluation, then the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section. The school district may evaluate the child if that is the decision resulting from the impartial due process hearing and the decision is not appealed or if the decision is affirmed on appeal. The determination of eligibility shall be made and the IEP meeting shall be completed within 60 school days from the date of written parental consent. In those instances when written parental consent is obtained with fewer than 60 pupil attendance days left in the school year, the eligibility determination shall be made and the IEP meeting shall be completed prior to the first day of the following school year. Special education and related services must be provided in accordance with the student's IEP no later than 10 school attendance days after notice is provided to the parents pursuant to Section 300.503 of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations and implementing rules adopted by the State Board of Education. The appropriate program pursuant to the individualized

educational program of students whose native tongue is a language other than English shall reflect the special education, cultural and linguistic needs. No later than September 1, 1993, the State Board of Education shall establish standards for the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate bilingual special individualized educational programs. The State Board of Education shall further incorporate appropriate monitoring procedures to verify implementation of these standards. The district shall indicate to the parent and the State Board of Education the nature of the services the child will receive for the regular school term while waiting placement in the appropriate special education class. At the child's initial IEP meeting and at each annual review meeting, the child's IEP team shall provide the child's parent or guardian with a written notification that informs the parent or guardian that the IEP team is required to consider whether the child requires assistive technology in order to receive free, appropriate public education. The notification must also include a toll-free telephone number and internet address for the State's assistive technology program.

If the child is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or visually impaired and he or she might be eligible to receive services from the Illinois School for the Deaf or the Illinois School for the Visually Impaired, the school district shall notify the parents, in writing, of the existence of these schools and

the services they provide and shall make a reasonable effort to inform the parents of the existence of other, local schools that provide similar services and the services that these other schools provide. This notification shall include without limitation information on school services, school admissions criteria, and school contact information.

In the development of the individualized education program for a student who has a disability on the autism spectrum (which includes autistic disorder, Asperger's disorder, pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified, childhood disintegrative disorder, and Rett Syndrome, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV, 2000)), the IEP team shall consider all of the following factors:

(1) The verbal and nonverbal communication needs of the child.

(2) The need to develop social interaction skills and proficiencies.

(3) The needs resulting from the child's unusual responses to sensory experiences.

(4) The needs resulting from resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines.

(5) The needs resulting from engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements.

(6) The need for any positive behavioral interventions, strategies, and supports to address any

behavioral difficulties resulting from autism spectrum disorder.

(7) Other needs resulting from the child's disability that impact progress in the general curriculum, including social and emotional development.

Public Act 95-257 does not create any new entitlement to a service, program, or benefit, but must not affect any entitlement to a service, program, or benefit created by any other law.

If the student may be eligible to participate in the Home-Based Support Services Program for Adults with Mental Disabilities authorized under the Developmental Disability and Mental Disability Services Act upon becoming an adult, the student's individualized education program shall include plans for (i) determining the student's eligibility for those home-based services, (ii) enrolling the student in the program of home-based services, and (iii) developing a plan for the student's most effective use of the home-based services after the student becomes an adult and no longer receives special educational services under this Article. The plans developed under this paragraph shall include specific actions to be taken by specified individuals, agencies, or officials.

(c) In the development of the individualized education program for a student who is functionally blind, it shall be presumed that proficiency in Braille reading and writing is essential for the student's satisfactory educational progress.

For purposes of this subsection, the State Board of Education shall determine the criteria for a student to be classified as functionally blind. Students who are not currently identified as functionally blind who are also entitled to Braille instruction include: (i) those whose vision loss is so severe that they are unable to read and write at a level comparable to their peers solely through the use of vision, and (ii) those who show evidence of progressive vision loss that may result in functional blindness. Each student who is functionally blind shall be entitled to Braille reading and writing instruction that is sufficient to enable the student to communicate with the same level of proficiency as other students of comparable ability. Instruction should be provided to the extent that the student is physically and cognitively able to use Braille. Braille instruction may be used in combination with other special education services appropriate to the student's educational needs. The assessment of each student who is functionally blind for the purpose of developing the student's individualized education program shall include documentation of the student's strengths and weaknesses in Braille skills. Each person assisting in the development of the individualized education program for a student who is functionally blind shall receive information describing the benefits of Braille instruction. The individualized education program for each student who is functionally blind shall specify the appropriate learning

medium or media based on the assessment report.

(d) To the maximum extent appropriate, the placement shall provide the child with the opportunity to be educated with children who do not have a disability; provided that children with disabilities who are recommended to be placed into regular education classrooms are provided with supplementary services to assist the children with disabilities to benefit from the regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register. Subject to the limitation of the preceding sentence, placement in special classes, separate schools or other removal of the child with a disability from the regular educational environment shall occur only when the nature of the severity of the disability is such that education in the regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. The placement of English learners with disabilities shall be in non-restrictive environments which provide for integration with peers who do not have disabilities in bilingual classrooms. Annually, each January, school districts shall report data on students from non-English speaking backgrounds receiving special education and related services in public and private facilities as prescribed in Section 2-3.30. If there is a disagreement between parties involved regarding the special education placement of any child, either in-state or out-of-state, the placement is subject to impartial due process procedures

described in Article 10 of the Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Special Education.

(e) No child who comes from a home in which a language other than English is the principal language used may be assigned to any class or program under this Article until he has been given, in the principal language used by the child and used in his home, tests reasonably related to his cultural environment. All testing and evaluation materials and procedures utilized for evaluation and placement shall not be linguistically, racially or culturally discriminatory.

(f) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require any child to undergo any physical examination or medical treatment whose parents object thereto on the grounds that such examination or treatment conflicts with his religious beliefs.

(g) School boards or their designee shall provide to the parents of a child prior written notice of any decision (a) proposing to initiate or change, or (b) refusing to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of a free appropriate public education to their child, and the reasons therefor. Such written notification shall also inform the parent of the opportunity to present complaints with respect to any matter relating to the educational placement of the student, or the provision of a free appropriate public education and to have an impartial due process hearing on the complaint. The notice

shall inform the parents in the parents' native language, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so, of their rights and all procedures available pursuant to this Act and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-446); it shall be the responsibility of the State Superintendent to develop uniform notices setting forth the procedures available under this Act and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-446) to be used by all school boards. The notice shall also inform the parents of the availability upon request of a list of free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available locally to assist parents in initiating an impartial due process hearing. The State Superintendent shall revise the uniform notices required by this subsection (g) to reflect current law and procedures at least once every 2 years. Any parent who is deaf, or does not normally communicate using spoken English, who participates in a meeting with a representative of a local educational agency for the purposes of developing an individualized educational program shall be entitled to the services of an interpreter. The State Board of Education must adopt rules to establish the criteria, standards, and competencies for a bilingual language interpreter who attends an individualized education program meeting under this subsection to assist a parent who has limited English proficiency.

(g-5) For purposes of this subsection (g-5), "qualified

professional" means an individual who holds credentials to evaluate the child in the domain or domains for which an evaluation is sought or an intern working under the direct supervision of a qualified professional, including a master's or doctoral degree candidate.

To ensure that a parent can participate fully and effectively with school personnel in the development of appropriate educational and related services for his or her child, the parent, an independent educational evaluator, or a qualified professional retained by or on behalf of a parent or child must be afforded reasonable access to educational facilities, personnel, classrooms, and buildings and to the child as provided in this subsection (g-5). The requirements of this subsection (g-5) apply to any public school facility, building, or program and to any facility, building, or program supported in whole or in part by public funds. Prior to visiting a school, school building, or school facility, the parent, independent educational evaluator, or qualified professional may be required by the school district to inform the building principal or supervisor in writing of the proposed visit, the purpose of the visit, and the approximate duration of the visit. The visitor and the school district shall arrange the visit or visits at times that are mutually agreeable. Visitors shall comply with school safety, security, and visitation policies at all times. School district visitation policies must not conflict with this subsection

(g-5). Visitors shall be required to comply with the requirements of applicable privacy laws, including those laws protecting the confidentiality of education records such as the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and the Illinois School Student Records Act. The visitor shall not disrupt the educational process.

(1) A parent must be afforded reasonable access of sufficient duration and scope for the purpose of observing his or her child in the child's current educational placement, services, or program or for the purpose of visiting an educational placement or program proposed for the child.

(2) An independent educational evaluator or a qualified professional retained by or on behalf of a parent or child must be afforded reasonable access of sufficient duration and scope for the purpose of conducting an evaluation of the child, the child's performance, the child's current educational program, placement, services, or environment, or any educational program, placement, services, or environment proposed for the child, including interviews of educational personnel, child observations, assessments, tests or assessments of the child's educational program, services, or placement or of any proposed educational program, services, or placement. If one or more interviews of school personnel are part of the evaluation, the interviews must be

conducted at a mutually agreed upon time, date, and place that do not interfere with the school employee's school duties. The school district may limit interviews to personnel having information relevant to the child's current educational services, program, or placement or to a proposed educational service, program, or placement.

~~(h) (Blank).~~

~~(i) (Blank).~~

~~(j) (Blank).~~

~~(k) (Blank).~~

~~(l) (Blank).~~

~~(m) (Blank).~~

~~(n) (Blank).~~

~~(o) (Blank).~~

(Source: P.A. 100-122, eff. 8-18-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-993, eff. 8-20-18; 101-124, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-26-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.15)

Sec. 18-8.15. Evidence-Based Funding for student success for the 2017-2018 and subsequent school years.

(a) General provisions.

(1) The purpose of this Section is to ensure that, by June 30, 2027 and beyond, this State has a kindergarten through grade 12 public education system with the capacity to ensure the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities in accordance with Section

1 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of Illinois. To accomplish that objective, this Section creates a method of funding public education that is evidence-based; is sufficient to ensure every student receives a meaningful opportunity to learn irrespective of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, or community-income level; and is sustainable and predictable. When fully funded under this Section, every school shall have the resources, based on what the evidence indicates is needed, to:

(A) provide all students with a high quality education that offers the academic, enrichment, social and emotional support, technical, and career-focused programs that will allow them to become competitive workers, responsible parents, productive citizens of this State, and active members of our national democracy;

(B) ensure all students receive the education they need to graduate from high school with the skills required to pursue post-secondary education and training for a rewarding career;

(C) reduce, with a goal of eliminating, the achievement gap between at-risk and non-at-risk students by raising the performance of at-risk students and not by reducing standards; and

(D) ensure this State satisfies its obligation to

assume the primary responsibility to fund public education and simultaneously relieve the disproportionate burden placed on local property taxes to fund schools.

(2) The Evidence-Based Funding formula under this Section shall be applied to all Organizational Units in this State. The Evidence-Based Funding formula outlined in this Act is based on the formula outlined in Senate Bill 1 of the 100th General Assembly, as passed by both legislative chambers. As further defined and described in this Section, there are 4 major components of the Evidence-Based Funding model:

(A) First, the model calculates a unique Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit in this State that considers the costs to implement research-based activities, the unit's student demographics, and regional wage differences.

(B) Second, the model calculates each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity, or the amount each Organizational Unit is assumed to contribute toward its Adequacy Target from local resources.

(C) Third, the model calculates how much funding the State currently contributes to the Organizational Unit and adds that to the unit's Local Capacity to determine the unit's overall current adequacy of funding.

(D) Finally, the model's distribution method allocates new State funding to those Organizational Units that are least well-funded, considering both Local Capacity and State funding, in relation to their Adequacy Target.

(3) An Organizational Unit receiving any funding under this Section may apply those funds to any fund so received for which that Organizational Unit is authorized to make expenditures by law.

(4) As used in this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph (4):

"Adequacy Target" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Adjusted EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Adjusted Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Adjusted Operating Tax Rate" means a tax rate for all Organizational Units, for which the State Superintendent shall calculate and subtract for the Operating Tax Rate a transportation rate based on total expenses for transportation services under this Code, as reported on the most recent Annual Financial Report in Pupil Transportation Services, function 2550 in both the Education and Transportation funds and functions 4110 and 4120 in the Transportation fund, less any corresponding

fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code divided by the Adjusted EAV. If an Organizational Unit's corresponding fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code exceed the total transportation expenses, as defined in this paragraph, no transportation rate shall be subtracted from the Operating Tax Rate.

"Allocation Rate" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Alternative School" means a public school that is created and operated by a regional superintendent of schools and approved by the State Board.

"Applicable Tax Rate" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Assessment" means any of those benchmark, progress monitoring, formative, diagnostic, and other assessments, in addition to the State accountability assessment, that assist teachers' needs in understanding the skills and meeting the needs of the students they serve.

"Assistant principal" means a school administrator

duly endorsed to be employed as an assistant principal in this State.

"At-risk student" means a student who is at risk of not meeting the Illinois Learning Standards or not graduating from elementary or high school and who demonstrates a need for vocational support or social services beyond that provided by the regular school program. All students included in an Organizational Unit's Low-Income Count, as well as all English learner and disabled students attending the Organizational Unit, shall be considered at-risk students under this Section.

"Average Student Enrollment" or "ASE" for fiscal year 2018 means, for an Organizational Unit, the greater of the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 in the immediately preceding school year, plus the pre-kindergarten students who receive special education services of 2 or more hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1 in the immediately preceding school year, or the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1, plus the pre-kindergarten students who receive special education services of 2 or more hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1, for each of the immediately preceding 3 school years. For fiscal year 2019 and each subsequent

fiscal year, "Average Student Enrollment" or "ASE" means, for an Organizational Unit, the greater of the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1 in the immediately preceding school year, plus the pre-kindergarten students who receive special education services as reported to the State Board on October 1 and March 1 in the immediately preceding school year, or the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1, plus the pre-kindergarten students who receive special education services as reported to the State Board on October 1 and March 1, for each of the immediately preceding 3 school years. For the purposes of this definition, "enrolled in the Organizational Unit" means the number of students reported to the State Board who are enrolled in schools within the Organizational Unit that the student attends or would attend if not placed or transferred to another school or program to receive needed services. For the purposes of calculating "ASE", all students, grades K through 12, excluding those attending kindergarten for a half day and students attending an alternative education program operated by a regional office of education or intermediate service center, shall be counted as 1.0. All students attending kindergarten for a half day shall be

counted as 0.5, unless in 2017 by June 15 or by March 1 in subsequent years, the school district reports to the State Board of Education the intent to implement full-day kindergarten district-wide for all students, then all students attending kindergarten shall be counted as 1.0. Special education pre-kindergarten students shall be counted as 0.5 each. If the State Board does not collect or has not collected both an October 1 and March 1 enrollment count by grade or a December 1 collection of special education pre-kindergarten students as of August 31, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-465), it shall establish such collection for all future years. For any year in which a count by grade level was collected only once, that count shall be used as the single count available for computing a 3-year average ASE. Funding for programs operated by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center must be calculated using the Evidence-Based Funding formula under this Section for the 2019-2020 school year and each subsequent school year until separate adequacy formulas are developed and adopted for each type of program. ASE for a program operated by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center must be determined by the March 1 enrollment for the program. For the 2019-2020 school year, the ASE used in the calculation must be the first-year ASE and, in that year only, the assignment of students served by a regional

office of education or intermediate service center shall not result in a reduction of the March enrollment for any school district. For the 2020-2021 school year, the ASE must be the greater of the current-year ASE or the 2-year average ASE. Beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, the ASE must be the greater of the current-year ASE or the 3-year average ASE. School districts shall submit the data for the ASE calculation to the State Board within 45 days of the dates required in this Section for submission of enrollment data in order for it to be included in the ASE calculation. For fiscal year 2018 only, the ASE calculation shall include only enrollment taken on October 1.

"Base Funding Guarantee" is defined in paragraph (10) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Base Funding Minimum" is defined in subsection (e) of this Section.

"Base Tax Year" means the property tax levy year used to calculate the Budget Year allocation of primary State aid.

"Base Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Base Tax Year multiplied by the limiting rate as calculated by the county clerk and defined in PTELL.

"Bilingual Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target

attributable to bilingual education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to bilingual education shall include all additional investments in English learner students' adequacy elements.

"Budget Year" means the school year for which primary State aid is calculated and awarded under this Section.

"Central office" means individual administrators and support service personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations, and security of the Organizational Unit.

"Comparable Wage Index" or "CWI" means a regional cost differentiation metric that measures systemic, regional variations in the salaries of college graduates who are not educators. The CWI utilized for this Section shall, for the first 3 years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, be the CWI initially developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, as most recently updated by Texas A & M University. In the fourth and subsequent years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, the State Superintendent shall re-determine the CWI using a similar methodology to that identified in the Texas A & M University study, with adjustments made no less frequently than once every 5 years.

"Computer technology and equipment" means computers servers, notebooks, network equipment, copiers, printers, instructional software, security software, curriculum management courseware, and other similar materials and equipment.

"Computer technology and equipment investment allocation" means the final Adequacy Target amount of an Organizational Unit assigned to Tier 1 or Tier 2 in the prior school year attributable to the additional $285.50 per student computer technology and equipment investment grant divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the result of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit assigned to a Tier 1 or Tier 2 final Adequacy Target attributable to the received computer technology and equipment investment grant shall include all additional investments in computer technology and equipment adequacy elements.

"Core subject" means mathematics; science; reading, English, writing, and language arts; history and social studies; world languages; and subjects taught as Advanced Placement in high schools.

"Core teacher" means a regular classroom teacher in elementary schools and teachers of a core subject in middle and high schools.

"Core Intervention teacher (tutor)" means a licensed

teacher providing one-on-one or small group tutoring to students struggling to meet proficiency in core subjects.

"CPPRT" means corporate personal property replacement tax funds paid to an Organizational Unit during the calendar year one year before the calendar year in which a school year begins, pursuant to "An Act in relation to the abolition of ad valorem personal property tax and the replacement of revenues lost thereby, and amending and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts in connection therewith", certified August 14, 1979, as amended (Public Act 81-1st S.S.-1).

"EAV" means equalized assessed valuation as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section and calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"ECI" means the Bureau of Labor Statistics' national employment cost index for civilian workers in educational services in elementary and secondary schools on a cumulative basis for the 12-month calendar year preceding the fiscal year of the Evidence-Based Funding calculation.

"EIS Data" means the employment information system data maintained by the State Board on educators within Organizational Units.

"Employee benefits" means health, dental, and vision insurance offered to employees of an Organizational Unit, the costs associated with the statutorily required payment

of the normal cost of the Organizational Unit's teacher pensions, Social Security employer contributions, and Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund employer contributions.

"English learner" or "EL" means a child included in the definition of "English learners" under Section 14C-2 of this Code participating in a program of transitional bilingual education or a transitional program of instruction meeting the requirements and program application procedures of Article 14C of this Code. For the purposes of collecting the number of EL students enrolled, the same collection and calculation methodology as defined above for "ASE" shall apply to English learners, with the exception that EL student enrollment shall include students in grades pre-kindergarten through 12.

"Essential Elements" means those elements, resources, and educational programs that have been identified through academic research as necessary to improve student success, improve academic performance, close achievement gaps, and provide for other per student costs related to the delivery and leadership of the Organizational Unit, as well as the maintenance and operations of the unit, and which are specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Evidence-Based Funding" means State funding provided to an Organizational Unit pursuant to this Section.

"Extended day" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students outside the regular school day before and after school or during non-instructional times during the school day.

"Extension Limitation Ratio" means a numerical ratio in which the numerator is the Base Tax Year's Extension and the denominator is the Preceding Tax Year's Extension.

"Final Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Final Resources" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Full-time equivalent" or "FTE" means the full-time equivalency compensation for staffing the relevant position at an Organizational Unit.

"Funding Gap" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

"Guidance counselor" means a licensed guidance counselor who provides guidance and counseling support for students within an Organizational Unit.

"Hybrid District" means a partial elementary unit district created pursuant to Article 11E of this Code.

"Instructional assistant" means a core or special education, non-licensed employee who assists a teacher in the classroom and provides academic support to students.

"Instructional facilitator" means a qualified teacher or licensed teacher leader who facilitates and coaches

continuous improvement in classroom instruction; provides instructional support to teachers in the elements of research-based instruction or demonstrates the alignment of instruction with curriculum standards and assessment tools; develops or coordinates instructional programs or strategies; develops and implements training; chooses standards-based instructional materials; provides teachers with an understanding of current research; serves as a mentor, site coach, curriculum specialist, or lead teacher; or otherwise works with fellow teachers, in collaboration, to use data to improve instructional practice or develop model lessons.

"Instructional materials" means relevant instructional materials for student instruction, including, but not limited to, textbooks, consumable workbooks, laboratory equipment, library books, and other similar materials.

"Laboratory School" means a public school that is created and operated by a public university and approved by the State Board.

"Librarian" means a teacher with an endorsement as a library information specialist or another individual whose primary responsibility is overseeing library resources within an Organizational Unit.

"Limiting rate for Hybrid Districts" means the combined elementary school and high school limiting rates.

"Local Capacity" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Percentage" is defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Ratio" is defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Low-Income Count" means, for an Organizational Unit in a fiscal year, the higher of the average number of students for the prior school year or the immediately preceding 3 school years who, as of July 1 of the immediately preceding fiscal year (as determined by the Department of Human Services), are eligible for at least one of the following low-income programs: Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, excluding pupils who are eligible for services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services. Until such time that grade level low-income populations become available, grade level low-income populations shall be determined by applying the low-income percentage to total student enrollments by grade level. The low-income percentage is determined by dividing the Low-Income Count by the Average Student Enrollment. The low-income percentage for programs operated by a regional

office of education or an intermediate service center must be set to the weighted average of the low-income percentages of all of the school districts in the service region. The weighted low-income percentage is the result of multiplying the low-income percentage of each school district served by the regional office of education or intermediate service center by each school district's Average Student Enrollment, summarizing those products and dividing the total by the total Average Student Enrollment for the service region.

"Maintenance and operations" means custodial services, facility and ground maintenance, facility operations, facility security, routine facility repairs, and other similar services and functions.

"Minimum Funding Level" is defined in paragraph (9) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"New Property Tax Relief Pool Funds" means, for any given fiscal year, all State funds appropriated under Section 2-3.170 of this ~~the School~~ Code.

"New State Funds" means, for a given school year, all State funds appropriated for Evidence-Based Funding in excess of the amount needed to fund the Base Funding Minimum for all Organizational Units in that school year.

"Net State Contribution Target" means, for a given school year, the amount of State funds that would be necessary to fully meet the Adequacy Target of an

Operational Unit minus the Preliminary Resources available to each unit.

"Nurse" means an individual licensed as a certified school nurse, in accordance with the rules established for nursing services by the State Board, who is an employee of and is available to provide health care-related services for students of an Organizational Unit.

"Operating Tax Rate" means the rate utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes. For Hybrid Districts, the Operating Tax Rate shall be the combined elementary and high school rates utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes.

"Organizational Unit" means a Laboratory School or any public school district that is recognized as such by the State Board and that contains elementary schools typically serving kindergarten through 5th grades, middle schools typically serving 6th through 8th grades, high schools typically serving 9th through 12th grades, a program established under Section 2-3.66 or 2-3.41, or a program operated by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center under Article 13A or 13B. The General Assembly acknowledges that the actual grade levels

served by a particular Organizational Unit may vary slightly from what is typical.

"Organizational Unit CWI" is determined by calculating the CWI in the region and original county in which an Organizational Unit's primary administrative office is located as set forth in this paragraph, provided that if the Organizational Unit CWI as calculated in accordance with this paragraph is less than 0.9, the Organizational Unit CWI shall be increased to 0.9. Each county's current CWI value shall be adjusted based on the CWI value of that county's neighboring Illinois counties, to create a "weighted adjusted index value". This shall be calculated by summing the CWI values of all of a county's adjacent Illinois counties and dividing by the number of adjacent Illinois counties, then taking the weighted value of the original county's CWI value and the adjacent Illinois county average. To calculate this weighted value, if the number of adjacent Illinois counties is greater than 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.25 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.75. If the number of adjacent Illinois counties is 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.33 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.66. The greater of the county's current CWI value and its weighted adjusted index value shall be used as the Organizational Unit CWI.

"Preceding Tax Year" means the property tax levy year immediately preceding the Base Tax Year.

"Preceding Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Preceding Tax Year multiplied by the Operating Tax Rate.

"Preliminary Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Preliminary Resources" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Principal" means a school administrator duly endorsed to be employed as a principal in this State.

"Professional development" means training programs for licensed staff in schools, including, but not limited to, programs that assist in implementing new curriculum programs, provide data focused or academic assessment data training to help staff identify a student's weaknesses and strengths, target interventions, improve instruction, encompass instructional strategies for English learner, gifted, or at-risk students, address inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, or implicit bias, or otherwise provide professional support for licensed staff.

"Prototypical" means 450 special education pre-kindergarten and kindergarten through grade 5 students for an elementary school, 450 grade 6 through 8 students for a middle school, and 600 grade 9 through 12 students

for a high school.

"PTELL" means the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

"PTELL EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Pupil support staff" means a nurse, psychologist, social worker, family liaison personnel, or other staff member who provides support to at-risk or struggling students.

"Real Receipts" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Regionalization Factor" means, for a particular Organizational Unit, the figure derived by dividing the Organizational Unit CWI by the Statewide Weighted CWI.

"School site staff" means the primary school secretary and any additional clerical personnel assigned to a school.

"Special education" means special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code.

"Special Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to special education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy

Target attributable to special education shall include all special education investment adequacy elements.

"Specialist teacher" means a teacher who provides instruction in subject areas not included in core subjects, including, but not limited to, art, music, physical education, health, driver education, career-technical education, and such other subject areas as may be mandated by State law or provided by an Organizational Unit.

"Specially Funded Unit" means an Alternative School, safe school, Department of Juvenile Justice school, special education cooperative or entity recognized by the State Board as a special education cooperative, State-approved charter school, or alternative learning opportunities program that received direct funding from the State Board during the 2016-2017 school year through any of the funding sources included within the calculation of the Base Funding Minimum or Glenwood Academy.

"Supplemental Grant Funding" means supplemental general State aid funding received by an Organizational Unit during the 2016-2017 school year pursuant to subsection (H) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code (now repealed).

"State Adequacy Level" is the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Organizational Units.

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.

"State Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Education.

"Statewide Weighted CWI" means a figure determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit CWI times the ASE for that Organizational Unit creating a weighted value, summing all Organizational Units' weighted values, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units, thereby creating an average weighted index.

"Student activities" means non-credit producing after-school programs, including, but not limited to, clubs, bands, sports, and other activities authorized by the school board of the Organizational Unit.

"Substitute teacher" means an individual teacher or teaching assistant who is employed by an Organizational Unit and is temporarily serving the Organizational Unit on a per diem or per period-assignment basis to replace another staff member.

"Summer school" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students during the summer months outside of the regular school year.

"Supervisory aide" means a non-licensed staff member who helps in supervising students of an Organizational Unit, but does so outside of the classroom, in situations such as, but not limited to, monitoring hallways and playgrounds, supervising lunchrooms, or supervising students when being transported in buses serving the

Organizational Unit.

"Target Ratio" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1", "Tier 2", "Tier 3", and "Tier 4" are defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 2 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 3 Aggregate Funding", and "Tier 4 Aggregate Funding" are defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

(b) Adequacy Target calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target is the sum of the Organizational Unit's cost of providing Essential Elements, as calculated in accordance with this subsection (b), with the salary amounts in the Essential Elements multiplied by a Regionalization Factor calculated pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection (b).

(2) The Essential Elements are attributable on a pro rata basis related to defined subgroups of the ASE of each Organizational Unit as specified in this paragraph (2), with investments and FTE positions pro rata funded based on ASE counts in excess of or less than the thresholds set forth in this paragraph (2). The method for calculating attributable pro rata costs and the defined subgroups thereto are as follows:

(A) Core class size investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding required

to support that number of FTE core teacher positions as is needed to keep the respective class sizes of the Organizational Unit to the following maximum numbers:

(i) For grades kindergarten through 3, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 15 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 20 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

(ii) For grades 4 through 12, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 20 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 25 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

The number of non-Low-Income Count students in a grade shall be determined by subtracting the Low-Income students in that grade from the ASE of the Organizational Unit for that grade.

(B) Specialist teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover that number of FTE specialist teacher positions that correspond to the following percentages:

(i) if the Organizational Unit operates an elementary or middle school, then 20.00% of the

number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers, as determined under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (2); and

(ii) if such Organizational Unit operates a high school, then 33.33% of the number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers.

(C) Instructional facilitator investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE instructional facilitator position for every 200 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students of the Organizational Unit.

(D) Core intervention teacher (tutor) investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE teacher position for each prototypical elementary, middle, and high school.

(E) Substitute teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover substitute teacher costs that is equal to 5.70% of the minimum pupil attendance days required under Section 10-19 of this Code for all full-time equivalent core, specialist, and intervention teachers, school nurses, special education teachers and instructional assistants, instructional facilitators, and summer school and extended day teacher positions, as determined under this paragraph

(2), at a salary rate of 33.33% of the average salary for grade K through 12 teachers and 33.33% of the average salary of each instructional assistant position.

(F) Core guidance counselor investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE guidance counselor for each 450 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 6 through 8 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 9 through 12 ASE high school students.

(G) Nurse investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE nurse for each 750 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students across all grade levels it serves.

(H) Supervisory aide investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE for each 225 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE for each 200 ASE high school students.

(I) Librarian investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE librarian for each prototypical elementary school, middle school, and high school and one FTE aide or media technician for every 300 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(J) Principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical high school.

(K) Assistant principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical high school.

(L) School site staff investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed for one FTE position for each 225 ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE position for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus

one FTE position for each 200 ASE high school students.

(M) Gifted investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $40 per kindergarten through grade 12 ASE.

(N) Professional development investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $125 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students for trainers and other professional development-related expenses for supplies and materials.

(O) Instructional material investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $190 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover instructional material costs.

(P) Assessment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $25 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover assessment costs.

(Q) Computer technology and equipment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten

through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs. For the 2018-2019 school year and subsequent school years, Organizational Units assigned to Tier 1 and Tier 2 in the prior school year shall receive an additional $285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs in the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target. The State Board may establish additional requirements for Organizational Unit expenditures of funds received pursuant to this subparagraph (Q), including a requirement that funds received pursuant to this subparagraph (Q) may be used only for serving the technology needs of the district. It is the intent of Public Act 100-465 that all Tier 1 and Tier 2 districts receive the addition to their Adequacy Target in the following year, subject to compliance with the requirements of the State Board.

(R) Student activities investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the following funding amounts to cover student activities: $100 per kindergarten through grade 5 ASE student in elementary school, plus $200 per ASE student in middle school, plus $675 per ASE student in high school.

(S) Maintenance and operations investments. Each

Organizational Unit shall receive $1,038 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students for day-to-day maintenance and operations expenditures, including salary, supplies, and materials, as well as purchased services, but excluding employee benefits. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to $352.92.

(T) Central office investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive $742 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover central office operations, including administrators and classified personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations of the school district, and security personnel. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to $368.48.

(U) Employee benefit investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive 30% of the total of all salary-calculated elements of the Adequacy Target, excluding substitute teachers and student activities investments, to cover benefit costs. For central office and maintenance and operations investments, the

benefit calculation shall be based upon the salary proportion of each investment. If at any time the responsibility for funding the employer normal cost of teacher pensions is assigned to school districts, then that amount certified by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois to be paid by the Organizational Unit for the preceding school year shall be added to the benefit investment. For any fiscal year in which a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code is responsible for paying the employer normal cost of teacher pensions, then that amount of its employer normal cost plus the amount for retiree health insurance as certified by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago to be paid by the school district for the preceding school year that is statutorily required to cover employer normal costs and the amount for retiree health insurance shall be added to the 30% specified in this subparagraph (U). The Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois and the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago shall submit such information as the State Superintendent may require for the calculations set forth in this subparagraph (U).

(V) Additional investments in low-income students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding

under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of:

(i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 Low-Income Count students;

(ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 Low-Income Count students;

(iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students; and

(iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students.

(W) Additional investments in English learner students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of:

(i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 English learner students;

(ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 English learner students;

(iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 English learner students;

(iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 English learner students; and

(v) one FTE core teacher position for every

100 English learner students.

(X) Special education investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover special education as follows:

(i) one FTE teacher position for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students;

(ii) one FTE instructional assistant for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students; and

(iii) one FTE psychologist position for every 1,000 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(3) For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements, the State Superintendent shall annually calculate average salaries to the nearest dollar using the employment information system data maintained by the State Board, limited to public schools only and excluding special education and vocational cooperatives, schools operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice, and charter schools, for the following positions:

(A) Teacher for grades K through 8.

(B) Teacher for grades 9 through 12.

(C) Teacher for grades K through 12.

(D) Guidance counselor for grades K through 8.

(E) Guidance counselor for grades 9 through 12.

(F) Guidance counselor for grades K through 12.

(G) Social worker.

(H) Psychologist.

(I) Librarian.

(J) Nurse.

(K) Principal.

(L) Assistant principal.

For the purposes of this paragraph (3), "teacher" includes core teachers, specialist and elective teachers, instructional facilitators, tutors, special education teachers, pupil support staff teachers, English learner teachers, extended day teachers, and summer school teachers. Where specific grade data is not required for the Essential Elements, the average salary for corresponding positions shall apply. For substitute teachers, the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 shall apply.

For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements for positions not included within EIS Data, the following salaries shall be used in the first year of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding:

(i) school site staff, $30,000; and

(ii) non-instructional assistant, instructional assistant, library aide, library media tech, or supervisory aide: $25,000.

In the second and subsequent years of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding, the amounts in items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph (3) shall annually increase by the ECI.

The salary amounts for the Essential Elements determined pursuant to subparagraphs (A) through (L), (S) and (T), and (V) through (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section shall be multiplied by a Regionalization Factor.

(c) Local Capacity calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity represents an amount of funding it is assumed to contribute toward its Adequacy Target for purposes of the Evidence-Based Funding formula calculation. "Local Capacity" means either (i) the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) if its Real Receipts are equal to or less than its Local Capacity Target or (ii) the Organizational Unit's Adjusted Local Capacity, as calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (c) if Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target.

(2) "Local Capacity Target" means, for an

Organizational Unit, that dollar amount that is obtained by multiplying its Adequacy Target by its Local Capacity Ratio.

(A) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Percentage is the conversion of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio, as such ratio is determined in accordance with subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (2), into a cumulative distribution resulting in a percentile ranking to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The calculation of Local Capacity Percentage is described in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2).

(B) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio in a given year is the percentage obtained by dividing its Adjusted EAV or PTELL EAV, whichever is less, by its Adequacy Target, with the resulting ratio further adjusted as follows:

(i) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 12 and Hybrid Districts, no further adjustments shall be made;

(ii) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 8, the ratio shall be multiplied by 9/13;

(iii) for Organizational Units serving grades 9 through 12, the Local Capacity Ratio shall be

multiplied by 4/13; and

(iv) for an Organizational Unit with a different grade configuration than those specified in items (i) through (iii) of this subparagraph (B), the State Superintendent shall determine a comparable adjustment based on the grades served.

(C) The Local Capacity Percentage is equal to the percentile ranking of the district. Local Capacity Percentage converts each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio to a cumulative distribution resulting in a percentile ranking to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The Local Capacity Percentage cumulative distribution resulting in a percentile ranking for each Organizational Unit shall be calculated using the standard normal distribution of the score in relation to the weighted mean and weighted standard deviation and Local Capacity Ratios of all Organizational Units. If the value assigned to any Organizational Unit is in excess of 90%, the value shall be adjusted to 90%. For Laboratory Schools, the Local Capacity Percentage shall be set at 10% in recognition of the absence of EAV and resources from the public university that are allocated to the Laboratory School. For programs operated by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center,

the Local Capacity Percentage must be set at 10% in recognition of the absence of EAV and resources from school districts that are allocated to the regional office of education or intermediate service center. The weighted mean for the Local Capacity Percentage shall be determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio times the ASE for the unit creating a weighted value, summing the weighted values of all Organizational Units, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units. The weighted standard deviation shall be determined by taking the square root of the weighted variance of all Organizational Units' Local Capacity Ratio, where the variance is calculated by squaring the difference between each unit's Local Capacity Ratio and the weighted mean, then multiplying the variance for each unit times the ASE for the unit to create a weighted variance for each unit, then summing all units' weighted variance and dividing by the total ASE of all units.

(D) For any Organizational Unit, the Organizational Unit's Adjusted Local Capacity Target shall be reduced by either (i) the school board's remaining contribution pursuant to paragraph (ii) of subsection (b-4) of Section 16-158 of the Illinois Pension Code in a given year or (ii) the board of education's remaining contribution pursuant to

paragraph (iv) of subsection (b) of Section 17-129 of the Illinois Pension Code absent the employer normal cost portion of the required contribution and amount allowed pursuant to subdivision (3) of Section 17-142.1 of the Illinois Pension Code in a given year. In the preceding sentence, item (i) shall be certified to the State Board of Education by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois and item (ii) shall be certified to the State Board of Education by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of the City of Chicago.

(3) If an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target, then its Local Capacity shall equal an Adjusted Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with this paragraph (3). The Adjusted Local Capacity Target is calculated as the sum of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target and its Real Receipts Adjustment. The Real Receipts Adjustment equals the Organizational Unit's Real Receipts less its Local Capacity Target, with the resulting figure multiplied by the Local Capacity Percentage.

As used in this paragraph (3), "Real Percent of Adequacy" means the sum of an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum, with the resulting figure divided by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target.

(d) Calculation of Real Receipts, EAV, and Adjusted EAV for purposes of the Local Capacity calculation.

(1) An Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are the product of its Applicable Tax Rate and its Adjusted EAV. An Organizational Unit's Applicable Tax Rate is its Adjusted Operating Tax Rate for property within the Organizational Unit.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the equalized assessed valuation, or EAV, of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (d). The State Superintendent shall then determine the Adjusted EAV of each Organizational Unit in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection (d), which Adjusted EAV figure shall be used for the purposes of calculating Local Capacity.

(3) To calculate Real Receipts and EAV, the Department of Revenue shall supply to the State Superintendent the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of all taxable property of every Organizational Unit, together with (i) the applicable tax rate used in extending taxes for the funds of the Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year and (ii) the limiting rate for all Organizational Units subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under PTELL.

(A) The Department of Revenue shall add to the

equalized assessed value of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit situated entirely or partially within a county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code (i) an amount equal to the total amount by which the homestead exemption allowed under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code for real property situated in that Organizational Unit exceeds the total amount that would have been allowed in that Organizational Unit if the maximum reduction under Section 15-176 was (I) $4,500 in Cook County or $3,500 in all other counties in tax year 2003 or (II) $5,000 in all counties in tax year 2004 and thereafter and (ii) an amount equal to the aggregate amount for the taxable year of all additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of $30,000 or less. The county clerk of any county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code shall annually calculate and certify to the Department of Revenue for each Organizational Unit all homestead exemption amounts under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and all amounts of additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of $30,000 or less. It is the intent of this

subparagraph (A) that if the general homestead exemption for a parcel of property is determined under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code rather than Section 15-175, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, between the amount of the general homestead exemption allowed for that parcel of property under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and the amount that would have been allowed had the general homestead exemption for that parcel of property been determined under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code. It is further the intent of this subparagraph (A) that if additional exemptions are allowed under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of less than $30,000, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, because of those additional exemptions.

(B) With respect to any part of an Organizational Unit within a redevelopment project area in respect to which a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, Division 74.4 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law, Division 74.6 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code, no part of the current EAV of

real property located in any such project area that is attributable to an increase above the total initial EAV of such property shall be used as part of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid, as provided in Section 11-74.4-8 of the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act or in Section 11-74.6-35 of the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law. For the purpose of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, the total initial EAV or the current EAV, whichever is lower, shall be used until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid.

(B-5) The real property equalized assessed valuation for a school district shall be adjusted by subtracting from the real property value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue, for the district an amount computed by dividing the amount of any abatement of taxes under Section 18-170 of the Property Tax Code by 3.00% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, by 2.30% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 8, or by 1.05% for a district maintaining grades 9 through 12 and adjusted by an amount computed by dividing the amount of any abatement of taxes under subsection (a) of Section 18-165 of the Property Tax Code by the same percentage rates for district type as specified in

this subparagraph (B-5).

(C) For Organizational Units that are Hybrid Districts, the State Superintendent shall use the lesser of the adjusted equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for elementary purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, or the adjusted equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV shall be the average of its EAV over the immediately preceding 3 years or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV in the immediately preceding year has declined by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average. In the event of Organizational Unit reorganization, consolidation, or annexation, the Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV for the first 3 years after such change shall be as follows: the most current EAV shall be used in the first year, the average of a 2-year EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 2-year average for the second year, and a 3-year average EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the Adjusted EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average for the third year. For any school district whose EAV in the immediately preceding year is used in

calculations, in the following year, the Adjusted EAV shall be the average of its EAV over the immediately preceding 2 years or the immediately preceding year if that year represents a decline of 10% or more compared to the 2-year average.

"PTELL EAV" means a figure calculated by the State Board for Organizational Units subject to PTELL as described in this paragraph (4) for the purposes of calculating an Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (4), the PTELL EAV of an Organizational Unit shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code (now repealed) or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section and the Organizational Unit's Extension Limitation Ratio. If an Organizational Unit has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, pursuant to Section 18-190 of the Property Tax Code, affecting the Base Tax Year, the PTELL EAV shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code (now repealed) or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section multiplied by an amount equal to one plus the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12-month

calendar year preceding the Base Tax Year, plus the equalized assessed valuation of new property, annexed property, and recovered tax increment value and minus the equalized assessed valuation of disconnected property.

As used in this paragraph (4), "new property" and "recovered tax increment value" shall have the meanings set forth in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

(e) Base Funding Minimum calculation.

(1) For the 2017-2018 school year, the Base Funding Minimum of an Organizational Unit or a Specially Funded Unit shall be the amount of State funds distributed to the Organizational Unit or Specially Funded Unit during the 2016-2017 school year prior to any adjustments and specified appropriation amounts described in this paragraph (1) from the following Sections, as calculated by the State Superintendent: Section 18-8.05 of this Code (now repealed); Section 5 of Article 224 of Public Act 99-524 (equity grants); Section 14-7.02b of this Code (funding for children requiring special education services); Section 14-13.01 of this Code (special education facilities and staffing), except for reimbursement of the cost of transportation pursuant to Section 14-13.01; Section 14C-12 of this Code (English learners); and Section 18-4.3 of this Code (summer school), based on an appropriation level of $13,121,600. For a school district organized under Article 34 of this

Code, the Base Funding Minimum also includes (i) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to funding programs authorized by the Sections of this Code listed in the preceding sentence and (ii) the difference between (I) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to the funding programs authorized by Section 14-7.02 (non-public special education reimbursement), subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 (special education transportation), Section 29-5 (transportation), Section 2-3.80 (agricultural education), Section 2-3.66 (truants' alternative education), Section 2-3.62 (educational service centers), and Section 14-7.03 (special education - orphanage) of this Code and Section 15 of the Childhood Hunger Relief Act (free breakfast program) and (II) the school district's actual expenditures for its non-public special education, special education transportation, transportation programs, agricultural education, truants' alternative education, services that would otherwise be performed by a regional office of education, special education orphanage expenditures, and free breakfast, as most recently calculated and reported pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 1D-1 of this Code. The Base Funding Minimum for Glenwood Academy shall be $625,500. For programs operated by a regional office of education or

an intermediate service center, the Base Funding Minimum must be the total amount of State funds allocated to those programs in the 2018-2019 school year and amounts provided pursuant to Article 34 of Public Act 100-586 and Section 3-16 of this Code. All programs established after June 5, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-10) and administered by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center must have an initial Base Funding Minimum set to an amount equal to the first-year ASE multiplied by the amount of per pupil funding received in the previous school year by the lowest funded similar existing program type. If the enrollment for a program operated by a regional office of education or an intermediate service center is zero, then it may not receive Base Funding Minimum funds for that program in the next fiscal year, and those funds must be distributed to Organizational Units under subsection (g).

(2) For the 2018-2019 and subsequent school years, the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units and Specially Funded Units shall be the sum of (i) the amount of Evidence-Based Funding for the prior school year, (ii) the Base Funding Minimum for the prior school year, and (iii) any amount received by a school district pursuant to Section 7 of Article 97 of Public Act 100-21.

(3) Subject to approval by the General Assembly as provided in this paragraph (3), an Organizational Unit

that meets all of the following criteria, as determined by the State Board, shall have District Intervention Money added to its Base Funding Minimum at the time the Base Funding Minimum is calculated by the State Board:

(A) The Organizational Unit is operating under an Independent Authority under Section 2-3.25f-5 of this Code for a minimum of 4 school years or is subject to the control of the State Board pursuant to a court order for a minimum of 4 school years.

(B) The Organizational Unit was designated as a Tier 1 or Tier 2 Organizational Unit in the previous school year under paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of this Section.

(C) The Organizational Unit demonstrates sustainability through a 5-year financial and strategic plan.

(D) The Organizational Unit has made sufficient progress and achieved sufficient stability in the areas of governance, academic growth, and finances.

As part of its determination under this paragraph (3), the State Board may consider the Organizational Unit's summative designation, any accreditations of the Organizational Unit, or the Organizational Unit's financial profile, as calculated by the State Board.

If the State Board determines that an Organizational Unit has met the criteria set forth in this paragraph (3),

it must submit a report to the General Assembly, no later than January 2 of the fiscal year in which the State Board makes it determination, on the amount of District Intervention Money to add to the Organizational Unit's Base Funding Minimum. The General Assembly must review the State Board's report and may approve or disapprove, by joint resolution, the addition of District Intervention Money. If the General Assembly fails to act on the report within 40 calendar days from the receipt of the report, the addition of District Intervention Money is deemed approved. If the General Assembly approves the amount of District Intervention Money to be added to the Organizational Unit's Base Funding Minimum, the District Intervention Money must be added to the Base Funding Minimum annually thereafter.

For the first 4 years following the initial year that the State Board determines that an Organizational Unit has met the criteria set forth in this paragraph (3) and has received funding under this Section, the Organizational Unit must annually submit to the State Board, on or before November 30, a progress report regarding its financial and strategic plan under subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (3). The plan shall include the financial data from the past 4 annual financial reports or financial audits that must be presented to the State Board by November 15 of each year and the approved budget financial data for the

current year. The plan shall be developed according to the guidelines presented to the Organizational Unit by the State Board. The plan shall further include financial projections for the next 3 fiscal years and include a discussion and financial summary of the Organizational Unit's facility needs. If the Organizational Unit does not demonstrate sufficient progress toward its 5-year plan or if it has failed to file an annual financial report, an annual budget, a financial plan, a deficit reduction plan, or other financial information as required by law, the State Board may establish a Financial Oversight Panel under Article 1H of this Code. However, if the Organizational Unit already has a Financial Oversight Panel, the State Board may extend the duration of the Panel.

(f) Percent of Adequacy and Final Resources calculation.

(1) The Evidence-Based Funding formula establishes a Percent of Adequacy for each Organizational Unit in order to place such units into tiers for the purposes of the funding distribution system described in subsection (g) of this Section. Initially, an Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy are calculated pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection (f). Then, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources and Final Percent of Adequacy are calculated to account for the Organizational Unit's poverty

concentration levels pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (f).

(2) An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources are equal to the sum of its Local Capacity Target, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum. An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Percent of Adequacy is the lesser of (i) its Preliminary Resources divided by its Adequacy Target or (ii) 100%.

(3) Except for Specially Funded Units, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources are equal to the sum of its Local Capacity, CPPRT, and Adjusted Base Funding Minimum. The Base Funding Minimum of each Specially Funded Unit shall serve as its Final Resources, except that the Base Funding Minimum for State-approved charter schools shall not include any portion of general State aid allocated in the prior year based on the per capita tuition charge times the charter school enrollment.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy is its Final Resources divided by its Adequacy Target. An Organizational Unit's Adjusted Base Funding Minimum is equal to its Base Funding Minimum less its Supplemental Grant Funding, with the resulting figure added to the product of its Supplemental Grant Funding and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy.

(g) Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system.

(1) In each school year under the Evidence-Based Funding formula, each Organizational Unit receives funding

equal to the sum of its Base Funding Minimum and the unit's allocation of New State Funds determined pursuant to this subsection (g). To allocate New State Funds, the Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system first places all Organizational Units into one of 4 tiers in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), based on the Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy. New State Funds are allocated to each of the 4 tiers as follows: Tier 1 Aggregate Funding equals 50% of all New State Funds, Tier 2 Aggregate Funding equals 49% of all New State Funds, Tier 3 Aggregate Funding equals 0.9% of all New State Funds, and Tier 4 Aggregate Funding equals 0.1% of all New State Funds. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 1 or Tier 2 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to its tier Funding Gap, as defined in the following sentence, multiplied by the tier's Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g). For Tier 1, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as specified in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources. For Tier 2, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as described in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting

amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources and its Tier 1 funding allocation. To determine the Organizational Unit's Funding Gap, the resulting amount is then multiplied by a factor equal to one minus the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target percentage. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 3 or Tier 4 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to the product of its Adequacy Target and the tier's Allocation Rate, as specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(2) To ensure equitable distribution of dollars for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, no Tier 2 Organizational Unit shall receive fewer dollars per ASE than any Tier 3 Organizational Unit. Each Tier 2 and Tier 3 Organizational Unit shall have its funding allocation divided by its ASE. Any Tier 2 Organizational Unit with a funding allocation per ASE below the greatest Tier 3 allocation per ASE shall get a funding allocation equal to the greatest Tier 3 funding allocation per ASE multiplied by the Organizational Unit's ASE. Each Tier 2 Organizational Unit's Tier 2 funding allocation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing the original Tier 2 Aggregate Funding by the sum of all Tier 2 Organizational Units' Tier 2 funding allocation after adjusting districts' funding below Tier 3 levels.

(3) Organizational Units are placed into one of 4

tiers as follows:

(A) Tier 1 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy less than the Tier 1 Target Ratio. The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed, with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(B) Tier 2 consists of all Tier 1 Units and all other Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of less than 0.90.

(C) Tier 3 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 0.90 and less than 1.0.

(D) Tier 4 consists of all Organizational Units with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 1.0.

(4) The Allocation Rates for Tiers 1 through 4 are determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Allocation Rate is 30%.

(B) The Tier 2 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 2 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Funding Gaps for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, unless the result of such equation is higher than 1.0. If the result of such equation is higher than 1.0, then the Tier 2

Allocation Rate is 1.0.

(C) The Tier 3 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 3 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 3 Organizational Units.

(D) The Tier 4 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 4 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(5) A tier's Target Ratio is determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate.

(B) The Tier 2 Target Ratio is 0.90.

(C) The Tier 3 Target Ratio is 1.0.

(6) If, at any point, the Tier 1 Target Ratio is greater than 90%, then ~~than~~ all Tier 1 funding shall be allocated to Tier 2 and no Tier 1 Organizational Unit's funding may be identified.

(7) In the event that all Tier 2 Organizational Units receive funding at the Tier 2 Target Ratio level, any remaining New State Funds shall be allocated to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(8) If any Specially Funded Units, excluding Glenwood Academy, recognized by the State Board do not qualify for direct funding following the implementation of Public Act

100-465 from any of the funding sources included within the definition of Base Funding Minimum, the unqualified portion of the Base Funding Minimum shall be transferred to one or more appropriate Organizational Units as determined by the State Superintendent based on the prior year ASE of the Organizational Units.

(8.5) If a school district withdraws from a special education cooperative, the portion of the Base Funding Minimum that is attributable to the school district may be redistributed to the school district upon withdrawal. The school district and the cooperative must include the amount of the Base Funding Minimum that is to be reapportioned in their withdrawal agreement and notify the State Board of the change with a copy of the agreement upon withdrawal.

(9) The Minimum Funding Level is intended to establish a target for State funding that will keep pace with inflation and continue to advance equity through the Evidence-Based Funding formula. The target for State funding of New Property Tax Relief Pool Funds is $50,000,000 for State fiscal year 2019 and subsequent State fiscal years. The Minimum Funding Level is equal to $350,000,000. In addition to any New State Funds, no more than $50,000,000 New Property Tax Relief Pool Funds may be counted toward the Minimum Funding Level. If the sum of New State Funds and applicable New Property Tax Relief

Pool Funds are less than the Minimum Funding Level, than funding for tiers shall be reduced in the following manner:

(A) First, Tier 4 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds until such time as Tier 4 funding is exhausted.

(B) Next, Tier 3 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 4 funding until such time as Tier 3 funding is exhausted.

(C) Next, Tier 2 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 4 and Tier 3.

(D) Finally, Tier 1 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 2, 3, and 4 funding. In addition, the Allocation Rate for Tier 1 shall be reduced to a percentage equal to the Tier 1 Allocation Rate set by paragraph (4) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the result of New State Funds divided by the Minimum Funding Level.

(9.5) For State fiscal year 2019 and subsequent State fiscal years, if New State Funds exceed $300,000,000, then

any amount in excess of $300,000,000 shall be dedicated for purposes of Section 2-3.170 of this Code up to a maximum of $50,000,000.

(10) In the event of a decrease in the amount of the appropriation for this Section in any fiscal year after implementation of this Section, the Organizational Units receiving Tier 1 and Tier 2 funding, as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), shall be held harmless by establishing a Base Funding Guarantee equal to the per pupil kindergarten through grade 12 funding received in accordance with this Section in the prior fiscal year. Reductions shall be made to the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units in Tier 3 and Tier 4 on a per pupil basis equivalent to the total number of the ASE in Tier 3-funded and Tier 4-funded Organizational Units divided by the total reduction in State funding. The Base Funding Minimum as reduced shall continue to be applied to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units and adjusted by the relative formula when increases in appropriations for this Section resume. In no event may State funding reductions to Organizational Units in Tier 3 or Tier 4 exceed an amount that would be less than the Base Funding Minimum established in the first year of implementation of this Section. If additional reductions are required, all school districts shall receive a reduction by a per pupil amount equal to the aggregate additional appropriation reduction

divided by the total ASE of all Organizational Units.

(11) The State Superintendent shall make minor adjustments to the distribution formula set forth in this subsection (g) to account for the rounding of percentages to the nearest tenth of a percentage and dollar amounts to the nearest whole dollar.

(h) State Superintendent administration of funding and district submission requirements.

(1) The State Superintendent shall, in accordance with appropriations made by the General Assembly, meet the funding obligations created under this Section.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit and Net State Contribution Target for each Organizational Unit under this Section. No Evidence-Based Funding shall be distributed within an Organizational Unit without the approval of the unit's school board.

(3) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the unit's aggregate financial adequacy amount, which shall be the sum of the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the unit's total State funds allocated for its students with disabilities. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the amount of

funding and applicable FTE calculated for each Essential Element of the unit's Adequacy Target.

(4) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the amount the unit must expend on special education and bilingual education and computer technology and equipment for Organizational Units assigned to Tier 1 or Tier 2 that received an additional $285.50 per student computer technology and equipment investment grant to their Adequacy Target pursuant to the unit's Base Funding Minimum, Special Education Allocation, Bilingual Education Allocation, and computer technology and equipment investment allocation.

(5) Moneys distributed under this Section shall be calculated on a school year basis, but paid on a fiscal year basis, with payments beginning in August and extending through June. Unless otherwise provided, the moneys appropriated for each fiscal year shall be distributed in 22 equal payments at least 2 times monthly to each Organizational Unit. If moneys appropriated for any fiscal year are distributed other than monthly, the distribution shall be on the same basis for each Organizational Unit.

(6) Any school district that fails, for any given school year, to maintain school as required by law or to maintain a recognized school is not eligible to receive Evidence-Based Funding. In case of non-recognition of one

or more attendance centers in a school district otherwise operating recognized schools, the claim of the district shall be reduced in the proportion that the enrollment in the attendance center or centers bears to the enrollment of the school district. "Recognized school" means any public school that meets the standards for recognition by the State Board. A school district or attendance center not having recognition status at the end of a school term is entitled to receive State aid payments due upon a legal claim that was filed while it was recognized.

(7) School district claims filed under this Section are subject to Sections 18-9 and 18-12 of this Code, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(8) Each fiscal year, the State Superintendent shall calculate for each Organizational Unit an amount of its Base Funding Minimum and Evidence-Based Funding that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. An Organizational Unit must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board.

(9) All Organizational Units in this State must submit annual spending plans by the end of September of each year to the State Board as part of the annual budget process, which shall describe how each Organizational Unit will utilize the Base Funding Minimum and Evidence-Based Funding it receives from this State under this Section with specific identification of the intended utilization of Low-Income, English learner, and special education resources. Additionally, the annual spending plans of each Organizational Unit shall describe how the Organizational Unit expects to achieve student growth and how the Organizational Unit will achieve State education goals, as defined by the State Board. The State Superintendent may, from time to time, identify additional requisites for Organizational Units to satisfy when compiling the annual spending plans required under this subsection (h). The format and scope of annual spending plans shall be developed by the State Superintendent and the State Board of Education. School districts that serve students under Article 14C of this Code shall continue to submit information as required under Section 14C-12 of this Code.

(10) No later than January 1, 2018, the State Superintendent shall develop a 5-year strategic plan for all Organizational Units to help in planning for adequacy funding under this Section. The State Superintendent shall submit the plan to the Governor and the General Assembly,

as provided in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act. The plan shall include recommendations for:

(A) a framework for collaborative, professional, innovative, and 21st century learning environments using the Evidence-Based Funding model;

(B) ways to prepare and support this State's educators for successful instructional careers;

(C) application and enhancement of the current financial accountability measures, the approved State plan to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, and the Illinois Balanced Accountability Measures in relation to student growth and elements of the Evidence-Based Funding model; and

(D) implementation of an effective school adequacy funding system based on projected and recommended funding levels from the General Assembly.

(11) On an annual basis, the State Superintendent must recalibrate all of the following per pupil elements of the Adequacy Target and applied to the formulas, based on the study of average expenses and as reported in the most recent annual financial report:

(A) Gifted under subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(B) Instructional materials under subparagraph (O) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(C) Assessment under subparagraph (P) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(D) Student activities under subparagraph (R) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(E) Maintenance and operations under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(F) Central office under subparagraph (T) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

(i) Professional Review Panel.

(1) A Professional Review Panel is created to study and review topics related to the implementation and effect of Evidence-Based Funding, as assigned by a joint resolution or Public Act of the General Assembly or a motion passed by the State Board of Education. The Panel must provide recommendations to and serve the Governor, the General Assembly, and the State Board. The State Superintendent or his or her designee must serve as a voting member and chairperson of the Panel. The State Superintendent must appoint a vice chairperson from the membership of the Panel. The Panel must advance recommendations based on a three-fifths majority vote of Panel members present and voting. A minority opinion may also accompany any recommendation of the Panel. The Panel shall be appointed by the State Superintendent, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection (i) and include the following members:

(A) Two appointees that represent district superintendents, recommended by a statewide organization that represents district superintendents.

(B) Two appointees that represent school boards, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school boards.

(C) Two appointees from districts that represent school business officials, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school business officials.

(D) Two appointees that represent school principals, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school principals.

(E) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by a statewide organization that represents teachers.

(F) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by another statewide organization that represents teachers.

(G) Two appointees that represent regional superintendents of schools, recommended by organizations that represent regional superintendents.

(H) Two independent experts selected solely by the State Superintendent.

(I) Two independent experts recommended by public universities in this State.

(J) One member recommended by a statewide organization that represents parents.

(K) Two representatives recommended by collective impact organizations that represent major metropolitan areas or geographic areas in Illinois.

(L) One member from a statewide organization focused on research-based education policy to support a school system that prepares all students for college, a career, and democratic citizenship.

(M) One representative from a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code.

The State Superintendent shall ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives from school districts and communities reflecting the geographic, socio-economic, racial, and ethnic diversity of this State. The State Superintendent shall additionally ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives with expertise in bilingual education and special education. Staff from the State Board shall staff the Panel.

(2) In addition to those Panel members appointed by the State Superintendent, 4 members of the General Assembly shall be appointed as follows: one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, one member of

the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate. There shall be one additional member appointed by the Governor. All members appointed by legislative leaders or the Governor shall be non-voting, ex officio members.

(3) The Panel must study topics at the direction of the General Assembly or State Board of Education, as provided under paragraph (1). The Panel may also study the following topics at the direction of the chairperson:

(A) The format and scope of annual spending plans referenced in paragraph (9) of subsection (h) of this Section.

(B) The Comparable Wage Index under this Section.

(C) Maintenance and operations, including capital maintenance and construction costs.

(D) "At-risk student" definition.

(E) Benefits.

(F) Technology.

(G) Local Capacity Target.

(H) Funding for Alternative Schools, Laboratory Schools, safe schools, and alternative learning opportunities programs.

(I) Funding for college and career acceleration strategies.

(J) Special education investments.

(K) Early childhood investments, in collaboration with the Illinois Early Learning Council.

(4) (Blank).

(5) Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, and every 5 years thereafter, the Panel shall complete an evaluative study of the entire Evidence-Based Funding model, including an assessment of whether or not the formula is achieving State goals. The Panel shall report to the State Board, the General Assembly, and the Governor on the findings of the study.

(6) (Blank).

(j) References. Beginning July 1, 2017, references in other laws to general State aid funds or calculations under Section 18-8.05 of this Code (now repealed) shall be deemed to be references to evidence-based model formula funds or calculations under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-578, eff. 1-31-18; 100-582, eff. 3-23-18; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-17, eff. 6-14-19; 101-643, eff. 6-18-20; revised 8-21-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/22-33)

Sec. 22-33. Medical cannabis.

(a) This Section may be referred to as Ashley's Law.

(a-5) In this Section:

"Designated caregiver", "medical cannabis infused product", "qualifying patient", and "registered" have the

meanings given to those terms under Section 10 of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

"Self-administration" means a student's discretionary use of his or her medical cannabis infused product.

(b) Subject to the restrictions under subsections (c) through (g) of this Section, a school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school shall authorize a parent or guardian or any other individual registered with the Department of Public Health as a designated caregiver of a student who is a registered qualifying patient to administer a medical cannabis infused product to the student on the premises of the child's school or on the child's school bus if both the student (as a registered qualifying patient) and the parent or guardian or other individual (as a registered designated caregiver) have been issued registry identification cards under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. After administering the product, the parent or guardian or other individual shall remove the product from the school premises or the school bus.

(b-5) Notwithstanding subsection (b) and subject to the restrictions under subsections (c) through (g), a school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school must allow a school nurse or school administrator to administer a medical cannabis infused product to a student who is a registered qualifying patient (i) while on school premises, (ii) while at a school-sponsored activity, or (iii)

before or after normal school activities, including while the student is in before-school or after-school care on school-operated property or while the student is being transported on a school bus. A school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school may authorize the self-administration of a medical cannabis infused product by a student who is a registered qualifying patient if the self-administration takes place under the direct supervision of a school nurse or school administrator.

Before allowing the administration of a medical cannabis infused product by a school nurse or school administrator or a student's self-administration of a medical cannabis infused product under the supervision of a school nurse or school administrator under this subsection, the parent or guardian of a student who is the registered qualifying patient must provide written authorization for its use, along with a copy of the registry identification card of the student (as a registered qualifying patient) and the parent or guardian (as a registered designated caregiver). The written authorization must specify the times at which ~~where~~ or the special circumstances under which the medical cannabis infused product must be administered. The written authorization and a copy of the registry identification cards must be kept on file in the office of the school nurse. The authorization for a student to self-administer medical cannabis infused products is effective for the school year in which it is granted and must be renewed

each subsequent school year upon fulfillment of the requirements of this Section.

(b-10) Medical cannabis infused products that are to be administered under subsection (b-5) must be stored with the school nurse at all times in a manner consistent with storage of other student medication at the school and may be accessible only by the school nurse or a school administrator.

(c) A parent or guardian or other individual may not administer a medical cannabis infused product under this Section in a manner that, in the opinion of the school district or school, would create a disruption to the school's educational environment or would cause exposure of the product to other students.

(d) A school district or school may not discipline a student who is administered a medical cannabis infused product by a parent or guardian or other individual under this Section or who self-administers a medical cannabis infused product under the supervision of a school nurse or school administrator under this Section and may not deny the student's eligibility to attend school solely because the student requires the administration of the product.

(e) Nothing in this Section requires a member of a school's staff to administer a medical cannabis infused product to a student.

(f) A school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school may not authorize the use of a medical

cannabis infused product under this Section if the school district or school would lose federal funding as a result of the authorization.

(f-5) The State Board of Education, in consultation with the Department of Public Health, must develop a training curriculum for school nurses and school administrators on the administration of medical cannabis infused products. Prior to the administration of a medical cannabis infused product under subsection (b-5), a school nurse or school administrator must annually complete the training curriculum developed under this subsection and must submit to the school's administration proof of its completion. A school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school must maintain records related to the training curriculum and of the school nurses or school administrators who have completed the training.

(g) A school district, public school, charter school, or nonpublic school shall adopt a policy to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-660, eff. 8-1-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; 101-370, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-7-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/22-85)

Sec. 22-85. Sexual abuse at schools.

(a) The General Assembly finds that:

(1) investigation of a child regarding an incident of sexual abuse can induce significant trauma for the child;

(2) it is desirable to prevent multiple interviews of a child at a school; and

(3) it is important to recognize the role of Children's Advocacy Centers in conducting developmentally appropriate investigations.

(b) In this Section:

"Alleged incident of sexual abuse" is limited to an incident of sexual abuse of a child that is alleged to have been perpetrated by school personnel, including a school vendor or volunteer, that occurred (i) on school grounds or during a school activity or (ii) outside of school grounds or not during a school activity.

"Appropriate law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement agency whose employees have been involved, in some capacity, with an investigation of a particular alleged incident of sexual abuse.

(c) If a mandated reporter within a school has knowledge of an alleged incident of sexual abuse, the reporter must call the Department of Children and Family Services' hotline established under Section 7.6 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act immediately after obtaining the minimal information necessary to make a report, including the names of the affected parties and the allegations. The State Board of Education must make available materials detailing the information that is necessary to enable notification to the Department of Children and Family Services of an alleged

incident of sexual abuse. Each school must ensure that mandated reporters review the State Board of Education's materials and materials developed by the Department of Children and Family Services and distributed in the school building under Section 7 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act at least once annually.

(d) For schools in a county with an accredited Children's Advocacy Center, every alleged incident of sexual abuse that is reported to the Department of Children and Family Services' hotline or a law enforcement agency and is subsequently accepted for investigation must be referred by the entity that received the report to the local Children's Advocacy Center pursuant to that county's multidisciplinary team's protocol under the Children's Advocacy Center Act for investigating child sexual abuse allegations.

(e) A county's local Children's Advocacy Center must, at a minimum, do both of the following regarding a referred case of an alleged incident of sexual abuse:

(1) Coordinate the investigation of the alleged incident, as governed by the local Children's Advocacy Center's existing multidisciplinary team protocol and according to National Children's Alliance accreditation standards.

(2) Facilitate communication between the multidisciplinary team investigating the alleged incident of sexual abuse and, if applicable, the referring school's

(i) Title IX officer, or his or her designee, (ii) school resource officer, or (iii) personnel leading the school's investigation into the alleged incident of sexual abuse. If a school uses a designated entity to investigate a sexual abuse allegation, the multidisciplinary team may correspond only with that entity and any reference in this Section to "school" refers to that designated entity. This facilitation of communication must, at a minimum, ensure that all applicable parties have each other's contact information and must share the county's local Children's Advocacy Center's protocol regarding the process of approving the viewing of a forensic interview, as defined under Section 2.5 of the Children's Advocacy Center Act, by school personnel and a contact person for questions relating to the protocol.

(f) After an alleged incident of sexual abuse is accepted for investigation by the Department of Children and Family Services or a law enforcement agency and while the criminal and child abuse investigations related to that alleged incident are being conducted by the local multidisciplinary team, the school relevant to the alleged incident of sexual abuse must comply with both of the following:

(1) It may not interview the alleged victim regarding details of the alleged incident of sexual abuse until after the completion of the forensic interview of that victim is conducted at a Children's Advocacy Center. This

paragraph does not prohibit a school from requesting information from the alleged victim or his or her parent or guardian to ensure the safety and well-being of the alleged victim at school during an investigation.

(2) If asked by a law enforcement agency or an investigator of the Department of Children and Family Services who is conducting the investigation, it must inform those individuals of any evidence the school has gathered pertaining to an alleged incident of sexual abuse, as permissible by federal or State law.

(g) After completion of a forensic interview, the multidisciplinary team must notify the school relevant to the alleged incident of sexual abuse of its completion. If, for any reason, a multidisciplinary team determines it will not conduct a forensic interview in a specific investigation, the multidisciplinary team must notify the school as soon as the determination is made. If a forensic interview has not been conducted within 15 calendar days after opening an investigation, the school may notify the multidisciplinary team that it intends to interview the alleged victim. No later than 10 calendar days after this notification, the multidisciplinary team may conduct the forensic interview and, if the multidisciplinary team does not conduct the interview, the school may proceed with its interview.

(h) To the greatest extent possible considering student safety and Title IX compliance, school personnel may view the

electronic recordings of a forensic interview of an alleged victim of an incident of sexual abuse. As a means to avoid additional interviews of an alleged victim, school personnel must be granted viewing access to the electronic recording of a forensic interview conducted at an accredited Children's Advocacy Center for an alleged incident of sexual abuse only if the school receives (i) approval from the multidisciplinary team investigating the case and (ii) informed consent by a child over the age of 13 or the child's parent or guardian. Each county's local Children's Advocacy Center and multidisciplinary team must establish an internal protocol regarding the process of approving the viewing of the forensic interview, and this process and the contact person must be shared with the school contact at the time of the initial facilitation. Whenever possible, the school's viewing of the electronic recording of a forensic interview should be conducted in lieu of the need for additional interviews.

(i) For an alleged incident of sexual abuse that has been accepted for investigation by a multidisciplinary team, if, during the course of its internal investigation and at any point during or after the multidisciplinary team's investigation, the school determines that it needs to interview the alleged victim to successfully complete its investigation and the victim is under 18 years of age, a child advocate must be made available to the student and may be present during the school's interview. A child advocate may be

a school social worker, a school or equally qualified psychologist, or a person in a position the State Board of Education has identified as an appropriate advocate for the student during a school's investigation into an alleged incident of sexual abuse.

(j) The Department of Children and Family Services must notify the relevant school when an agency investigation of an alleged incident of sexual abuse is complete. The notification must include information on the outcome of that investigation.

(k) The appropriate law enforcement agency must notify the relevant school when an agency investigation of an alleged incident of sexual abuse is complete or has been suspended. The notification must include information on the outcome of that investigation.

(l) This Section applies to all schools operating under this Code, including, but not limited to, public schools located in cities having a population of more than 500,000, a school operated pursuant to an agreement with a public school district, alternative schools operated by third parties, an alternative learning opportunities program, a public school administered by a local public agency or the Department of Human Services, charter schools operating under the authority of Article 27A, and non-public schools recognized by the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 101-531, eff. 8-23-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/22-87)

Sec. 22-87 ~~22-85~~. Graduation requirements; Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

(a) Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, in addition to any other requirements under this Code, as a prerequisite to receiving a high school diploma from a public high school, the parent or guardian of each student or, if a student is at least 18 years of age or legally emancipated, the student must comply with either of the following:

(1) File a Free Application for Federal Student Aid with the United States Department of Education or, if applicable, an application for State financial aid.

(2) On a form created by the State Board of Education, file a waiver with the student's school district indicating that the parent or guardian or, if applicable, the student understands what the Free Application for Federal Student Aid and application for State financial aid are and has chosen not to file an application under paragraph (1).

(b) Each school district with a high school must require each high school student to comply with this Section and must provide to each high school student and, if applicable, his or her parent or guardian any support or assistance necessary to comply with this Section. A school district must award a high school diploma to a student who is unable to meet the requirements of subsection (a) due to extenuating

circumstances, as determined by the school district, if (i) the student has met all other graduation requirements under this Code and (ii) the principal attests that the school district has made a good faith effort to assist the student or, if applicable, his or her parent or guardian in filing an application or a waiver under subsection (a).

(c) The State Board of Education may adopt rules to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-180, eff. 6-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/22-88)

Sec. 22-88 ~~22-85~~. Parental notification of law enforcement detainment and questioning on school grounds.

(a) In this Section, "school grounds" means the real property comprising an active and operational elementary or secondary school during the regular hours in which school is in session and when students are present.

(b) Before detaining and questioning a student on school grounds who is under 18 years of age and who is suspected of committing a criminal act, a law enforcement officer, a school resource officer, or other school security personnel must do all of the following:

(1) Ensure that notification or attempted notification of the student's parent or guardian is made.

(2) Document the time and manner in which the notification or attempted notification under paragraph (1)

occurred.

(3) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that the student's parent or guardian is present during the questioning or, if the parent or guardian is not present, ensure that school personnel, including, but not limited to, a school social worker, a school psychologist, a school nurse, a school guidance counselor, or any other mental health professional, are present during the questioning.

(4) If practicable, make reasonable efforts to ensure that a law enforcement officer trained in promoting safe interactions and communications with youth is present during the questioning. An officer who received training in youth investigations approved or certified by his or her law enforcement agency or under Section 10.22 of the Police Training Act or a juvenile police officer, as defined under Section 1-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, satisfies the requirement under this paragraph.

(c) This Section does not limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to make an arrest on school grounds. This Section does not apply to circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that urgent and immediate action is necessary to do any of the following:

(1) Prevent bodily harm or injury to the student or any other person.

(2) Apprehend an armed or fleeing suspect.

(3) Prevent the destruction of evidence.

(4) Address an emergency or other dangerous situation.

(Source: P.A. 101-478, eff. 8-23-19; revised 8-24-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/24A-7) (from Ch. 122, par. 24A-7)

Sec. 24A-7. Rules. The State Board of Education is authorized to adopt such rules as are deemed necessary to implement and accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Article, including, but not limited to, rules:

(1) ~~(i)~~ relating to the methods for measuring student growth (including, but not limited to, limitations on the age of usable ~~useable~~ data; the amount of data needed to reliably and validly measure growth for the purpose of teacher and principal evaluations; and whether and at what time annual State assessments may be used as one of multiple measures of student growth);

(2)~~, (ii)~~ defining the term "significant factor" for purposes of including consideration of student growth in performance ratings;

(3)~~, (iii)~~ controlling for such factors as student characteristics (including, but not limited to, students receiving special education and English ~~Language~~ Learner services), student attendance, and student mobility so as to best measure the impact that a teacher, principal, school and school district has on students' academic achievement;

(4)~~, (iv)~~ establishing minimum requirements for district teacher and principal evaluation instruments and procedures~~;~~ and

(5) ~~(v)~~ establishing a model evaluation plan for use by school districts in which student growth shall comprise 50% of the performance rating.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, such rules shall not preclude a school district having 500,000 or more inhabitants from using an annual State assessment as the sole measure of student growth for purposes of teacher or principal evaluations.

The State Superintendent of Education shall convene a Performance Evaluation Advisory Council, which shall be staffed by the State Board of Education. Members of the Council shall be selected by the State Superintendent and include, without limitation, representatives of teacher unions and school district management, persons with expertise in performance evaluation processes and systems, as well as other stakeholders. The Council shall meet at least quarterly~~,~~ and may also meet at the call of the chairperson of the Council, following August 18, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-211) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ until June 30, 2021. The Council shall advise the State Board of Education on the ongoing implementation of performance evaluations in this State, which may include gathering public feedback, sharing best practices, consulting with the State

Board on any proposed rule changes regarding evaluations, and other subjects as determined by the chairperson of the Council.

Prior to the applicable implementation date, these rules shall not apply to teachers assigned to schools identified in an agreement entered into between the board of a school district operating under Article 34 of this Code and the exclusive representative of the district's teachers in accordance with Section 34-85c of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-211, eff. 8-18-17; revised 7-15-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-23.13)

Sec. 27-23.13. Hunting safety. A school district may offer its students a course on hunting safety as part of its curriculum during the school day or as part of an after-school program. The State Board of Education may prepare and make available to school boards resources on hunting safety that may be used as guidelines for the development of a course under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-152, eff. 7-26-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-23.14)

Sec. 27-23.14 ~~27-23.13~~. Workplace preparation course. A school district that maintains any of grades 9 through 12 may include in its high school curriculum a unit of instruction on workplace preparation that covers legal protections in the

workplace, including protection against sexual harassment and racial and other forms of discrimination and other protections for employees. A school board may determine the minimum amount of instruction time that qualifies as a unit of instruction under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-347, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-25-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-24.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-24.1)

Sec. 27-24.1. Definitions. As used in the Driver Education Act unless the context otherwise requires:

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.~~,~~

"Driver education course" and "course" means a course of instruction in the use and operation of cars, including instruction in the safe operation of cars and rules of the road and the laws of this State relating to motor vehicles, which meets the minimum requirements of this Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder by the State Board and has been approved by the State Board as meeting such requirements.~~,~~

"Car" means a motor vehicle of the first division as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code.~~,~~

"Motorcycle" or "motor driven cycle" means such a vehicle as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code.~~,~~

"Driver's license" means any license or permit issued by the Secretary of State under Chapter 6 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

"Distance learning program" means a program of study in

which all participating teachers and students do not physically meet in the classroom and instead use the Internet, email, or any other method other than the classroom to provide instruction.

With reference to persons, the singular number includes the plural and vice versa, and the masculine gender includes the feminine.

(Source: P.A. 101-183, eff. 8-2-19; revised 9-26-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-24.2) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-24.2)

Sec. 27-24.2. Safety education; driver education course. Instruction shall be given in safety education in each of grades one through 8, equivalent to one class period each week, and any school district which maintains grades 9 through 12 shall offer a driver education course in any such school which it operates. Its curriculum shall include content dealing with Chapters 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the rules adopted pursuant to those Chapters insofar as they pertain to the operation of motor vehicles, and the portions of the Litter Control Act relating to the operation of motor vehicles. The course of instruction given in grades 10 through 12 shall include an emphasis on the development of knowledge, attitudes, habits, and skills necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles, including motorcycles insofar as they can be taught in the classroom, and instruction on distracted driving as a major traffic

safety issue. In addition, the course shall include instruction on special hazards existing at and required safety and driving precautions that must be observed at emergency situations, highway construction and maintenance zones, and railroad crossings and the approaches thereto. Beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, the course shall also include instruction concerning law enforcement procedures for traffic stops, including a demonstration of the proper actions to be taken during a traffic stop and appropriate interactions with law enforcement. The course of instruction required of each eligible student at the high school level shall consist of a minimum of 30 clock hours of classroom instruction and a minimum of 6 clock hours of individual behind-the-wheel instruction in a dual control car on public roadways taught by a driver education instructor endorsed by the State Board of Education. A school district's decision to allow a student to take a portion of the driver education course through a distance learning program must be determined on a case-by-case basis and must be approved by the school's administration, including the student's driver education teacher, and the student's parent or guardian. Under no circumstances may the student take the entire driver education course through a distance learning program. Both the classroom instruction part and the practice driving part of a driver education course shall be open to a resident or non-resident student attending a non-public school in the district wherein the course is

offered. Each student attending any public or non-public high school in the district must receive a passing grade in at least 8 courses during the previous 2 semesters prior to enrolling in a driver education course, or the student shall not be permitted to enroll in the course; provided that the local superintendent of schools (with respect to a student attending a public high school in the district) or chief school administrator (with respect to a student attending a non-public high school in the district) may waive the requirement if the superintendent or chief school administrator, as the case may be, deems it to be in the best interest of the student. A student may be allowed to commence the classroom instruction part of such driver education course prior to reaching age 15 if such student then will be eligible to complete the entire course within 12 months after being allowed to commence such classroom instruction.

A school district may offer a driver education course in a school by contracting with a commercial driver training school to provide both the classroom instruction part and the practice driving part or either one without having to request a modification or waiver of administrative rules of the State Board of Education if the school district approves the action during a public hearing on whether to enter into a contract with a commercial driver training school. The public hearing shall be held at a regular or special school board meeting prior to entering into such a contract. If a school district

chooses to approve a contract with a commercial driver training school, then the district must provide evidence to the State Board of Education that the commercial driver training school with which it will contract holds a license issued by the Secretary of State under Article IV of Chapter 6 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and that each instructor employed by the commercial driver training school to provide instruction to students served by the school district holds a valid teaching license issued under the requirements of this Code and rules of the State Board of Education. Such evidence must include, but need not be limited to, a list of each instructor assigned to teach students served by the school district, which list shall include the instructor's name, personal identification number as required by the State Board of Education, birth date, and driver's license number. Once the contract is entered into, the school district shall notify the State Board of Education of any changes in the personnel providing instruction either (i) within 15 calendar days after an instructor leaves the program or (ii) before a new instructor is hired. Such notification shall include the instructor's name, personal identification number as required by the State Board of Education, birth date, and driver's license number. If the school district maintains an Internet website, then the district shall post a copy of the final contract between the district and the commercial driver training school on the district's Internet website. If no

Internet website exists, then the school district shall make available the contract upon request. A record of all materials in relation to the contract must be maintained by the school district and made available to parents and guardians upon request. The instructor's date of birth and driver's license number and any other personally identifying information as deemed by the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 must be redacted from any public materials.

Such a course may be commenced immediately after the completion of a prior course. Teachers of such courses shall meet the licensure requirements of this Code and regulations of the State Board as to qualifications. Except for a contract with a Certified Driver Rehabilitation Specialist, a school district that contracts with a third party to teach a driver education course under this Section must ensure the teacher meets the educator licensure and endorsement requirements under Article 21B and must follow the same evaluation and observation requirements that apply to non-tenured teachers under Article 24A. The teacher evaluation must be conducted by a school administrator employed by the school district and must be submitted annually to the district superintendent and all school board members for oversight purposes.

Subject to rules of the State Board of Education, the school district may charge a reasonable fee, not to exceed $50, to students who participate in the course, unless a student is unable to pay for such a course, in which event the

fee for such a student must be waived. However, the district may increase this fee to an amount not to exceed $250 by school board resolution following a public hearing on the increase, which increased fee must be waived for students who participate in the course and are unable to pay for the course. The total amount from driver education fees and reimbursement from the State for driver education must not exceed the total cost of the driver education program in any year and must be deposited into the school district's driver education fund as a separate line item budget entry. All moneys deposited into the school district's driver education fund must be used solely for the funding of a high school driver education program approved by the State Board of Education that uses driver education instructors endorsed by the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 101-183, eff. 8-2-19; 101-450, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-19-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-5)

Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.

(a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian, nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.

(b) A charter school may be established under this Article

by creating a new school or by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3), in all new applications to establish a charter school in a city having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this Section by Public Act 93-3 do not apply to charter schools existing or approved on or before April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3).

(b-5) In this subsection (b-5), "virtual-schooling" means a cyber school where students engage in online curriculum and instruction via the Internet and electronic communication with their teachers at remote locations and with students participating at different times.

From April 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016, there is a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code. This moratorium does not apply to a charter school with virtual-schooling components existing or approved prior to April 1, 2013 or to the renewal of the charter of a charter school with virtual-schooling components already approved prior to April 1, 2013.

(c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter

school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act. No later than January 1, 2021 (one year after the effective date of Public Act 101-291) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, a charter school's board of directors or other governing body must include at least one parent or guardian of a pupil currently enrolled in the charter school who may be selected through the charter school or a charter network election, appointment by the charter school's board of directors or other governing body, or by the charter school's Parent Teacher Organization or its equivalent.

(c-5) No later than January 1, 2021 (one year after the effective date of Public Act 101-291) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ or within the first year of his or her first term, every voting member of a charter school's board of directors or other governing body shall complete a minimum of 4 hours of professional development leadership training to ensure that each member has sufficient familiarity with the board's or governing body's role and responsibilities, including financial oversight and accountability of the school, evaluating the principal's and school's performance, adherence to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act ~~Acts~~, and compliance with education and labor law. In each subsequent year of his or her term, a voting member of a charter school's board of directors or other governing body shall complete a minimum of 2 hours of

professional development training in these same areas. The training under this subsection may be provided or certified by a statewide charter school membership association or may be provided or certified by other qualified providers approved by the State Board of Education.

(d) For purposes of this subsection (d), "non-curricular health and safety requirement" means any health and safety requirement created by statute or rule to provide, maintain, preserve, or safeguard safe or healthful conditions for students and school personnel or to eliminate, reduce, or prevent threats to the health and safety of students and school personnel. "Non-curricular health and safety requirement" does not include any course of study or specialized instructional requirement for which the State Board has established goals and learning standards or which is designed primarily to impart knowledge and skills for students to master and apply as an outcome of their education.

A charter school shall comply with all non-curricular health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois. On or before September 1, 2015, the State Board shall promulgate and post on its Internet website a list of non-curricular health and safety requirements that a charter school must meet. The list shall be updated annually no later than September 1. Any charter contract between a charter school and its authorizer must contain a provision that requires the charter school to follow

the list of all non-curricular health and safety requirements promulgated by the State Board and any non-curricular health and safety requirements added by the State Board to such list during the term of the charter. Nothing in this subsection (d) precludes an authorizer from including non-curricular health and safety requirements in a charter school contract that are not contained in the list promulgated by the State Board, including non-curricular health and safety requirements of the authorizing local school board.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.

(f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school. To ensure financial accountability for the use of public funds, on or before December 1 of every year of operation, each charter school shall submit to its authorizer and the State Board a copy of its audit and a copy of the Form 990 the charter school filed that year with the federal Internal Revenue Service. In addition, if deemed necessary for proper financial oversight of the charter school, an authorizer may require quarterly financial statements from

each charter school.

(g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of this Article, the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act, all federal and State laws and rules applicable to public schools that pertain to special education and the instruction of English learners, and its charter. A charter school is exempt from all other State laws and regulations in this Code governing public schools and local school board policies; however, a charter school is not exempt from the following:

(1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of this Code regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the Statewide Sex Offender Database and Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database of applicants for employment;

(2) Sections 10-20.14, 10-22.6, 24-24, 34-19, and 34-84a of this Code regarding discipline of students;

(3) the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act;

(4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;

(5) the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;

(5.5) subsection (b) of Section 10-23.12 and subsection (b) of Section 34-18.6 of this Code;

(6) the Illinois School Student Records Act;

(7) Section 10-17a of this Code regarding school

report cards;

(8) the P-20 Longitudinal Education Data System Act;

(9) Section 27-23.7 of this Code regarding bullying prevention;

(10) Section 2-3.162 of this Code regarding student discipline reporting;

(11) Sections 22-80 and 27-8.1 of this Code;

(12) Sections 10-20.60 and 34-18.53 of this Code;

(13) Sections 10-20.63 and 34-18.56 of this Code;

(14) Section 26-18 of this Code;

(15) Section 22-30 of this Code; ~~and~~

(16) Sections 24-12 and 34-85 of this Code; and~~.~~

(17) the ~~(16) The~~ Seizure Smart School Act.

The change made by Public Act 96-104 to this subsection (g) is declaratory of existing law.

(h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after

April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and that operates in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the school during the period that commences on April 16, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-3) and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.

(i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.

(j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or grade level.

(k) If the charter school is approved by the State Board or Commission, then the charter school is its own local education agency.

(Source: P.A. 100-29, eff. 1-1-18; 100-156, eff. 1-1-18; 100-163, eff. 1-1-18; 100-413, eff. 1-1-18; 100-468, eff. 6-1-18; 100-726, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-50, eff. 7-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-291, eff. 1-1-20; 101-531, eff. 8-23-19; 101-543, eff. 8-23-19; revised 8-4-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-18)

Sec. 34-18. Powers of the board. The board shall exercise general supervision and jurisdiction over the public education and the public school system of the city, and, except as otherwise provided by this Article, shall have power:

1. To make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance throughout the year or for such portion thereof as it may direct, not less than 9 months and in compliance with Section 10-19.05, of schools of all grades and kinds, including normal schools, high schools, night schools, schools for defectives and delinquents, parental and truant schools, schools for the blind, the deaf, and persons with physical disabilities, schools or classes in manual training, constructural and vocational teaching, domestic arts, and physical culture, vocation and extension schools and lecture courses, and all other educational courses and facilities, including

establishing, equipping, maintaining and operating playgrounds and recreational programs, when such programs are conducted in, adjacent to, or connected with any public school under the general supervision and jurisdiction of the board; provided that the calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education before the calendar or changes may take effect, and provided that in allocating funds from year to year for the operation of all attendance centers within the district, the board shall ensure that supplemental general State aid or supplemental grant funds are allocated and applied in accordance with Section 18-8, 18-8.05, or 18-8.15. To admit to such schools without charge foreign exchange students who are participants in an organized exchange student program which is authorized by the board. The board shall permit all students to enroll in apprenticeship programs in trade schools operated by the board, whether those programs are union-sponsored or not. No student shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any course of instruction offered in the common schools by reason of that student's sex. No student shall be denied equal access to physical education and interscholastic athletic programs supported from school district funds or denied participation in comparable physical education and athletic programs solely by reason

of the student's sex. Equal access to programs supported from school district funds and comparable programs will be defined in rules promulgated by the State Board of Education in consultation with the Illinois High School Association. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, neither the board of education nor any local school council or other school official shall recommend that children with disabilities be placed into regular education classrooms unless those children with disabilities are provided with supplementary services to assist them so that they benefit from the regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register;

2. To furnish lunches to pupils, to make a reasonable charge therefor, and to use school funds for the payment of such expenses as the board may determine are necessary in conducting the school lunch program;

3. To co-operate with the circuit court;

4. To make arrangements with the public or quasi-public libraries and museums for the use of their facilities by teachers and pupils of the public schools;

5. To employ dentists and prescribe their duties for the purpose of treating the pupils in the schools, but accepting such treatment shall be optional with parents or guardians;

6. To grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms

when not otherwise needed, including light, heat, and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social interests, free of charge, under such provisions and control as the principal of the affected attendance center may prescribe;

7. To apportion the pupils to the several schools; provided that no pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any such school on account of his color, race, sex, or nationality. The board shall take into consideration the prevention of segregation and the elimination of separation of children in public schools because of color, race, sex, or nationality. Except that children may be committed to or attend parental and social adjustment schools established and maintained either for boys or girls only. All records pertaining to the creation, alteration or revision of attendance areas shall be open to the public. Nothing herein shall limit the board's authority to establish multi-area attendance centers or other student assignment systems for desegregation purposes or otherwise, and to apportion the pupils to the several schools. Furthermore, beginning in school year 1994-95, pursuant to a board plan adopted by October 1, 1993, the board shall offer, commencing on a phased-in basis, the opportunity for families within the school district to apply for enrollment of their children in any attendance center within the school district which

does not have selective admission requirements approved by the board. The appropriate geographical area in which such open enrollment may be exercised shall be determined by the board of education. Such children may be admitted to any such attendance center on a space available basis after all children residing within such attendance center's area have been accommodated. If the number of applicants from outside the attendance area exceed the space available, then successful applicants shall be selected by lottery. The board of education's open enrollment plan must include provisions that allow low-income ~~low income~~ students to have access to transportation needed to exercise school choice. Open enrollment shall be in compliance with the provisions of the Consent Decree and Desegregation Plan cited in Section 34-1.01;

8. To approve programs and policies for providing transportation services to students. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit or empower the State Board of Education to order, mandate, or require busing or other transportation of pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in any school;

9. Subject to the limitations in this Article, to establish and approve system-wide curriculum objectives and standards, including graduation standards, which reflect the multi-cultural diversity in the city and are

consistent with State law, provided that for all purposes of this Article courses or proficiency in American Sign Language shall be deemed to constitute courses or proficiency in a foreign language; and to employ principals and teachers, appointed as provided in this Article, and fix their compensation. The board shall prepare such reports related to minimal competency testing as may be requested by the State Board of Education~~,~~ and, in addition, shall monitor and approve special education and bilingual education programs and policies within the district to ensure ~~assure~~ that appropriate services are provided in accordance with applicable State and federal laws to children requiring services and education in those areas;

10. To employ non-teaching personnel or utilize volunteer personnel for: (i) non-teaching duties not requiring instructional judgment or evaluation of pupils, including library duties; and (ii) supervising study halls, long distance teaching reception areas used incident to instructional programs transmitted by electronic media such as computers, video, and audio, detention and discipline areas, and school-sponsored extracurricular activities. The board may further utilize volunteer non-certificated personnel or employ non-certificated personnel to assist in the instruction of pupils under the immediate supervision of a teacher

holding a valid certificate, directly engaged in teaching subject matter or conducting activities; provided that the teacher shall be continuously aware of the non-certificated persons' activities and shall be able to control or modify them. The general superintendent shall determine qualifications of such personnel and shall prescribe rules for determining the duties and activities to be assigned to such personnel;

10.5. To utilize volunteer personnel from a regional School Crisis Assistance Team (S.C.A.T.), created as part of the Safe to Learn Program established pursuant to Section 25 of the Illinois Violence Prevention Act of 1995, to provide assistance to schools in times of violence or other traumatic incidents within a school community by providing crisis intervention services to lessen the effects of emotional trauma on individuals and the community; the School Crisis Assistance Team Steering Committee shall determine the qualifications for volunteers;

11. To provide television studio facilities in not to exceed one school building and to provide programs for educational purposes, provided, however, that the board shall not construct, acquire, operate, or maintain a television transmitter; to grant the use of its studio facilities to a licensed television station located in the school district; and to maintain and operate not to exceed

one school radio transmitting station and provide programs for educational purposes;

12. To offer, if deemed appropriate, outdoor education courses, including field trips within the State of Illinois, or adjacent states, and to use school educational funds for the expense of the said outdoor educational programs, whether within the school district or not;

13. During that period of the calendar year not embraced within the regular school term, to provide and conduct courses in subject matters normally embraced in the program of the schools during the regular school term and to give regular school credit for satisfactory completion by the student of such courses as may be approved for credit by the State Board of Education;

14. To insure against any loss or liability of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, Local School Councils, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, or the former Subdistrict Councils or of any member, officer, agent, or employee thereof, resulting from alleged violations of civil rights arising from incidents occurring on or after September 5, 1967 or from the wrongful or negligent act or omission of any such person whether occurring within or without the school premises, provided the officer, agent, or employee was, at the time of the alleged violation of civil rights or

wrongful act or omission, acting within the scope of his or her employment or under direction of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, Local School Councils, or the former Subdistrict Councils; and to provide for or participate in insurance plans for its officers and employees, including, but not limited to, retirement annuities, medical, surgical and hospitalization benefits in such types and amounts as may be determined by the board; provided, however, that the board shall contract for such insurance only with an insurance company authorized to do business in this State. Such insurance may include provision for employees who rely on treatment by prayer or spiritual means alone for healing, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized religious denomination;

15. To contract with the corporate authorities of any municipality or the county board of any county, as the case may be, to provide for the regulation of traffic in parking areas of property used for school purposes, in such manner as is provided by Section 11-209 of the ~~The~~ Illinois Vehicle Code~~, approved September 29, 1969, as amended~~;

16. (a) To provide, on an equal basis, access to a high school campus and student directory information to the official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of

Illinois and the United States for the purposes of informing students of the educational and career opportunities available in the military if the board has provided such access to persons or groups whose purpose is to acquaint students with educational or occupational opportunities available to them. The board is not required to give greater notice regarding the right of access to recruiting representatives than is given to other persons and groups. In this paragraph 16, "directory information" means a high school student's name, address, and telephone number.

(b) If a student or his or her parent or guardian submits a signed, written request to the high school before the end of the student's sophomore year (or if the student is a transfer student, by another time set by the high school) that indicates that the student or his or her parent or guardian does not want the student's directory information to be provided to official recruiting representatives under subsection (a) of this Section, the high school may not provide access to the student's directory information to these recruiting representatives. The high school shall notify its students and their parents or guardians of the provisions of this subsection (b).

(c) A high school may require official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of Illinois and the

United States to pay a fee for copying and mailing a student's directory information in an amount that is not more than the actual costs incurred by the high school.

(d) Information received by an official recruiting representative under this Section may be used only to provide information to students concerning educational and career opportunities available in the military and may not be released to a person who is not involved in recruiting students for the armed forces of Illinois or the United States;

17. (a) To sell or market any computer program developed by an employee of the school district, provided that such employee developed the computer program as a direct result of his or her duties with the school district or through the utilization of ~~the~~ school district resources or facilities. The employee who developed the computer program shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of such sale or marketing of the computer program. The distribution of such proceeds between the employee and the school district shall be as agreed upon by the employee and the school district, except that neither the employee nor the school district may receive more than 90% of such proceeds. The negotiation for an employee who is represented by an exclusive bargaining representative may be conducted by such bargaining representative at the employee's request.

(b) For the purpose of this paragraph 17:

(1) "Computer" means an internally programmed, general purpose digital device capable of automatically accepting data, processing data and supplying the results of the operation.

(2) "Computer program" means a series of coded instructions or statements in a form acceptable to a computer, which causes the computer to process data in order to achieve a certain result.

(3) "Proceeds" means profits derived from the marketing or sale of a product after deducting the expenses of developing and marketing such product;

18. To delegate to the general superintendent of schools, by resolution, the authority to approve contracts and expenditures in amounts of $10,000 or less;

19. Upon the written request of an employee, to withhold from the compensation of that employee any dues, payments, or contributions payable by such employee to any labor organization as defined in the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act. Under such arrangement, an amount shall be withheld from each regular payroll period which is equal to the pro rata share of the annual dues plus any payments or contributions, and the board shall transmit such withholdings to the specified labor organization within 10 working days from the time of the withholding;

19a. Upon receipt of notice from the comptroller of a

municipality with a population of 500,000 or more, a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or a housing authority of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more that a debt is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority by an employee of the Chicago Board of Education, to withhold, from the compensation of that employee, the amount of the debt that is due and owing and pay the amount withheld to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority; provided, however, that the amount deducted from any one salary or wage payment shall not exceed 25% of the net amount of the payment. Before the Board deducts any amount from any salary or wage of an employee under this paragraph, the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority shall certify that (i) the employee has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to

dispute the debt that is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority and (ii) the employee has received notice of a wage deduction order and has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to object to the order. For purposes of this paragraph, "net amount" means that part of the salary or wage payment remaining after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be deducted and "debt due and owing" means (i) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority for services, work, or goods, after the period granted for payment has expired, or (ii) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority pursuant to a court order or order of an administrative hearing officer after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, judicial review;

20. The board is encouraged to employ a sufficient number of certified school counselors to maintain a student/counselor ratio of 250 to 1 by July 1, 1990. Each

counselor shall spend at least 75% of his work time in direct contact with students and shall maintain a record of such time;

21. To make available to students vocational and career counseling and to establish 5 special career counseling days for students and parents. On these days representatives of local businesses and industries shall be invited to the school campus and shall inform students of career opportunities available to them in the various businesses and industries. Special consideration shall be given to counseling minority students as to career opportunities available to them in various fields. For the purposes of this paragraph, minority student means a person who is any of the following:

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

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

(c) Black or African American (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa). Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or

African American".

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

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

Counseling days shall not be in lieu of regular school days;

22. To report to the State Board of Education the annual student dropout rate and number of students who graduate from, transfer from, or otherwise leave bilingual programs;

23. Except as otherwise provided in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act or other applicable State or federal law, to permit school officials to withhold, from any person, information on the whereabouts of any child removed from school premises when the child has been taken into protective custody as a victim of suspected child abuse. School officials shall direct such person to the Department of Children and Family Services, or to the local law enforcement agency, if appropriate;

24. To develop a policy, based on the current state of existing school facilities, projected enrollment, and efficient utilization of available resources, for capital improvement of schools and school buildings within the

district, addressing in that policy both the relative priority for major repairs, renovations, and additions to school facilities~~,~~ and the advisability or necessity of building new school facilities or closing existing schools to meet current or projected demographic patterns within the district;

25. To make available to the students in every high school attendance center the ability to take all courses necessary to comply with the Board of Higher Education's college entrance criteria effective in 1993;

26. To encourage mid-career changes into the teaching profession, whereby qualified professionals become certified teachers, by allowing credit for professional employment in related fields when determining point of entry on the teacher pay scale;

27. To provide or contract out training programs for administrative personnel and principals with revised or expanded duties pursuant to this Code ~~Act~~ in order to ensure ~~assure~~ they have the knowledge and skills to perform their duties;

28. To establish a fund for the prioritized special needs programs, and to allocate such funds and other lump sum amounts to each attendance center in a manner consistent with the provisions of part 4 of Section 34-2.3. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require any additional appropriations of State funds for

this purpose;

29. (Blank);

30. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, to contract with third parties for services otherwise performed by employees, including those in a bargaining unit, and to layoff those employees upon 14 days written notice to the affected employees. Those contracts may be for a period not to exceed 5 years and may be awarded on a system-wide basis. The board may not operate more than 30 contract schools, provided that the board may operate an additional 5 contract turnaround schools pursuant to item (5.5) of subsection (d) of Section 34-8.3 of this Code, and the governing bodies of contract schools are subject to the Freedom of Information Act and Open Meetings Act;

31. To promulgate rules establishing procedures governing the layoff or reduction in force of employees and the recall of such employees, including, but not limited to, criteria for such layoffs, reductions in force or recall rights of such employees and the weight to be given to any particular criterion. Such criteria shall take into account factors, including, but not ~~be~~ limited to, qualifications, certifications, experience, performance ratings or evaluations, and any other factors relating to an employee's job performance;

32. To develop a policy to prevent nepotism in the

hiring of personnel or the selection of contractors;

33. (Blank); and

34. To establish a Labor Management Council to the board comprised of representatives of the board, the chief executive officer, and those labor organizations that are the exclusive representatives of employees of the board and to promulgate policies and procedures for the operation of the Council.

The specifications of the powers herein granted are not to be construed as exclusive, but the board shall also exercise all other powers that ~~they~~ may be requisite or proper for the maintenance and the development of a public school system, not inconsistent with the other provisions of this Article or provisions of this Code which apply to all school districts.

In addition to the powers herein granted and authorized to be exercised by the board, it shall be the duty of the board to review or to direct independent reviews of special education expenditures and services. The board shall file a report of such review with the General Assembly on or before May 1, 1990. (Source: P.A. 100-465, eff. 8-31-17; 100-1046, eff. 8-23-18; 101-12, eff. 7-1-19; 101-88, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.11) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-18.11)

Sec. 34-18.11. Tobacco prohibition. The Board of Education shall prohibit the use of tobacco on school property when such property is being used for any school purposes. Neither the

board nor the local school council may authorize or permit any exception to or exemption from the prohibition at any place or at any time, including without limitation outside of school buildings or before or after the regular school day or on days when school is not in session. "School purposes" include but are not limited to all events or activities or other use of school property that the school board or school officials authorize or permit on school property, including without limitation all interscholastic or extracurricular athletic, academic or other events sponsored by the school board or in which pupils of the district participate. For purposes of this Section "tobacco" shall mean a cigarette, a cigar, or tobacco in any other form, including smokeless tobacco which is any loose, cut, shredded, ground, powdered, compressed or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the mouth without being smoked.

(Source: P.A. 89-181, eff. 7-19-95; revised 8-21-20.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.61)

Sec. 34-18.61. Self-administration of ~~Self-administrating~~ medication.

(a) In this Section, "asthma action plan" has the meaning given to that term under Section 22-30.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the school district must allow any student with an asthma action plan, an Individual Health Care Action Plan, an Illinois Food Allergy

Emergency Action Plan and Treatment Authorization Form, a plan pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or a plan pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to self-administer any medication required under those plans if the student's parent or guardian provides the school district with (i) written permission for the student's self-administration of medication and (ii) written authorization from the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse for the student to self-administer the medication. A parent or guardian must also provide to the school district the prescription label for the medication, which must contain the name of the medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time or times at which or the circumstances under which the medication is to be administered. Information received by the school district under this subsection shall be kept on file in the office of the school nurse or, in the absence of a school nurse, the school's administrator.

(c) The school district must adopt an emergency action plan for a student who self-administers medication under subsection (b). The plan must include both of the following:

(1) A plan of action in the event a student is unable to self-administer medication.

(2) The situations in which a school must call 9-1-1.

(d) The school district and its employees and agents shall incur no liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as

a result of any injury arising from the self-administration of medication by a student under subsection (b). The student's parent or guardian must sign a statement to this effect, which must acknowledge that the parent or guardian must indemnify and hold harmless the school district and its employees and agents against any claims, except a claim based on willful and wanton conduct, arising out of the self-administration of medication by a student.

(Source: P.A. 101-205, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.62)

Sec. 34-18.62 ~~34-18.61~~. Policy on sexual harassment. The school district must create, maintain, and implement an age-appropriate policy on sexual harassment that must be posted on the school district's website and, if applicable, any other area where policies, rules, and standards of conduct are currently posted in each school and must also be included in the school district's student code of conduct handbook.

(Source: P.A. 101-418, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.63)

Sec. 34-18.63 ~~34-18.61~~. Class size reporting. No later than November 16, 2020, and annually thereafter, the school district must report to the State Board of Education information on the school district described under subsection (b) of Section 2-3.136a and must make that information

available on its website.

(Source: P.A. 101-451, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.64)

Sec. 34-18.64 ~~34-18.61~~. Sexual abuse investigations at schools. Every 2 years, the school district must review all existing policies and procedures concerning sexual abuse investigations at schools to ensure consistency with Section 22-85.

(Source: P.A. 101-531, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.65)

Sec. 34-18.65 ~~34-18.61~~. Door security locking means.

(a) In this Section, "door security locking means" means a door locking means intended for use by a trained school district employee in a school building for the purpose of preventing ingress through a door of the building.

(b) The school district may install a door security locking means on a door of a school building to prevent unwanted entry through the door if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The door security locking means can be engaged without opening the door.

(2) The unlocking and unlatching of the door security locking means from the occupied side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key or tool.

(3) The door security locking means complies with all applicable State and federal accessibility requirements.

(4) Locks, if remotely engaged, can be unlocked from the occupied side.

(5) The door security locking means is capable of being disengaged from the outside by school district employees, and school district employees may use a key or other credentials to unlock the door from the outside.

(6) The door security locking means does not modify the door-closing hardware, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.

(7) Any bolts, stops, brackets, or pins employed by the door security locking means do not affect the fire rating of a fire door assembly.

(8) School district employees are trained in the engagement and release of the door security locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency response plan.

(9) For doors installed before July 1, 2019 only, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking means requires no more than 2 releasing operations. For doors installed on or after July 1, 2019, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking means requires no more than one releasing operation. If doors installed before July 1, 2019 are replaced on or after July 1, 2019, the unlocking and unlatching of a door security locking

means on the replacement door requires no more than one releasing operation.

(10) The door security locking means is no more than 48 inches above the finished floor.

(11) The door security locking means otherwise complies with the school building code prepared by the State Board of Education under Section 2-3.12.

The school district may install a door security locking means that does not comply with paragraph (3) or (10) of this subsection if (i) the school district meets all other requirements under this subsection and (ii) prior to its installation, local law enforcement officials, the local fire department, and the board agree, in writing, to the installation and use of the door security locking means. The school district must keep the agreement on file and must, upon request, provide the agreement to the State Board of Education. The agreement must be included in the school district's filed school safety plan under the School Safety Drill Act.

(c) The school district must include the location of any door security locking means and must address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room in its filed school safety plan under the School Safety Drill Act. Local law enforcement officials and the local fire department must be notified of the location of any door security locking means and how to disengage it. Any specific

tool needed to disengage the door security locking means from the outside of the room must, upon request, be made available to local law enforcement officials and the local fire department.

(d) A door security locking means may be used only (i) by a school district employee trained under subsection (e), (ii) during an emergency that threatens the health and safety of students and employees or during an active shooter drill, and (iii) when local law enforcement officials and the local fire department have been notified of its installation prior to its use. The door security locking means must be engaged for a finite period of time in accordance with the school district's school safety plan adopted under the School Safety Drill Act.

(e) If the school district installs a door security locking means, it must conduct an in-service training program for school district employees on the proper use of the door security locking means. The school district shall keep a file verifying the employees who have completed the program and must, upon request, provide the file to the local fire department and local law enforcement agency.

(f) A door security locking means that requires 2 releasing operations must be discontinued from use when the door is replaced or is a part of new construction. Replacement and new construction door hardware must include mortise locks, compliant with the applicable building code, and must be lockable from the occupied side without opening the door.

However, mortise locks are not required if panic hardware or fire exit hardware is required.

(Source: P.A. 101-548, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

Section 355. The Illinois School Student Records Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(105 ILCS 10/2) (from Ch. 122, par. 50-2)

Sec. 2. As used in this Act:~~,~~

(a) "Student" means any person enrolled or previously enrolled in a school.

(b) "School" means any public preschool, day care center, kindergarten, nursery, elementary or secondary educational institution, vocational school, special educational facility or any other elementary or secondary educational agency or institution and any person, agency or institution which maintains school student records from more than one school, but does not include a private or non-public school.

(c) "State Board" means the State Board of Education.

(d) "School Student Record" means any writing or other recorded information concerning a student and by which a student may be individually identified, maintained by a school or at its direction or by an employee of a school, regardless of how or where the information is stored. The following shall not be deemed school student records under this Act: writings or other recorded information maintained by an employee of a

school or other person at the direction of a school for his or her exclusive use; provided that all such writings and other recorded information are destroyed not later than the student's graduation or permanent withdrawal from the school; and provided further that no such records or recorded information may be released or disclosed to any person except a person designated by the school as a substitute unless they are first incorporated in a school student record and made subject to all of the provisions of this Act. School student records shall not include information maintained by law enforcement professionals working in the school.

(e) "Student Permanent Record" means the minimum personal information necessary to a school in the education of the student and contained in a school student record. Such information may include the student's name, birth date, address, grades and grade level, parents' names and addresses, attendance records, and such other entries as the State Board may require or authorize.

(f) "Student Temporary Record" means all information contained in a school student record but not contained in the student permanent record. Such information may include family background information, intelligence test scores, aptitude test scores, psychological and personality test results, teacher evaluations, and other information of clear relevance to the education of the student, all subject to regulations of the State Board. The information shall include information

provided under Section 8.6 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act and information contained in service logs maintained by a local education agency under subsection (d) of Section 14-8.02f of the School Code. In addition, the student temporary record shall include information regarding serious disciplinary infractions that resulted in expulsion, suspension, or the imposition of punishment or sanction. For purposes of this provision, serious disciplinary infractions means: infractions involving drugs, weapons, or bodily harm to another.

(g) "Parent" means a person who is the natural parent of the student or other person who has the primary responsibility for the care and upbringing of the student. All rights and privileges accorded to a parent under this Act shall become exclusively those of the student upon his 18th birthday, graduation from secondary school, marriage or entry into military service, whichever occurs first. Such rights and privileges may also be exercised by the student at any time with respect to the student's permanent school record.

(Source: P.A. 101-515, eff. 8-23-19; revised 12-3-19.)

Section 360. The Education for Homeless Children Act is amended by changing Section 1-10 as follows:

(105 ILCS 45/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Choice of schools. ~~(a)~~ When a child loses

permanent housing and becomes a homeless person within the meaning of Section 1-5, or when a homeless child changes his or her temporary living arrangements, the parents or guardians of the homeless child shall have the option of either:

(1) continuing the child's education in the school of origin for as long as the child remains homeless or, if the child becomes permanently housed, until the end of the academic year during which the housing is acquired; or

(2) enrolling the child in any school that nonhomeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 365. The Student Online Personal Protection Act is amended by changing Section 27 as follows:

(105 ILCS 85/27)

(This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a delayed effective date)

Sec. 27. School duties.

(a) Each school shall post and maintain on its website or, if the school does not maintain a website, make available for inspection by the general public at its administrative office all of the following information:

(1) An explanation, that is clear and understandable by a layperson, of the data elements of covered

information that the school collects, maintains, or discloses to any person, entity, third party, or governmental agency. The information must explain how the school uses, to whom or what entities it discloses, and for what purpose it discloses the covered information.

(2) A list of operators that the school has written agreements with, a copy of each written agreement, and a business address for each operator. A copy of a written agreement posted or made available by a school under this paragraph may contain redactions, as provided under subparagraph (F) of paragraph (4) of Section 15.

(3) For each operator, a list of any subcontractors to whom covered information may be disclosed or a link to a page on the operator's website that clearly lists that information, as provided by the operator to the school under paragraph (6) of Section 15.

(4) A written description of the procedures that a parent may use to carry out the rights enumerated under Section 33.

(5) A list of any breaches of covered information maintained by the school or breaches under Section 15 that includes, but is not limited to, all of the following information:

(A) The number of students whose covered information is involved in the breach, unless disclosing that number would violate the provisions of

the Personal Information Protection Act.

(B) The date, estimated date, or estimated date range of the breach.

(C) For a breach under Section 15, the name of the operator.

The school may omit from the list required under this paragraph (5): (i) any breach in which, to the best of the school's knowledge at the time of updating the list, the number of students whose covered information is involved in the breach is less than 10% of the school's enrollment, (ii) any breach in which, at the time of posting the list, the school is not required to notify the parent of a student under subsection (d), (iii) any breach in which the date, estimated date, or estimated date range in which it occurred is earlier than July 1, 2021, or (iv) any breach previously posted on a list under this paragraph (5) no more than 5 years prior to the school updating the current list.

The school must, at a minimum, update the items under paragraphs (1), (3), (4), and (5) no later than 30 calendar days following the start of a fiscal year and no later than 30 days following the beginning of a calendar year.

(b) Each school must adopt a policy for designating which school employees are authorized to enter into written agreements with operators. This subsection may not be construed to limit individual school employees outside of the

scope of their employment from entering into agreements with operators on their own behalf and for non-K through 12 school purposes, provided that no covered information is provided to the operators. Any agreement or contract entered into in violation of this Act is void and unenforceable as against public policy.

(c) A school must post on its website or, if the school does not maintain a website, make available at its administrative office for inspection by the general public each written agreement entered into under this Act, along with any information required under subsection (a), no later than 10 business days after entering into the agreement.

(d) After receipt of notice of a breach under Section 15 or determination of a breach of covered information maintained by the school, a school shall notify, no later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice or determination that a breach has occurred, the parent of any student whose covered information is involved in the breach. The notification must include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) The date, estimated date, or estimated date range of the breach.

(2) A description of the covered information that was compromised or reasonably believed to have been compromised in the breach.

(3) Information that the parent may use to contact the operator and school to inquire about the breach.

(4) The toll-free numbers, addresses, and websites for consumer reporting agencies.

(5) The toll-free number, address, and website for the Federal Trade Commission.

(6) A statement that the parent may obtain information from the Federal Trade Commission and consumer reporting agencies about fraud alerts and security freezes.

A notice of breach required under this subsection may be delayed if an appropriate law enforcement agency determines that the notification will interfere with a criminal investigation and provides the school with a written request for a delay of notice. A school must comply with the notification requirements as soon as the notification will no longer interfere with the investigation.

(e) Each school must implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices that otherwise meet or exceed industry standards designed to protect covered information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. Any written agreement under which the disclosure of covered information between the school and a third party takes place must include a provision requiring the entity to whom the covered information is disclosed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices that otherwise meet or exceed industry standards designed to protect covered information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. The

State Board must make available on its website a guidance document for schools pertaining to reasonable security procedures and practices under this subsection.

(f) Each school may designate an appropriate staff person as a privacy officer, who may also be an official records custodian as designated under the Illinois School Student Records Act, to carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned to schools and to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section and Section 26.

(g) A school shall make a request, pursuant to paragraph (2) of Section 15, to an operator to delete covered information on behalf of a student's parent if the parent requests from the school that the student's covered information held by the operator be deleted, so long as the deletion of the covered information is not in violation of State or federal records laws.

(h) This Section does not apply to nonpublic schools.

(Source: P.A. 101-516, eff. 7-1-21; revised 12-3-19.)

Section 370. The Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(105 ILCS 110/3)

Sec. 3. Comprehensive Health Education Program. The program established under this Act shall include, but not be

limited to, the following major educational areas as a basis for curricula in all elementary and secondary schools in this State: human ecology and health, human growth and development, the emotional, psychological, physiological, hygienic, and social responsibilities of family life, including sexual abstinence until marriage, the prevention and control of disease, including instruction in grades 6 through 12 on the prevention, transmission, and spread of AIDS, age-appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention education in grades pre-kindergarten through 12, public and environmental health, consumer health, safety education and disaster survival, mental health and illness, personal health habits, alcohol and~~,~~ drug use~~,~~ and abuse, including the medical and legal ramifications of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use, abuse during pregnancy, evidence-based and medically accurate information regarding sexual abstinence, tobacco, nutrition, and dental health. The instruction on mental health and illness must evaluate the multiple dimensions of health by reviewing the relationship between physical and mental health so as to enhance student understanding, attitudes, and behaviors that promote health, well-being, and human dignity. The program shall also provide course material and instruction to advise pupils of the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act. The program shall include information about cancer, including, without limitation, types of cancer, signs and symptoms, risk factors, the importance of early prevention and

detection, and information on where to go for help. Notwithstanding the above educational areas, the following areas may also be included as a basis for curricula in all elementary and secondary schools in this State: basic first aid (including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the Heimlich maneuver), heart disease, diabetes, stroke, the prevention of child abuse, neglect, and suicide, and teen dating violence in grades 7 through 12. Beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, training on how to properly administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (which training must be in accordance with standards of the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or another nationally recognized certifying organization) and how to use an automated external defibrillator shall be included as a basis for curricula in all secondary schools in this State.

The school board of each public elementary and secondary school in the State shall encourage all teachers and other school personnel to acquire, develop, and maintain the knowledge and skills necessary to properly administer life-saving techniques, including, without limitation, the Heimlich maneuver and rescue breathing. The training shall be in accordance with standards of the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or another nationally recognized certifying organization. A school board may use the services of non-governmental entities whose personnel have expertise in life-saving techniques to instruct teachers and other school

personnel in these techniques. Each school board is encouraged to have in its employ, or on its volunteer staff, at least one person who is certified, by the American Red Cross or by another qualified certifying agency, as qualified to administer first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. In addition, each school board is authorized to allocate appropriate portions of its institute or inservice days to conduct training programs for teachers and other school personnel who have expressed an interest in becoming qualified to administer emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation. School boards are urged to encourage their teachers and other school personnel who coach school athletic programs and other extracurricular school activities to acquire, develop, and maintain the knowledge and skills necessary to properly administer first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with standards and requirements established by the American Red Cross or another qualified certifying agency. Subject to appropriation, the State Board of Education shall establish and administer a matching grant program to pay for half of the cost that a school district incurs in training those teachers and other school personnel who express an interest in becoming qualified to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (which training must be in accordance with standards of the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or another nationally recognized certifying organization) or in learning how to use an

automated external defibrillator. A school district that applies for a grant must demonstrate that it has funds to pay half of the cost of the training for which matching grant money is sought. The State Board of Education shall award the grants on a first-come, first-serve basis.

No pupil shall be required to take or participate in any class or course on AIDS or family life instruction or to receive training on how to properly administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation or how to use an automated external defibrillator if his or her parent or guardian submits written objection thereto, and refusal to take or participate in the course or program or the training shall not be reason for suspension or expulsion of the pupil.

Curricula developed under programs established in accordance with this Act in the major educational area of alcohol and drug use and abuse shall include classroom instruction in grades 5 through 12. The instruction, which shall include matters relating to both the physical and legal effects and ramifications of drug and substance abuse, shall be integrated into existing curricula; and the State Board of Education shall develop and make available to all elementary and secondary schools in this State instructional materials and guidelines which will assist the schools in incorporating the instruction into their existing curricula. In addition, school districts may offer, as part of existing curricula during the school day or as part of an after school program,

support services and instruction for pupils or pupils whose parent, parents, or guardians are chemically dependent.

(Source: P.A. 101-305, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-21-20.)

Section 375. The Dual Credit Quality Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(110 ILCS 27/20)

Sec. 20. Standards. All institutions offering dual credit courses shall meet the following standards:

(1) High school instructors teaching credit-bearing college-level courses for dual credit must meet any of the academic credential requirements set forth in this paragraph or paragraph ~~(1),~~ (2)~~,~~ or (3) of this Section and need not meet higher certification requirements or those set out in Article 21B of the School Code:

(A) Approved instructors of dual credit courses shall meet any of the faculty credential standards allowed by the Higher Learning Commission to determine minimally qualified faculty. At the request of an instructor, an instructor who meets these credential standards shall be provided by the State Board of Education with a Dual Credit Endorsement, to be placed on the professional educator license, as established by the State Board of Education and as authorized under Article 21B of the School Code and promulgated

through administrative rule in cooperation with the Illinois Community College Board and the Board of Higher Education.

(B) An instructor who does not meet the faculty credential standards allowed by the Higher Learning Commission to determine minimally qualified faculty may teach dual credit courses if the instructor has a professional development plan, approved by the institution and shared with the State Board of Education, within 4 years of January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1049) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~, to raise his or her credentials to be in line with the credentials under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (1). The institution shall have 30 days to review the plan and approve an instructor professional development plan that is in line with the credentials set forth in paragraph (2) of this Section. The institution shall not unreasonably withhold approval of a professional development plan. These approvals shall be good for as long as satisfactory progress toward the completion of the credential is demonstrated, but in no event shall a professional development plan be in effect for more than 3 years from the date of its approval. A high school instructor whose professional development plan is not approved by the institution may appeal to the

Illinois Community College Board or the Board of Higher Education, as appropriate.

(C) The Illinois Community College Board shall report yearly on its Internet website the number of teachers who have approved professional development plans under this Section.

(2) A high school instructor shall qualify for a professional development plan if the instructor:

(A) has a master's degree in any discipline and has earned 9 graduate hours in a discipline in which he or she is currently teaching or expects to teach; or

(B) has a bachelor's degree with a minimum of 18 graduate hours in a discipline that he or she is currently teaching or expects to teach and is enrolled in a discipline-specific master's degree program; and

(C) agrees to demonstrate his or her progress toward completion to the supervising institution, as outlined in the professional development plan.

(3) An instructor in career and technical education courses must possess the credentials and demonstrated teaching competencies appropriate to the field of instruction.

(4) Course content must be equivalent to credit-bearing college-level courses offered at the community college.

(5) Learning outcomes must be the same as

credit-bearing college-level courses and be appropriately measured.

(6) A high school instructor is expected to participate in any orientation developed by the institution for dual credit instructors in course curriculum, assessment methods, and administrative requirements.

(7) Dual credit instructors must be given the opportunity to participate in all activities available to other adjunct faculty, including professional development, seminars, site visits, and internal communication, provided that such opportunities do not interfere with an instructor's regular teaching duties.

(8) Every dual credit course must be reviewed annually by faculty through the appropriate department to ensure consistency with campus courses.

(9) Dual credit students must be assessed using methods consistent with students in traditional credit-bearing college courses.

(Source: P.A. 100-1049, eff. 1-1-19; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 380. The Higher Education Veterans Service Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(110 ILCS 49/15)

Sec. 15. Survey; coordinator; best practices report; best

efforts.

(a) All public colleges and universities shall, within 60 days after the effective date of this Act, conduct a survey of the services and programs that are provided for veterans, active duty military personnel, and their families, at each of their respective campuses. This survey shall enumerate and fully describe the service or program that is available, the number of veterans or active duty personnel using the service or program, an estimated range for potential use within a 5-year and 10-year period, information on the location of the service or program, and how its administrators may be contacted. The survey shall indicate the manner or manners in which a student veteran may avail himself or herself of the program's services. This survey must be made available to all veterans matriculating at the college or university in the form of an orientation-related guidebook.

Each public college and university shall make the survey available on the homepage of all campus Internet links as soon as practical after the completion of the survey. As soon as possible after the completion of the survey, each public college and university shall provide a copy of its survey to the following:

(1) the Board of Higher Education;

(2) the Department of Veterans' Affairs;

(3) the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of

Representatives; and

(4) the Governor.

(b) Each public college and university shall, at its discretion, (i) appoint, within 6 months after the effective date of this Act, an existing employee or (ii) hire a new employee to serve as a Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services on each campus of the college or university that has an onsite, daily, full-time student headcount above 1,000 students.

The Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services shall be an ombudsperson serving the specific needs of student veterans and military personnel and their families and shall serve as an advocate before the administration of the college or university for the needs of student veterans. The college or university shall enable the Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services to communicate directly with the senior executive administration of the college or university periodically. The college or university shall retain unfettered discretion to determine the organizational management structure of its institution.

In addition to any responsibilities the college or university may assign, the Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services shall make its best efforts to create a centralized source for student veterans and military personnel to learn how to receive all benefit programs and services for which they are eligible.

Each college and university campus that is required to have a Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services shall regularly and conspicuously advertise the office location and~~,~~ phone number of~~,~~ and Internet access to the Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services, along with a brief summary of the manner in which he or she can assist student veterans. The advertisement shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

(1) advertisements on each campus' Internet home page; and

(2) any promotional mailings for student application.

The Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services shall facilitate other campus offices with the promotion of programs and services that are available.

(c) Upon receipt of all of the surveys under subsection (a) of this Section, the Board of Higher Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs shall conduct a joint review of the surveys and post, on any Internet home page they may operate, a link to each survey as posted on the Internet website for the college or university. Upon receipt of all of the surveys, the Office of the Governor, through its military affairs advisors, shall similarly conduct a review of the surveys and post the surveys on its Internet website. Following its review of the surveys, the Office of the Governor shall submit an evaluation report to each college and university offering suggestions and insight on the conduct of

student veteran-related policies and programs.

(d) The Board of Higher Education and the Department of Veterans' Affairs may issue a best practices report to highlight those programs and services that are most beneficial to veterans and active duty military personnel. The report shall contain a fiscal needs assessment in conjunction with any program recommendations.

(e) Each college and university campus that is required to have a Coordinator of Veterans and Military Personnel Student Services under subsection (b) of this Section shall make its best efforts to create academic and social programs and services for veterans and active duty military personnel that will provide reasonable opportunities for academic performance and success.

Each public college and university shall make its best efforts to determine how its online educational curricula can be expanded or altered to serve the needs of student veterans and currently-deployed military, including a determination of whether and to what extent the public colleges and universities can share existing technologies to improve the online curricula of peer institutions, provided such efforts are both practically and economically feasible.

(Source: P.A. 96-133, eff. 8-7-09; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 385. The Public University Energy Conservation Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(110 ILCS 62/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act, words and phrases have the meanings set forth in the following Sections preceding Section 10.

(Source: P.A. 90-486, eff. 8-17-97; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 390. The University of Illinois Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 105 as follows:

(110 ILCS 305/105)

Sec. 105. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 305/110)

Sec. 110 ~~105~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-21-19.)

(110 ILCS 305/115)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 115 ~~105~~. Water rates report.

(a) Subject to appropriation, no later than December 1, 2020, the Government Finance Research Center at the University of Illinois at Chicago, in coordination with an intergovernmental advisory committee, must issue a report evaluating the setting of water rates throughout the Lake Michigan service area of northeastern Illinois and, no later than December 1, 2021, for the remainder of Illinois. The report must provide recommendations for policy and regulatory needs at the State and local level based on its findings. The report shall, at a minimum, address all of the following areas:

(1) The components of a water bill.

(2) Reasons for increases in water rates.

(3) The definition of affordability throughout the State and any variances to that definition.

(4) Evidence of rate-setting that utilizes inappropriate practices.

(5) The extent to which State or local policies drive cost increases or variations in rate-settings.

(6) Challenges within economically disadvantaged communities in setting water rates.

(7) Opportunities for increased intergovernmental coordination for setting equitable water rates.

(b) In developing the report under this Section, the Government Finance Research Center shall form an advisory committee, which shall be composed of all of the following members:

(1) The Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her designee.

(2) The Director of Natural Resources, or his or her designee.

(3) The Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her designee.

(4) The Attorney General, or his or her designee.

(5) At least 2 members who are representatives of private water utilities operating in Illinois, appointed by the Director of the Government Finance Research Center.

(6) At least 4 members who are representatives of municipal water utilities, appointed by the Director of the Government Finance Research Center.

(7) One member who is a representative of an environmental justice advocacy organization, appointed by the Director of the Government Finance Research Center.

(8) One member who is a representative of a consumer advocacy organization, appointed by the Director of the Government Finance Research Center.

(9) One member who is a representative of an environmental planning organization that serves northeastern Illinois, appointed by the Director of the

Government Finance Research Center.

(10) The Director of the Illinois State Water Survey, or his or her designee.

(11) The Chairperson of the Illinois Commerce Commission, or his or her designee.

(c) After all members are appointed, the committee shall hold its first meeting at the call of the Director of the Government Finance Research Center, at which meeting the members shall select a chairperson from among themselves. After its first meeting, the committee shall meet at the call of the chairperson. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. The Government Finance Research Center shall provide administrative and other support to the committee.

(d) No later than 60 days after August 23, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-562) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Government Finance Research Center must provide an opportunity for public comment on the questions to be addressed in the report, the metrics to be used, and the recommendations that need to be issued.

(e) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022.

(Source: P.A. 101-562, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-21-19.)

Section 395. The University of Illinois Hospital Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple

versions of Section 8b as follows:

(110 ILCS 330/8b)

Sec. 8b. Instruments for taking a pregnant woman's blood pressure. The University of Illinois Hospital shall ensure that it has the proper instruments available for taking a pregnant woman's blood pressure. The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules for the implementation of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-91, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 330/8c)

Sec. 8c ~~8b~~. Closed captioning required. The University of Illinois Hospital must make reasonable efforts to have activated at all times the closed captioning feature on a television in a common area provided for use by the general public or in a patient's room or to enable the closed captioning feature when requested to do so by a member of the general public or a patient if the television includes a closed captioning feature.

It is not a violation of this Section if the closed captioning feature is deactivated by a member of the University of Illinois Hospital's staff after such feature is enabled in a common area or in a patient's room unless the deactivation of the closed captioning feature is knowing or intentional. It is not a violation of this Section if the

closed captioning feature is deactivated by a member of the general public, a patient, or a member of the University of Illinois Hospital's staff at the request of a patient of the University of Illinois Hospital.

If the University of Illinois Hospital does not have a television that includes a closed captioning feature, then the University of Illinois Hospital must ensure that all televisions obtained for common areas and patient rooms after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-116) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ include a closed captioning feature. This Section does not affect any other provision of law relating to disability discrimination or providing reasonable accommodations or diminish the rights of a person with a disability under any other law.

As used in this Section, "closed captioning" means a text display of spoken words presented on a television that allows a deaf or hard of hearing viewer to follow the dialogue and the action of a program simultaneously.

(Source: P.A. 101-116, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-17-19.)

Section 400. The Southern Illinois University Management Act is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 90 as follows:

(110 ILCS 520/90)

Sec. 90. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021

academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 520/95)

Sec. 95 ~~90~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 405. The Chicago State University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 5-200 as follows:

(110 ILCS 660/5-200)

Sec. 5-200. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year for and each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 660/5-205)

Sec. 5-205 ~~5-200~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 410. The Eastern Illinois University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 10-200 as follows:

(110 ILCS 665/10-200)

Sec. 10-200. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 665/10-205)

Sec. 10-205 ~~10-200~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 415. The Governors State University Law is amended

by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 15-200 as follows:

(110 ILCS 670/15-200)

Sec. 15-200. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 670/15-205)

Sec. 15-205 ~~15-200~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 420. The Illinois State University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 20-205 as follows:

(110 ILCS 675/20-205)

Sec. 20-205. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on

all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 675/20-210)

Sec. 20-210 ~~20-205~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 425. The Northeastern Illinois University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 25-200 as follows:

(110 ILCS 680/25-200)

Sec. 25-200. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 680/25-205)

Sec. 25-205 ~~25-200~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning

program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 430. The Northern Illinois University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 30-210 as follows:

(110 ILCS 685/30-210)

Sec. 30-210. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 685/30-215)

Sec. 30-215 ~~30-210~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 435. The Western Illinois University Law is amended by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 35-205 as follows:

(110 ILCS 690/35-205)

Sec. 35-205. Mental health resources. For the 2020-2021 academic year and for each academic year thereafter, the University must make available to its students information on all mental health and suicide prevention resources available at the University.

(Source: P.A. 101-217, eff. 1-1-20.)

(110 ILCS 690/35-210)

Sec. 35-210 ~~35-205~~. Competency-based learning program; notice. If the University offers a competency-based learning program, it must notify a student if he or she becomes eligible for the program.

(Source: P.A. 101-271, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-8-19.)

Section 440. The Public Community College Act is amended by changing Sections 2-26 and 3-42.1 as follows:

(110 ILCS 805/2-26)

Sec. 2-26. 21st Century Employment grant program.

(a) Subject to appropriation, the State Board shall establish and administer a 21st Century Employment grant program. To qualify for a grant, a community college district and a public high school located in that district must jointly establish a collaborative regional partnership with workforce

development organizations, including community-based organizations with a vested interest in the workforce, regional economic development organizations, and economic development officials in the district, along with manufacturers, healthcare service providers, and innovative technology businesses that have a presence in the district, to provide a manufacturing training program. A grant recipient must provide the State Board with a plan that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The plan shall define specific goals that a student must meet upon graduation.

(2) The plan shall include the type of professional skills that will be taught in order for the students to gain and retain employment. The professional skills curriculum in the program shall include, but not be limited to, training on all of the following:

(A) Effective communication skills.

(B) Teamwork.

(C) Dependability.

(D) Adaptability.

(E) Conflict resolution.

(F) Flexibility.

(G) Leadership.

(H) Problem-solving.

(I) Research.

(J) Creativity.

(K) Work ethic.

(L) Integrity.

In awarding grants under this Section, the State Board must give priority to plans that demonstrate a formal articulation agreement between a public high school and a community college district.

(3) The plan shall include a budget that includes any outside donations, including any in-kind donations, made to help the program, including from non-profit entities and individuals.

(4) The plan shall include the proposed number of individuals who would be enrolled in the program, along with the places that those individuals could be employed at after graduation and what industries would be targeted. The plan must support a seamless transition into higher education and career opportunities and must outline the college credit and on-the-job training hours that will transfer from the high school to a community college.

(5) The plan shall require a private-public partnership clause that requires private businesses to contribute an amount determined by the State Board and the collaborative regional partnership that does not exceed 40% of the amount of the total project. The applicant must provide the State Board with a receipt of contributions from businesses to evidence compliance with this paragraph. However, businesses may contribute equipment or

offer their facilities, in which case a business shall establish a cost of use of its facility, to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(6) The plan shall indicate the certificates that the community college or high school will offer to students upon graduation, as agreed to by the collaborative regional partnership. The community college or high school shall offer no less than 6 types of industry-recognized certificates.

(b) The State Board shall establish an advisory board for the grant program established under subsection (a) that consists of all of the following members:

(1) The Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(2) The Executive Director of the State Board.

(3) The State Superintendent of Education.

(4) The Director of Labor.

(5) A senator appointed by the President of the Senate.

(6) A senator appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(7) A representative appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(8) A representative appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(9) A member from a statewide organization that represents manufacturing companies throughout this State,

appointed by the Governor.

(10) A member who represents at-risk students, including, but not limited to, opportunity youth, appointed by the Governor.

(11) A member from a statewide organization that represents multiple employee unions in this State, appointed by the Governor.

(12) A member from a trade union, appointed by the Governor.

(13) A member from a statewide organization that represents the business community, appointed by the Governor.

(14) A member from a statewide organization that represents service employees in this State, appointed by the Governor.

(15) Educators representing various regions of this State from professional teachers' organizations, appointed by the Governor.

(16) A member from a statewide organization that represents hospitals in this State, appointed by the Governor.

(17) A president of a community college, appointed by the Governor.

(18) A district superintendent of a high school district, appointed by the Governor.

The members of the advisory board shall serve without

compensation but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary expenses from funds appropriated to the State Board for that purpose, including travel, subject to the rules of the appropriate travel control board.

The advisory board shall meet at the call of the State Board and shall report to the State Board. The State Board shall provide administrative and other support to the advisory board.

(c) The advisory board established under subsection (b) shall have all of the following duties:

(1) To review the progress made by each grant recipient, including, but not limited to, the gainful-employment success rate, how many students remain employed for how long, and how many students went on to receive higher manufacturing certificates.

(2) To review how many students went on to complete a paid internship or apprenticeship upon graduation.

(3) To compile a list of programs offered by each community college or high school.

(4) To analyze whether the certificates are closing the gap in education for the current needs of the labor force, and to offer suggestions on how to close the gap if one still exists.

(5) To suggest certificates that could help future employers looking to locate in this State.

(6) To offer guidelines for the types of certificates

that a community college or high school should pursue.

(7) To offer possible rules to the State Board that the grant process should follow.

(d) The State Board may adopt any rules necessary for the purposes of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-437, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-21-20.)

(110 ILCS 805/3-42.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 103-42.1)

Sec. 3-42.1. (a) To appoint law enforcement officer and non-law enforcement officer members of the community college district police department or department of public safety.

(b) Members of the community college district police department or department of public safety who are law enforcement officers, as defined in the Illinois Police Training Act, shall be peace officers under the laws of this State. As such, law enforcement officer members of these departments shall have all of the powers of police officers in cities and sheriffs in counties, including the power to make arrests on view or on warrants for violations of State statutes and to enforce county or city ordinances in all counties that lie within the community college district, when such is required for the protection of community college personnel, students, property, or interests. Such officers shall have no power to serve and execute civil process.

As peace officers in this State, all laws pertaining to hiring, training, retention, service authority, and discipline

of police officers, under State law, shall apply. Law enforcement officer members must complete the minimum basic training requirements of a police training school under the Illinois Police Training Act. Law enforcement officer members who have successfully completed an Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board certified firearms course shall be equipped with appropriate firearms and auxiliary weapons.

(c) Non-law enforcement officer members of the community college police, public safety, or security departments whose job requirements include performing patrol and security type functions shall, within 6 months after their initial hiring date, be required to successfully complete the 20-hour basic security training course required by (i) the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Division of Professional Regulation for Security Officers, (ii) by the International Association of College Law Enforcement Administrators, or (iii) campus protection officer training program or a similar course certified and approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training ~~and~~ Standards Board. They shall also be permitted to become members of an Illinois State Training Board Mobile Training Unit and shall complete 8 hours in continuing training, related to their specific position of employment, each year. The board may establish reasonable eligibility requirements for appointment and retention of non-law enforcement officer members.

All non-law enforcement officer members authorized to

carry weapons, other than firearms, shall receive training on the proper deployment and use of force regarding such weapons. (Source: P.A. 100-884, eff. 1-1-19; revised 11-16-20.)

Section 445. The Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act is amended by changing Section 14 as follows:

(115 ILCS 5/14) (from Ch. 48, par. 1714)

Sec. 14. Unfair labor practices.

(a) Educational employers, their agents or representatives are prohibited from:

(1) Interfering, restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed under this Act.

(2) Dominating or interfering with the formation, existence or administration of any employee organization.

(3) Discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any employee organization.

(4) Discharging or otherwise discriminating against an employee because he or she has signed or filed an affidavit, authorization card, petition or complaint or given any information or testimony under this Act.

(5) Refusing to bargain collectively in good faith with an employee representative which is the exclusive representative of employees in an appropriate unit,

including, but not limited to, the discussing of grievances with the exclusive representative; provided, however, that if an alleged unfair labor practice involves interpretation or application of the terms of a collective bargaining agreement and said agreement contains a grievance and arbitration procedure, the Board may defer the resolution of such dispute to the grievance and arbitration procedure contained in said agreement.

(6) Refusing to reduce a collective bargaining agreement to writing and signing such agreement.

(7) Violating any of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board regulating the conduct of representation elections.

(8) Refusing to comply with the provisions of a binding arbitration award.

(9) Expending or causing the expenditure of public funds to any external agent, individual, firm, agency, partnership or association in any attempt to influence the outcome of representational elections held pursuant to paragraph (c) of Section 7 of this Act; provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit an employer's right to be represented on any matter pertaining to unit determinations, unfair labor practice charges or pre-election conferences in any formal or informal proceeding before the Board, or to seek or obtain advice from legal counsel. Nothing in this paragraph shall

be construed to prohibit an employer from expending or causing the expenditure of public funds on, or seeking or obtaining services or advice from, any organization, group or association established by, and including educational or public employers, whether or not covered by this Act, the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act or the public employment labor relations law of any other state or the federal government, provided that such services or advice are generally available to the membership of the organization, group, or association, and are not offered solely in an attempt to influence the outcome of a particular representational election.

(10) Interfering with, restraining, coercing, deterring or discouraging educational employees or applicants to be educational employees from: (1) becoming members of an employee organization; (2) authorizing representation by an employee organization; or (3) authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization, nor shall the employer intentionally permit outside third parties to use its email or other communications systems to engage in that conduct. An employer's good faith implementation of a policy to block the use of its email or other communication systems for such purposes shall be a defense to an unfair labor practice.

(11) Disclosing to any person or entity information

set forth in subsection (d) of Section 3 of this Act that the employer knows or should know will be used to interfere with, restrain, coerce, deter, or discourage any public employee from: (i) becoming or remaining members of a labor organization, (ii) authorizing representation by a labor organization, or (iii) authorizing dues or fee deductions to a labor organization.

(b) Employee organizations, their agents or representatives or educational employees are prohibited from:

(1) Restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed under this Act, provided that a labor organization or its agents shall commit an unfair labor practice under this paragraph in duty of fair representation cases only by intentional misconduct in representing employees under this Act.

(2) Restraining or coercing an educational employer in the selection of his representative for the purposes of collective bargaining or the adjustment of grievances.

(3) Refusing to bargain collectively in good faith with an educational employer, if they have been designated in accordance with the provisions of this Act as the exclusive representative of employees in an appropriate unit.

(4) Violating any of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board regulating the conduct of representation elections.

(5) Refusing to reduce a collective bargaining agreement to writing and signing such agreement.

(6) Refusing to comply with the provisions of a binding arbitration award.

(c) The expressing of any views, argument, opinion or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this Act, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit.

(c-5) The employer shall not discourage public employees or applicants to be public employees from becoming or remaining union members or authorizing dues deductions, and shall not otherwise interfere with the relationship between employees and their exclusive bargaining representative. The employer shall refer all inquiries about union membership to the exclusive bargaining representative, except that the employer may communicate with employees regarding payroll processes and procedures. The employer will establish email policies in an effort to prohibit the use of its email system by outside sources.

(d) The actions of a Financial Oversight Panel created pursuant to Section 1A-8 of the School Code due to a district violating a financial plan shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this Act. Such actions include, but are not limited to, reviewing,

approving, or rejecting a school district budget or a collective bargaining agreement.

(Source: P.A. 101-620, eff. 12-20-19; revised 8-21-20.)

Section 450. The Illinois Banking Act is amended by changing Section 48 as follows:

(205 ILCS 5/48)

Sec. 48. Secretary's powers; duties. The Secretary shall have the powers and authority, and is charged with the duties and responsibilities designated in this Act, and a State bank shall not be subject to any other visitorial power other than as authorized by this Act, except those vested in the courts, or upon prior consultation with the Secretary, a foreign bank regulator with an appropriate supervisory interest in the parent or affiliate of a state bank. In the performance of the Secretary's duties:

(1) The Commissioner shall call for statements from all State banks as provided in Section 47 at least one time during each calendar quarter.

(2) (a) The Commissioner, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, and no less frequently than 18 months following the preceding examination, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every State bank, except that for every eligible State bank, as defined by

regulation, the Commissioner in lieu of the examination may accept on an alternating basis the examination made by the eligible State bank's appropriate federal banking agency pursuant to Section 111 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, provided the appropriate federal banking agency has made such an examination. A person so appointed shall not be a stockholder or officer or employee of any bank which that person may be directed to examine, and shall have powers to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the bank and in so doing to examine any of the officers or agents or employees thereof on oath and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the bank to the Commissioner. In making the examination the examiners shall include an examination of the affairs of all the affiliates of the bank, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 35.2 of this Act, or subsidiaries of the bank as shall be necessary to disclose fully the conditions of the subsidiaries or affiliates, the relations between the bank and the subsidiaries or affiliates and the effect of those relations upon the affairs of the bank, and in connection therewith shall have power to examine any of the officers, directors, agents, or employees of the subsidiaries or affiliates on oath. After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with state regulatory authorities of other states to provide for

examination of State bank branches in those states, and the Commissioner may accept reports of examinations of State bank branches from those state regulatory authorities. These cooperative agreements may set forth the manner in which the other state regulatory authorities may be compensated for examinations prepared for and submitted to the Commissioner.

(b) After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner is authorized to examine, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, branches of out-of-state banks. The Commissioner may establish and may assess fees to be paid to the Commissioner for examinations under this subsection (b). The fees shall be borne by the out-of-state bank, unless the fees are borne by the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank, as determined by a cooperative agreement between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank.

(2.1) Pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of this Section, the Secretary shall adopt rules that ensure consistency and due process in the examination process. The Secretary may also establish guidelines that (i) define the scope of the examination process and (ii) clarify examination items to be resolved. The rules, formal guidance, interpretive letters, or opinions furnished to State banks by the Secretary may be relied

upon by the State banks.

(2.5) Whenever any State bank, any subsidiary or affiliate of a State bank, or after May 31, 1997, any branch of an out-of-state bank causes to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, whether on or off its premises:

(a) that performance shall be subject to examination by the Commissioner to the same extent as if services were being performed by the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank itself on its own premises; and

(b) the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank shall notify the Commissioner of the existence of a service relationship. The notification shall be submitted with the first statement of condition (as required by Section 47 of this Act) due after the making of the service contract or the performance of the service, whichever occurs first. The Commissioner shall be notified of each subsequent contract in the same manner.

For purposes of this subsection (2.5), the term "bank services" means services such as sorting and posting of checks and deposits, computation and posting of interest and other credits and charges, preparation and mailing of checks, statements, notices, and similar items, or any other clerical, bookkeeping, accounting, statistical, or

similar functions performed for a State bank, including, but not limited to, electronic data processing related to those bank services.

(3) The expense of administering this Act, including the expense of the examinations of State banks as provided in this Act, shall to the extent of the amounts resulting from the fees provided for in paragraphs (a), (a-2), and (b) of this subsection (3) be assessed against and borne by the State banks:

(a) Each bank shall pay to the Secretary a Call Report Fee which shall be paid in quarterly installments equal to one-fourth of the sum of the annual fixed fee of $800, plus a variable fee based on the assets shown on the quarterly statement of condition delivered to the Secretary in accordance with Section 47 for the preceding quarter according to the following schedule: 16¢ per $1,000 of the first $5,000,000 of total assets, 15¢ per $1,000 of the next $20,000,000 of total assets, 13¢ per $1,000 of the next $75,000,000 of total assets, 9¢ per $1,000 of the next $400,000,000 of total assets, 7¢ per $1,000 of the next $500,000,000 of total assets, and 5¢ per $1,000 of all assets in excess of $1,000,000,000, of the State bank. The Call Report Fee shall be calculated by the Secretary and billed to the banks for remittance at the time of the quarterly statements

of condition provided for in Section 47. The Secretary may require payment of the fees provided in this Section by an electronic transfer of funds or an automatic debit of an account of each of the State banks. In case more than one examination of any bank is deemed by the Secretary to be necessary in any examination frequency cycle specified in subsection 2(a) of this Section, and is performed at his direction, the Secretary may assess a reasonable additional fee to recover the cost of the additional examination. In lieu of the method and amounts set forth in this paragraph (a) for the calculation of the Call Report Fee, the Secretary may specify by rule that the Call Report Fees provided by this Section may be assessed semiannually or some other period and may provide in the rule the formula to be used for calculating and assessing the periodic Call Report Fees to be paid by State banks.

(a-1) If in the opinion of the Commissioner an emergency exists or appears likely, the Commissioner may assign an examiner or examiners to monitor the affairs of a State bank with whatever frequency he deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, a daily basis. The reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during the period of the monitoring shall be borne by the subject bank. The Commissioner

shall furnish the State bank a statement of time and expenses if requested to do so within 30 days of the conclusion of the monitoring period.

(a-2) On and after January 1, 1990, the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) shall be borne by the banks for which the services are provided. An amount, based upon a fee structure prescribed by the Commissioner, shall be paid by the banks or, after May 31, 1997, branches of out-of-state banks receiving the electronic data processing services along with the Call Report Fee assessed under paragraph (a) of this subsection (3).

(a-3) After May 31, 1997, the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) at or on behalf of branches of out-of-state banks shall be borne by the out-of-state banks, unless those expenses are borne by the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks, as determined by cooperative agreements between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks.

(b) "Fiscal year" for purposes of this Section 48

is defined as a period beginning July 1 of any year and ending June 30 of the next year. The Commissioner shall receive for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987, a contingent fee equal to the lesser of the aggregate of the fees paid by all State banks under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) for that year, or the amount, if any, whereby the aggregate of the administration expenses, as defined in paragraph (c), for that fiscal year exceeds the sum of the aggregate of the fees payable by all State banks for that year under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), plus any amounts transferred into the Bank and Trust Company Fund from the State Pensions Fund for that year, plus all other amounts collected by the Commissioner for that year under any other provision of this Act, plus the aggregate of all fees collected for that year by the Commissioner under the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the receivership fees provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act, and the Foreign Banking Office Act. The aggregate amount of the contingent fee thus arrived at for any fiscal year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations, respectively, in the same proportion that the fee of each under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), respectively, for that year bears to

the aggregate for that year of the fees collected under paragraph (a) of subsection (3). The aggregate amount of the contingent fee, and the portion thereof to be assessed upon each State bank and foreign banking corporation, respectively, shall be determined by the Commissioner and shall be paid by each, respectively, within 120 days of the close of the period for which the contingent fee is computed and is payable, and the Commissioner shall give 20 days' advance notice of the amount of the contingent fee payable by the State bank and of the date fixed by the Commissioner for payment of the fee.

(c) The "administration expenses" for any fiscal year shall mean the ordinary and contingent expenses for that year incident to making the examinations provided for by, and for otherwise administering, this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the expenses paid from the Corporate Fiduciary Receivership account in the Bank and Trust Company Fund, the Foreign Banking Office Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation Act, including all salaries and other compensation paid for personal services rendered for the State by officers or employees of the State, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners, communication equipment and services,

office furnishings, surety bond premiums, and travel expenses of those officers and employees, employees, expenditures or charges for the acquisition, enlargement or improvement of, or for the use of, any office space, building, or structure, or expenditures for the maintenance thereof or for furnishing heat, light, or power with respect thereto, all to the extent that those expenditures are directly incidental to such examinations or administration. The Commissioner shall not be required by paragraphs (c) or (d-1) of this subsection (3) to maintain in any fiscal year's budget appropriated reserves for accrued vacation and accrued sick leave that is required to be paid to employees of the Commissioner upon termination of their service with the Commissioner in an amount that is more than is reasonably anticipated to be necessary for any anticipated turnover in employees, whether due to normal attrition or due to layoffs, terminations, or resignations.

(d) The aggregate of all fees collected by the Secretary under this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, or the Foreign Banking Office Act on and after July 1, 1979, shall be paid promptly after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement thereof, into the State treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as the "Bank and Trust Company

Fund", except as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of this Section. All earnings received from investments of funds in the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be deposited in the Bank and Trust Company Fund and may be used for the same purposes as fees deposited in that Fund. The amount from time to time deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be used: (i) to offset the ordinary administrative expenses of the Secretary as defined in this Section or (ii) as a credit against fees under paragraph (d-1) of this subsection (3). Nothing in Public Act 81-131 shall prevent continuing the practice of paying expenses involving salaries, retirement, social security, and State-paid insurance premiums of State officers by appropriations from the General Revenue Fund. However, the General Revenue Fund shall be reimbursed for those payments made on and after July 1, 1979, by an annual transfer of funds from the Bank and Trust Company Fund. Moneys in the Bank and Trust Company Fund may be transferred to the Professions Indirect Cost Fund, as authorized under Section 2105-300 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Notwithstanding provisions in the State Finance Act, as now or hereafter amended, or any other law to

the contrary, the Governor may, during any fiscal year through January 10, 2011, from time to time direct the State Treasurer and Comptroller to transfer a specified sum not exceeding 10% of the revenues to be deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund during that fiscal year from that Fund to the General Revenue Fund in order to help defray the State's operating costs for the fiscal year. Notwithstanding provisions in the State Finance Act, as now or hereafter amended, or any other law to the contrary, the total sum transferred during any fiscal year through January 10, 2011, from the Bank and Trust Company Fund to the General Revenue Fund pursuant to this provision shall not exceed during any fiscal year 10% of the revenues to be deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund during that fiscal year. The State Treasurer and Comptroller shall transfer the amounts designated under this Section as soon as may be practicable after receiving the direction to transfer from the Governor.

(d-1) Adequate funds shall be available in the Bank and Trust Company Fund to permit the timely payment of administration expenses. In each fiscal year the total administration expenses shall be deducted from the total fees collected by the Commissioner and the remainder transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account, unless the balance of the

Cash Flow Reserve Account prior to the transfer equals or exceeds one-fourth of the total initial appropriations from the Bank and Trust Company Fund for the subsequent year, in which case the remainder shall be credited to State banks and foreign banking corporations and applied against their fees for the subsequent year. The amount credited to each State bank and foreign banking corporation shall be in the same proportion as the Call Report Fees paid by each for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. If, after a transfer to the Cash Flow Reserve Account is made or if no remainder is available for transfer, the balance of the Cash Flow Reserve Account is less than one-fourth of the total initial appropriations for the subsequent year and the amount transferred is less than 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year, additional amounts needed to make the transfer equal to 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations in the same proportion that the Call Report Fees of each, respectively, for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. The additional amounts assessed shall be transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account. For purposes of this paragraph (d-1), the calculation of

the fees collected by the Commissioner shall exclude the receivership fees provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act.

(e) The Commissioner may upon request certify to any public record in his keeping and shall have authority to levy a reasonable charge for issuing certifications of any public record in his keeping.

(f) In addition to fees authorized elsewhere in this Act, the Commissioner may, in connection with a review, approval, or provision of a service, levy a reasonable charge to recover the cost of the review, approval, or service.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the obligation relative to examinations and reports of any State bank, deposits in which are to any extent insured by the United States or any agency thereof, nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner with reference to examinations and reports of that bank.

(5) The nature and condition of the assets in or investment of any bonus, pension, or profit sharing plan for officers or employees of every State bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of an out-of-state bank shall be deemed to be included in the affairs of that State bank or branch of an out-of-state bank subject to examination by the Commissioner under the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, and if the Commissioner shall find from an

examination that the condition of or operation of the investments or assets of the plan is unlawful, fraudulent, or unsafe, or that any trustee has abused his trust, the Commissioner shall, if the situation so found by the Commissioner shall not be corrected to his satisfaction within 60 days after the Commissioner has given notice to the board of directors of the State bank or out-of-state bank of his findings, report the facts to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute proceedings against the State bank or out-of-state bank, the board of directors thereof, or the trustees under such plan as the nature of the case may require.

(6) The Commissioner shall have the power:

(a) To promulgate reasonable rules for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act.

(a-5) To impose conditions on any approval issued by the Commissioner if he determines that the conditions are necessary or appropriate. These conditions shall be imposed in writing and shall continue in effect for the period prescribed by the Commissioner.

(b) To issue orders against any person, if the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that an unsafe or unsound banking practice has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur, if any person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate any

law, rule, or written agreement with the Commissioner, or for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.

(b-1) To enter into agreements with a bank establishing a program to correct the condition of the bank or its practices.

(c) To appoint hearing officers to execute any of the powers granted to the Commissioner under this Section for the purpose of administering this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act and otherwise to authorize, in writing, an officer or employee of the Office of Banks and Real Estate to exercise his powers under this Act.

(d) To subpoena witnesses, to compel their attendance, to administer an oath, to examine any person under oath, and to require the production of any relevant books, papers, accounts, and documents in the course of and pursuant to any investigation being conducted, or any action being taken, by the Commissioner in respect of any matter relating to the duties imposed upon, or the powers vested in, the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act or any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.

(e) To conduct hearings.

(7) Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary, any

director, officer, employee, or agent of a State bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank or, after May 31, 1997, of any branch of an out-of-state bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank shall have violated any law, rule, or order relating to that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, shall have obstructed or impeded any examination or investigation by the Secretary, shall have engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, or shall have violated any law or engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with any financial institution or other business entity such that the character and fitness of the director, officer, employee, or agent does not assure reasonable promise of safe and sound operation of the State bank, the Secretary may issue an order of removal. If, in the opinion of the Secretary, any former director, officer, employee, or agent of a State bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, prior to the termination of his or her service with that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, violated any law, rule, or order relating to that State bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, obstructed or impeded any examination or investigation by the Secretary, engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice in

conducting the business of that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, or violated any law or engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with any financial institution or other business entity such that the character and fitness of the director, officer, employee, or agent would not have assured reasonable promise of safe and sound operation of the State bank, the Secretary may issue an order prohibiting that person from further service with a bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank as a director, officer, employee, or agent. An order issued pursuant to this subsection shall be served upon the director, officer, employee, or agent. A copy of the order shall be sent to each director of the bank affected by registered mail. A copy of the order shall also be served upon the bank of which he is a director, officer, employee, or agent, whereupon he shall cease to be a director, officer, employee, or agent of that bank. The Secretary may institute a civil action against the director, officer, or agent of the State bank or, after May 31, 1997, of the branch of the out-of-state bank against whom any order provided for by this subsection (7) of this Section 48 has been issued, and against the State bank or, after May 31, 1997, out-of-state bank, to enforce compliance with or to enjoin any violation of the terms of the order. Any person who has been the subject of an order

of removal or an order of prohibition issued by the Secretary under this subsection or Section 5-6 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act may not thereafter serve as director, officer, employee, or agent of any State bank or of any branch of any out-of-state bank, or of any corporate fiduciary, as defined in Section 1-5.05 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act, or of any other entity that is subject to licensure or regulation by the Division of Banking unless the Secretary has granted prior approval in writing.

For purposes of this paragraph (7), "bank holding company" has the meaning prescribed in Section 2 of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957.

(7.5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the Secretary shall not:

(1) issue an order against a State bank or any subsidiary organized under this Act for unsafe or unsound banking practices solely because the entity provides or has provided financial services to a cannabis-related legitimate business;

(2) prohibit, penalize, or otherwise discourage a State bank or any subsidiary from providing financial services to a cannabis-related legitimate business solely because the entity provides or has provided financial services to a cannabis-related legitimate business;

(3) recommend, incentivize, or encourage a State bank or any subsidiary not to offer financial services to an account holder or to downgrade or cancel the financial services offered to an account holder solely because:

(A) the account holder is a manufacturer or producer, or is the owner, operator, or employee of a cannabis-related legitimate business;

(B) the account holder later becomes an owner or operator of a cannabis-related legitimate business; or

(C) the State bank or any subsidiary was not aware that the account holder is the owner or operator of a cannabis-related legitimate business; and

(4) take any adverse or corrective supervisory action on a loan made to an owner or operator of:

(A) a cannabis-related legitimate business solely because the owner or operator owns or operates a cannabis-related legitimate business; or

(B) real estate or equipment that is leased to a cannabis-related legitimate business solely because the owner or operator of the real estate or equipment leased the equipment or real estate to a cannabis-related legitimate business.

(8) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up to $100,000 against any person for each violation of any provision of this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, any order of the Commissioner, or any other action which in the Commissioner's discretion is an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

(9) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up to $100 against any person for the first failure to comply with reporting requirements set forth in the report of examination of the bank and up to $200 for the second and subsequent failures to comply with those reporting requirements.

(10) All final administrative decisions of the Commissioner hereunder shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law. For matters involving administrative review, venue shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.

(11) The endowment fund for the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation shall be administered as follows:

(a) (Blank).

(b) The Foundation is empowered to receive voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and donations on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation from national banks and other persons for the purpose of funding the endowment of

the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.

(c) The aggregate of all special educational fees collected by the Secretary and property received by the Secretary on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation under this subsection (11) on or after June 30, 1986, shall be either (i) promptly paid after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement thereof, into the State Treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as "The Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Fund" to be invested by either the Treasurer of the State of Illinois in the Public Treasurers' Investment Pool or in any other investment he is authorized to make or by the Illinois State Board of Investment as the State Banking Board of Illinois may direct or (ii) deposited into an account maintained in a commercial bank or corporate fiduciary in the name of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation pursuant to the order and direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.

(12) (Blank).

(13) The Secretary may borrow funds from the General Revenue Fund on behalf of the Bank and Trust Company Fund if the Director of Banking certifies to the Governor that there is an economic emergency affecting banking that requires a borrowing to provide additional funds to the

Bank and Trust Company Fund. The borrowed funds shall be paid back within 3 years and shall not exceed the total funding appropriated to the Agency in the previous year.

(14) In addition to the fees authorized in this Act, the Secretary may assess reasonable receivership fees against any State bank that does not maintain insurance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All fees collected under this subsection (14) shall be paid into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account in the Bank and Trust Company Fund, as established by the Secretary. The fees assessed under this subsection (14) shall provide for the expenses that arise from the administration of the receivership of any such institution required to pay into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account, whether pursuant to this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Foreign Banking Office Act, or any other Act that requires payments into the Non-insured Institutions Receivership account. The Secretary may establish by rule a reasonable manner of assessing fees under this subsection (14).

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 1-1-18; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-275, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-19-19.)

Section 455. The Savings Bank Act is amended by changing Section 1008 as follows:

(205 ILCS 205/1008) (from Ch. 17, par. 7301-8)

Sec. 1008. General corporate powers.

(a) A savings bank operating under this Act shall be a body corporate and politic and shall have all of the powers conferred by this Act including, but not limited to, the following powers:

(1) To sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its corporate name and to have a common seal, which it may alter or renew at pleasure.

(2) To obtain and maintain insurance by a deposit insurance corporation as defined in this Act.

(3) To act as a fiscal agent for the United States, the State of Illinois or any department, branch, arm, or agency of the State or any unit of local government or school district in the State, when duly designated for that purpose, and as agent to perform reasonable functions as may be required of it.

(4) To become a member of or deal with any corporation or agency of the United States or the State of Illinois, to the extent that the agency assists in furthering or facilitating its purposes or powers and to that end to purchase stock or securities thereof or deposit money therewith, and to comply with any other conditions of membership or credit.

(5) To make donations in reasonable amounts for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, religious,

or educational purposes.

(6) To adopt and operate reasonable insurance, bonus, profit sharing, and retirement plans for officers and employees and for directors including, but not limited to, advisory, honorary, and emeritus directors, who are not officers or employees.

(7) To reject any application for membership; to retire deposit accounts by enforced retirement as provided in this Act and the bylaws; and to limit the issuance of, or payments on, deposit accounts, subject, however, to contractual obligations.

(8) To purchase stock or membership interests in service corporations and to invest in any form of indebtedness of any service corporation as defined in this Act, subject to regulations of the Secretary.

(9) To purchase stock of a corporation whose principal purpose is to operate a safe deposit company or escrow service company.

(10) To exercise all the powers necessary to qualify as a trustee or custodian under federal or State law, provided that the authority to accept and execute trusts is subject to the provisions of the Corporate Fiduciary Act and to the supervision of those activities by the Secretary.

(11) (Blank).

(12) To establish, maintain, and operate terminals as

authorized by the Electronic Fund Transfer Act.

(13) To pledge its assets:

(A) to enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States;

(B) to secure deposits;

(C) to secure deposits of money whenever required by the National Bankruptcy Act;

(D) (blank); and

(E) to secure trust funds commingled with the savings bank's funds, whether deposited by the savings bank or an affiliate of the savings bank, as required under Section 2-8 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act.

(14) To accept for payment at a future date not to exceed one year from the date of acceptance, drafts drawn upon it by its customers; and to issue, advise, or confirm letters of credit authorizing holders thereof to draw drafts upon it or its correspondents.

(15) Subject to the regulations of the Secretary, to own and lease personal property acquired by the savings bank at the request of a prospective lessee and, upon the agreement of that person, to lease the personal property.

(16) To establish temporary service booths at any International Fair in this State that is approved by the United States Department of Commerce for the duration of the international fair for the purpose of providing a convenient place for foreign trade customers to exchange

their home countries' currency into United States currency or the converse. To provide temporary periodic service to persons residing in a bona fide nursing home, senior citizens' retirement home, or long-term care facility. These powers shall not be construed as establishing a new place or change of location for the savings bank providing the service booth.

(17) To indemnify its officers, directors, employees, and agents, as authorized for corporations under Section 8.75 of the Business Corporation ~~Corporations~~ Act of 1983.

(18) To provide data processing services to others on a for-profit basis.

(19) To utilize any electronic technology to provide customers with home banking services.

(20) Subject to the regulations of the Secretary, to enter into an agreement to act as a surety.

(21) Subject to the regulations of the Secretary, to issue credit cards, extend credit therewith, and otherwise engage in or participate in credit card operations.

(22) To purchase for its own account shares of stock of a bankers' bank, described in Section 13(b)(1) of the Illinois Banking Act, on the same terms and conditions as a bank may purchase such shares. In no event shall the total amount of such stock held by a savings bank in such bankers' bank exceed 10% of its capital and surplus (including undivided profits) and in no event shall a

savings bank acquire more than 5% of any class of voting securities of such bankers' bank.

(23) With respect to affiliate facilities:

(A) to conduct at affiliate facilities any of the following transactions for and on behalf of any affiliated depository institution, if so authorized by the affiliate or affiliates: receiving deposits; renewing deposits; cashing and issuing checks, drafts, money orders, travelers checks, or similar instruments; changing money; receiving payments on existing indebtedness; and conducting ministerial functions with respect to loan applications, servicing loans, and providing loan account information; and

(B) to authorize an affiliated depository institution to conduct for and on behalf of it, any of the transactions listed in this subsection at one or more affiliate facilities.

A savings bank intending to conduct or to authorize an affiliated depository institution to conduct at an affiliate facility any of the transactions specified in this subsection shall give written notice to the Secretary at least 30 days before any such transaction is conducted at an affiliate facility. All conduct under this subsection shall be on terms consistent with safe and sound banking practices and applicable law.

(24) Subject to Article XLIV of the Illinois Insurance

Code, to act as the agent for any fire, life, or other insurance company authorized by the State of Illinois, by soliciting and selling insurance and collecting premiums on policies issued by such company; and may receive for services so rendered such fees or commissions as may be agreed upon between the said savings bank and the insurance company for which it may act as agent; provided, however, that no such savings bank shall in any case assume or guarantee the payment of any premium on insurance policies issued through its agency by its principal; and provided further, that the savings bank shall not guarantee the truth of any statement made by an assured in filing his application for insurance.

(25) To become a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank and to have the powers granted to a savings association organized under the Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985 or the laws of the United States, subject to regulations of the Secretary.

(26) To offer any product or service that is at the time authorized or permitted to a bank by applicable law, but subject always to the same limitations and restrictions that are applicable to the bank for the product or service by such applicable law and subject to the applicable provisions of the Financial Institutions Insurance Sales Law and rules of the Secretary.

(b) If this Act or the regulations adopted under this Act

fail to provide specific guidance in matters of corporate governance, the provisions of the Business Corporation Act of 1983 may be used, or if the savings bank is a limited liability company, the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act shall be used.

(c) A savings bank may be organized as a limited liability company, may convert to a limited liability company, or may merge with and into a limited liability company, under the applicable laws of this State and of the United States, including any rules promulgated thereunder. A savings bank organized as a limited liability company shall be subject to the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act in addition to this Act, provided that if a provision of the Limited Liability Company Act conflicts with a provision of this Act or with any rule of the Secretary, the provision of this Act or the rule of the Secretary shall apply.

Any filing required to be made under the Limited Liability Company Act shall be made exclusively with the Secretary, and the Secretary shall possess the exclusive authority to regulate the savings bank as provided in this Act.

Any organization as, conversion to, and merger with or into a limited liability company shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary.

A savings bank that is a limited liability company shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Act in the same manner as a savings bank that is organized in stock form.

The Secretary may promulgate rules to ensure that a savings bank that is a limited liability company (i) is operating in a safe and sound manner and (ii) is subject to the Secretary's authority in the same manner as a savings bank that is organized in stock form.

(Source: P.A. 97-492, eff. 1-1-12; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 460. The Illinois Credit Union Act is amended by changing Sections 9 and 46 as follows:

(205 ILCS 305/9) (from Ch. 17, par. 4410)

Sec. 9. Reports and examinations.

(1) Credit unions shall report to the Department on forms supplied by the Department, in accordance with a schedule published by the Department. A recapitulation of the annual reports shall be compiled and published annually by the Department, for the use of the General Assembly, credit unions, various educational institutions and other interested parties. A credit union which fails to file any report when due shall pay to the Department a late filing fee for each day the report is overdue as prescribed by rule. The Secretary may extend the time for filing a report.

(2) The Secretary may require special examinations of and special financial reports from a credit union or a credit union organization in which a credit union loans, invests, or delegates substantially all managerial duties and

responsibilities when he determines that such examinations and reports are necessary to enable the Department to determine the safety of a credit union's operation or its solvency. The cost to the Department of the aforesaid special examinations shall be borne by the credit union being examined as prescribed by rule.

(3) All credit unions incorporated under this Act shall be examined at least biennially by the Department or, at the discretion of the Secretary, by a public accountant registered by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. The costs of an examination shall be paid by the credit union. The scope of all examinations by a public accountant shall be at least equal to the examinations made by the Department. The examiners shall have full access to, and may compel the production of, all the books, papers, securities and accounts of any credit union. A special examination shall be made by the Department or by a public accountant approved by the Department upon written request of 5 or more members, who guarantee the expense of the same. Any credit union refusing to submit to an examination when ordered by the Department shall be reported to the Attorney General, who shall institute proceedings to have its charter revoked. If the Secretary determines that the examination of a credit union is to be conducted by a public accountant registered by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and the examination is done in conjunction with the credit union's external

independent audit of financial statements, the requirements of this Section and subsection (3) of Section 34 shall be deemed met.

(3.5) Pursuant to Section 8, the Secretary shall adopt rules that ensure consistency and due process in the examination process. The Secretary may also establish guidelines that (i) define the scope of the examination process and (ii) clarify examination items to be resolved. The rules, formal guidance, interpretive ~~interpretative~~ letters, or opinions furnished to credit unions by the Secretary may be relied upon by the credit unions.

(4) A copy of the completed report of examination and a review comment letter, if any, citing exceptions revealed during the examination, shall be submitted to the credit union by the Department. A detailed report stating the corrective actions taken by the board of directors on each exception set forth in the review comment letter shall be filed with the Department within 40 days after the date of the review comment letter, or as otherwise directed by the Department. Any credit union through its officers, directors, committee members or employees, which willfully provides fraudulent or misleading information regarding the corrective actions taken on exceptions appearing in a review comment letter may have its operations restricted to the collection of principal and interest on loans outstanding and the payment of normal expenses and salaries until all exceptions are corrected and

accepted by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 97-133, eff. 1-1-12; 98-784, eff. 7-24-14; revised 8-23-19.)

(205 ILCS 305/46) (from Ch. 17, par. 4447)

Sec. 46. Loans and interest rate.

(1) A credit union may make loans to its members for such purpose and upon such security and terms, including rates of interest, as the credit committee, credit manager, or loan officer approves. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law in connection with extensions of credit, a credit union may elect to contract for and receive interest and fees and other charges for extensions of credit subject only to the provisions of this Act and rules promulgated under this Act, except that extensions of credit secured by residential real estate shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto. The rates of interest to be charged on loans to members shall be set by the board of directors of each individual credit union in accordance with Section 30 of this Act and such rates may be less than, but may not exceed, the maximum rate set forth in this Section. A borrower may repay his loan prior to maturity, in whole or in part, without penalty. A prepayment penalty does not include a waived, bona fide third-party charge that the credit union imposes if the borrower prepays all of the transaction's principal sooner than 36 months after consummation of a closed-end credit transaction, a waived,

bona fide third-party charge that the credit union imposes if the borrower terminates an open-end credit plan sooner than 36 months after account opening, or a yield maintenance fee imposed on a business loan transaction. The credit contract may provide for the payment by the member and receipt by the credit union of all costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorney's fees and collection agency charges, incurred by the credit union to collect or enforce the debt in the event of a delinquency by the member, or in the event of a breach of any obligation of the member under the credit contract. A contingency or hourly arrangement established under an agreement entered into by a credit union with an attorney or collection agency to collect a loan of a member in default shall be presumed prima facie reasonable.

(2) Credit unions may make loans based upon the security of any interest or equity in real estate, subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary. In any contract or loan which is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or conveyance in the nature of a mortgage, on residential real estate, the interest which is computed, calculated, charged, or collected pursuant to such contract or loan, or pursuant to any regulation or rule promulgated pursuant to this Act, may not be computed, calculated, charged or collected for any period of time occurring after the date on which the total indebtedness, with the exception of late payment penalties, is paid in full.

For purposes of this subsection (2) of this Section 46, a prepayment shall mean the payment of the total indebtedness, with the exception of late payment penalties if incurred or charged, on any date before the date specified in the contract or loan agreement on which the total indebtedness shall be paid in full, or before the date on which all payments, if timely made, shall have been made. In the event of a prepayment of the indebtedness which is made on a date after the date on which interest on the indebtedness was last computed, calculated, charged, or collected but before the next date on which interest on the indebtedness was to be calculated, computed, charged, or collected, the lender may calculate, charge and collect interest on the indebtedness for the period which elapsed between the date on which the prepayment is made and the date on which interest on the indebtedness was last computed, calculated, charged or collected at a rate equal to 1/360 of the annual rate for each day which so elapsed, which rate shall be applied to the indebtedness outstanding as of the date of prepayment. The lender shall refund to the borrower any interest charged or collected which exceeds that which the lender may charge or collect pursuant to the preceding sentence.

(3) (Blank).

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, a credit union authorized under this Act to make loans secured by an interest or equity in real property may engage in making

revolving credit loans secured by mortgages or deeds of trust on such real property or by security assignments of beneficial interests in land trusts.

For purposes of this Section, "revolving credit" has the meaning defined in Section 4.1 of the Interest Act.

Any mortgage or deed of trust given to secure a revolving credit loan may, and when so expressed therein shall, secure not only the existing indebtedness but also such future advances, whether such advances are obligatory or to be made at the option of the lender, or otherwise, as are made within 20 ~~twenty~~ years from the date thereof, to the same extent as if such future advances were made on the date of the execution of such mortgage or deed of trust, although there may be no advance made at the time of execution of such mortgage or other instrument, and although there may be no indebtedness outstanding at the time any advance is made. The lien of such mortgage or deed of trust, as to third persons without actual notice thereof, shall be valid as to all such indebtedness and future advances from ~~form~~ the time said mortgage or deed of trust is filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds or the registrar of titles of the county where the real property described therein is located. The total amount of indebtedness that may be so secured may increase or decrease from time to time, but the total unpaid balance so secured at any one time shall not exceed a maximum principal amount which must be specified in such mortgage or deed of trust, plus

interest thereon, and any disbursements made for the payment of taxes, special assessments, or insurance on said real property, with interest on such disbursements.

Any such mortgage or deed of trust shall be valid and have priority over all subsequent liens and encumbrances, including statutory liens, except taxes and assessments levied on said real property.

(4-5) For purposes of this Section, "real estate" and "real property" include a manufactured home as defined in subdivision (53) of Section 9-102 of the Uniform Commercial Code which is real property as defined in Section 5-35 of the Conveyance and Encumbrance of Manufactured Homes as Real Property and Severance Act.

(5) Compliance with federal or Illinois preemptive laws or regulations governing loans made by a credit union chartered under this Act shall constitute compliance with this Act.

(6) Credit unions may make residential real estate mortgage loans on terms and conditions established by the United States Department of Agriculture through its Rural Development Housing and Community Facilities Program. The portion of any loan in excess of the appraised value of the real estate shall be allocable only to the guarantee fee required under the program.

(7) For a renewal, refinancing, or restructuring of an existing loan at the credit union that is secured by an interest or equity in real estate, a new appraisal of the

collateral shall not be required when (i) no new moneys are advanced other than funds necessary to cover reasonable closing costs, or (ii) there has been no obvious or material change in market conditions or physical aspects of the real estate that threatens the adequacy of the credit union's real estate collateral protection after the transaction, even with the advancement of new moneys. The Department reserves the right to require an appraisal under this subsection (7) whenever the Department believes it is necessary to address safety and soundness concerns.

(Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-149, eff. 1-1-16; 99-331, eff. 1-1-16; 99-614, eff. 7-22-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 465. The Community Living Facilities Licensing Act is amended by changing Section 5.5 as follows:

(210 ILCS 35/5.5)

Sec. 5.5. Closed captioning required. A Community Living Facility licensed under this Act must make reasonable efforts to have activated at all times the closed captioning feature on a television in a common area provided for use by the general public or in a resident's room, or enable the closed captioning feature when requested to do so by a member of the general public or a resident, if the television includes a closed captioning feature.

It is not a violation of this Section if the closed captioning feature is deactivated by a member of the Community Living Facility's staff after such feature is enabled in a common area or in a resident's room unless the deactivation of the closed captioning feature is knowing or intentional. It is not a violation of this Section if the closed captioning feature is deactivated by a member of the general public, a resident, or a member of the ~~a~~ Community Living Facility's staff at the request of a resident of the Community Living Facility licensed under this Act.

If a Community Living Facility licensed under this Act does not have a television in a common area that includes a closed captioning feature, then the Community Living Facility licensed under this Act must ensure that all televisions obtained for common areas after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-116) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ include a closed captioning feature. This Section does not affect any other provision of law relating to disability discrimination or providing reasonable accommodations or diminish the rights of a person with a disability under any other law. Nothing in this Section shall apply to televisions that are privately owned by a resident or third party and not owned by the Community Living Facility.

As used in this Section, "closed captioning" means a text display of spoken words presented on a television that allows a deaf or hard of hearing viewer to follow the dialogue and the

action of a program simultaneously.

(Source: P.A. 101-116, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-26-19.)

Section 470. The Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013 is amended by changing Section 2-101 as follows:

(210 ILCS 49/2-101)

Sec. 2-101. Standards for facilities.

(a) The Department shall, by rule, prescribe minimum standards for each level of care for facilities to be in place during the provisional licensure period and thereafter. These standards shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) life safety standards that will ensure the health, safety and welfare of residents and their protection from hazards;

(2) number and qualifications of all personnel, including management and clinical personnel, having responsibility for any part of the care given to consumers; specifically, the Department shall establish staffing ratios for facilities which shall specify the number of staff hours per consumer of care that are needed for each level of care offered within the facility;

(3) all sanitary conditions within the facility and its surroundings, including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene which shall ensure the

health and comfort of consumers;

(4) a program for adequate maintenance of physical plant and equipment;

(5) adequate accommodations, staff, and services for the number and types of services being offered to consumers for whom the facility is licensed to care;

(6) development of evacuation and other appropriate safety plans for use during weather, health, fire, physical plant, environmental, and national defense emergencies;

(7) maintenance of minimum financial or other resources necessary to meet the standards established under this Section, and to operate and conduct the facility in accordance with this Act; ~~and~~

(8) standards for coercive free environment, restraint, and therapeutic separation; and~~.~~

(9) each multiple bedroom shall have at least 55 square feet of net floor area per consumer, not including space for closets, bathrooms, and clearly defined entryway areas. A minimum of 3 feet of clearance at the foot and one side of each bed shall be provided.

(b) Any requirement contained in administrative rule concerning a percentage of single occupancy rooms shall be calculated based on the total number of licensed or provisionally licensed beds under this Act on January 1, 2019 and shall not be calculated on a per-facility basis.

(Source: P.A. 100-1181, eff. 3-8-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-17-19.)

Section 475. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act is amended by changing Sections 3.50 and 3.233 as follows:

(210 ILCS 50/3.50)

Sec. 3.50. Emergency Medical Services personnel licensure levels.

(a) "Emergency Medical Technician" or "EMT" means a person who has successfully completed a course in basic life support as approved by the Department, is currently licensed by the Department in accordance with standards prescribed by this Act and rules adopted by the Department pursuant to this Act, and practices within an EMS System. A valid Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) license issued under this Act shall continue to be valid and shall be recognized as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) license until the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) license expires.

(b) "Emergency Medical Technician-Intermediate" or "EMT-I" means a person who has successfully completed a course in intermediate life support as approved by the Department, is currently licensed by the Department in accordance with standards prescribed by this Act and rules adopted by the Department pursuant to this Act, and practices within an Intermediate or Advanced Life Support EMS System.

(b-5) "Advanced Emergency Medical Technician" or "A-EMT" means a person who has successfully completed a course in basic and limited advanced emergency medical care as approved by the Department, is currently licensed by the Department in accordance with standards prescribed by this Act and rules adopted by the Department pursuant to this Act, and practices within an Intermediate or Advanced Life Support EMS System.

(c) "Paramedic (EMT-P)" means a person who has successfully completed a course in advanced life support care as approved by the Department, is licensed by the Department in accordance with standards prescribed by this Act and rules adopted by the Department pursuant to this Act, and practices within an Advanced Life Support EMS System. A valid Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P) license issued under this Act shall continue to be valid and shall be recognized as a Paramedic license until the Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P) license expires.

(c-5) "Emergency Medical Responder" or "EMR (First Responder)" means a person who has successfully completed a course in emergency medical response as approved by the Department and provides emergency medical response services prior to the arrival of an ambulance or specialized emergency medical services vehicle, in accordance with the level of care established by the National EMS Educational Standards Emergency Medical Responder course as modified by the Department. An Emergency Medical Responder who provides

services as part of an EMS System response plan shall comply with the applicable sections of the Program Plan, as approved by the Department, of that EMS System. The Department shall have the authority to adopt rules governing the curriculum, practice, and necessary equipment applicable to Emergency Medical Responders.

On August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-973), a person who is licensed by the Department as a First Responder and has completed a Department-approved course in first responder defibrillator training based on, or equivalent to, the National EMS Educational Standards or other standards previously recognized by the Department shall be eligible for licensure as an Emergency Medical Responder upon meeting the licensure requirements and submitting an application to the Department. A valid First Responder license issued under this Act shall continue to be valid and shall be recognized as an Emergency Medical Responder license until the First Responder license expires.

(c-10) All EMS Systems and licensees shall be fully compliant with the National EMS Education Standards, as modified by the Department in administrative rules, within 24 months after the adoption of the administrative rules.

(d) The Department shall have the authority and responsibility to:

(1) Prescribe education and training requirements, which includes training in the use of epinephrine, for all

levels of EMS personnel except for EMRs, based on the National EMS Educational Standards and any modifications to those curricula specified by the Department through rules adopted pursuant to this Act.

(2) Prescribe licensure testing requirements for all levels of EMS personnel, which shall include a requirement that all phases of instruction, training, and field experience be completed before taking the appropriate licensure examination. Candidates may elect to take the appropriate National Registry examination in lieu of the Department's examination, but are responsible for making their own arrangements for taking the National Registry examination. In prescribing licensure testing requirements for honorably discharged members of the armed forces of the United States under this paragraph (2), the Department shall ensure that a candidate's military emergency medical training, emergency medical curriculum completed, and clinical experience, as described in paragraph (2.5), are recognized.

(2.5) Review applications for EMS personnel licensure from honorably discharged members of the armed forces of the United States with military emergency medical training. Applications shall be filed with the Department within one year after military discharge and shall contain: (i) proof of successful completion of military emergency medical training; (ii) a detailed description of

the emergency medical curriculum completed; and (iii) a detailed description of the applicant's clinical experience. The Department may request additional and clarifying information. The Department shall evaluate the application, including the applicant's training and experience, consistent with the standards set forth under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 3.10. If the application clearly demonstrates that the training and experience meet such standards, the Department shall offer the applicant the opportunity to successfully complete a Department-approved EMS personnel examination for the level of license for which the applicant is qualified. Upon passage of an examination, the Department shall issue a license, which shall be subject to all provisions of this Act that are otherwise applicable to the level of EMS personnel license issued.

(3) License individuals as an EMR, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or Paramedic who have met the Department's education, training and examination requirements.

(4) Prescribe annual continuing education and relicensure requirements for all EMS personnel licensure levels.

(5) Relicense individuals as an EMD, EMR, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, PHRN, PHAPRN, PHPA, or Paramedic every 4 years, based on their compliance with continuing education and relicensure requirements as required by the Department

pursuant to this Act. Every 4 years, a Paramedic shall have 100 hours of approved continuing education, an EMT-I and an advanced EMT shall have 80 hours of approved continuing education, and an EMT shall have 60 hours of approved continuing education. An Illinois licensed EMR, EMD, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, Paramedic, ECRN, PHPA, PHAPRN, or PHRN whose license has been expired for less than 36 months may apply for reinstatement by the Department. Reinstatement shall require that the applicant (i) submit satisfactory proof of completion of continuing medical education and clinical requirements to be prescribed by the Department in an administrative rule; (ii) submit a positive recommendation from an Illinois EMS Medical Director attesting to the applicant's qualifications for retesting; and (iii) pass a Department approved test for the level of EMS personnel license sought to be reinstated.

(6) Grant inactive status to any EMR, EMD, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, Paramedic, ECRN, PHAPRN, PHPA, or PHRN who qualifies, based on standards and procedures established by the Department in rules adopted pursuant to this Act.

(7) Charge a fee for EMS personnel examination, licensure, and license renewal.

(8) Suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew the license of any licensee, after an opportunity for an impartial hearing before a neutral administrative law

judge appointed by the Director, where the preponderance of the evidence shows one or more of the following:

(A) The licensee has not met continuing education or relicensure requirements as prescribed by the Department;

(B) The licensee has failed to maintain proficiency in the level of skills for which he or she is licensed;

(C) The licensee, during the provision of medical services, engaged in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;

(D) The licensee has failed to maintain or has violated standards of performance and conduct as prescribed by the Department in rules adopted pursuant to this Act or his or her EMS System's Program Plan;

(E) The licensee is physically impaired to the extent that he or she cannot physically perform the skills and functions for which he or she is licensed, as verified by a physician, unless the person is on inactive status pursuant to Department regulations;

(F) The licensee is mentally impaired to the extent that he or she cannot exercise the appropriate judgment, skill and safety for performing the functions for which he or she is licensed, as verified by a physician, unless the person is on inactive

status pursuant to Department regulations;

(G) The licensee has violated this Act or any rule adopted by the Department pursuant to this Act; or

(H) The licensee has been convicted (or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere ~~nolo contendere~~) by a court of competent jurisdiction of a Class X, Class 1, or Class 2 felony in this State or an out-of-state equivalent offense.

(9) Prescribe education and training requirements in the administration and use of opioid antagonists for all levels of EMS personnel based on the National EMS Educational Standards and any modifications to those curricula specified by the Department through rules adopted pursuant to this Act.

(d-5) An EMR, EMD, EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, Paramedic, ECRN, PHAPRN, PHPA, or PHRN who is a member of the Illinois National Guard or an Illinois State Trooper or who exclusively serves as a volunteer for units of local government with a population base of less than 5,000 or as a volunteer for a not-for-profit organization that serves a service area with a population base of less than 5,000 may submit an application to the Department for a waiver of the fees described under paragraph (7) of subsection (d) of this Section on a form prescribed by the Department.

The education requirements prescribed by the Department under this Section must allow for the suspension of those

requirements in the case of a member of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or a member of the Illinois National Guard who is on active duty pursuant to an executive order of the President of the United States, an act of the Congress of the United States, or an order of the Governor at the time that the member would otherwise be required to fulfill a particular education requirement. Such a person must fulfill the education requirement within 6 months after his or her release from active duty.

(e) In the event that any rule of the Department or an EMS Medical Director that requires testing for drug use as a condition of the applicable EMS personnel license conflicts with or duplicates a provision of a collective bargaining agreement that requires testing for drug use, that rule shall not apply to any person covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(f) At the time of applying for or renewing his or her license, an applicant for a license or license renewal may submit an email address to the Department. The Department shall keep the email address on file as a form of contact for the individual. The Department shall send license renewal notices electronically and by mail to a licensee ~~all licensees~~ who provides ~~provide~~ the Department with his or her email address. The notices shall be sent at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license.

(Source: P.A. 100-1082, eff. 8-24-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19;

101-153, eff. 1-1-20; revised 12-3-19.)

(210 ILCS 50/3.233)

Sec. 3.233. Opioid overdose reporting.

(a) In this Section:

"Covered vehicle service provider" means a licensed vehicle service provider that is a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or greater.

"Covered vehicle service provider personnel" means individuals licensed by the Department as an EMT, EMT-I, A-EMT, or EMT-P who are employed by a covered vehicle service provider.

"Opioid" means any narcotic containing opium or one or more of its natural or synthetic derivatives.

"Overdose" means a physiological event that results in a life-threatening emergency to an individual who ingested, inhaled, injected, or otherwise bodily absorbed an opioid.

(b) Covered vehicle service provider personnel who treat and either release or transport to a health care facility an individual experiencing a suspected or an actual overdose shall document in the patient's care report the information specified in subsection (c) within 24 hours of the initial reporting of the incident.

(c) A patient care report of an overdose made under this Section shall include:

(1) the date and time of the overdose;

(2) the location in latitude and longitude, to no more than 4 decimal places, where the overdose victim was initially encountered by the covered vehicle service provider personnel;

(3) whether one or more doses of an opioid overdose reversal drug were ~~was~~ administered; and

(4) whether the overdose was fatal or nonfatal when the overdose victim was initially encountered by the covered vehicle service provider personnel and during the transportation of the victim to a health care facility.

(d) Upon receipt of a patient care report that documents an overdose, a covered vehicle service provider shall report the information listed under subsection (c) to:

(i) the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Overdose Detection Mapping Application; or

(ii) any similar information technology platform with secure access operated by the federal government or a unit of state or local government, as determined by the covered vehicle service provider.

(e) Overdose information reported by a covered vehicle service provider under this Section shall not be used in an opioid use-related criminal investigation or prosecution of the individual who was treated by the covered vehicle service provider personnel for experiencing the suspected or actual overdose.

(f) Covered vehicle service providers or covered vehicle service provider personnel that in good faith make a report under this Section shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for making the report.

(Source: P.A. 101-320, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-3-19.)

Section 480. The Mobile Home Park Act is amended by changing Section 9.8 as follows:

(210 ILCS 115/9.8) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 719.8)

Sec. 9.8. Adequate insect and rodent control measures shall be employed. All buildings shall be fly proof and rodent proof, and rodent harborages shall not be permitted to exist in the park or pathways. All mobile homes shall be skirted to exclude rodents and provide protection to the homes' ~~homes~~ utilities from the weather.

(Source: P.A. 101-454, eff. 8-23-19; revised 1-25-21.)

Section 485. The Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(210 ILCS 150/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Health care institution" means any public or private institution or agency licensed or certified by State law to provide health care. The term includes hospitals, nursing

homes, residential health care facilities, home health care agencies, hospice programs operating in this State, institutions, facilities, or agencies that provide services to persons with mental health illnesses, and institutions, facilities, or agencies that provide services for persons with developmental disabilities.

"Law enforcement agency" means any federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, including a State's Attorney and the Attorney General.

"Nurse" means an advanced practice registered nurse, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse licensed under the Nurse Practice Act.

"Public wastewater collection system" means any wastewater collection system regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Unused medication" means any unopened, expired, or excess (including medication unused as a result of the death of the patient) medication that has been dispensed for patient or resident care and that is in a liquid or solid form. The term includes, but is not limited to, suspensions, pills, tablets, capsules, and caplets. For long-term care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, "unused medication" does not include any Schedule II controlled substance under federal law in any form, until such time as the federal Drug Enforcement Administration adopts regulations that permit these facilities to dispose of controlled substances in a manner consistent

with this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-648, eff. 1-1-17; 100-345, eff. 8-25-17; 100-612, eff. 1-1-19; revised 7-23-19.)

Section 490. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by changing Sections 28.2a, 291.1, 368g, 370c, and 534.3 and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 356z.33 as follows:

(215 ILCS 5/28.2a) (from Ch. 73, par. 640.2a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2027)

Sec. 28.2a. Proxies.

(1) A shareholder may appoint a proxy to vote or otherwise act for him or her by signing an appointment form and delivering it to the person so appointed.

(2) No proxy shall be valid after the expiration of 11 months from the date thereof unless otherwise provided in the proxy. Every proxy continues in full force and effect until revoked by the person executing it prior to the vote pursuant thereto, except as otherwise provided in this Section. Such revocation may be effected by a writing delivered to the corporation stating that the proxy is revoked or by a subsequent proxy executed by, or by attendance at the meeting and voting in person by, the person executing the proxy. The dates contained on the forms of proxy presumptively determine the order of execution, regardless of the postmark dates on

the envelopes in which they are mailed.

(3) An appointment of a proxy is revocable by the shareholder unless the appointment form conspicuously states that it is irrevocable and the appointment is coupled with an interest in the shares or in the corporation generally. By way of example and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a proxy is coupled with an interest when the proxy appointed is one of the following:

(a) a pledgee;

(b) a person who has purchased or had agreed to purchase the shares;

(c) a creditor of the corporation who has extended it credit under terms requiring the appointment, if the appointment states the purpose for which it was given, the name of the creditor, and the amount of credit extended; or

(d) an employee of the corporation whose employment contract requires the appointment, if the appointment states the purpose for which it was given, the name of the employee, and the period of employment.

(4) The death or incapacity of the shareholder appointing a proxy does not revoke the proxy's authority unless notice of the death or incapacity is received by the officer or agent who maintains the corporation's share transfer book before the proxy exercises his or her authority under the appointment.

(5) An appointment made irrevocable under subsection (3)

becomes revocable when the interest in the proxy terminates such as when the pledge is redeemed, the shares are registered in the purchaser's name, the creditor's debt is paid, the employment contract ends, or the voting agreement expires.

(6) A transferee for value of shares subject to an irrevocable appointment may revoke the appointment if the transferee was ignorant of its existence when the shares were acquired and both the existence of the appointment and its revocability were not noted conspicuously on the certificate (or information statement for shares without certificates) representing the shares.

(7) Unless the appointment of a proxy contains an express limitation on the proxy's authority, a corporation may accept one proxy's vote or other action as that of the shareholder making the appointment. If the proxy appointed fails to vote or otherwise act in accordance with the appointment, the shareholder is entitled to such legal or equitable relief as is appropriate in the circumstances.

(Source: P.A. 84-502; revised 8-23-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/291.1) (from Ch. 73, par. 903.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2027)

Sec. 291.1. Organization. A domestic society organized on or after January 1, 1986 (the effective date of Public Act 84-303) ~~this amendatory Act~~ shall be formed as follows:

(a) Seven or more citizens of the United States, a

majority of whom are citizens of this State, who desire to form a fraternal benefit society may make, sign and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take acknowledgement of deeds, articles of incorporation, in which shall be stated:

(1) The proposed corporate name of the society, which shall not so closely resemble the name of any society or insurance company already authorized to transact business in this State as to be misleading or confusing;

(2) The place where its principal office shall be located within this State;

(3) The purposes for which it is being formed and the mode in which its corporate powers are to be exercised. Such purposes shall not include more liberal powers than are granted by this amendatory Act; and

(4) The names and residences of the incorporators and the names, residences and official titles of all the officers, trustees, directors or other persons who are to have and exercise the general control of the management of the affairs and funds of the society for the first year or until the ensuing election, at which all such officers shall be elected by the supreme governing body, which election shall be held not later than one year from the date of issuance of the

permanent certificate of authority;

(b) Duplicate originals of the articles of incorporation, certified copies of the society's bylaws and rules, copies of all proposed forms of certificates, applicants and rates therefor, and circulars to be issued by the society and a bond conditioned upon the return to applicants of the advanced payments if the organization is not completed within one year shall be filed with the Director, who may require such further information as the Director deems necessary. The bond with sureties approved by the Director shall be in such amount, not less than $300,000 nor more than $1,500,000, as required by the Director. All documents filed are to be in the English language. If the Director finds that the purposes of the society conform to the requirements of this amendatory Act and all provisions of the law have been complied with, the Director shall approve the articles of incorporation and issue the incorporators a preliminary certificate of authority authorizing the society to solicit members as hereinafter provided;

(c) No preliminary certificate of authority issued under the provisions of this Section shall be valid after one year from its date of issue or after such further period, not exceeding one year, as may be authorized by the Director, upon cause shown, unless the 500 applicants hereinafter required have been secured and the

organization has been completed as herein provided. The articles of incorporation and all other proceedings thereunder shall become null and void in one year from the date of the preliminary certificate of authority or at the expiration of the extended period, unless the society shall have completed its organization and received a certificate of authority to do business as hereinafter provided;

(d) Upon receipt of a preliminary certificate of authority from the Director, the society may solicit members for the purpose of completing its organization, shall collect from each applicant the amount of not less than one regular monthly premium in accordance with its table of rates and shall issue to each such applicant a receipt for the amount so collected. No society shall incur any liability other than for the return of such advance premium nor issue any certificate nor pay, allow or offer or promise to pay or allow any benefit to any person until:

(1) Actual bona fide applications for benefits have been secured on not less than 500 applicants and any necessary evidence of insurability has been furnished to and approved by the society;

(2) At least 10 subordinate lodges have been established into which the 500 applicants have been admitted;

(3) There has been submitted to the Director, under oath of the president or secretary, or corresponding officer of the society, a list of such applicants, giving their names, addresses, date each was admitted, name and number of the subordinate lodge of which each applicant is a member, amount of benefits to be granted and premiums therefor;

(4) It shall have been shown to the Director, by sworn statement of the treasurer or corresponding officer of such society, that at ~~a~~ least 500 applicants have each paid in cash at least one regular monthly premium as herein provided, which premiums in the aggregate shall amount to at least $150,000. Said advance premiums shall be held in trust during the period of organization, and, if the society has not qualified for a certificate of authority within one year unless extended by the Director, as herein provided, such premiums shall be returned to said applicants; and

(5) In the case of a domestic society that is organized after January 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-814) ~~this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly~~, the society meets the following requirements:

(i) maintains a minimum surplus of $2,000,000, or such higher amount as the Director may deem

necessary; and

(ii) meets any other requirements as determined by the Director.

(e) The Director may make such examination and require such further information as the Director deems necessary. Upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that the society has complied with all the provisions of law, the Director shall issue to the society a certificate of authority to that effect and that the society is authorized to transact business pursuant to the provisions of this amendatory Act; and

(f) Any incorporated society authorized to transact business in this State at the time Public Act 84-303 ~~this amendatory Act~~ becomes effective (January 1, 1986) shall not be required to reincorporate.

(Source: P.A. 98-814, eff. 1-1-15; revised 8-23-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.33)

Sec. 356z.33. Coverage for epinephrine injectors. A group or individual policy of accident and health insurance or a managed care plan that is amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-281) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall provide coverage for medically necessary epinephrine injectors for persons 18 years of age or under. As used in this Section, "epinephrine injector" has the meaning

given to that term in Section 5 of the Epinephrine Injector Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-281, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.34)

Sec. 356z.34 ~~356z.33~~. Coverage for cardiopulmonary monitors. A group or individual policy of accident and health insurance amended, delivered, issued, or renewed after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-218) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall provide coverage for cardiopulmonary monitors determined to be medically necessary for a person 18 years old or younger who has had a cardiopulmonary event.

(Source: P.A. 101-218, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.35)

Sec. 356z.35 ~~356z.33~~. Long-term antibiotic therapy for tick-borne diseases.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Long-term antibiotic therapy" means the administration of oral, intramuscular, or intravenous antibiotics singly or in combination for periods of time in excess of 4 weeks.

"Tick-borne disease" means a disease caused when an infected tick bites a person and the tick's saliva transmits an infectious agent (bacteria, viruses, or parasites) that can cause illness, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) a severe infection with borrelia burgdorferi;

(2) a late stage, persistent, or chronic infection or complications related to such an infection;

(3) an infection with other strains of borrelia or a tick-borne disease that is recognized by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(4) the presence of signs or symptoms compatible with acute infection of borrelia or other tick-borne diseases.

(b) An individual or group policy of accident and health insurance or managed care plan that is amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-371) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall provide coverage for long-term antibiotic therapy, including necessary office visits and ongoing testing, for a person with a tick-borne disease when determined to be medically necessary and ordered by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches after making a thorough evaluation of the person's symptoms, diagnostic test results, or response to treatment. An experimental drug shall be covered as a long-term antibiotic therapy if it is approved for an indication by the United States Food and Drug Administration. A drug, including an experimental drug, shall be covered for an off-label use in the treatment of a tick-borne disease if the drug has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(Source: P.A. 101-371, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.36)

Sec. 356z.36 ~~356z.33~~. Coverage of treatment models for early treatment of serious mental illnesses.

(a) For purposes of early treatment of a serious mental illness in a child or young adult under age 26, a group or individual policy of accident and health insurance, or managed care plan, that is amended, delivered, issued, or renewed after December 31, 2020 shall provide coverage of the following bundled, evidence-based treatment:

(1) Coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis treatment, covering the elements of the treatment model included in the most recent national research trials conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in the Recovery After an Initial Schizophrenia Episode (RAISE) trials for psychosis resulting from a serious mental illness, but excluding the components of the treatment model related to education and employment support.

(2) Assertive community treatment (ACT) and community support team (CST) treatment. The elements of ACT and CST to be covered shall include those covered under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code, through 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.453(d)(4).

(b) Adherence to the clinical models. For purposes of ensuring adherence to the coordinated specialty care for first

episode psychosis treatment model, only providers contracted with the Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health to be FIRST.IL providers to deliver coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis treatment shall be permitted to provide such treatment in accordance with this Section and such providers must adhere to the fidelity of the treatment model. For purposes of ensuring fidelity to ACT and CST, only providers certified to provide ACT and CST by the Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health and approved to provide ACT and CST by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, or its designee, in accordance with 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140, shall be permitted to provide such services under this Section and such providers shall be required to adhere to the fidelity of the models.

(c) Development of medical necessity criteria for coverage. Within 6 months after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-461) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Department of Insurance shall lead and convene a workgroup that includes the Department of Human Services' Division of Mental Health, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, providers of the treatment models listed in this Section, and insurers operating in Illinois to develop medical necessity criteria for such treatment models for purposes of coverage under this Section. The workgroup shall use the medical necessity criteria the State and other states use as guidance for establishing

medical necessity for insurance coverage. The Department of Insurance shall adopt a rule that defines medical necessity for each of the 3 treatment models listed in this Section by no later than June 30, 2020 based on the workgroup's recommendations.

(d) For purposes of credentialing the mental health professionals and other medical professionals that are part of a coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis treatment team, an ACT team, or a CST team, the credentialing of the psychiatrist or the licensed clinical leader of the treatment team shall qualify all members of the treatment team to be credentialed with the insurer.

(e) Payment for the services performed under the treatment models listed in this Section shall be based on a bundled treatment model or payment, rather than payment for each separate service delivered by a treatment team member. By no later than 6 months after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-461) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Department of Insurance shall convene a workgroup of Illinois insurance companies and Illinois mental health treatment providers that deliver the bundled treatment approaches listed in this Section to determine a coding solution that allows for these bundled treatment models to be coded and paid for as a bundle of services, similar to intensive outpatient treatment where multiple services are covered under one billing code or a bundled set of billing

codes. The coding solution shall ensure that services delivered using coordinated specialty care for first episode psychosis treatment, ACT, or CST are provided and billed as a bundled service, rather than for each individual service provided by a treatment team member, which would deconstruct the evidence-based practice. The coding solution shall be reached prior to coverage, which shall begin for plans amended, delivered, issued, or renewed after December 31, 2020, to ensure coverage of the treatment team approaches as intended by this Section.

(f) If, at any time, the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency, adopts rules or regulations to be published in the Federal Register or publishes a comment in the Federal Register or issues an opinion, guidance, or other action that would require the State, under any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148), including, but not limited to, 42 U.S.C. 18031(d)(3)(b), or any successor provision, to defray the cost of any coverage for serious mental illnesses or serious emotional disturbances outlined in this Section, then the requirement that a group or individual policy of accident and health insurance or managed care plan cover the bundled treatment approaches listed in this Section is inoperative other than any such coverage authorized under Section 1902 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1396a, and the State shall not assume any obligation for the cost of the

coverage.

(g) After 5 years following full implementation of this Section, if requested by an insurer, the Department of Insurance shall contract with an independent third party with expertise in analyzing health insurance premiums and costs to perform an independent analysis of the impact coverage of the team-based treatment models listed in this Section has had on insurance premiums in Illinois. If premiums increased by more than 1% annually solely due to coverage of these treatment models, coverage of these models shall no longer be required.

(h) The Department of Insurance shall adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section by no later than June 30, 2020.

(Source: P.A. 101-461, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.37)

Sec. 356z.37 ~~356z.33~~. Whole body skin examination. An individual or group policy of accident and health insurance shall cover, without imposing a deductible, coinsurance, copayment, or any other cost-sharing requirement upon the insured patient, one annual office visit, using appropriate routine evaluation and management Current Procedural Terminology codes or any successor codes, for a whole body skin examination for lesions suspicious for skin cancer. The whole body skin examination shall be indicated using an appropriate International Statistical Classification of

Diseases and Related Health Problems code or any successor codes. The provisions of this Section do not apply to the extent such coverage would disqualify a high-deductible health plan from eligibility for a health savings account pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 223.

(Source: P.A. 101-500, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.38)

Sec. 356z.38 ~~356z.33~~. Human breast milk coverage.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, pasteurized donated human breast milk, which may include human milk fortifiers if indicated by a prescribing licensed medical practitioner, shall be covered under an individual or group health insurance for persons who are otherwise eligible for coverage under this Act if the covered person is an infant under the age of 6 months, a licensed medical practitioner prescribes the milk for the covered person, and all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the milk is obtained from a human milk bank that meets quality guidelines established by the Human Milk Banking Association of North America or is licensed by the Department of Public Health;

(2) the infant's mother is medically or physically unable to produce maternal breast milk or produce maternal breast milk in sufficient quantities to meet the infant's needs or the maternal breast milk is contraindicated;

(3) the milk has been determined to be medically necessary for the infant; and

(4) one or more of the following applies:

(A) the infant's birth weight is below 1,500 grams;

(B) the infant has a congenital or acquired condition that places the infant at a high risk for development of necrotizing enterocolitis;

(C) the infant has infant hypoglycemia;

(D) the infant has congenital heart disease;

(E) the infant has had or will have an organ transplant;

(F) the infant has sepsis; or

(G) the infant has any other serious congenital or acquired condition for which the use of donated human breast milk is medically necessary and supports the treatment and recovery of the infant.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, pasteurized donated human breast milk, which may include human milk fortifiers if indicated by a prescribing licensed medical practitioner, shall be covered under an individual or group health insurance for persons who are otherwise eligible for coverage under this Act if the covered person is a child 6 months through 12 months of age, a licensed medical practitioner prescribes the milk for the covered person, and all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the milk is obtained from a human milk bank that meets quality guidelines established by the Human Milk Banking Association of North America or is licensed by the Department of Public Health;

(2) the child's mother is medically or physically unable to produce maternal breast milk or produce maternal breast milk in sufficient quantities to meet the child's needs or the maternal breast milk is contraindicated;

(3) the milk has been determined to be medically necessary for the child; and

(4) one or more of the following applies:

(A) the child has spinal muscular atrophy;

(B) the child's birth weight was below 1,500 grams and he or she has long-term feeding or gastrointestinal complications related to prematurity;

(C) the child has had or will have an organ transplant; or

(D) the child has a congenital or acquired condition for which the use of donated human breast milk is medically necessary and supports the treatment and recovery of the child.

(Source: P.A. 101-511, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/356z.39)

Sec. 356z.39 ~~356z.33~~. Coverage of the psychiatric Collaborative Care Model.

(a) As used in this Section, "psychiatric Collaborative Care Model" means the evidence-based, integrated behavioral health service delivery method, which includes a formal collaborative arrangement among a primary care team consisting of a primary care provider, a care manager, and a psychiatric consultant, and includes, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(1) care directed by the primary care team;

(2) structured care management;

(3) regular assessments of clinical status using validated tools; and

(4) modification of treatment as appropriate.

(b) An individual or group policy of accident and health insurance amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-574) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ or managed care organization that provides mental health benefits shall provide reimbursement for benefits that are delivered through the psychiatric Collaborative Care Model. The following American Medical Association 2018 current procedural terminology codes and Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System code shall be used to bill for benefits delivered through the psychiatric Collaborative Care Model:

(1) 99492;

(2) 99493;

(3) 99494; and

(4) G0512.

(c) The Director of Insurance shall update the billing codes in subsection (b) if there are any alterations or additions to the billing codes for the psychiatric Collaborative Care Model.

(d) An individual or group policy or managed care organization that provides benefits under this Section may deny reimbursement of any billing code listed in this Section on the grounds of medical necessity if such medical necessity determinations are in compliance with the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 and its implementing and related regulations and that such determinations are made in accordance with the utilization review requirements under Section 85 of the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-574, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-16-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/368g)

Sec. 368g. Time-based billing.

(a) As used in this Section, "CPT code" means the medical billing code set contained in the most recent version of the Current Procedural Terminology code book published by the American Medical Association.

(b) A health care plan requiring a health care provider to use a time-based CPT code to bill for health care services shall not apply a time measurement standard that results in

fewer units billed than allowed by the CPT code book, except as required by federal law for federally funded ~~federally-funded~~ patients.

(Source: P.A. 101-119, eff. 7-22-19; revised 9-26-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/370c) (from Ch. 73, par. 982c)

Sec. 370c. Mental and emotional disorders.

(a)(1) On and after August 16, 2019 ~~January 1, 2019~~ (the effective date of Public Act 101-386 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly Public Act 100-1024~~), every insurer that amends, delivers, issues, or renews group accident and health policies providing coverage for hospital or medical treatment or services for illness on an expense-incurred basis shall provide coverage for reasonable and necessary treatment and services for mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions consistent with the parity requirements of Section 370c.1 of this Code.

(2) Each insured that is covered for mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions shall be free to select the physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, licensed clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed speech-language pathologist, or other licensed or certified professional at a program licensed pursuant to the Substance Use Disorder Act of his choice to treat such disorders, and the

insurer shall pay the covered charges of such physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, licensed clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed speech-language pathologist, or other licensed or certified professional at a program licensed pursuant to the Substance Use Disorder Act up to the limits of coverage, provided (i) the disorder or condition treated is covered by the policy, and (ii) the physician, licensed psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed speech-language pathologist, or other licensed or certified professional at a program licensed pursuant to the Substance Use Disorder Act is authorized to provide said services under the statutes of this State and in accordance with accepted principles of his profession.

(3) Insofar as this Section applies solely to licensed clinical social workers, licensed clinical professional counselors, licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed speech-language pathologists, and other licensed or certified professionals at programs licensed pursuant to the Substance Use Disorder Act, those persons who may provide services to individuals shall do so after the licensed clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed speech-language pathologist, or other licensed or certified professional at a

program licensed pursuant to the Substance Use Disorder Act has informed the patient of the desirability of the patient conferring with the patient's primary care physician.

(4) "Mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorder or condition" means a condition or disorder that involves a mental health condition or substance use disorder that falls under any of the diagnostic categories listed in the mental and behavioral disorders chapter of the current edition of the International Classification of Disease or that is listed in the most recent version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. "Mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorder or condition" includes any mental health condition that occurs during pregnancy or during the postpartum period and includes, but is not limited to, postpartum depression.

(b)(1) (Blank).

(2) (Blank).

(2.5) (Blank).

(3) Unless otherwise prohibited by federal law and consistent with the parity requirements of Section 370c.1 of this Code, the reimbursing insurer that amends, delivers, issues, or renews a group or individual policy of accident and health insurance, a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace, or a provider of treatment of mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions shall furnish medical records or other necessary

data that substantiate that initial or continued treatment is at all times medically necessary. An insurer shall provide a mechanism for the timely review by a provider holding the same license and practicing in the same specialty as the patient's provider, who is unaffiliated with the insurer, jointly selected by the patient (or the patient's next of kin or legal representative if the patient is unable to act for himself or herself), the patient's provider, and the insurer in the event of a dispute between the insurer and patient's provider regarding the medical necessity of a treatment proposed by a patient's provider. If the reviewing provider determines the treatment to be medically necessary, the insurer shall provide reimbursement for the treatment. Future contractual or employment actions by the insurer regarding the patient's provider may not be based on the provider's participation in this procedure. Nothing prevents the insured from agreeing in writing to continue treatment at his or her expense. When making a determination of the medical necessity for a treatment modality for mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions, an insurer must make the determination in a manner that is consistent with the manner used to make that determination with respect to other diseases or illnesses covered under the policy, including an appeals process. Medical necessity determinations for substance use disorders shall be made in accordance with appropriate patient placement criteria established by the

American Society of Addiction Medicine. No additional criteria may be used to make medical necessity determinations for substance use disorders.

(4) A group health benefit plan amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1024) or an individual policy of accident and health insurance or a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1024):

(A) shall provide coverage based upon medical necessity for the treatment of a mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorder or condition consistent with the parity requirements of Section 370c.1 of this Code; provided, however, that in each calendar year coverage shall not be less than the following:

(i) 45 days of inpatient treatment; and

(ii) beginning on June 26, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-921), 60 visits for outpatient treatment including group and individual outpatient treatment; and

(iii) for plans or policies delivered, issued for delivery, renewed, or modified after January 1, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 94-906), 20 additional outpatient visits for speech therapy for treatment of pervasive developmental disorders that

will be in addition to speech therapy provided pursuant to item (ii) of this subparagraph (A); and

(B) may not include a lifetime limit on the number of days of inpatient treatment or the number of outpatient visits covered under the plan.

(C) (Blank).

(5) An issuer of a group health benefit plan or an individual policy of accident and health insurance or a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace may not count toward the number of outpatient visits required to be covered under this Section an outpatient visit for the purpose of medication management and shall cover the outpatient visits under the same terms and conditions as it covers outpatient visits for the treatment of physical illness.

(5.5) An individual or group health benefit plan amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after September 9, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 99-480) shall offer coverage for medically necessary acute treatment services and medically necessary clinical stabilization services. The treating provider shall base all treatment recommendations and the health benefit plan shall base all medical necessity determinations for substance use disorders in accordance with the most current edition of the Treatment Criteria for Addictive, Substance-Related, and Co-Occurring Conditions established by the American Society of Addiction Medicine. The

treating provider shall base all treatment recommendations and the health benefit plan shall base all medical necessity determinations for medication-assisted treatment in accordance with the most current Treatment Criteria for Addictive, Substance-Related, and Co-Occurring Conditions established by the American Society of Addiction Medicine.

As used in this subsection:

"Acute treatment services" means 24-hour medically supervised addiction treatment that provides evaluation and withdrawal management and may include biopsychosocial assessment, individual and group counseling, psychoeducational groups, and discharge planning.

"Clinical stabilization services" means 24-hour treatment, usually following acute treatment services for substance abuse, which may include intensive education and counseling regarding the nature of addiction and its consequences, relapse prevention, outreach to families and significant others, and aftercare planning for individuals beginning to engage in recovery from addiction.

(6) An issuer of a group health benefit plan may provide or offer coverage required under this Section through a managed care plan.

(6.5) An individual or group health benefit plan amended, delivered, issued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1024):

(A) shall not impose prior authorization requirements,

other than those established under the Treatment Criteria for Addictive, Substance-Related, and Co-Occurring Conditions established by the American Society of Addiction Medicine, on a prescription medication approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that is prescribed or administered for the treatment of substance use disorders;

(B) shall not impose any step therapy requirements, other than those established under the Treatment Criteria for Addictive, Substance-Related, and Co-Occurring Conditions established by the American Society of Addiction Medicine, before authorizing coverage for a prescription medication approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that is prescribed or administered for the treatment of substance use disorders;

(C) shall place all prescription medications approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration prescribed or administered for the treatment of substance use disorders on, for brand medications, the lowest tier of the drug formulary developed and maintained by the individual or group health benefit plan that covers brand medications and, for generic medications, the lowest tier of the drug formulary developed and maintained by the individual or group health benefit plan that covers generic medications; and

(D) shall not exclude coverage for a prescription

medication approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of substance use disorders and any associated counseling or wraparound services on the grounds that such medications and services were court ordered.

(7) (Blank).

(8) (Blank).

(9) With respect to all mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions, coverage for inpatient treatment shall include coverage for treatment in a residential treatment center certified or licensed by the Department of Public Health or the Department of Human Services.

(c) This Section shall not be interpreted to require coverage for speech therapy or other habilitative services for those individuals covered under Section 356z.15 of this Code.

(d) With respect to a group or individual policy of accident and health insurance or a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace, the Department and, with respect to medical assistance, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall each enforce the requirements of this Section and Sections 356z.23 and 370c.1 of this Code, the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. 18031(j), and any amendments to, and federal guidance or regulations issued under, those Acts, including, but not

limited to, final regulations issued under the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 and final regulations applying the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 to Medicaid managed care organizations, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and alternative benefit plans. Specifically, the Department and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall take action:

(1) proactively ensuring compliance by individual and group policies, including by requiring that insurers submit comparative analyses, as set forth in paragraph (6) of subsection (k) of Section 370c.1, demonstrating how they design and apply nonquantitative treatment limitations, both as written and in operation, for mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorder or condition benefits as compared to how they design and apply nonquantitative treatment limitations, as written and in operation, for medical and surgical benefits;

(2) evaluating all consumer or provider complaints regarding mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorder or condition coverage for possible parity violations;

(3) performing parity compliance market conduct examinations or, in the case of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, parity compliance audits of individual and group plans and policies, including, but

not limited to, reviews of:

(A) nonquantitative treatment limitations, including, but not limited to, prior authorization requirements, concurrent review, retrospective review, step therapy, network admission standards, reimbursement rates, and geographic restrictions;

(B) denials of authorization, payment, and coverage; and

(C) other specific criteria as may be determined by the Department.

The findings and the conclusions of the parity compliance market conduct examinations and audits shall be made public.

The Director may adopt rules to effectuate any provisions of the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 that relate to the business of insurance.

(e) Availability of plan information.

(1) The criteria for medical necessity determinations made under a group health plan, an individual policy of accident and health insurance, or a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace with respect to mental health or substance use disorder benefits (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with the plan with respect to such benefits) must be made available by the plan administrator (or the health insurance issuer offering such coverage) to any

current or potential participant, beneficiary, or contracting provider upon request.

(2) The reason for any denial under a group health benefit plan, an individual policy of accident and health insurance, or a qualified health plan offered through the health insurance marketplace (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan or policy) of reimbursement or payment for services with respect to mental, emotional, nervous, or substance use disorders or conditions benefits in the case of any participant or beneficiary must be made available within a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner and in readily understandable language by the plan administrator (or the health insurance issuer offering such coverage) to the participant or beneficiary upon request.

(f) As used in this Section, "group policy of accident and health insurance" and "group health benefit plan" includes (1) State-regulated employer-sponsored group health insurance plans written in Illinois or which purport to provide coverage for a resident of this State; and (2) State employee health plans.

(g) (1) As used in this subsection:

"Benefits", with respect to insurers, means the benefits provided for treatment services for inpatient and outpatient treatment of substance use disorders or conditions at American Society of Addiction Medicine levels of treatment 2.1

(Intensive Outpatient), 2.5 (Partial Hospitalization), 3.1 (Clinically Managed Low-Intensity Residential), 3.3 (Clinically Managed Population-Specific High-Intensity Residential), 3.5 (Clinically Managed High-Intensity Residential), and 3.7 (Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient) and OMT (Opioid Maintenance Therapy) services.

"Benefits", with respect to managed care organizations, means the benefits provided for treatment services for inpatient and outpatient treatment of substance use disorders or conditions at American Society of Addiction Medicine levels of treatment 2.1 (Intensive Outpatient), 2.5 (Partial Hospitalization), 3.5 (Clinically Managed High-Intensity Residential), and 3.7 (Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient) and OMT (Opioid Maintenance Therapy) services.

"Substance use disorder treatment provider or facility" means a licensed physician, licensed psychologist, licensed psychiatrist, licensed advanced practice registered nurse, or licensed, certified, or otherwise State-approved facility or provider of substance use disorder treatment.

(2) A group health insurance policy, an individual health benefit plan, or qualified health plan that is offered through the health insurance marketplace, small employer group health plan, and large employer group health plan that is amended, delivered, issued, executed, or renewed in this State, or approved for issuance or renewal in this State, on or after January 1, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1023)

shall comply with the requirements of this Section and Section 370c.1. The services for the treatment and the ongoing assessment of the patient's progress in treatment shall follow the requirements of 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060.

(3) Prior authorization shall not be utilized for the benefits under this subsection. The substance use disorder treatment provider or facility shall notify the insurer of the initiation of treatment. For an insurer that is not a managed care organization, the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility notification shall occur for the initiation of treatment of the covered person within 2 business days. For managed care organizations, the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility notification shall occur in accordance with the protocol set forth in the provider agreement for initiation of treatment within 24 hours. If the managed care organization is not capable of accepting the notification in accordance with the contractual protocol during the 24-hour period following admission, the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility shall have one additional business day to provide the notification to the appropriate managed care organization. Treatment plans shall be developed in accordance with the requirements and timeframes established in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060. If the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility fails to notify the insurer of the initiation of treatment in accordance with these provisions, the insurer may follow its

normal prior authorization processes.

(4) For an insurer that is not a managed care organization, if an insurer determines that benefits are no longer medically necessary, the insurer shall notify the covered person, the covered person's authorized representative, if any, and the covered person's health care provider in writing of the covered person's right to request an external review pursuant to the Health Carrier External Review Act. The notification shall occur within 24 hours following the adverse determination.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Health Carrier External Review Act, the covered person or the covered person's authorized representative may request an expedited external review. An expedited external review may not occur if the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility determines that continued treatment is no longer medically necessary. Under this subsection, a request for expedited external review must be initiated within 24 hours following the adverse determination notification by the insurer. Failure to request an expedited external review within 24 hours shall preclude a covered person or a covered person's authorized representative from requesting an expedited external review.

If an expedited external review request meets the criteria of the Health Carrier External Review Act, an independent review organization shall make a final determination of medical necessity within 72 hours. If an independent review

organization upholds an adverse determination, an insurer shall remain responsible to provide coverage of benefits through the day following the determination of the independent review organization. A decision to reverse an adverse determination shall comply with the Health Carrier External Review Act.

(5) The substance use disorder treatment provider or facility shall provide the insurer with 7 business days' advance notice of the planned discharge of the patient from the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility and notice on the day that the patient is discharged from the substance use disorder treatment provider or facility.

(6) The benefits required by this subsection shall be provided to all covered persons with a diagnosis of substance use disorder or conditions. The presence of additional related or unrelated diagnoses shall not be a basis to reduce or deny the benefits required by this subsection.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require an insurer to provide coverage for any of the benefits in this subsection.

(Source: P.A. 100-305, eff. 8-24-17; 100-1023, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1024, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-386, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(215 ILCS 5/534.3) (from Ch. 73, par. 1065.84-3)

Sec. 534.3. Covered claim; unearned premium defined.

(a) "Covered claim" means an unpaid claim for a loss arising out of and within the coverage of an insurance policy to which this Article applies and which is in force at the time of the occurrence giving rise to the unpaid claim, including claims presented during any extended discovery period which was purchased from the company before the entry of a liquidation order or which is purchased or obtained from the liquidator after the entry of a liquidation order, made by a person insured under such policy or by a person suffering injury or damage for which a person insured under such policy is legally liable, and for unearned premium, if:

(i) The company issuing, assuming, or being allocated the policy becomes an insolvent company as defined in Section 534.4 after the effective date of this Article; and

(ii) The claimant or insured is a resident of this State at the time of the insured occurrence, or the property from which a first party claim for damage to property arises is permanently located in this State or, in the case of an unearned premium claim, the policyholder is a resident of this State at the time the policy was issued; provided, that for entities other than an individual, the residence of a claimant, insured, or policyholder is the state in which its principal place of business is located at the time of the insured event.

(b) "Covered claim" does not include:

(i) any amount in excess of the applicable limits of liability provided by an insurance policy to which this Article applies; nor

(ii) any claim for punitive or exemplary damages or fines and penalties paid to government authorities; nor

(iii) any first party claim by an insured who is an affiliate of the insolvent company; nor

(iv) any first party or third party claim by or against an insured whose net worth on December 31 of the year next preceding the date the insurer becomes an insolvent insurer exceeds $25,000,000; provided that an insured's net worth on such date shall be deemed to include the aggregate net worth of the insured and all of its affiliates as calculated on a consolidated basis. However, this exclusion shall not apply to third party claims against the insured where the insured has applied for or consented to the appointment of a receiver, trustee, or liquidator for all or a substantial part of its assets, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed a petition or an answer seeking a reorganization or arrangement with creditors or to take advantage of any insolvency law, or if an order, judgment, or decree is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a creditor, adjudicating the insured bankrupt or insolvent or approving a petition seeking reorganization of the insured or of all or substantial

part of its assets; nor

(v) any claim for any amount due any reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association as subrogated recoveries, reinsurance recoverables, contribution, indemnification or otherwise. No such claim held by a reinsurer, insurer, insurance pool, or underwriting association may be asserted in any legal action against a person insured under a policy issued by an insolvent company other than to the extent such claim exceeds the Fund obligation limitations set forth in Section 537.2 of this Code.

(c) "Unearned Premium" means the premium for the unexpired period of a policy which has been terminated prior to the expiration of the period for which premium has been paid and does not mean premium which is returnable to the insured for any other reason.

(Source: P.A. 100-1190, eff. 4-5-19; 101-60, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 495. The Dental Service Plan Act is amended by changing Section 47 as follows:

(215 ILCS 110/47) (from Ch. 32, par. 690.47)

Sec. 47. Continuance privilege; group ~~privilege - Group~~ type contracts ~~contacts~~.

(1) Every service plan contract of a dental service plan

corporation which provides that the continued coverage of a beneficiary is contingent upon the continued employment of the subscriber with a particular employer shall further provide for the continuance of such contract in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 367.2 of the "Illinois Insurance Code", approved June 29, 1937, as amended.

(2) The requirements of this Section shall apply to all such contracts delivered, issued for delivery, renewed, or amended on or after December 1, 1985 (the effective date of Public Act 84-556) this amendatory Act of 1985.

(Source: P.A. 84-556; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 500. The Health Maintenance Organization Act is amended by changing Section 5-5 as follows:

(215 ILCS 125/5-5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1413)

Sec. 5-5. Suspension, revocation, or denial of certification of authority. The Director may suspend or revoke any certificate of authority issued to a health maintenance organization under this Act or deny an application for a certificate of authority if he finds any of the following:

(a) The health maintenance organization is operating significantly in contravention of its basic organizational document, its health care plan, or in a manner contrary to that described in any information submitted under Section 2-1 or 4-12.

(b) The health maintenance organization issues contracts or evidences of coverage or uses a schedule of charges for health care services that do not comply with the requirement of Section 2-1 or 4-12.

(c) The health care plan does not provide or arrange for basic health care services, except as provided in Section 4-13 concerning mental health services for clients of the Department of Children and Family Services.

(d) The Director of Public Health certifies to the Director that (1) the health maintenance organization does not meet the requirements of Section 2-2 or (2) the health maintenance organization is unable to fulfill its obligations to furnish health care services as required under its health care plan. The Department of Public Health shall promulgate by rule, pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the precise standards used for determining what constitutes a material misrepresentation, what constitutes a material violation of a contract or evidence of coverage, or what constitutes good faith with regard to certification under this paragraph.

(e) The health maintenance organization is no longer financially responsible and may reasonably be expected to be unable to meet its obligations to enrollees or prospective enrollees.

(f) The health maintenance organization, or any person

on its behalf, has advertised or merchandised its services in an untrue, misrepresentative, misleading, deceptive, or unfair manner.

(g) The continued operation of the health maintenance organization would be hazardous to its enrollees.

(h) The health maintenance organization has neglected to correct, within the time prescribed by subsection (c) of Section 2-4, any deficiency occurring due to the organization's prescribed minimum net worth or special contingent reserve being impaired.

(i) The health maintenance organization has otherwise failed to substantially comply with this Act.

(j) The health maintenance organization has failed to meet the requirements for issuance of a certificate of authority set forth in Section 2-2.

When the certificate of authority of a health maintenance organization is revoked, the organization shall proceed, immediately following the effective date of the order of revocation, to wind up its affairs and shall conduct no further business except as may be essential to the orderly conclusion of the affairs of the organization. The Director may permit further operation of the organization that he finds to be in the best interest of enrollees to the end that the enrollees will be afforded the greatest practical opportunity to obtain health care services.

(k) The health maintenance organization has failed to pay any assessment due under Article V-H of the Illinois Public Aid Code for 60 days following the due date of the payment (as extended by any grace period granted).

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 505. The Use of Credit Information in Personal Insurance Act is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(215 ILCS 157/10)

Sec. 10. Scope. This Act applies to personal insurance and not to commercial insurance. For purposes of this Act, "personal insurance" means private passenger automobile, homeowners, motorcycle, mobile-homeowners and non-commercial dwelling fire insurance policies, and boat, personal watercraft, snowmobile, and recreational vehicle policies ~~polices~~. Such policies must be individually underwritten for personal, family, or household use. No other type of insurance shall be included as personal insurance for the purpose of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-114, eff. 10-1-03; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 510. The Voluntary Health Services Plans Act is amended by changing Section 15.6-1 as follows:

(215 ILCS 165/15.6-1) (from Ch. 32, par. 609.6-1)

Sec. 15.6-1. Continuance privilege; group ~~privilege - Group~~ type contracts ~~contacts~~.

(1) Every service plan contract of a health service plan corporation which provides that the continued coverage of a beneficiary is contingent upon the continued employment of the subscriber with a particular employer shall further provide for the continuance of such contract in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 367.2 of the "Illinois Insurance Code~~", approved June 29, 1937, as amended~~.

(2) The requirements of this Section shall apply to all such contracts delivered, issued for delivery, renewed or amended on or after December 1, 1985 (the effective date of Public Act 84-556) ~~this amendatory Act of 1985~~.

(Source: P.A. 84-556; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 515. The Organ Transplant Medication Notification Act is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(215 ILCS 175/10)

Sec. 10. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act:

"Health insurance policy or health care service plan" means any policy of health or accident insurance subject to the provisions of the Illinois Insurance Code, Health Maintenance Organization Act, Voluntary Health Services Plans ~~Plan~~ Act, Counties Code, Illinois Municipal Code, School Code, and State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971.

"Immunosuppressant drugs" mean drugs that are used in immunosuppressive therapy to inhibit or prevent the activity of the immune system. "Immunosuppressant drugs" are used clinically to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs and tissues. "Immunosuppressant drugs" do not include drugs for the treatment of autoimmune diseases or diseases that are most likely of autoimmune origin.

(Source: P.A. 96-766, eff. 1-1-10; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 520. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 5-117, 13-507.1, and 16-130 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/5-117)

Sec. 5-117. Supplier diversity goals.

(a) The public policy of this State is to collaboratively work with companies that serve Illinois residents to improve their supplier diversity in a non-antagonistic manner.

(b) The Commission shall require all gas, electric, and water companies with at least 100,000 customers under its authority, as well as suppliers of wind energy, solar energy, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, and any other supplier of energy within this State, to submit an annual report by April 15, 2015 and every April 15 thereafter, in a searchable Adobe PDF format, on all procurement goals and actual spending for female-owned, minority-owned, veteran-owned, and small business enterprises in the previous calendar year. These

goals shall be expressed as a percentage of the total work performed by the entity submitting the report, and the actual spending for all female-owned, minority-owned, veteran-owned, and small business enterprises shall also be expressed as a percentage of the total work performed by the entity submitting the report.

(c) Each participating company in its annual report shall include the following information:

(1) an explanation of the plan for the next year to increase participation;

(2) an explanation of the plan to increase the goals;

(3) the areas of procurement each company shall be actively seeking more participation in ~~in~~ the next year;

(4) an outline of the plan to alert and encourage potential vendors in that area to seek business from the company;

(5) an explanation of the challenges faced in finding quality vendors and offer any suggestions for what the Commission could do to be helpful to identify those vendors;

(6) a list of the certifications the company recognizes;

(7) the point of contact for any potential vendor who wishes to do business with the company and explain the process for a vendor to enroll with the company as a minority-owned, women-owned, or veteran-owned company; and

(8) any particular success stories to encourage other companies to emulate best practices.

(d) Each annual report shall include as much State-specific data as possible. If the submitting entity does not submit State-specific data, then the company shall include any national data it does have and explain why it could not submit State-specific data and how it intends to do so in future reports, if possible.

(e) Each annual report shall include the rules, regulations, and definitions used for the procurement goals in the company's annual report.

(f) The Commission and all participating entities shall hold an annual workshop open to the public in 2015 and every year thereafter on the state of supplier diversity to collaboratively seek solutions to structural impediments to achieving stated goals, including testimony from each participating entity as well as subject matter experts and advocates. The Commission shall publish a database on its website of the point of contact for each participating entity for supplier diversity, along with a list of certifications each company recognizes from the information submitted in each annual report. The Commission shall publish each annual report on its website and shall maintain each annual report for at least 5 years.

(Source: P.A. 98-1056, eff. 8-26-14; 99-906, eff. 6-1-17; revised 7-22-19.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-507.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2021)

Sec. 13-507.1. In any proceeding permitting, approving, investigating, or establishing rates, charges, classifications, or tariffs for telecommunications services classified as noncompetitive offered or provided by an incumbent local exchange carrier as that term is defined in Section 13-202.5 ~~13-202.1~~ of this Act, the Commission shall not allow any subsidy of Internet services, cable services, or video services by the rates or charges for local exchange telecommunications services, including local services classified as noncompetitive.

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

(220 ILCS 5/16-130)

Sec. 16-130. Annual reports ~~Reports~~.

(a) The General Assembly finds that it is necessary to have reliable and accurate information regarding the transition to a competitive electric industry. In addition to the annual report requirements pursuant to Section 5-109 of this Act, each electric utility shall file with the Commission a report on the following topics in accordance with the schedule set forth in subsection (b) of this Section:

(1) Data on each customer class of the electric utility in which delivery services have been elected,

including:

(A) number of retail customers in each class that have elected delivery service;

(B) kilowatt hours consumed by the customers described in subparagraph (A);

(C) revenue loss experienced by the utility as a result of customers electing delivery services or market-based prices as compared to continued service under otherwise applicable tariffed rates;

(D) total amount of funds collected from each customer class pursuant to the transition charges authorized in Section 16-108;

(E) such ~~Such~~ other information as the Commission may by rule require.

(2) A description of any steps taken by the electric utility to mitigate and reduce its costs, including both a detailed description of steps taken during the preceding calendar year and a summary of steps taken since December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~, and including, to the extent practicable, quantification of the costs mitigated or reduced by specific actions taken by the electric utility.

(3) A description of actions taken under Sections 5-104, 7-204, 9-220, and 16-111 of this Act. This information shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) a description of the actions taken;

(B) the effective date of the action;

(C) the annual savings or additional charges realized by customers from actions taken, by customer class and total for each year;

(D) the accumulated impact on customers by customer class and total; and

(E) a summary of the method used to quantify the impact on customers.

(4) A summary of the electric utility's use of transitional funding instruments, including a description of the electric utility's use of the proceeds of any transitional funding instruments it has issued in accordance with Article XVIII of this Act.

(5) Kilowatt-hours consumed in the twelve months ending December 31, 1996 (which kilowatt-hours are hereby referred to as "base year sales") by customer class multiplied by the revenue per kilowatt hour, adjusted to remove charges added to customers' bills pursuant to Sections 9-221 and 9-222 of this Act, during the twelve months ending December 31, 1996, adjusted for the reductions required by subsection (b) of Section 16-111 and the mitigation factors contained in Section 16-102. This amount shall be stated for: (i) each calendar year preceding the year in which a report is required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (b); and (ii) as a cumulative total of all calendar years beginning with 1998

and ending with the calendar year preceding the year in which a report is required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (b).

(6) Calculations identical to those required by subparagraph (5) except that base year sales shall be adjusted for growth in the electric utility's service territory, in addition to the other adjustments specified by the first sentence of subparagraph (5).

(7) The electric utility's total revenue and net income for each calendar year beginning with 1997 through the calendar year preceding the year in which a report is required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (b) as reported in the electric utility's Form 1 report to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(8) Any consideration in excess of the net book cost as of December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ received by the electric utility during the year from a sale made subsequent to December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~ to a non-affiliated third party of any generating plant that was owned by the electric utility on December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~.

(9) Any consideration received by the electric utility from sales or transfers during the year to an affiliated

interest of generating plant, or other plant that represents an investment of $25,000,000 or more in terms of total depreciated original cost, which generating or other plant were owned by the electric utility prior to December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~.

(10) Any consideration received by an affiliated interest of an electric utility from sales or transfers during the year to a non-affiliated third party of generating plant, but only if: (i) the electric utility had previously sold or transferred such plant to the affiliated interest subsequent to December 16, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 90-561) ~~this amendatory Act of 1997~~; (ii) the affiliated interest sells or transfers such plant to a non-affiliated third party prior to December 31, 2006; and (iii) the affiliated interest receives consideration for the sale or transfer of such plant to the non-affiliated third party in an amount greater than the cost or price at which such plant was sold or transferred to the affiliated interest by the electric utility.

(11) A summary account of those expenditures made for projects, programs, and improvements relating to transmission and distribution including, without limitation, infrastructure expansion, repair and replacement, capital investments, operations and

maintenance, and vegetation management, pursuant to a written commitment made under subsection (k) of Section 16-111.

(b) The information required by subsection (a) shall be filed by each electric utility on or before March 1 of each year 1999 through 2007 or through such additional years as the electric utility is collecting transition charges pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 16-108, for the previous calendar year. The information required by subparagraph (6) of subsection (a) for calendar year 1997 shall be submitted by the electric utility on or before March 1, 1999.

(c) On or before May 15 of each year 1999 through 2006 or through such additional years as the electric utility is collecting transition charges pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 16-108, the Commission shall submit a report to the General Assembly which summarizes the information provided by each electric utility under this Section; provided, however, that proprietary or confidential information shall not be publicly disclosed.

(Source: P.A. 90-561, eff. 12-16-97; 91-50, eff. 6-30-99; revised 7-22-19.)

Section 525. The Illinois Dental Practice Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 17 as follows:

(225 ILCS 25/4) (from Ch. 111, par. 2304)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)

Sec. 4. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Address of record" means the designated address recorded by the Department in the applicant's or licensee's application file or license file as maintained by the Department's licensure maintenance unit. It is the duty of the applicant or licensee to inform the Department of any change of address and those changes must be made either through the Department's website or by contacting the Department.

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

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

"Board" means the Board of Dentistry.

"Dentist" means a person who has received a general license pursuant to paragraph (a) of Section 11 of this Act and who may perform any intraoral and extraoral procedure required in the practice of dentistry and to whom is reserved the responsibilities specified in Section 17.

"Dental hygienist" means a person who holds a license under this Act to perform dental services as authorized by Section 18.

"Dental assistant" means an appropriately trained person who, under the supervision of a dentist, provides dental services as authorized by Section 17.

"Expanded function dental assistant" means a dental

assistant who has completed the training required by Section 17.1 of this Act.

"Dental laboratory" means a person, firm or corporation which:

(i) engages in making, providing, repairing or altering dental prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist for insertion into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues; and

(ii) utilizes or employs a dental technician to provide such services; and

(iii) performs such functions only for a dentist or dentists.

"Supervision" means supervision of a dental hygienist or a dental assistant requiring that a dentist authorize the procedure, remain in the dental facility while the procedure is performed, and approve the work performed by the dental hygienist or dental assistant before dismissal of the patient, but does not mean that the dentist must be present at all times in the treatment room.

"General supervision" means supervision of a dental hygienist requiring that the patient be a patient of record, that the dentist examine the patient in accordance with Section 18 prior to treatment by the dental hygienist, and that the dentist authorize the procedures which are being carried out by a notation in the patient's record, but not

requiring that a dentist be present when the authorized procedures are being performed. The issuance of a prescription to a dental laboratory by a dentist does not constitute general supervision.

"Public member" means a person who is not a health professional. For purposes of board membership, any person with a significant financial interest in a health service or profession is not a public member.

"Dentistry" means the healing art which is concerned with the examination, diagnosis, treatment planning and care of conditions within the human oral cavity and its adjacent tissues and structures, as further specified in Section 17.

"Branches of dentistry" means the various specialties of dentistry which, for purposes of this Act, shall be limited to the following: endodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, and oral and maxillofacial radiology.

"Specialist" means a dentist who has received a specialty license pursuant to Section 11(b).

"Dental technician" means a person who owns, operates or is employed by a dental laboratory and engages in making, providing, repairing or altering dental prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist for insertion into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues.

"Impaired dentist" or "impaired dental hygienist" means a dentist or dental hygienist who is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety because of a physical or mental disability as evidenced by a written determination or written consent based on clinical evidence, including deterioration through the aging process, loss of motor skills, abuse of drugs or alcohol, or a psychiatric disorder, of sufficient degree to diminish the person's ability to deliver competent patient care.

"Nurse" means a registered professional nurse, a certified registered nurse anesthetist licensed as an advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed practical nurse licensed under the Nurse Practice Act.

"Patient of record" means a patient for whom the patient's most recent dentist has obtained a relevant medical and dental history and on whom the dentist has performed an examination and evaluated the condition to be treated.

"Dental responder" means a dentist or dental hygienist who is appropriately certified in disaster preparedness, immunizations, and dental humanitarian medical response consistent with the Society of Disaster Medicine and Public Health and training certified by the National Incident Management System or the National Disaster Life Support Foundation.

"Mobile dental van or portable dental unit" means any self-contained or portable dental unit in which dentistry is

practiced that can be moved, towed, or transported from one location to another in order to establish a location where dental services can be provided.

"Public health dental hygienist" means a hygienist who holds a valid license to practice in the State, has 2 years of full-time clinical experience or an equivalent of 4,000 hours of clinical experience and has completed at least 42 clock hours of additional structured courses in dental education in advanced areas specific to public health dentistry.

"Public health setting" means a federally qualified health center; a federal, State, or local public health facility; Head Start; a special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) facility; or a certified school-based health center or school-based oral health program.

"Public health supervision" means the supervision of a public health dental hygienist by a licensed dentist who has a written public health supervision agreement with that public health dental hygienist while working in an approved facility or program that allows the public health dental hygienist to treat patients, without a dentist first examining the patient and being present in the facility during treatment, (1) who are eligible for Medicaid or (2) who are uninsured and whose household income is not greater than 200% of the federal poverty level.

"Teledentistry" means the use of telehealth systems and

methodologies in dentistry and includes patient care and education delivery using synchronous and asynchronous communications under a dentist's authority as provided under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-215, eff. 1-1-18; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-64, eff. 7-12-19; 101-162, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-27-19.)

(225 ILCS 25/17) (from Ch. 111, par. 2317)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2026)

Sec. 17. Acts constituting the practice of dentistry. A person practices dentistry, within the meaning of this Act:

(1) Who represents himself or herself as being able to diagnose or diagnoses, treats, prescribes, or operates for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human tooth, teeth, alveolar process, gums or jaw; or

(2) Who is a manager, proprietor, operator or conductor of a business where dental operations are performed; or

(3) Who performs dental operations of any kind; or

(4) Who uses an X-Ray machine or X-Ray films for dental diagnostic purposes; or

(5) Who extracts a human tooth or teeth, or corrects or attempts to correct malpositions of the human teeth or jaws; or

(6) Who offers or undertakes, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat or remove stains, calculus, and bonding materials from human teeth or jaws; or

(7) Who uses or administers local or general anesthetics in the treatment of dental or oral diseases or in any preparation incident to a dental operation of any kind or character; or

(8) Who takes material or digital scans for final impressions of the human tooth, teeth, or jaws or performs any phase of any operation incident to the replacement of a part of a tooth, a tooth, teeth or associated tissues by means of a filling, crown, a bridge, a denture or other appliance; or

(9) Who offers to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce or repair, or who furnishes, supplies, constructs, reproduces or repairs, prosthetic dentures, bridges or other substitutes for natural teeth, to the user or prospective user thereof; or

(10) Who instructs students on clinical matters or performs any clinical operation included in the curricula of recognized dental schools and colleges; or

(11) Who takes material or digital scans for final impressions of human teeth or places his or her hands in the mouth of any person for the purpose of applying teeth whitening materials, or who takes impressions of human teeth or places his or her hands in the mouth of any person

for the purpose of assisting in the application of teeth whitening materials. A person does not practice dentistry when he or she discloses to the consumer that he or she is not licensed as a dentist under this Act and (i) discusses the use of teeth whitening materials with a consumer purchasing these materials; (ii) provides instruction on the use of teeth whitening materials with a consumer purchasing these materials; or (iii) provides appropriate equipment on-site to the consumer for the consumer to self-apply teeth whitening materials.

The fact that any person engages in or performs, or offers to engage in or perform, any of the practices, acts, or operations set forth in this Section, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is engaged in the practice of dentistry.

The following practices, acts, and operations, however, are exempt from the operation of this Act:

(a) The rendering of dental relief in emergency cases in the practice of his or her profession by a physician or surgeon, licensed as such under the laws of this State, unless he or she undertakes to reproduce or reproduces lost parts of the human teeth in the mouth or to restore or replace lost or missing teeth in the mouth; or

(b) The practice of dentistry in the discharge of their official duties by dentists in any branch of the Armed Services of the United States, the United States

Public Health Service, or the United States Veterans Administration; or

(c) The practice of dentistry by students in their course of study in dental schools or colleges approved by the Department, when acting under the direction and supervision of dentists acting as instructors; or

(d) The practice of dentistry by clinical instructors in the course of their teaching duties in dental schools or colleges approved by the Department:

(i) when acting under the direction and supervision of dentists, provided that such clinical instructors have instructed continuously in this State since January 1, 1986; or

(ii) when holding the rank of full professor at such approved dental school or college and possessing a current valid license or authorization to practice dentistry in another country; or

(e) The practice of dentistry by licensed dentists of other states or countries at meetings of the Illinois State Dental Society or component parts thereof, alumni meetings of dental colleges, or any other like dental organizations, while appearing as clinicians; or

(f) The use of X-Ray machines for exposing X-Ray films of dental or oral tissues by dental hygienists or dental assistants; or

(g) The performance of any dental service by a dental

assistant, if such service is performed under the supervision and full responsibility of a dentist. In addition, after being authorized by a dentist, a dental assistant may, for the purpose of eliminating pain or discomfort, remove loose, broken, or irritating orthodontic appliances on a patient of record.

For purposes of this paragraph (g), "dental service" is defined to mean any intraoral procedure or act which shall be prescribed by rule or regulation of the Department. Dental service, however, shall not include:

(1) Any and all diagnosis of or prescription for treatment of disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury or physical condition of the human teeth or jaws, or adjacent structures.

(2) Removal of, or restoration of, or addition to the hard or soft tissues of the oral cavity, except for the placing, carving, and finishing of amalgam restorations and placing, packing, and finishing composite restorations by dental assistants who have had additional formal education and certification.

A dental assistant may place, carve, and finish amalgam restorations, place, pack, and finish composite restorations, and place interim restorations if he or she (A) has successfully completed a structured training program as described in item (2) of subsection (g) provided by an educational

institution accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, such as a dental school or dental hygiene or dental assistant program, or (B) has at least 4,000 hours of direct clinical patient care experience and has successfully completed a structured training program as described in item (2) of subsection (g) provided by a statewide dental association, approved by the Department to provide continuing education, that has developed and conducted training programs for expanded functions for dental assistants or hygienists. The training program must: (i) include a minimum of 16 hours of didactic study and 14 hours of clinical manikin instruction; all training programs shall include areas of study in nomenclature, caries classifications, oral anatomy, periodontium, basic occlusion, instrumentations, pulp protection liners and bases, dental materials, matrix and wedge techniques, amalgam placement and carving, rubber dam clamp placement, and rubber dam placement and removal; (ii) include an outcome assessment examination that demonstrates competency; (iii) require the supervising dentist to observe and approve the completion of 8 amalgam or composite restorations; and (iv) issue a certificate of completion of the training program, which must be kept on file at the dental office and be made available to the Department upon request. A

dental assistant must have successfully completed an approved coronal polishing and dental sealant course prior to taking the amalgam and composite restoration course.

A dentist utilizing dental assistants shall not supervise more than 4 dental assistants at any one time for placing, carving, and finishing of amalgam restorations or for placing, packing, and finishing composite restorations.

(3) Any and all correction of malformation of teeth or of the jaws.

(4) Administration of anesthetics, except for monitoring of nitrous oxide, conscious sedation, deep sedation, and general anesthetic as provided in Section 8.1 of this Act, that may be performed only after successful completion of a training program approved by the Department. A dentist utilizing dental assistants shall not supervise more than 4 dental assistants at any one time for the monitoring of nitrous oxide.

(5) Removal of calculus from human teeth.

(6) Taking of material or digital scans for final impressions for the fabrication of prosthetic appliances, crowns, bridges, inlays, onlays, or other restorative or replacement dentistry.

(7) The operative procedure of dental hygiene

consisting of oral prophylactic procedures, except for coronal polishing and pit and fissure sealants, which may be performed by a dental assistant who has successfully completed a training program approved by the Department. Dental assistants may perform coronal polishing under the following circumstances: (i) the coronal polishing shall be limited to polishing the clinical crown of the tooth and existing restorations, supragingivally; (ii) the dental assistant performing the coronal polishing shall be limited to the use of rotary instruments using a rubber cup or brush polishing method (air polishing is not permitted); and (iii) the supervising dentist shall not supervise more than 4 dental assistants at any one time for the task of coronal polishing or pit and fissure sealants.

In addition to coronal polishing and pit and fissure sealants as described in this item (7), a dental assistant who has at least 2,000 hours of direct clinical patient care experience and who has successfully completed a structured training program provided by (1) an educational institution such as a dental school or dental hygiene or dental assistant program, or (2) by a statewide dental or dental hygienist association, approved by the Department on or before January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-680) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th~~

~~General Assembly~~, that has developed and conducted a training program for expanded functions for dental assistants or hygienists may perform: (A) coronal scaling above the gum line, supragingivally, on the clinical crown of the tooth only on patients 12 years of age or younger who have an absence of periodontal disease and who are not medically compromised or individuals with special needs and (B) intracoronal temporization of a tooth. The training program must: (I) include a minimum of 16 hours of instruction in both didactic and clinical manikin or human subject instruction; all training programs shall include areas of study in dental anatomy, public health dentistry, medical history, dental emergencies, and managing the pediatric patient; (II) include an outcome assessment examination that demonstrates competency; (III) require the supervising dentist to observe and approve the completion of 6 full mouth supragingival scaling procedures; and (IV) issue a certificate of completion of the training program, which must be kept on file at the dental office and be made available to the Department upon request. A dental assistant must have successfully completed an approved coronal polishing course prior to taking the coronal scaling course. A dental assistant performing these functions shall be limited to the use of hand instruments only. In

addition, coronal scaling as described in this paragraph shall only be utilized on patients who are eligible for Medicaid or who are uninsured and whose household income is not greater than 200% of the federal poverty level. A dentist may not supervise more than 2 dental assistants at any one time for the task of coronal scaling. This paragraph is inoperative on and after January 1, 2026.

The limitations on the number of dental assistants a dentist may supervise contained in items (2), (4), and (7) of this paragraph (g) mean a limit of 4 total dental assistants or dental hygienists doing expanded functions covered by these Sections being supervised by one dentist; or.

(h) The practice of dentistry by an individual who:

(i) has applied in writing to the Department, in form and substance satisfactory to the Department, for a general dental license and has complied with all provisions of Section 9 of this Act, except for the passage of the examination specified in subsection (e) of Section 9 of this Act; or

(ii) has applied in writing to the Department, in form and substance satisfactory to the Department, for a temporary dental license and has complied with all provisions of subsection (c) of Section 11 of this Act; and

(iii) has been accepted or appointed for specialty or residency training by a hospital situated in this State; or

(iv) has been accepted or appointed for specialty training in an approved dental program situated in this State; or

(v) has been accepted or appointed for specialty training in a dental public health agency situated in this State.

The applicant shall be permitted to practice dentistry for a period of 3 months from the starting date of the program, unless authorized in writing by the Department to continue such practice for a period specified in writing by the Department.

The applicant shall only be entitled to perform such acts as may be prescribed by and incidental to his or her program of residency or specialty training and shall not otherwise engage in the practice of dentistry in this State.

The authority to practice shall terminate immediately upon:

(1) the decision of the Department that the applicant has failed the examination; or

(2) denial of licensure by the Department; or

(3) withdrawal of the application.

(Source: P.A. 100-215, eff. 1-1-18; 100-976, eff. 1-1-19;

101-162, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-19-19.)

Section 530. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Sections 22 and 36 as follows:

(225 ILCS 60/22) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-22)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 22. Disciplinary action.

(A) The Department may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, refuse to issue or renew, or take any other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper with regard to the license or permit of any person issued under this Act, including imposing fines not to exceed $10,000 for each violation, upon any of the following grounds:

(1) (Blank).

(2) (Blank).

(3) A plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or sentencing, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, under the laws of any jurisdiction of the United States of any crime that is a felony.

(4) Gross negligence in practice under this Act.

(5) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive,

defraud or harm the public.

(6) Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

(7) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined in law as controlled substances, of alcohol, or of any other substances which results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(8) Practicing under a false or, except as provided by law, an assumed name.

(9) Fraud or misrepresentation in applying for, or procuring, a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.

(10) Making a false or misleading statement regarding their skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by them at their direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the body or mind.

(11) Allowing another person or organization to use their license, procured under this Act, to practice.

(12) Adverse action taken by another state or jurisdiction against a license or other authorization to practice as a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of osteopathic medicine or doctor of chiropractic, a certified copy of the record of the action taken by the other state or jurisdiction being prima facie evidence thereof. This includes any adverse action taken by a State

or federal agency that prohibits a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or doctor of chiropractic from providing services to the agency's participants.

(13) Violation of any provision of this Act or of the Medical Practice Act prior to the repeal of that Act, or violation of the rules, or a final administrative action of the Secretary, after consideration of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board.

(14) Violation of the prohibition against fee splitting in Section 22.2 of this Act.

(15) A finding by the Disciplinary Board that the registrant after having his or her license placed on probationary status or subjected to conditions or restrictions violated the terms of the probation or failed to comply with such terms or conditions.

(16) Abandonment of a patient.

(17) Prescribing, selling, administering, distributing, giving, or self-administering any drug classified as a controlled substance (designated product) or narcotic for other than medically accepted therapeutic purposes.

(18) Promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances, or goods provided for a patient in such manner as to exploit the patient for financial gain of the physician.

(19) Offering, undertaking, or agreeing to cure or treat disease by a secret method, procedure, treatment, or medicine, or the treating, operating, or prescribing for any human condition by a method, means, or procedure which the licensee refuses to divulge upon demand of the Department.

(20) Immoral conduct in the commission of any act including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice.

(21) Willfully making or filing false records or reports in his or her practice as a physician, including, but not limited to, false records to support claims against the medical assistance program of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) under the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(22) Willful omission to file or record, or willfully impeding the filing or recording, or inducing another person to omit to file or record, medical reports as required by law, or willfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse or neglect as required by law.

(23) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected

Child Reporting Act.

(24) Solicitation of professional patronage by any corporation, agents or persons, or profiting from those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.

(25) Gross and willful and continued overcharging for professional services, including filing false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered, including, but not limited to, filing such false statements for collection of monies for services not rendered from the medical assistance program of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) under the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(26) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates incapacity or incompetence to practice under this Act.

(27) Mental illness or disability which results in the inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(28) Physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, or loss of motor skill which results in a physician's inability to practice under this Act with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(29) Cheating on or attempt to subvert the licensing examinations administered under this Act.

(30) Willfully or negligently violating the

confidentiality between physician and patient except as required by law.

(31) The use of any false, fraudulent, or deceptive statement in any document connected with practice under this Act.

(32) Aiding and abetting an individual not licensed under this Act in the practice of a profession licensed under this Act.

(33) Violating state or federal laws or regulations relating to controlled substances, legend drugs, or ephedra as defined in the Ephedra Prohibition Act.

(34) Failure to report to the Department any adverse final action taken against them by another licensing jurisdiction (any other state or any territory of the United States or any foreign state or country), by any peer review body, by any health care institution, by any professional society or association related to practice under this Act, by any governmental agency, by any law enforcement agency, or by any court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.

(35) Failure to report to the Department surrender of a license or authorization to practice as a medical doctor, a doctor of osteopathy, a doctor of osteopathic medicine, or doctor of chiropractic in another state or jurisdiction, or surrender of membership on any medical

staff or in any medical or professional association or society, while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies, for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.

(36) Failure to report to the Department any adverse judgment, settlement, or award arising from a liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.

(37) Failure to provide copies of medical records as required by law.

(38) Failure to furnish the Department, its investigators or representatives, relevant information, legally requested by the Department after consultation with the Chief Medical Coordinator or the Deputy Medical Coordinator.

(39) Violating the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.

(40) Willful failure to provide notice when notice is required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995.

(41) Failure to establish and maintain records of patient care and treatment as required by this law.

(42) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed advanced practice

registered nurses resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate.

(43) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with a licensed advanced practice registered nurse.

(44) Violating the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(45) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed prescribing psychologists resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate.

(46) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with a licensed prescribing psychologist.

(47) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or self-neglect of an eligible adult as defined in and required by the Adult Protective Services Act.

(48) Being named as an abuser in a verified report by the Department on Aging under the Adult Protective Services Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee abused, neglected, or financially exploited an eligible adult as defined in the Adult Protective Services Act.

(49) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed physician assistants resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate.

(50) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with a physician assistant.

Except for actions involving the ground numbered (26), all proceedings to suspend, revoke, place on probationary status, or take any other disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper, with regard to a license on any of the foregoing grounds, must be commenced within 5 years next after receipt by the Department of a complaint alleging the commission of or notice of the conviction order for any of the acts described herein. Except for the grounds numbered (8), (9), (26), and (29), no action shall be commenced more than 10 years after the date of the incident or act alleged to have violated this Section. For actions involving the ground numbered (26), a pattern of practice or other behavior includes all incidents alleged to be part of the pattern of practice or other behavior that occurred, or a report pursuant to Section 23 of this Act received, within the 10-year period preceding the filing of the complaint. In the event of the settlement of any claim or cause of action in favor of the claimant or the reduction to final judgment of any civil action in favor of the plaintiff, such claim, cause of action, or civil action being grounded on the allegation that a person licensed under this Act was negligent in providing care, the Department shall have an additional period of 2 years from the date of notification to the Department under Section 23 of this Act of such settlement or final judgment in which to investigate and commence formal

disciplinary proceedings under Section 36 of this Act, except as otherwise provided by law. The time during which the holder of the license was outside the State of Illinois shall not be included within any period of time limiting the commencement of disciplinary action by the Department.

The entry of an order or judgment by any circuit court establishing that any person holding a license under this Act is a person in need of mental treatment operates as a suspension of that license. That person may resume his or her ~~their~~ practice only upon the entry of a Departmental order based upon a finding by the Disciplinary Board that the person has ~~they have~~ been determined to be recovered from mental illness by the court and upon the Disciplinary Board's recommendation that the person ~~they~~ be permitted to resume his or her ~~their~~ practice.

The Department may refuse to issue or take disciplinary action concerning the license of any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty, or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest, as required by any tax Act administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue, until such time as the requirements of any such tax Act are satisfied as determined by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

The Department, upon the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board, shall adopt rules which set forth standards to be used in determining:

(a) when a person will be deemed sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;

(b) what constitutes dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;

(c) what constitutes immoral conduct in the commission of any act, including, but not limited to, commission of an act of sexual misconduct related to the licensee's practice; and

(d) what constitutes gross negligence in the practice of medicine.

However, no such rule shall be admissible into evidence in any civil action except for review of a licensing or other disciplinary action under this Act.

In enforcing this Section, the Disciplinary Board or the Licensing Board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel, in the case of the Disciplinary Board, any individual who is licensed to practice under this Act or holds a permit to practice under this Act, or, in the case of the Licensing Board, any individual who has applied for licensure or a permit pursuant to this Act, to submit to a mental or physical examination and evaluation, or both, which may include a substance abuse or sexual offender evaluation, as required by the Licensing Board or Disciplinary Board and at the expense of the Department. The Disciplinary Board or Licensing Board shall specifically designate the examining physician licensed

to practice medicine in all of its branches or, if applicable, the multidisciplinary team involved in providing the mental or physical examination and evaluation, or both. The multidisciplinary team shall be led by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches and may consist of one or more or a combination of physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed chiropractic physicians, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed clinical professional counselors, and other professional and administrative staff. Any examining physician or member of the multidisciplinary team may require any person ordered to submit to an examination and evaluation pursuant to this Section to submit to any additional supplemental testing deemed necessary to complete any examination or evaluation process, including, but not limited to, blood testing, urinalysis, psychological testing, or neuropsychological testing. The Disciplinary Board, the Licensing Board, or the Department may order the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to provide to the Department, the Disciplinary Board, or the Licensing Board any and all records, including business records, that relate to the examination and evaluation, including any supplemental testing performed. The Disciplinary Board, the Licensing Board, or the Department may order the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to present testimony concerning this examination and

evaluation of the licensee, permit holder, or applicant, including testimony concerning any supplemental testing or documents relating to the examination and evaluation. No information, report, record, or other documents in any way related to the examination and evaluation shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communication between the licensee, permit holder, or applicant and the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team. No authorization is necessary from the licensee, permit holder, or applicant ordered to undergo an evaluation and examination for the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to provide information, reports, records, or other documents or to provide any testimony regarding the examination and evaluation. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of any individual to submit to mental or physical examination and evaluation, or both, when directed, shall result in an automatic suspension, without hearing, until such time as the individual submits to the examination. If the Disciplinary Board or Licensing Board finds a physician unable to practice following an examination and evaluation because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the Disciplinary Board or Licensing Board shall require such physician to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians, or other health care professionals,

approved or designated by the Disciplinary Board, as a condition for issued, continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice. Any physician, whose license was granted pursuant to Sections 9, 17, or 19 of this Act, or, continued, reinstated, renewed, disciplined or supervised, subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions who shall fail to comply with such terms, conditions, or restrictions, or to complete a required program of care, counseling, or treatment, as determined by the Chief Medical Coordinator or Deputy Medical Coordinators, shall be referred to the Secretary for a determination as to whether the licensee shall have his or her ~~their~~ license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Disciplinary Board. In instances in which the Secretary immediately suspends a license under this Section, a hearing upon such person's license must be convened by the Disciplinary Board within 15 days after such suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Disciplinary Board shall have the authority to review the subject physician's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment, to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act, affected under this Section, shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Disciplinary Board that he or she ~~they~~ can resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under

the provisions of his or her ~~their~~ license.

The Department may promulgate rules for the imposition of fines in disciplinary cases, not to exceed $10,000 for each violation of this Act. Fines may be imposed in conjunction with other forms of disciplinary action, but shall not be the exclusive disposition of any disciplinary action arising out of conduct resulting in death or injury to a patient. Any funds collected from such fines shall be deposited in the Illinois State Medical Disciplinary Fund.

All fines imposed under this Section shall be paid within 60 days after the effective date of the order imposing the fine or in accordance with the terms set forth in the order imposing the fine.

(B) The Department shall revoke the license or permit issued under this Act to practice medicine or a chiropractic physician who has been convicted a second time of committing any felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or who has been convicted a second time of committing a Class 1 felony under Sections 8A-3 and 8A-6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. A person whose license or permit is revoked under this subsection B shall be prohibited from practicing medicine or treating human ailments without the use of drugs and without operative surgery.

(C) The Department shall not revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, refuse to issue or renew, or take any

other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action against the license or permit issued under this Act to practice medicine to a physician:

(1) based solely upon the recommendation of the physician to an eligible patient regarding, or prescription for, or treatment with, an investigational drug, biological product, or device; or

(2) for experimental treatment for Lyme disease or other tick-borne diseases, including, but not limited to, the prescription of or treatment with long-term antibiotics.

(D) The Disciplinary Board shall recommend to the Department civil penalties and any other appropriate discipline in disciplinary cases when the Board finds that a physician willfully performed an abortion with actual knowledge that the person upon whom the abortion has been performed is a minor or an incompetent person without notice as required under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. Upon the Board's recommendation, the Department shall impose, for the first violation, a civil penalty of $1,000 and for a second or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of $5,000.

(Source: P.A. 100-429, eff. 8-25-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 100-605, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1137, eff. 1-1-19; 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(225 ILCS 60/36) (from Ch. 111, par. 4400-36)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 36. Investigation; notice.

(a) Upon the motion of either the Department or the Disciplinary Board or upon the verified complaint in writing of any person setting forth facts which, if proven, would constitute grounds for suspension or revocation under Section 22 of this Act, the Department shall investigate the actions of any person, so accused, who holds or represents that he or she holds a license. Such person is hereinafter called the accused.

(b) The Department shall, before suspending, revoking, placing on probationary status, or taking any other disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper with regard to any license at least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing, notify the accused in writing of any charges made and the time and place for a hearing of the charges before the Disciplinary Board, direct him or her to file his or her written answer thereto to the Disciplinary Board under oath within 20 days after the service on him or her of such notice and inform him or her that if he or she fails to file such answer default will be taken against him or her and his or her license may be suspended, revoked, placed on probationary status, or have other disciplinary action, including limiting the scope, nature or extent of his or her practice, as the Department may deem proper taken with regard thereto. The

Department shall, at least 14 days prior to the date set for the hearing, notify in writing any person who filed a complaint against the accused of the time and place for the hearing of the charges against the accused before the Disciplinary Board and inform such person whether he or she may provide testimony at the hearing.

(c) (Blank).

(d) Such written notice and any notice in such proceedings thereafter may be served by personal delivery, email to the respondent's email address of record, or mail to the respondent's address of record.

(e) All information gathered by the Department during its investigation including information subpoenaed under Section 23 or 38 of this Act and the investigative file shall be kept for the confidential use of the Secretary, Disciplinary Board, the Medical Coordinators, persons employed by contract to advise the Medical Coordinator or the Department, the Disciplinary Board's attorneys, the medical investigative staff, and authorized clerical staff, as provided in this Act and shall be afforded the same status as is provided information concerning medical studies in Part 21 of Article VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the Department may disclose information and documents to a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency pursuant to a subpoena in an ongoing criminal investigation to a health care licensing body of this State or another state or jurisdiction

pursuant to an official request made by that licensing body. Furthermore, information and documents disclosed to a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency may be used by that agency only for the investigation and prosecution of a criminal offense or, in the case of disclosure to a health care licensing body, only for investigations and disciplinary action proceedings with regard to a license issued by that licensing body.

(Source: P.A. 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-316, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 535. The Nurse Practice Act is amended by changing Sections 65-5 and 70-5 as follows:

(225 ILCS 65/65-5) (was 225 ILCS 65/15-10)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 65-5. Qualifications for APRN licensure.

(a) Each applicant who successfully meets the requirements of this Section is eligible for licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse.

(b) An applicant for licensure to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse is eligible for licensure when the following requirements are met:

(1) the applicant has submitted a completed application and any fees as established by the Department;

(2) the applicant holds a current license to practice

as a registered professional nurse under this Act;

(3) the applicant has successfully completed requirements to practice as, and holds and maintains current, national certification as, a nurse midwife, clinical nurse specialist, nurse practitioner, or certified registered nurse anesthetist from the appropriate national certifying body as determined by rule of the Department;

(4) the applicant has obtained a graduate degree appropriate for national certification in a clinical advanced practice registered nursing specialty or a graduate degree or post-master's certificate from a graduate level program in a clinical advanced practice registered nursing specialty;

(5) (blank);

(6) the applicant has submitted to the criminal history records check required under Section 50-35 of this Act; and

(7) if applicable, the applicant has submitted verification of licensure status in another jurisdiction, as provided by rule.

(b-5) A registered professional nurse seeking licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse in the category of certified registered nurse anesthetist who does not have a graduate degree as described in subsection (b) of this Section shall be qualified for licensure if that person:

(1) submits evidence of having successfully completed a nurse anesthesia program described in item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section prior to January 1, 1999;

(2) submits evidence of certification as a registered nurse anesthetist by an appropriate national certifying body; and

(3) has continually maintained active, up-to-date recertification status as a certified registered nurse anesthetist by an appropriate national recertifying body.

(b-10) The Department may issue a certified registered nurse anesthetist license to an APRN who (i) does not have a graduate degree, (ii) applies for licensure before July 1, 2023, and (iii) submits all of the following to the Department:

(1) His or her current State registered nurse license number.

(2) Proof of current national certification, which includes the completion of an examination from either of the following:

(A) the Council on Certification of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists; or

(B) the Council on Recertification of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.

(3) Proof of the successful completion of a post-basic advanced practice formal education program in the area of nurse anesthesia prior to January 1, 1999.

(4) His or her complete work history for the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of his or her application.

(5) Verification of licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse from the state in which he or she was originally licensed, current state of licensure, and any other state in which he or she has been actively practicing as an advanced practice registered nurse within the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of his or her application. If applicable, this verification must state:

(A) the time during which he or she was licensed in each state, including the date of the original issuance of each license; and

(B) any disciplinary action taken or pending concerning any nursing license held, currently or in the past, by the applicant.

(6) The required fee.

(c) Those applicants seeking licensure in more than one advanced practice registered nursing specialty need not possess multiple graduate degrees. Applicants may be eligible for licenses for multiple advanced practice registered nurse licensure specialties, provided that the applicant (i) has met the requirements for at least one advanced practice registered nursing specialty under paragraph ~~paragraphs~~ (3) ~~and (5)~~ of subsection (b) ~~(a)~~ of this Section, (ii) possesses an

additional graduate education that results in a certificate for another clinical advanced practice registered nurse specialty and that meets the requirements for the national certification from the appropriate nursing specialty, and (iii) holds a current national certification from the appropriate national certifying body for that additional advanced practice registered nursing specialty.

(Source: P.A. 100-231, eff. 1-1-18; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; revised 8-21-20.)

(225 ILCS 65/70-5) (was 225 ILCS 65/10-45)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 70-5. Grounds for disciplinary action.

(a) The Department may refuse to issue or to renew, or may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, or take other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action as the Department may deem appropriate, including fines not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with regard to a license for any one or combination of the causes set forth in subsection (b) below. All fines collected under this Section shall be deposited in the Nursing Dedicated and Professional Fund.

(b) Grounds for disciplinary action include the following:

(1) Material deception in furnishing information to the Department.

(2) Material violations of any provision of this Act or violation of the rules of or final administrative

action of the Secretary, after consideration of the recommendation of the Board.

(3) Conviction by plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or by sentencing of any crime, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, under the laws of any jurisdiction of the United States: (i) that is a felony; or (ii) that is a misdemeanor, an essential element of which is dishonesty, or that is directly related to the practice of the profession.

(4) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates incapacity or incompetency to practice under this Act.

(5) Knowingly aiding or assisting another person in violating any provision of this Act or rules.

(6) Failing, within 90 days, to provide a response to a request for information in response to a written request made by the Department by certified or registered mail or by email to the email address of record.

(7) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public, as defined by rule.

(8) Unlawful taking, theft, selling, distributing, or manufacturing of any drug, narcotic, or prescription device.

(9) Habitual or excessive use or addiction to alcohol, narcotics, stimulants, or any other chemical agent or drug that could result in a licensee's inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill or safety.

(10) Discipline by another U.S. jurisdiction or foreign nation, if at least one of the grounds for the discipline is the same or substantially equivalent to those set forth in this Section.

(11) A finding that the licensee, after having her or his license placed on probationary status or subject to conditions or restrictions, has violated the terms of probation or failed to comply with such terms or conditions.

(12) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services and under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(13) Willful omission to file or record, or willfully impeding the filing or recording or inducing another person to omit to file or record medical reports as required by law.

(13.5) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected child abuse or neglect as required by the Abused

and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(14) Gross negligence in the practice of practical, professional, or advanced practice registered nursing.

(15) Holding oneself out to be practicing nursing under any name other than one's own.

(16) Failure of a licensee to report to the Department any adverse final action taken against him or her by another licensing jurisdiction of the United States or any foreign state or country, any peer review body, any health care institution, any professional or nursing society or association, any governmental agency, any law enforcement agency, or any court or a nursing liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as defined in this Section.

(17) Failure of a licensee to report to the Department surrender by the licensee of a license or authorization to practice nursing or advanced practice registered nursing in another state or jurisdiction or current surrender by the licensee of membership on any nursing staff or in any nursing or advanced practice registered nursing or professional association or society while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as defined by this Section.

(18) Failing, within 60 days, to provide information

in response to a written request made by the Department.

(19) Failure to establish and maintain records of patient care and treatment as required by law.

(20) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in applying for or procuring a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal of a license under this Act.

(21) Allowing another person or organization to use the licensee's ~~licensees'~~ license to deceive the public.

(22) Willfully making or filing false records or reports in the licensee's practice, including but not limited to false records to support claims against the medical assistance program of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) under the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(23) Attempting to subvert or cheat on a licensing examination administered under this Act.

(24) Immoral conduct in the commission of an act, including, but not limited to, sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or sexual exploitation, related to the licensee's practice.

(25) Willfully or negligently violating the confidentiality between nurse and patient except as required by law.

(26) Practicing under a false or assumed name, except as provided by law.

(27) The use of any false, fraudulent, or deceptive

statement in any document connected with the licensee's practice.

(28) Directly or indirectly giving to or receiving from a person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association a fee, commission, rebate, or other form of compensation for professional services not actually or personally rendered. Nothing in this paragraph (28) affects any bona fide independent contractor or employment arrangements among health care professionals, health facilities, health care providers, or other entities, except as otherwise prohibited by law. Any employment arrangements may include provisions for compensation, health insurance, pension, or other employment benefits for the provision of services within the scope of the licensee's practice under this Act. Nothing in this paragraph (28) shall be construed to require an employment arrangement to receive professional fees for services rendered.

(29) A violation of the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.

(30) Physical illness, mental illness, or disability that results in the inability to practice the profession with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(31) Exceeding the terms of a collaborative agreement or the prescriptive authority delegated to a licensee by his or her collaborating physician or podiatric physician

in guidelines established under a written collaborative agreement.

(32) Making a false or misleading statement regarding a licensee's skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by him or her in the course of treatment.

(33) Prescribing, selling, administering, distributing, giving, or self-administering a drug classified as a controlled substance (designated product) or narcotic for other than medically accepted therapeutic purposes.

(34) Promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances, or goods provided for a patient in a manner to exploit the patient for financial gain.

(35) Violating State or federal laws, rules, or regulations relating to controlled substances.

(36) Willfully or negligently violating the confidentiality between an advanced practice registered nurse, collaborating physician, dentist, or podiatric physician and a patient, except as required by law.

(37) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or self-neglect of an eligible adult as defined in and required by the Adult Protective Services Act.

(38) Being named as an abuser in a verified report by the Department on Aging and under the Adult Protective

Services Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee abused, neglected, or financially exploited an eligible adult as defined in the Adult Protective Services Act.

(39) A violation of any provision of this Act or any rules adopted under this Act.

(40) Violating the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(c) The determination by a circuit court that a licensee is subject to involuntary admission or judicial admission as provided in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, as amended, operates as an automatic suspension. The suspension will end only upon a finding by a court that the patient is no longer subject to involuntary admission or judicial admission and issues an order so finding and discharging the patient; and upon the recommendation of the Board to the Secretary that the licensee be allowed to resume his or her practice.

(d) The Department may refuse to issue or may suspend or otherwise discipline the license of any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of the tax, penalty, or interest as required by any tax Act administered by the Department of Revenue, until such time as the requirements of any such tax Act are satisfied.

(e) In enforcing this Act, the Department, upon a showing

of a possible violation, may compel an individual licensed to practice under this Act or who has applied for licensure under this Act, to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, as required by and at the expense of the Department. The Department may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning the mental or physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communications between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The examining physicians shall be specifically designated by the Department. The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of this examination. Failure of an individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, when directed, shall result in an automatic suspension without hearing.

All substance-related violations shall mandate an automatic substance abuse assessment. Failure to submit to an assessment by a licensed physician who is certified as an addictionist or an advanced practice registered nurse with specialty certification in addictions may be grounds for an automatic suspension, as defined by rule.

If the Department finds an individual unable to practice or unfit for duty because of the reasons set forth in this subsection (e), the Department may require that individual to submit to a substance abuse evaluation or treatment by

individuals or programs approved or designated by the Department, as a condition, term, or restriction for continued, restored, or renewed licensure to practice; or, in lieu of evaluation or treatment, the Department may file, or the Board may recommend to the Department to file, a complaint to immediately suspend, revoke, or otherwise discipline the license of the individual. An individual whose license was granted, continued, restored, renewed, disciplined or supervised subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions, and who fails to comply with such terms, conditions, or restrictions, shall be referred to the Secretary for a determination as to whether the individual shall have his or her license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Department.

In instances in which the Secretary immediately suspends a person's license under this subsection (e), a hearing on that person's license must be convened by the Department within 15 days after the suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Department and Board shall have the authority to review the subject individual's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act and affected under this subsection (e) shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Department that he or she can resume

practice in compliance with nursing standards under the provisions of his or her license.

(Source: P.A. 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-5-19.)

Section 540. The Pharmacy Practice Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(225 ILCS 85/3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2023)

Sec. 3. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act, except where otherwise limited therein:

(a) "Pharmacy" or "drugstore" means and includes every store, shop, pharmacy department, or other place where pharmacist care is provided by a pharmacist (1) where drugs, medicines, or poisons are dispensed, sold or offered for sale at retail, or displayed for sale at retail; or (2) where prescriptions of physicians, dentists, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, veterinarians, podiatric physicians, or optometrists, within the limits of their licenses, are compounded, filled, or dispensed; or (3) which has upon it or displayed within it, or affixed to or used in connection with it, a sign bearing the word or words "Pharmacist", "Druggist", "Pharmacy", "Pharmaceutical Care", "Apothecary", "Drugstore", "Medicine Store", "Prescriptions", "Drugs", "Dispensary", "Medicines", or any word or words of

similar or like import, either in the English language or any other language; or (4) where the characteristic prescription sign (Rx) or similar design is exhibited; or (5) any store, or shop, or other place with respect to which any of the above words, objects, signs or designs are used in any advertisement.

(b) "Drugs" means and includes (1) articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia/National Formulary (USP/NF), or any supplement thereto and being intended for and having for their main use the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals, as approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories; and (2) all other articles intended for and having for their main use the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals, as approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories; and (3) articles (other than food) having for their main use and intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (4) articles having for their main use and intended for use as a component or any articles specified in clause (1), (2) or (3); but does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

(c) "Medicines" means and includes all drugs intended for human or veterinary use approved by the United States Food and

Drug Administration.

(d) "Practice of pharmacy" means:

(1) the interpretation and the provision of assistance in the monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of prescription drug orders;

(2) the dispensing of prescription drug orders;

(3) participation in drug and device selection;

(4) drug administration limited to the administration of oral, topical, injectable, and inhalation as follows:

(A) in the context of patient education on the proper use or delivery of medications;

(B) vaccination of patients 14 years of age and older pursuant to a valid prescription or standing order, by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training, including how to address contraindications and adverse reactions set forth by rule, with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedures;

(B-5) following the initial administration of long-acting or extended-release ~~extended release~~ form opioid antagonists by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, administration of injections of long-acting or extended-release form

opioid antagonists for the treatment of substance use disorder, pursuant to a valid prescription by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training, including how to address contraindications and adverse reactions, including, but not limited to, respiratory depression and the performance of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, set forth by rule, with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedures;

(C) administration of injections of alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate, pursuant to a valid prescription, by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training, including how to address contraindications and adverse reactions set forth by rule, with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedures; and

(D) administration of injections of long-term antipsychotic medications pursuant to a valid prescription by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training conducted by an Accreditation

Council of Pharmaceutical Education accredited provider, including how to address contraindications and adverse reactions set forth by rule, with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedures.

(5) vaccination of patients ages 10 through 13 limited to the Influenza (inactivated influenza vaccine and live attenuated influenza intranasal vaccine) and Tdap (defined as tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis) vaccines, pursuant to a valid prescription or standing order, by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training, including how to address contraindications and adverse reactions set forth by rule, with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedures;

(6) drug regimen review;

(7) drug or drug-related research;

(8) the provision of patient counseling;

(9) the practice of telepharmacy;

(10) the provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmacist care;

(11) medication therapy management; and

(12) the responsibility for compounding and labeling of drugs and devices (except labeling by a manufacturer, repackager, or distributor of non-prescription drugs and commercially packaged legend drugs and devices), proper and safe storage of drugs and devices, and maintenance of required records.

A pharmacist who performs any of the acts defined as the practice of pharmacy in this State must be actively licensed as a pharmacist under this Act.

(e) "Prescription" means and includes any written, oral, facsimile, or electronically transmitted order for drugs or medical devices, issued by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, dentist, veterinarian, podiatric physician, or optometrist, within the limits of his or her license, by a physician assistant in accordance with subsection (f) of Section 4, or by an advanced practice registered nurse in accordance with subsection (g) of Section 4, containing the following: (1) name of the patient; (2) date when prescription was issued; (3) name and strength of drug or description of the medical device prescribed; and (4) quantity; (5) directions for use; (6) prescriber's name, address, and signature; and (7) DEA registration number where required, for controlled substances. The prescription may, but is not required to, list the illness, disease, or condition for which the drug or device is being prescribed. DEA registration numbers shall not be required on inpatient drug

orders. A prescription for medication other than controlled substances shall be valid for up to 15 months from the date issued for the purpose of refills, unless the prescription states otherwise.

(f) "Person" means and includes a natural person, partnership, association, corporation, government entity, or any other legal entity.

(g) "Department" means the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

(h) "Board of Pharmacy" or "Board" means the State Board of Pharmacy of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

(i) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Financial and Professional Regulation.

(j) "Drug product selection" means the interchange for a prescribed pharmaceutical product in accordance with Section 25 of this Act and Section 3.14 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(k) "Inpatient drug order" means an order issued by an authorized prescriber for a resident or patient of a facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the Hospital Licensing Act, or the University of Illinois Hospital Act, or a facility which is operated by the Department of Human Services (as successor to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental

Disabilities) or the Department of Corrections.

(k-5) "Pharmacist" means an individual health care professional and provider currently licensed by this State to engage in the practice of pharmacy.

(l) "Pharmacist in charge" means the licensed pharmacist whose name appears on a pharmacy license and who is responsible for all aspects of the operation related to the practice of pharmacy.

(m) "Dispense" or "dispensing" means the interpretation, evaluation, and implementation of a prescription drug order, including the preparation and delivery of a drug or device to a patient or patient's agent in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to or use by a patient in accordance with applicable State and federal laws and regulations. "Dispense" or "dispensing" does not mean the physical delivery to a patient or a patient's representative in a home or institution by a designee of a pharmacist or by common carrier. "Dispense" or "dispensing" also does not mean the physical delivery of a drug or medical device to a patient or patient's representative by a pharmacist's designee within a pharmacy or drugstore while the pharmacist is on duty and the pharmacy is open.

(n) "Nonresident pharmacy" means a pharmacy that is located in a state, commonwealth, or territory of the United States, other than Illinois, that delivers, dispenses, or distributes, through the United States Postal Service,

commercially acceptable parcel delivery service, or other common carrier, to Illinois residents, any substance which requires a prescription.

(o) "Compounding" means the preparation and mixing of components, excluding flavorings, (1) as the result of a prescriber's prescription drug order or initiative based on the prescriber-patient-pharmacist relationship in the course of professional practice or (2) for the purpose of, or incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale or dispensing. "Compounding" includes the preparation of drugs or devices in anticipation of receiving prescription drug orders based on routine, regularly observed dispensing patterns. Commercially available products may be compounded for dispensing to individual patients only if all of the following conditions are met: (i) the commercial product is not reasonably available from normal distribution channels in a timely manner to meet the patient's needs and (ii) the prescribing practitioner has requested that the drug be compounded.

(p) (Blank).

(q) (Blank).

(r) "Patient counseling" means the communication between a pharmacist or a student pharmacist under the supervision of a pharmacist and a patient or the patient's representative about the patient's medication or device for the purpose of optimizing proper use of prescription medications or devices.

"Patient counseling" may include without limitation (1) obtaining a medication history; (2) acquiring a patient's allergies and health conditions; (3) facilitation of the patient's understanding of the intended use of the medication; (4) proper directions for use; (5) significant potential adverse events; (6) potential food-drug interactions; and (7) the need to be compliant with the medication therapy. A pharmacy technician may only participate in the following aspects of patient counseling under the supervision of a pharmacist: (1) obtaining medication history; (2) providing the offer for counseling by a pharmacist or student pharmacist; and (3) acquiring a patient's allergies and health conditions.

(s) "Patient profiles" or "patient drug therapy record" means the obtaining, recording, and maintenance of patient prescription information, including prescriptions for controlled substances, and personal information.

(t) (Blank).

(u) "Medical device" or "device" means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component part or accessory, required under federal law to bear the label "Caution: Federal law requires dispensing by or on the order of a physician". A seller of goods and services who, only for the purpose of retail sales, compounds, sells, rents, or leases medical devices shall not, by reasons

thereof, be required to be a licensed pharmacy.

(v) "Unique identifier" means an electronic signature, handwritten signature or initials, thumb print, or other acceptable biometric or electronic identification process as approved by the Department.

(w) "Current usual and customary retail price" means the price that a pharmacy charges to a non-third-party payor.

(x) "Automated pharmacy system" means a mechanical system located within the confines of the pharmacy or remote location that performs operations or activities, other than compounding or administration, relative to storage, packaging, dispensing, or distribution of medication, and which collects, controls, and maintains all transaction information.

(y) "Drug regimen review" means and includes the evaluation of prescription drug orders and patient records for (1) known allergies; (2) drug or potential therapy contraindications; (3) reasonable dose, duration of use, and route of administration, taking into consideration factors such as age, gender, and contraindications; (4) reasonable directions for use; (5) potential or actual adverse drug reactions; (6) drug-drug interactions; (7) drug-food interactions; (8) drug-disease contraindications; (9) therapeutic duplication; (10) patient laboratory values when authorized and available; (11) proper utilization (including over or under utilization) and optimum therapeutic outcomes; and (12) abuse and misuse.

(z) "Electronically transmitted prescription" means a prescription that is created, recorded, or stored by electronic means; issued and validated with an electronic signature; and transmitted by electronic means directly from the prescriber to a pharmacy. An electronic prescription is not an image of a physical prescription that is transferred by electronic means from computer to computer, facsimile to facsimile, or facsimile to computer.

(aa) "Medication therapy management services" means a distinct service or group of services offered by licensed pharmacists, physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, advanced practice registered nurses authorized in a written agreement with a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, or physician assistants authorized in guidelines by a supervising physician that optimize therapeutic outcomes for individual patients through improved medication use. In a retail or other non-hospital pharmacy, medication therapy management services shall consist of the evaluation of prescription drug orders and patient medication records to resolve conflicts with the following:

(1) known allergies;

(2) drug or potential therapy contraindications;

(3) reasonable dose, duration of use, and route of administration, taking into consideration factors such as age, gender, and contraindications;

(4) reasonable directions for use;

(5) potential or actual adverse drug reactions;

(6) drug-drug interactions;

(7) drug-food interactions;

(8) drug-disease contraindications;

(9) identification of therapeutic duplication;

(10) patient laboratory values when authorized and available;

(11) proper utilization (including over or under utilization) and optimum therapeutic outcomes; and

(12) drug abuse and misuse.

"Medication therapy management services" includes the following:

(1) documenting the services delivered and communicating the information provided to patients' prescribers within an appropriate time frame, not to exceed 48 hours;

(2) providing patient counseling designed to enhance a patient's understanding and the appropriate use of his or her medications; and

(3) providing information, support services, and resources designed to enhance a patient's adherence with his or her prescribed therapeutic regimens.

"Medication therapy management services" may also include patient care functions authorized by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches for his or her identified patient or groups of patients under specified

conditions or limitations in a standing order from the physician.

"Medication therapy management services" in a licensed hospital may also include the following:

(1) reviewing assessments of the patient's health status; and

(2) following protocols of a hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee with respect to the fulfillment of medication orders.

(bb) "Pharmacist care" means the provision by a pharmacist of medication therapy management services, with or without the dispensing of drugs or devices, intended to achieve outcomes that improve patient health, quality of life, and comfort and enhance patient safety.

(cc) "Protected health information" means individually identifiable health information that, except as otherwise provided, is:

(1) transmitted by electronic media;

(2) maintained in any medium set forth in the definition of "electronic media" in the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; or

(3) transmitted or maintained in any other form or medium.

"Protected health information" does not include individually identifiable health information found in:

(1) education records covered by the federal Family

Educational Right and Privacy Act; or

(2) employment records held by a licensee in its role as an employer.

(dd) "Standing order" means a specific order for a patient or group of patients issued by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches in Illinois.

(ee) "Address of record" means the designated address recorded by the Department in the applicant's application file or licensee's license file maintained by the Department's licensure maintenance unit.

(ff) "Home pharmacy" means the location of a pharmacy's primary operations.

(gg) "Email address of record" means the designated email address recorded by the Department in the applicant's application file or the licensee's license file, as maintained by the Department's licensure maintenance unit.

(Source: P.A. 100-208, eff. 1-1-18; 100-497, eff. 9-8-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 100-804, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-349, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-21-20.)

Section 545. The Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 is amended by changing Sections 7.5 and 21 as follows:

(225 ILCS 95/7.5)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 7.5. Written collaborative agreements; prescriptive

authority.

(a) A written collaborative agreement is required for all physician assistants to practice in the State, except as provided in Section 7.7 of this Act.

(1) A written collaborative agreement shall describe the working relationship of the physician assistant with the collaborating physician and shall describe the categories of care, treatment, or procedures to be provided by the physician assistant. The written collaborative agreement shall promote the exercise of professional judgment by the physician assistant commensurate with his or her education and experience. The services to be provided by the physician assistant shall be services that the collaborating physician is authorized to and generally provides to his or her patients in the normal course of his or her clinical medical practice. The written collaborative agreement need not describe the exact steps that a physician assistant must take with respect to each specific condition, disease, or symptom but must specify which authorized procedures require the presence of the collaborating physician as the procedures are being performed. The relationship under a written collaborative agreement shall not be construed to require the personal presence of a physician at the place where services are rendered. Methods of communication shall be available for consultation with the collaborating

physician in person or by telecommunications or electronic communications as set forth in the written collaborative agreement. For the purposes of this Act, "generally provides to his or her patients in the normal course of his or her clinical medical practice" means services, not specific tasks or duties, the collaborating physician routinely provides individually or through delegation to other persons so that the physician has the experience and ability to collaborate and provide consultation.

(2) The written collaborative agreement shall be adequate if a physician does each of the following:

(A) Participates in the joint formulation and joint approval of orders or guidelines with the physician assistant and he or she periodically reviews such orders and the services provided patients under such orders in accordance with accepted standards of medical practice and physician assistant practice.

(B) Provides consultation at least once a month.

(3) A copy of the signed, written collaborative agreement must be available to the Department upon request from both the physician assistant and the collaborating physician.

(4) A physician assistant shall inform each collaborating physician of all written collaborative agreements he or she has signed and provide a copy of these to any collaborating physician upon request.

(b) A collaborating physician may, but is not required to, delegate prescriptive authority to a physician assistant as part of a written collaborative agreement. This authority may, but is not required to, include prescription of, selection of, orders for, administration of, storage of, acceptance of samples of, and dispensing medical devices, over the counter medications, legend drugs, medical gases, and controlled substances categorized as Schedule II through V controlled substances, as defined in Article II of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, and other preparations, including, but not limited to, botanical and herbal remedies. The collaborating physician must have a valid, current Illinois controlled substance license and federal registration with the Drug Enforcement Administration ~~Agency~~ to delegate the authority to prescribe controlled substances.

(1) To prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances under this Section, a physician assistant must obtain a mid-level practitioner controlled substances license. Medication orders issued by a physician assistant shall be reviewed periodically by the collaborating physician.

(2) The collaborating physician shall file with the Department notice of delegation of prescriptive authority to a physician assistant and termination of delegation, specifying the authority delegated or terminated. Upon receipt of this notice delegating authority to prescribe

controlled substances, the physician assistant shall be eligible to register for a mid-level practitioner controlled substances license under Section 303.05 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the delegation of tasks or duties by the collaborating physician to a nurse or other appropriately trained persons in accordance with Section 54.2 of the Medical Practice Act of 1987.

(3) In addition to the requirements of this subsection (b), a collaborating physician may, but is not required to, delegate authority to a physician assistant to prescribe Schedule II controlled substances, if all of the following conditions apply:

(A) Specific Schedule II controlled substances by oral dosage or topical or transdermal application may be delegated, provided that the delegated Schedule II controlled substances are routinely prescribed by the collaborating physician. This delegation must identify the specific Schedule II controlled substances by either brand name or generic name. Schedule II controlled substances to be delivered by injection or other route of administration may not be delegated.

(B) (Blank).

(C) Any prescription must be limited to no more than a 30-day supply, with any continuation authorized only after prior approval of the collaborating

physician.

(D) The physician assistant must discuss the condition of any patients for whom a controlled substance is prescribed monthly with the collaborating physician.

(E) The physician assistant meets the education requirements of Section 303.05 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the delegation of tasks or duties by a physician to a licensed practical nurse, a registered professional nurse, or other persons. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the method of delegation that may be authorized by any means, including, but not limited to, oral, written, electronic, standing orders, protocols, guidelines, or verbal orders. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize a physician assistant to provide health care services required by law or rule to be performed by a physician. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the delegation or performance of operative surgery. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude a physician assistant from assisting in surgery.

(c-5) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to any medication authority, including Schedule II controlled substances of a licensed physician assistant for care provided in a hospital, hospital affiliate, or ambulatory surgical

treatment center pursuant to Section 7.7 of this Act.

(d) (Blank).

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit generic substitution.

(Source: P.A. 100-453, eff. 8-25-17; 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; revised 8-24-20.)

(225 ILCS 95/21) (from Ch. 111, par. 4621)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 21. Grounds for disciplinary action.

(a) The Department may refuse to issue or to renew, or may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, or take other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action with regard to any license issued under this Act as the Department may deem proper, including the issuance of fines not to exceed $10,000 for each violation, for any one or combination of the following causes:

(1) Material misstatement in furnishing information to the Department.

(2) Violations of this Act, or the rules adopted under this Act.

(3) Conviction by plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or sentencing, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, under the laws of any

jurisdiction of the United States that is: (i) a felony; or (ii) a misdemeanor, an essential element of which is dishonesty, or that is directly related to the practice of the profession.

(4) Making any misrepresentation for the purpose of obtaining licenses.

(5) Professional incompetence.

(6) Aiding or assisting another person in violating any provision of this Act or its rules.

(7) Failing, within 60 days, to provide information in response to a written request made by the Department.

(8) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct, as defined by rule, of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public.

(9) Habitual or excessive use or addiction to alcohol, narcotics, stimulants, or any other chemical agent or drug that results in a physician assistant's inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(10) Discipline by another U.S. jurisdiction or foreign nation, if at least one of the grounds for discipline is the same or substantially equivalent to those set forth in this Section.

(11) Directly or indirectly giving to or receiving from any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association any fee, commission, rebate or other form of compensation for any professional services not actually or

personally rendered. Nothing in this paragraph (11) affects any bona fide independent contractor or employment arrangements, which may include provisions for compensation, health insurance, pension, or other employment benefits, with persons or entities authorized under this Act for the provision of services within the scope of the licensee's practice under this Act.

(12) A finding by the Disciplinary Board that the licensee, after having his or her license placed on probationary status has violated the terms of probation.

(13) Abandonment of a patient.

(14) Willfully making or filing false records or reports in his or her practice, including but not limited to false records filed with state agencies or departments.

(15) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected child abuse or neglect as required by the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(16) Physical illness, or mental illness or impairment that results in the inability to practice the profession with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process or loss of motor skill.

(17) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the

licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(18) (Blank).

(19) Gross negligence resulting in permanent injury or death of a patient.

(20) Employment of fraud, deception or any unlawful means in applying for or securing a license as a physician assistant.

(21) Exceeding the authority delegated to him or her by his or her collaborating physician in a written collaborative agreement.

(22) Immoral conduct in the commission of any act, such as sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or sexual exploitation related to the licensee's practice.

(23) Violation of the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.

(24) Practicing under a false or assumed name, except as provided by law.

(25) Making a false or misleading statement regarding his or her skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment, or remedy prescribed by him or her in the course of treatment.

(26) Allowing another person to use his or her license to practice.

(27) Prescribing, selling, administering,

distributing, giving, or self-administering a drug classified as a controlled substance for other than medically accepted ~~medically-accepted~~ therapeutic purposes.

(28) Promotion of the sale of drugs, devices, appliances, or goods provided for a patient in a manner to exploit the patient for financial gain.

(29) A pattern of practice or other behavior that demonstrates incapacity or incompetence to practice under this Act.

(30) Violating State or federal laws or regulations relating to controlled substances or other legend drugs or ephedra as defined in the Ephedra Prohibition Act.

(31) Exceeding the prescriptive authority delegated by the collaborating physician or violating the written collaborative agreement delegating that authority.

(32) Practicing without providing to the Department a notice of collaboration or delegation of prescriptive authority.

(33) Failure to establish and maintain records of patient care and treatment as required by law.

(34) Attempting to subvert or cheat on the examination of the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants or its successor agency.

(35) Willfully or negligently violating the confidentiality between physician assistant and patient,

except as required by law.

(36) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or self-neglect of an eligible adult as defined in and required by the Adult Protective Services Act.

(37) Being named as an abuser in a verified report by the Department on Aging under the Adult Protective Services Act and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that the licensee abused, neglected, or financially exploited an eligible adult as defined in the Adult Protective Services Act.

(38) Failure to report to the Department an adverse final action taken against him or her by another licensing jurisdiction of the United States or a foreign state or country, a peer review body, a health care institution, a professional society or association, a governmental agency, a law enforcement agency, or a court acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action under this Section.

(39) Failure to provide copies of records of patient care or treatment, except as required by law.

(40) Entering into an excessive number of written collaborative agreements with licensed physicians resulting in an inability to adequately collaborate.

(41) Repeated failure to adequately collaborate with a collaborating physician.

(42) Violating the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act.

(b) The Department may, without a hearing, refuse to issue or renew or may suspend the license of any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of the tax, penalty, or interest as required by any tax Act administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue, until such time as the requirements of any such tax Act are satisfied.

(c) The determination by a circuit court that a licensee is subject to involuntary admission or judicial admission as provided in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code operates as an automatic suspension. The suspension will end only upon a finding by a court that the patient is no longer subject to involuntary admission or judicial admission and issues an order so finding and discharging the patient, and upon the recommendation of the Disciplinary Board to the Secretary that the licensee be allowed to resume his or her practice.

(d) In enforcing this Section, the Department upon a showing of a possible violation may compel an individual licensed to practice under this Act, or who has applied for licensure under this Act, to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, which may include a substance abuse or sexual offender evaluation, as required by and at the expense of the Department.

The Department shall specifically designate the examining physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or, if applicable, the multidisciplinary team involved in providing the mental or physical examination or both. The multidisciplinary team shall be led by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches and may consist of one or more or a combination of physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed clinical professional counselors, and other professional and administrative staff. Any examining physician or member of the multidisciplinary team may require any person ordered to submit to an examination pursuant to this Section to submit to any additional supplemental testing deemed necessary to complete any examination or evaluation process, including, but not limited to, blood testing, urinalysis, psychological testing, or neuropsychological testing.

The Department may order the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to provide to the Department any and all records, including business records, that relate to the examination and evaluation, including any supplemental testing performed.

The Department may order the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to present testimony concerning the mental or physical examination of the licensee or applicant. No information, report, record, or other

documents in any way related to the examination shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communications between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team. No authorization is necessary from the licensee or applicant ordered to undergo an examination for the examining physician or any member of the multidisciplinary team to provide information, reports, records, or other documents or to provide any testimony regarding the examination and evaluation.

The individual to be examined may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of this examination. However, that physician shall be present only to observe and may not interfere in any way with the examination.

Failure of an individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, when ordered, shall result in an automatic suspension of his or her license until the individual submits to the examination.

If the Department finds an individual unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this Section, the Department may require that individual to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the Department, as a condition, term, or restriction for continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice; or, in lieu of care, counseling, or treatment, the Department may

file a complaint to immediately suspend, revoke, or otherwise discipline the license of the individual. An individual whose license was granted, continued, reinstated, renewed, disciplined, or supervised subject to such terms, conditions, or restrictions, and who fails to comply with such terms, conditions, or restrictions, shall be referred to the Secretary for a determination as to whether the individual shall have his or her license suspended immediately, pending a hearing by the Department.

In instances in which the Secretary immediately suspends a person's license under this Section, a hearing on that person's license must be convened by the Department within 30 days after the suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Department shall have the authority to review the subject individual's record of treatment and counseling regarding the impairment to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

An individual licensed under this Act and affected under this Section shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Department that he or she can resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of his or her license.

(e) An individual or organization acting in good faith, and not in a willful and wanton manner, in complying with this Section by providing a report or other information to the

Board, by assisting in the investigation or preparation of a report or information, by participating in proceedings of the Board, or by serving as a member of the Board, shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil damages as a result of such actions.

(f) Members of the Board and the Disciplinary Board shall be indemnified by the State for any actions occurring within the scope of services on the Disciplinary Board or Board, done in good faith and not willful and wanton in nature. The Attorney General shall defend all such actions unless he or she determines either that there would be a conflict of interest in such representation or that the actions complained of were not in good faith or were willful and wanton.

If the Attorney General declines representation, the member has the right to employ counsel of his or her choice, whose fees shall be provided by the State, after approval by the Attorney General, unless there is a determination by a court that the member's actions were not in good faith or were willful and wanton.

The member must notify the Attorney General within 7 days after receipt of notice of the initiation of any action involving services of the Disciplinary Board. Failure to so notify the Attorney General constitutes an absolute waiver of the right to a defense and indemnification.

The Attorney General shall determine, within 7 days after receiving such notice, whether he or she will undertake to

represent the member.

(Source: P.A. 100-453, eff. 8-25-17; 100-605, eff. 1-1-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-5-19.)

Section 550. The Perfusionist Practice Act is amended by changing Sections 105 and 210 as follows:

(225 ILCS 125/105)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2030)

Sec. 105. Grounds for disciplinary action.

(a) The Department may refuse to issue, renew, or restore a license, or may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, or take any other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action as the Department may deem proper, including fines not to exceed $10,000 per violation with regard to any license issued under this Act, for any one or a combination of the following reasons:

(1) Making a material misstatement in furnishing information to the Department.

(2) Negligence, incompetence, or misconduct in the practice of perfusion.

(3) Failure to comply with any provisions of this Act or any of its rules.

(4) Fraud or any misrepresentation in applying for or procuring a license under this Act or in connection with applying for renewal or restoration of a license under

this Act.

(5) Purposefully making false statements or signing false statements, certificates, or affidavits to induce payment.

(6) Conviction of or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or sentencing, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation under the laws of any jurisdiction of the United States that is (i) a felony or (ii) a misdemeanor, an essential element of which is dishonesty, that is directly related to the practice of the profession of perfusion.

(7) Aiding or assisting another in violating any provision of this Act or its rules.

(8) Failing to provide information in response to a written request made by the Department within 60 days after receipt of such written request.

(9) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public as defined by rule.

(10) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs defined in law as controlled substances, of alcohol, narcotics, stimulants, or any other substances that results in the inability to practice with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety.

(11) A finding by the Department that an applicant or licensee has failed to pay a fine imposed by the Department.

(12) A finding by the Department that the licensee, after having his or her license placed on probationary status, has violated the terms of probation, or failed to comply with such terms.

(13) Inability to practice the profession with reasonable judgment, skill, or safety as a result of physical illness, including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process, loss of motor skill, mental illness, or disability.

(14) Discipline by another state, territory, foreign country, the District of Columbia, the United States government, or any other government agency if at least one of the grounds for discipline is the same or substantially equivalent to those set forth in this Act.

(15) The making of any willfully false oath or affirmation in any matter or proceeding where an oath or affirmation is required by this Act.

(16) Using or attempting to use an expired, inactive, suspended, or revoked license, or the certificate or seal of another, or impersonating another licensee.

(17) Directly or indirectly giving to or receiving from any person or entity any fee, commission, rebate, or other form of compensation for any professional service

not actually or personally rendered.

(18) Willfully making or filing false records or reports related to the licensee's practice, including, but not limited to, false records filed with federal or State agencies or departments.

(19) Willfully failing to report an instance of suspected child abuse or neglect as required under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(20) Being named as a perpetrator in an indicated report by the Department of Children and Family Services under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act and upon proof, by clear and convincing evidence, that the licensee has caused a child to be an abused child or neglected child as defined in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act.

(21) Immoral conduct in the commission of an act related to the licensee's practice, including but not limited to sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or sexual exploitation.

(22) Violation of the Health Care Worker Self-Referral Act.

(23) Solicitation of business or professional services, other than permitted advertising.

(24) Conviction of or cash compromise of a charge or violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

(25) Gross, willful, or continued overcharging for

professional services, including filing false statements for collection of fees for which services are not rendered.

(26) Practicing under a false name or, except as allowed by law, an assumed name.

(b) In enforcing this Section, the Department or Board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may order a licensee or applicant to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, at the expense of the Department. The Department or Board may order the examining physician to present testimony concerning his or her examination of the licensee or applicant. No information shall be excluded by reason of any common law or statutory privilege relating to communications between the licensee or applicant and the examining physician. The examining physicians shall be specifically designated by the Board or Department. The licensee or applicant may have, at his or her own expense, another physician of his or her choice present during all aspects of the examination. Failure of a licensee or applicant to submit to any such examination when directed, without reasonable cause as defined by rule, shall be grounds for either the immediate suspension of his or her license or immediate denial of his or her application.

(1) If the Secretary immediately suspends the license of a licensee for his or her failure to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed, a hearing must be convened by the Department within 15 days after the

suspension and completed without appreciable delay.

(2) If the Secretary otherwise suspends a license pursuant to the results of the licensee's mental or physical examination, a hearing must be convened by the Department within 15 days after the suspension and completed without appreciable delay. The Department and Board shall have the authority to review the licensee's record of treatment and counseling regarding the relevant impairment or impairments to the extent permitted by applicable federal statutes and regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of medical records.

(3) Any licensee suspended or otherwise affected under this subsection (b) shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the Department or Board that he or she can resume practice in compliance with the acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of his or her license.

(c) The determination by a circuit court that a licensee is subject to involuntary admission or judicial admission as provided in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code operates as an automatic suspension. The suspension will end only upon a finding by a court that the licensee is no longer subject to ~~the~~ involuntary admission or judicial admission and issues an order so finding and discharging the licensee; and upon the recommendation of the Board to the Secretary that the licensee be allowed to resume his or her

practice.

(d) In cases where the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly the Department of Public Aid) has previously determined that a licensee or a potential licensee is more than 30 days delinquent in the payment of child support and has subsequently certified the delinquency to the Department, the Department shall refuse to issue or renew or shall revoke or suspend that person's license or shall take other disciplinary action against that person based solely upon the certification of delinquency made by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services in accordance with subdivision (a)(5) of Section 2105-15 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(e) The Department shall deny a license or renewal authorized by this Act to a person who has failed to file a return, to pay the tax, penalty, or interest shown in a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty, or interest as required by any tax Act administered by the Department of Revenue, until the requirements of the tax Act are satisfied in accordance with subsection (g) of Section 2105-15 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 101-311, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-5-19.)

(225 ILCS 125/210)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2030)

Sec. 210. Administrative review.

(a) All final administrative decisions of the Department are subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law and its rules. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) Proceedings for judicial review shall be commenced in the circuit court of the county in which the party seeking review resides. If the party seeking review is not a resident of this State, venue shall be in Sangamon County.

(c) The Department shall not be required to certify any record to the court or file any answer in court, or to otherwise appear in any court in a judicial review proceeding, unless and until the Department has received from the plaintiff payment of the costs of furnishing and certifying the record, which costs shall be determined by the Department.

(d) Failure on the part of the plaintiff to file a receipt in court shall be grounds for dismissal of the action.

(e) During the pendency and hearing of any and all judicial proceedings incident to a disciplinary action, the sanctions imposed upon the applicant or licensee by the Department shall remain in full force and effect.

(Source: P.A. 101-311, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-5-19.)

Section 555. The Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(225 ILCS 140/5)

Sec. 5. Volunteer Health Practitioner Registration Systems.

(a) To qualify as a volunteer health practitioner registration system, a system must:

(1) accept applications for the registration of volunteer health practitioners before or during an emergency;

(2) include information about the licensure and good standing of health practitioners which is accessible by authorized persons;

(3) be capable of confirming the accuracy of information concerning whether a health practitioner is licensed and in good standing before health services or veterinary services are provided under this Act; and

(4) meet one of the following conditions:

(A) be an emergency system for advance registration of volunteer health-care practitioners established by a state and funded through the Department of Health and Human Services under Section 319I of the Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 247d-7b (as amended);

(B) be a local unit consisting of trained and equipped emergency response, public health, and medical personnel formed pursuant to Section 2801 of

the Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 300hh (as amended);

(C) be operated by a:

(i) disaster relief organization;

(ii) licensing board;

(iii) national or regional association of licensing boards or health practitioners;

(iv) health facility that provides comprehensive inpatient and outpatient health-care services, including a tertiary care, teaching hospital, or ambulatory surgical treatment center; or

(v) governmental entity; or

(D) be designated by the Illinois Department of Public Health as a registration system for purposes of this Act.

(b) While an emergency declaration is in effect, the Illinois Department of Public Health, a person authorized to act on behalf of the Illinois Department of Public Health, or a host entity or disaster relief organization, may confirm whether volunteer health practitioners utilized in this State are registered with a registration system that complies with subsection (a). Confirmation is limited to obtaining identities of the practitioners from the system and determining whether the system indicates that the practitioners are licensed and in good standing.

(c) Upon request of a person in this State authorized under subsection (b), or a similarly authorized person in another state, a registration system located in this State shall notify the person of the identities of volunteer health practitioners and whether the practitioners are licensed and in good standing.

(d) A host entity or disaster relief organization is not required to use the services of a volunteer health practitioner even if the practitioner is registered with a registration system that indicates that the practitioner is licensed and in good standing.

(Source: P.A. 96-983, eff. 1-1-11; revised 8-24-20.)

Section 560. The Solid Waste Site Operator Certification Law is amended by changing Section 1001 as follows:

(225 ILCS 230/1001) (from Ch. 111, par. 7851)

Sec. 1001. Short title. This Article ~~Act~~ may be cited as the Solid Waste Site Operator Certification Law. References in this Article to this Act shall mean this Article.

(Source: P.A. 86-1363; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 565. The Interpreter for the Deaf Licensure Act of 2007 is amended by changing Section 165 as follows:

(225 ILCS 443/165)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)

Sec. 165. Secretary ~~Director~~; rehearing. Whenever the Secretary believes justice has not been done in the revocation of, suspension of, or refusal to issue or renew a license or the discipline of a licensee, he or she may order a rehearing. (Source: P.A. 95-617, eff. 9-12-07; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 570. The Animal Welfare Act is amended by changing Sections 3.3, 7, 18, 18.2, and 21 as follows:

(225 ILCS 605/3.3)

Sec. 3.3. Adoption of dogs and cats.

(a) An animal shelter or animal control facility shall not adopt out any dog or adopt out or return to field any cat unless it has been sterilized and microchipped. However, an animal shelter or~~,~~ animal control facility may adopt out a dog or cat that has not been sterilized and microchipped if~~: (1) Blank; or (2)~~ the adopting owner has executed a written agreement to have sterilizing and microchipping procedures performed within 14 days after a licensed veterinarian certifies the dog or cat is healthy enough for sterilizing and microchipping procedures~~,~~ and a licensed veterinarian has certified that the dog or cat is too sick or injured to be sterilized or it would be detrimental to the health of the dog or cat to be sterilized or microchipped at the time of the adoption.

(b) An animal shelter or animal control facility may adopt out any dog or cat that is not free of disease, injury, or abnormality if the disease, injury, or abnormality is disclosed in writing to the adopter, and the animal shelter or animal control facility allows the adopter to return the animal to the animal shelter or animal control facility.

(c) The requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section do not apply to adoptions subject to Section 11 of the Animal Control Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-295, eff. 8-9-19; revised 8-24-20.)

(225 ILCS 605/7) (from Ch. 8, par. 307)

Sec. 7. Applications for renewal licenses shall be made to the Department in a manner prescribed by the Department, shall contain such information as will enable the Department to determine if the applicant is qualified to continue to hold a license, shall report beginning inventory and intake and outcome statistics from the previous calendar year, and shall be accompanied by the required fee, which shall not be returnable. The report of intake and outcome statistics shall include the following:

(1) The total number of dogs, cats, and other animals, divided into species, taken in by the animal shelter or animal control facility, in the following categories:

(A) surrendered by owner;

(B) stray;

(C) impounded other than stray;

(D) confiscated under the Humane Care for Animals Act;

(E) transfer from other licensees within the State;

(F) transferred into or imported from out of the State;

(G) transferred into or imported from outside the country; and

(H) born in shelter or animal control facility.

(2) The disposition of all dogs, cats, and other animals taken in by the animal shelter or animal control facility, divided into species. This data must include dispositions by:

(A) reclamation by owner;

(B) adopted or sold;

(C) euthanized;

(D) euthanized per request of the owner;

(E) died in custody;

(F) transferred to another licensee;

(G) transferred to an out-of-state ~~out-of-State~~ nonprofit agency;

(H) animals missing, stolen, or escaped;

(I) cats returned to ~~in~~ field; and

(J) ending inventory; shelter count at end of the last day of the year.

The Department shall not be required to audit or validate the intake and outcome statistics required to be submitted under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-870, eff. 1-1-19; 101-295, eff. 8-9-19; revised 8-24-20.)

(225 ILCS 605/18) (from Ch. 8, par. 318)

Sec. 18. The licensee shall:

(a) ~~a.~~ Maintain sanitary conditions.

(b) Ensure ~~b. Insure~~ proper ventilation.

(c) ~~c.~~ Provide adequate nutrition.

(d) ~~d.~~ Provide humane care and treatment of all animals under his jurisdiction.

(e) ~~e.~~ Take reasonable care to release for sale, trade, or adoption only those animals which are free of disease, injuries, or abnormalities. A health certificate, meeting the requirements of the Department and issued by a licensed veterinarian for any such animal within 5 days before such sale, trade, or adoption, is prima facie evidence that the licensee has taken reasonable care, as required by this paragraph.

~~f.~~ Inspection of the premises of a licensee to determine compliance with this Act may be made only by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 78-900; revised 8-24-20.)

(225 ILCS 605/18.2)

Sec. 18.2. Fire alarm system.

(a) In this Section:

"Fire alarm system" means a system that automatically triggers notification to local emergency responders when activated.

"Staffing plan" means a plan to staff a kennel operator anytime dogs or cats are on the premises. At a minimum, a staffing plan must include the kennel operator's hours of operation, number of staff, names of staff, and the staff's contact information. The Department may adopt rules adding requirements to a staffing plan.

"Qualified fire inspector" means a local fire official or a building inspector working for a unit of local government or fire protection district who is qualified to inspect buildings for fire safety or building code compliance.

(b) A kennel operator that maintains dogs or cats for boarding and that is not staffed at all times dogs or cats are on the premises shall be equipped with at least one fire alarm system or fire sprinkler system in operating condition in every building of the kennel operator that is used for the housing of animals. The kennel operator shall certify in its license application and annually certify in its license renewal that either: (1) its facility has a fire alarm system or a fire sprinkler system, and shall include with the application or license renewal an attached description and picture of the make and model of the system used; or (2) the

kennel is staffed at all times dogs or cats are on the premises, and shall include with the application or license renewal an attached staffing plan. The Department shall include this certification on each application for license or license renewal.

(c) A qualified fire inspector may inspect a kennel operator that maintains dogs and cats for boarding during the course of performing routine inspections. If, during a routine inspection, a qualified fire inspector determines that the kennel operator does not have a fire alarm system or fire sprinkler system, the inspector may inform the Department.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, veterinary hospitals, practices, or offices are not kennel operators.

(Source: P.A. 101-210, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-19-19.)

(225 ILCS 605/21) (from Ch. 8, par. 321)

Sec. 21. The following fees shall accompany each application for a license, which fees shall not be returnable:

a. for an original license to an individual $350

b. for an original license to a partnership, animal shelter, or animal control facility or corporation $350

c. for an annual renewal license $100

d. for each branch office license $100

e. for the renewal of any license not renewed by July 1 of the year $400

~~f. (blank)~~

~~g. (blank)~~

(Source: P.A. 101-295, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

Section 575. The Fluorspar Mines Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(225 ILCS 710/3) (from Ch. 96 1/2, par. 4204)

Sec. 3. Office of Inspector of Mines. The Office of Inspector of Mines as created by this Act shall be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources to the same purport and effect as all other mining operations provided for by law, unless otherwise provided. The Inspector of Mines appointed hereunder shall keep an office within and as a part of the office of the Director of the Office of Mines and Minerals, and whose necessary employees shall be employed and paid in the same manner as is provided for the employment and pay of the necessary employees of the State departments under the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, and as is provided in Section 5-645 of the Departments of State Government Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois ~~(20 ILCS 5/5-645~~.

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00; revised 8-23-19.)

Section 580. The Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 is amended by changing Sections 26, 27, and 31 as follows:

(230 ILCS 5/26) (from Ch. 8, par. 37-26)

Sec. 26. Wagering.

(a) Any licensee may conduct and supervise the pari-mutuel system of wagering, as defined in Section 3.12 of this Act, on horse races conducted by an Illinois organization licensee or conducted at a racetrack located in another state or country in accordance with subsection (g) of Section 26 of this Act. Subject to the prior consent of the Board, licensees may supplement any pari-mutuel pool in order to guarantee a minimum distribution. Such pari-mutuel method of wagering shall not, under any circumstances if conducted under the provisions of this Act, be held or construed to be unlawful, other statutes of this State to the contrary notwithstanding. Subject to rules for advance wagering promulgated by the Board, any licensee may accept wagers in advance of the day of the race wagered upon occurs.

(b) Except for those gaming activities for which a license is obtained and authorized under the Illinois Lottery Law, the Charitable Games Act, the Raffles and Poker Runs Act, or the Illinois Gambling Act, no other method of betting, pool making, wagering or gambling shall be used or permitted by the licensee. Each licensee may retain, subject to the payment of all applicable taxes and purses, an amount not to exceed 17% of all money wagered under subsection (a) of this Section, except as may otherwise be permitted under this Act.

(b-5) An individual may place a wager under the pari-mutuel system from any licensed location authorized under this Act provided that wager is electronically recorded in the manner described in Section 3.12 of this Act. Any wager made electronically by an individual while physically on the premises of a licensee shall be deemed to have been made at the premises of that licensee.

(c) (Blank).

(c-5) The sum held by any licensee for payment of outstanding pari-mutuel tickets, if unclaimed prior to December 31 of the next year, shall be retained by the licensee for payment of such tickets until that date. Within 10 days thereafter, the balance of such sum remaining unclaimed, less any uncashed supplements contributed by such licensee for the purpose of guaranteeing minimum distributions of any pari-mutuel pool, shall be evenly distributed to the purse account of the organization licensee and the organization licensee, except that the balance of the sum of all outstanding pari-mutuel tickets generated from simulcast wagering and inter-track wagering by an organization licensee located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and borders the Mississippi River or any licensee that derives its license from that organization licensee shall be evenly distributed to the purse account of the organization licensee and the organization licensee.

(d) A pari-mutuel ticket shall be honored until December

31 of the next calendar year, and the licensee shall pay the same and may charge the amount thereof against unpaid money similarly accumulated on account of pari-mutuel tickets not presented for payment.

(e) No licensee shall knowingly permit any minor, other than an employee of such licensee or an owner, trainer, jockey, driver, or employee thereof, to be admitted during a racing program unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, or any minor to be a patron of the pari-mutuel system of wagering conducted or supervised by it. The admission of any unaccompanied minor, other than an employee of the licensee or an owner, trainer, jockey, driver, or employee thereof at a race track is a Class C misdemeanor.

(f) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Act, an organization licensee may contract with an entity in another state or country to permit any legal wagering entity in another state or country to accept wagers solely within such other state or country on races conducted by the organization licensee in this State. Beginning January 1, 2000, these wagers shall not be subject to State taxation. Until January 1, 2000, when the out-of-State entity conducts a pari-mutuel pool separate from the organization licensee, a privilege tax equal to 7 1/2% of all monies received by the organization licensee from entities in other states or countries pursuant to such contracts is imposed on the organization licensee, and such privilege tax shall be remitted to the Department of

Revenue within 48 hours of receipt of the moneys from the simulcast. When the out-of-State entity conducts a combined pari-mutuel pool with the organization licensee, the tax shall be 10% of all monies received by the organization licensee with 25% of the receipts from this 10% tax to be distributed to the county in which the race was conducted.

An organization licensee may permit one or more of its races to be utilized for pari-mutuel wagering at one or more locations in other states and may transmit audio and visual signals of races the organization licensee conducts to one or more locations outside the State or country and may also permit pari-mutuel pools in other states or countries to be combined with its gross or net wagering pools or with wagering pools established by other states.

(g) A host track may accept interstate simulcast wagers on horse races conducted in other states or countries and shall control the number of signals and types of breeds of racing in its simulcast program, subject to the disapproval of the Board. The Board may prohibit a simulcast program only if it finds that the simulcast program is clearly adverse to the integrity of racing. The host track simulcast program shall include the signal of live racing of all organization licensees. All non-host licensees and advance deposit wagering licensees shall carry the signal of and accept wagers on live racing of all organization licensees. Advance deposit wagering licensees shall not be permitted to accept out-of-state wagers

on any Illinois signal provided pursuant to this Section without the approval and consent of the organization licensee providing the signal. For one year after August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-968), non-host licensees may carry the host track simulcast program and shall accept wagers on all races included as part of the simulcast program of horse races conducted at race tracks located within North America upon which wagering is permitted. For a period of one year after August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-968), on horse races conducted at race tracks located outside of North America, non-host licensees may accept wagers on all races included as part of the simulcast program upon which wagering is permitted. Beginning August 15, 2015 (one year after the effective date of Public Act 98-968), non-host licensees may carry the host track simulcast program and shall accept wagers on all races included as part of the simulcast program upon which wagering is permitted. All organization licensees shall provide their live signal to all advance deposit wagering licensees for a simulcast commission fee not to exceed 6% of the advance deposit wagering licensee's Illinois handle on the organization licensee's signal without prior approval by the Board. The Board may adopt rules under which it may permit simulcast commission fees in excess of 6%. The Board shall adopt rules limiting the interstate commission fees charged to an advance deposit wagering licensee. The Board shall adopt rules regarding advance deposit wagering on

interstate simulcast races that shall reflect, among other things, the General Assembly's desire to maximize revenues to the State, horsemen purses, and organization licensees. However, organization licensees providing live signals pursuant to the requirements of this subsection (g) may petition the Board to withhold their live signals from an advance deposit wagering licensee if the organization licensee discovers and the Board finds reputable or credible information that the advance deposit wagering licensee is under investigation by another state or federal governmental agency, the advance deposit wagering licensee's license has been suspended in another state, or the advance deposit wagering licensee's license is in revocation proceedings in another state. The organization licensee's provision of their live signal to an advance deposit wagering licensee under this subsection (g) pertains to wagers placed from within Illinois. Advance deposit wagering licensees may place advance deposit wagering terminals at wagering facilities as a convenience to customers. The advance deposit wagering licensee shall not charge or collect any fee from purses for the placement of the advance deposit wagering terminals. The costs and expenses of the host track and non-host licensees associated with interstate simulcast wagering, other than the interstate commission fee, shall be borne by the host track and all non-host licensees incurring these costs. The interstate commission fee shall not exceed 5% of Illinois handle on the

interstate simulcast race or races without prior approval of the Board. The Board shall promulgate rules under which it may permit interstate commission fees in excess of 5%. The interstate commission fee and other fees charged by the sending racetrack, including, but not limited to, satellite decoder fees, shall be uniformly applied to the host track and all non-host licensees.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an organization licensee, with the consent of the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting, may maintain a system whereby advance deposit wagering may take place or an organization licensee, with the consent of the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting, may contract with another person to carry out a system of advance deposit wagering. Such consent may not be unreasonably withheld. Only with respect to an appeal to the Board that consent for an organization licensee that maintains its own advance deposit wagering system is being unreasonably withheld, the Board shall issue a final order within 30 days after initiation of the appeal, and the organization licensee's advance deposit wagering system may remain operational during that 30-day period. The actions of any organization licensee who conducts

advance deposit wagering or any person who has a contract with an organization licensee to conduct advance deposit wagering who conducts advance deposit wagering on or after January 1, 2013 and prior to June 7, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-18) taken in reliance on the changes made to this subsection (g) by Public Act 98-18 are hereby validated, provided payment of all applicable pari-mutuel taxes are remitted to the Board. All advance deposit wagers placed from within Illinois must be placed through a Board-approved advance deposit wagering licensee; no other entity may accept an advance deposit wager from a person within Illinois. All advance deposit wagering is subject to any rules adopted by the Board. The Board may adopt rules necessary to regulate advance deposit wagering through the use of emergency rulemaking in accordance with Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to regulate advance deposit wagering is deemed an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare. An advance deposit wagering licensee may retain all moneys as agreed to by contract with an organization licensee. Any moneys retained by the organization licensee from advance deposit wagering, not including moneys retained by the advance deposit wagering licensee, shall be paid 50% to the organization licensee's purse account and 50% to the organization licensee. With the exception of any organization licensee that is owned by a publicly traded

company that is incorporated in a state other than Illinois and advance deposit wagering licensees under contract with such organization licensees, organization licensees that maintain advance deposit wagering systems and advance deposit wagering licensees that contract with organization licensees shall provide sufficiently detailed monthly accountings to the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting so that the horsemen association, as an interested party, can confirm the accuracy of the amounts paid to the purse account at the horsemen association's affiliated organization licensee from advance deposit wagering. If more than one breed races at the same race track facility, then the 50% of the moneys to be paid to an organization licensee's purse account shall be allocated among all organization licensees' purse accounts operating at that race track facility proportionately based on the actual number of host days that the Board grants to that breed at that race track facility in the current calendar year. To the extent any fees from advance deposit wagering conducted in Illinois for wagers in Illinois or other states have been placed in escrow or otherwise withheld from wagers pending a determination of the legality of advance deposit wagering, no action shall be brought to declare such wagers or the disbursement of any fees previously escrowed illegal.

(1) Between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. an

inter-track wagering licensee other than the host track may supplement the host track simulcast program with additional simulcast races or race programs, provided that between January 1 and the third Friday in February of any year, inclusive, if no live thoroughbred racing is occurring in Illinois during this period, only thoroughbred races may be used for supplemental interstate simulcast purposes. The Board shall withhold approval for a supplemental interstate simulcast only if it finds that the simulcast is clearly adverse to the integrity of racing. A supplemental interstate simulcast may be transmitted from an inter-track wagering licensee to its affiliated non-host licensees. The interstate commission fee for a supplemental interstate simulcast shall be paid by the non-host licensee and its affiliated non-host licensees receiving the simulcast.

(2) Between the hours of 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. an inter-track wagering licensee other than the host track may receive supplemental interstate simulcasts only with the consent of the host track, except when the Board finds that the simulcast is clearly adverse to the integrity of racing. Consent granted under this paragraph (2) to any inter-track wagering licensee shall be deemed consent to all non-host licensees. The interstate commission fee for the supplemental interstate simulcast shall be paid by all participating non-host licensees.

(3) Each licensee conducting interstate simulcast wagering may retain, subject to the payment of all applicable taxes and the purses, an amount not to exceed 17% of all money wagered. If any licensee conducts the pari-mutuel system wagering on races conducted at racetracks in another state or country, each such race or race program shall be considered a separate racing day for the purpose of determining the daily handle and computing the privilege tax of that daily handle as provided in subsection (a) of Section 27. Until January 1, 2000, from the sums permitted to be retained pursuant to this subsection, each inter-track wagering location licensee shall pay 1% of the pari-mutuel handle wagered on simulcast wagering to the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (11) of subsection (h) of Section 26 of this Act.

(4) A licensee who receives an interstate simulcast may combine its gross or net pools with pools at the sending racetracks pursuant to rules established by the Board. All licensees combining their gross pools at a sending racetrack shall adopt the takeout percentages of the sending racetrack. A licensee may also establish a separate pool and takeout structure for wagering purposes on races conducted at race tracks outside of the State of Illinois. The licensee may permit pari-mutuel wagers

placed in other states or countries to be combined with its gross or net wagering pools or other wagering pools.

(5) After the payment of the interstate commission fee (except for the interstate commission fee on a supplemental interstate simulcast, which shall be paid by the host track and by each non-host licensee through the host track) and all applicable State and local taxes, except as provided in subsection (g) of Section 27 of this Act, the remainder of moneys retained from simulcast wagering pursuant to this subsection (g), and Section 26.2 shall be divided as follows:

(A) For interstate simulcast wagers made at a host track, 50% to the host track and 50% to purses at the host track.

(B) For wagers placed on interstate simulcast races, supplemental simulcasts as defined in subparagraphs (1) and (2), and separately pooled races conducted outside of the State of Illinois made at a non-host licensee, 25% to the host track, 25% to the non-host licensee, and 50% to the purses at the host track.

(6) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act to the contrary, non-host licensees who derive their licenses from a track located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River may receive supplemental interstate simulcast races at all

times subject to Board approval, which shall be withheld only upon a finding that a supplemental interstate simulcast is clearly adverse to the integrity of racing.

(7) Effective January 1, 2017, notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, after payment of all applicable State and local taxes and interstate commission fees, non-host licensees who derive their licenses from a track located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall retain 50% of the retention from interstate simulcast wagers and shall pay 50% to purses at the track from which the non-host licensee derives its license.

(7.1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, if no standardbred racing is conducted at a racetrack located in Madison County during any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2002, all moneys derived by that racetrack from simulcast wagering and inter-track wagering that (1) are to be used for purses and (2) are generated between the hours of 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. during that calendar year shall be paid as follows:

(A) If the licensee that conducts horse racing at that racetrack requests from the Board at least as many racing dates as were conducted in calendar year 2000, 80% shall be paid to its thoroughbred purse

account; and

(B) Twenty percent shall be deposited into the Illinois Colt Stakes Purse Distribution Fund and shall be paid to purses for standardbred races for Illinois conceived and foaled horses conducted at any county fairgrounds. The moneys deposited into the Fund pursuant to this subparagraph (B) shall be deposited within 2 weeks after the day they were generated, shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other moneys paid to standardbred purses under this Act, and shall not be commingled with other moneys paid into that Fund. The moneys deposited pursuant to this subparagraph (B) shall be allocated as provided by the Department of Agriculture, with the advice and assistance of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board.

(7.2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, if no thoroughbred racing is conducted at a racetrack located in Madison County during any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2002, all moneys derived by that racetrack from simulcast wagering and inter-track wagering that (1) are to be used for purses and (2) are generated between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. during that calendar year shall be deposited as follows:

(A) If the licensee that conducts horse racing at

that racetrack requests from the Board at least as many racing dates as were conducted in calendar year 2000, 80% shall be deposited into its standardbred purse account; and

(B) Twenty percent shall be deposited into the Illinois Colt Stakes Purse Distribution Fund. Moneys deposited into the Illinois Colt Stakes Purse Distribution Fund pursuant to this subparagraph (B) shall be paid to Illinois conceived and foaled thoroughbred breeders' programs and to thoroughbred purses for races conducted at any county fairgrounds for Illinois conceived and foaled horses at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture, with the advice and assistance of the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board. The moneys deposited into the Illinois Colt Stakes Purse Distribution Fund pursuant to this subparagraph (B) shall be deposited within 2 weeks after the day they were generated, shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other moneys paid to thoroughbred purses under this Act, and shall not be commingled with other moneys deposited into that Fund.

~~(7.3) (Blank).~~

~~(7.4) (Blank).~~

(8) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act to the contrary, an organization licensee from a track located in

a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River and its affiliated non-host licensees shall not be entitled to share in any retention generated on racing, inter-track wagering, or simulcast wagering at any other Illinois wagering facility.

(8.1) Notwithstanding any provisions in this Act to the contrary, if 2 organization licensees are conducting standardbred race meetings concurrently between the hours of 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., after payment of all applicable State and local taxes and interstate commission fees, the remainder of the amount retained from simulcast wagering otherwise attributable to the host track and to host track purses shall be split daily between the 2 organization licensees and the purses at the tracks of the 2 organization licensees, respectively, based on each organization licensee's share of the total live handle for that day, provided that this provision shall not apply to any non-host licensee that derives its license from a track located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River.

(9) (Blank).

(10) (Blank).

(11) (Blank).

(12) The Board shall have authority to compel all host tracks to receive the simulcast of any or all races conducted at the Springfield or DuQuoin State fairgrounds

and include all such races as part of their simulcast programs.

(13) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in the event that the total Illinois pari-mutuel handle on Illinois horse races at all wagering facilities in any calendar year is less than 75% of the total Illinois pari-mutuel handle on Illinois horse races at all such wagering facilities for calendar year 1994, then each wagering facility that has an annual total Illinois pari-mutuel handle on Illinois horse races that is less than 75% of the total Illinois pari-mutuel handle on Illinois horse races at such wagering facility for calendar year 1994, shall be permitted to receive, from any amount otherwise payable to the purse account at the race track with which the wagering facility is affiliated in the succeeding calendar year, an amount equal to 2% of the differential in total Illinois pari-mutuel handle on Illinois horse races at the wagering facility between that calendar year in question and 1994 provided, however, that a wagering facility shall not be entitled to any such payment until the Board certifies in writing to the wagering facility the amount to which the wagering facility is entitled and a schedule for payment of the amount to the wagering facility, based on: (i) the racing dates awarded to the race track affiliated with the wagering facility during the succeeding year; (ii) the

sums available or anticipated to be available in the purse account of the race track affiliated with the wagering facility for purses during the succeeding year; and (iii) the need to ensure reasonable purse levels during the payment period. The Board's certification shall be provided no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. In the event a wagering facility entitled to a payment under this paragraph (13) is affiliated with a race track that maintains purse accounts for both standardbred and thoroughbred racing, the amount to be paid to the wagering facility shall be divided between each purse account pro rata, based on the amount of Illinois handle on Illinois standardbred and thoroughbred racing respectively at the wagering facility during the previous calendar year. Annually, the General Assembly shall appropriate sufficient funds from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Agriculture for payment into the thoroughbred and standardbred horse racing purse accounts at Illinois pari-mutuel tracks. The amount paid to each purse account shall be the amount certified by the Illinois Racing Board in January to be transferred from each account to each eligible racing facility in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Beginning in the calendar year in which an organization licensee that is eligible to receive payment under this paragraph (13) begins to receive funds from gaming pursuant to an

organization gaming license issued under the Illinois Gambling Act, the amount of the payment due to all wagering facilities licensed under that organization licensee under this paragraph (13) shall be the amount certified by the Board in January of that year. An organization licensee and its related wagering facilities shall no longer be able to receive payments under this paragraph (13) beginning in the year subsequent to the first year in which the organization licensee begins to receive funds from gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license issued under the Illinois Gambling Act.

(h) The Board may approve and license the conduct of inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering by inter-track wagering licensees and inter-track wagering location licensees subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) Any person licensed to conduct a race meeting (i) at a track where 60 or more days of racing were conducted during the immediately preceding calendar year or where over the 5 immediately preceding calendar years an average of 30 or more days of racing were conducted annually may be issued an inter-track wagering license; (ii) at a track located in a county that is bounded by the Mississippi River, which has a population of less than 150,000 according to the 1990 decennial census, and an average of at least 60 days of racing per year between 1985 and 1993 may be issued an inter-track wagering license; (iii) at a

track awarded standardbred racing dates; or (iv) at a track located in Madison County that conducted at least 100 days of live racing during the immediately preceding calendar year may be issued an inter-track wagering license, unless a lesser schedule of live racing is the result of (A) weather, unsafe track conditions, or other acts of God; (B) an agreement between the organization licensee and the associations representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting; or (C) a finding by the Board of extraordinary circumstances and that it was in the best interest of the public and the sport to conduct fewer than 100 days of live racing. Any such person having operating control of the racing facility may receive inter-track wagering location licenses. An eligible race track located in a county that has a population of more than 230,000 and that is bounded by the Mississippi River may establish up to 9 inter-track wagering locations, an eligible race track located in Stickney Township in Cook County may establish up to 16 inter-track wagering locations, and an eligible race track located in Palatine Township in Cook County may establish up to 18 inter-track wagering locations. An eligible racetrack conducting standardbred racing may have up to 16 inter-track wagering locations. An application for said license shall be filed with the

Board prior to such dates as may be fixed by the Board. With an application for an inter-track wagering location license there shall be delivered to the Board a certified check or bank draft payable to the order of the Board for an amount equal to $500. The application shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the Board. The application shall comply with all other rules, regulations and conditions imposed by the Board in connection therewith.

(2) The Board shall examine the applications with respect to their conformity with this Act and the rules and regulations imposed by the Board. If found to be in compliance with the Act and rules and regulations of the Board, the Board may then issue a license to conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering to such applicant. All such applications shall be acted upon by the Board at a meeting to be held on such date as may be fixed by the Board.

(3) In granting licenses to conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering, the Board shall give due consideration to the best interests of the public, of horse racing, and of maximizing revenue to the State.

(4) Prior to the issuance of a license to conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering, the applicant shall file with the Board a bond payable to the State of Illinois in the sum of $50,000, executed by the applicant and a surety company or companies authorized to do

business in this State, and conditioned upon (i) the payment by the licensee of all taxes due under Section 27 or 27.1 and any other monies due and payable under this Act, and (ii) distribution by the licensee, upon presentation of the winning ticket or tickets, of all sums payable to the patrons of pari-mutuel pools.

(5) Each license to conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering shall specify the person to whom it is issued, the dates on which such wagering is permitted, and the track or location where the wagering is to be conducted.

(6) All wagering under such license is subject to this Act and to the rules and regulations from time to time prescribed by the Board, and every such license issued by the Board shall contain a recital to that effect.

(7) An inter-track wagering licensee or inter-track wagering location licensee may accept wagers at the track or location where it is licensed, or as otherwise provided under this Act.

(8) Inter-track wagering or simulcast wagering shall not be conducted at any track less than 4 miles from a track at which a racing meeting is in progress.

(8.1) Inter-track wagering location licensees who derive their licenses from a particular organization licensee shall conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering only at locations that are within 160 miles of

that race track where the particular organization licensee is licensed to conduct racing. However, inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering shall not be conducted by those licensees at any location within 5 miles of any race track at which a horse race meeting has been licensed in the current year, unless the person having operating control of such race track has given its written consent to such inter-track wagering location licensees, which consent must be filed with the Board at or prior to the time application is made. In the case of any inter-track wagering location licensee initially licensed after December 31, 2013, inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering shall not be conducted by those inter-track wagering location licensees that are located outside the City of Chicago at any location within 8 miles of any race track at which a horse race meeting has been licensed in the current year, unless the person having operating control of such race track has given its written consent to such inter-track wagering location licensees, which consent must be filed with the Board at or prior to the time application is made.

(8.2) Inter-track wagering or simulcast wagering shall not be conducted by an inter-track wagering location licensee at any location within 100 feet of an existing church, an existing elementary or secondary public school, or an existing elementary or secondary private school

registered with or recognized by the State Board of Education. The distance of 100 feet shall be measured to the nearest part of any building used for worship services, education programs, or conducting inter-track wagering by an inter-track wagering location licensee, and not to property boundaries. However, inter-track wagering or simulcast wagering may be conducted at a site within 100 feet of a church or school if such church or school has been erected or established after the Board issues the original inter-track wagering location license at the site in question. Inter-track wagering location licensees may conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering only in areas that are zoned for commercial or manufacturing purposes or in areas for which a special use has been approved by the local zoning authority. However, no license to conduct inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering shall be granted by the Board with respect to any inter-track wagering location within the jurisdiction of any local zoning authority which has, by ordinance or by resolution, prohibited the establishment of an inter-track wagering location within its jurisdiction. However, inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering may be conducted at a site if such ordinance or resolution is enacted after the Board licenses the original inter-track wagering location licensee for the site in question.

(9) (Blank).

(10) An inter-track wagering licensee or an inter-track wagering location licensee may retain, subject to the payment of the privilege taxes and the purses, an amount not to exceed 17% of all money wagered. Each program of racing conducted by each inter-track wagering licensee or inter-track wagering location licensee shall be considered a separate racing day for the purpose of determining the daily handle and computing the privilege tax or pari-mutuel tax on such daily handle as provided in Section 27.

(10.1) Except as provided in subsection (g) of Section 27 of this Act, inter-track wagering location licensees shall pay 1% of the pari-mutuel handle at each location to the municipality in which such location is situated and 1% of the pari-mutuel handle at each location to the county in which such location is situated. In the event that an inter-track wagering location licensee is situated in an unincorporated area of a county, such licensee shall pay 2% of the pari-mutuel handle from such location to such county. Inter-track wagering location licensees must pay the handle percentage required under this paragraph to the municipality and county no later than the 20th of the month following the month such handle was generated.

(10.2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, with respect to inter-track wagering at a race track located in a county that has a population of more than

230,000 and that is bounded by the Mississippi River ("the first race track"), or at a facility operated by an inter-track wagering licensee or inter-track wagering location licensee that derives its license from the organization licensee that operates the first race track, on races conducted at the first race track or on races conducted at another Illinois race track and simultaneously televised to the first race track or to a facility operated by an inter-track wagering licensee or inter-track wagering location licensee that derives its license from the organization licensee that operates the first race track, those moneys shall be allocated as follows:

(A) That portion of all moneys wagered on standardbred racing that is required under this Act to be paid to purses shall be paid to purses for standardbred races.

(B) That portion of all moneys wagered on thoroughbred racing that is required under this Act to be paid to purses shall be paid to purses for thoroughbred races.

(11) (A) After payment of the privilege or pari-mutuel tax, any other applicable taxes, and the costs and expenses in connection with the gathering, transmission, and dissemination of all data necessary to the conduct of inter-track wagering, the remainder of the monies retained

under either Section 26 or Section 26.2 of this Act by the inter-track wagering licensee on inter-track wagering shall be allocated with 50% to be split between the 2 participating licensees and 50% to purses, except that an inter-track wagering licensee that derives its license from a track located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall not divide any remaining retention with the Illinois organization licensee that provides the race or races, and an inter-track wagering licensee that accepts wagers on races conducted by an organization licensee that conducts a race meet in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall not divide any remaining retention with that organization licensee.

(B) From the sums permitted to be retained pursuant to this Act each inter-track wagering location licensee shall pay (i) the privilege or pari-mutuel tax to the State; (ii) 4.75% of the pari-mutuel handle on inter-track wagering at such location on races as purses, except that an inter-track wagering location licensee that derives its license from a track located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall retain all purse moneys for its own purse account consistent with distribution set forth in this subsection (h), and inter-track wagering location

licensees that accept wagers on races conducted by an organization licensee located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall distribute all purse moneys to purses at the operating host track; (iii) until January 1, 2000, except as provided in subsection (g) of Section 27 of this Act, 1% of the pari-mutuel handle wagered on inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering at each inter-track wagering location licensee facility to the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund, provided that, to the extent the total amount collected and distributed to the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund under this subsection (h) during any calendar year exceeds the amount collected and distributed to the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund during calendar year 1994, that excess amount shall be redistributed (I) to all inter-track wagering location licensees, based on each licensee's pro rata share of the total handle from inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering for all inter-track wagering location licensees during the calendar year in which this provision is applicable; then (II) the amounts redistributed to each inter-track wagering location licensee as described in subpart (I) shall be further redistributed as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subsection (g) of this Section 26 provided first, that the shares of those amounts, which are to be redistributed to the host track

or to purses at the host track under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subsection (g) of this Section 26 shall be redistributed based on each host track's pro rata share of the total inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering handle at all host tracks during the calendar year in question, and second, that any amounts redistributed as described in part (I) to an inter-track wagering location licensee that accepts wagers on races conducted by an organization licensee that conducts a race meet in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall be further redistributed, effective January 1, 2017, as provided in paragraph (7) of subsection (g) of this Section 26, with the portion of that further redistribution allocated to purses at that organization licensee to be divided between standardbred purses and thoroughbred purses based on the amounts otherwise allocated to purses at that organization licensee during the calendar year in question; and (iv) 8% of the pari-mutuel handle on inter-track wagering wagered at such location to satisfy all costs and expenses of conducting its wagering. The remainder of the monies retained by the inter-track wagering location licensee shall be allocated 40% to the location licensee and 60% to the organization licensee which provides the Illinois races to the location, except that an inter-track wagering location licensee that derives its license from a track

located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall not divide any remaining retention with the organization licensee that provides the race or races and an inter-track wagering location licensee that accepts wagers on races conducted by an organization licensee that conducts a race meet in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and that borders the Mississippi River shall not divide any remaining retention with the organization licensee. Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (ii) and (iv) of this paragraph, in the case of the additional inter-track wagering location licenses authorized under paragraph (1) of this subsection (h) by Public Act 87-110, those licensees shall pay the following amounts as purses: during the first 12 months the licensee is in operation, 5.25% of the pari-mutuel handle wagered at the location on races; during the second 12 months, 5.25%; during the third 12 months, 5.75%; during the fourth 12 months, 6.25%; and during the fifth 12 months and thereafter, 6.75%. The following amounts shall be retained by the licensee to satisfy all costs and expenses of conducting its wagering: during the first 12 months the licensee is in operation, 8.25% of the pari-mutuel handle wagered at the location; during the second 12 months, 8.25%; during the third 12 months, 7.75%; during the fourth 12 months, 7.25%; and during the fifth 12 months and thereafter,

6.75%. For additional inter-track wagering location licensees authorized under Public Act 89-16, purses for the first 12 months the licensee is in operation shall be 5.75% of the pari-mutuel wagered at the location, purses for the second 12 months the licensee is in operation shall be 6.25%, and purses thereafter shall be 6.75%. For additional inter-track location licensees authorized under Public Act 89-16, the licensee shall be allowed to retain to satisfy all costs and expenses: 7.75% of the pari-mutuel handle wagered at the location during its first 12 months of operation, 7.25% during its second 12 months of operation, and 6.75% thereafter.

(C) There is hereby created the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund which shall remain in existence until December 31, 1999. Moneys remaining in the Fund after December 31, 1999 shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. Until January 1, 2000, all monies paid into the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund pursuant to this paragraph (11) by inter-track wagering location licensees located in park districts of 500,000 population or less, or in a municipality that is not included within any park district but is included within a conservation district and is the county seat of a county that (i) is contiguous to the state of Indiana and (ii) has a 1990 population of 88,257 according to the United States Bureau of the Census, and operating on May 1, 1994 shall be allocated by

appropriation as follows:

Two-sevenths to the Department of Agriculture. Fifty percent of this two-sevenths shall be used to promote the Illinois horse racing and breeding industry, and shall be distributed by the Department of Agriculture upon the advice of a 9-member committee appointed by the Governor consisting of the following members: the Director of Agriculture, who shall serve as chairman; 2 representatives of organization licensees conducting thoroughbred race meetings in this State, recommended by those licensees; 2 representatives of organization licensees conducting standardbred race meetings in this State, recommended by those licensees; a representative of the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders and Owners Foundation, recommended by that Foundation; a representative of the Illinois Standardbred Owners and Breeders Association, recommended by that Association; a representative of the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association or any successor organization thereto established in Illinois comprised of the largest number of owners and trainers, recommended by that Association or that successor organization; and a representative of the Illinois Harness Horsemen's Association, recommended by that Association. Committee members shall serve for terms of 2 years,

commencing January 1 of each even-numbered year. If a representative of any of the above-named entities has not been recommended by January 1 of any even-numbered year, the Governor shall appoint a committee member to fill that position. Committee members shall receive no compensation for their services as members but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of their official duties. The remaining 50% of this two-sevenths shall be distributed to county fairs for premiums and rehabilitation as set forth in the Agricultural Fair Act;

Four-sevenths to park districts or municipalities that do not have a park district of 500,000 population or less for museum purposes (if an inter-track wagering location licensee is located in such a park district) or to conservation districts for museum purposes (if an inter-track wagering location licensee is located in a municipality that is not included within any park district but is included within a conservation district and is the county seat of a county that (i) is contiguous to the state of Indiana and (ii) has a 1990 population of 88,257 according to the United States Bureau of the Census, except that if the conservation district does not maintain a museum, the monies shall be allocated equally between the

county and the municipality in which the inter-track wagering location licensee is located for general purposes) or to a municipal recreation board for park purposes (if an inter-track wagering location licensee is located in a municipality that is not included within any park district and park maintenance is the function of the municipal recreation board and the municipality has a 1990 population of 9,302 according to the United States Bureau of the Census); provided that the monies are distributed to each park district or conservation district or municipality that does not have a park district in an amount equal to four-sevenths of the amount collected by each inter-track wagering location licensee within the park district or conservation district or municipality for the Fund. Monies that were paid into the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund before August 9, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-110) by an inter-track wagering location licensee located in a municipality that is not included within any park district but is included within a conservation district as provided in this paragraph shall, as soon as practicable after August 9, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-110), be allocated and paid to that conservation district as provided in this paragraph. Any park district or municipality not maintaining a museum may

deposit the monies in the corporate fund of the park district or municipality where the inter-track wagering location is located, to be used for general purposes; and

One-seventh to the Agricultural Premium Fund to be used for distribution to agricultural home economics extension councils in accordance with "An Act in relation to additional support and finances for the Agricultural and Home Economic Extension Councils in the several counties of this State and making an appropriation therefor", approved July 24, 1967.

Until January 1, 2000, all other monies paid into the Horse Racing Tax Allocation Fund pursuant to this paragraph (11) shall be allocated by appropriation as follows:

Two-sevenths to the Department of Agriculture. Fifty percent of this two-sevenths shall be used to promote the Illinois horse racing and breeding industry, and shall be distributed by the Department of Agriculture upon the advice of a 9-member committee appointed by the Governor consisting of the following members: the Director of Agriculture, who shall serve as chairman; 2 representatives of organization licensees conducting thoroughbred race meetings in this State, recommended by those licensees; 2 representatives of organization licensees conducting

standardbred race meetings in this State, recommended by those licensees; a representative of the Illinois Thoroughbred Breeders and Owners Foundation, recommended by that Foundation; a representative of the Illinois Standardbred Owners and Breeders Association, recommended by that Association; a representative of the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association or any successor organization thereto established in Illinois comprised of the largest number of owners and trainers, recommended by that Association or that successor organization; and a representative of the Illinois Harness Horsemen's Association, recommended by that Association. Committee members shall serve for terms of 2 years, commencing January 1 of each even-numbered year. If a representative of any of the above-named entities has not been recommended by January 1 of any even-numbered year, the Governor shall appoint a committee member to fill that position. Committee members shall receive no compensation for their services as members but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of their official duties. The remaining 50% of this two-sevenths shall be distributed to county fairs for premiums and rehabilitation as set forth in the Agricultural Fair Act;

Four-sevenths to museums and aquariums located in park districts of over 500,000 population; provided that the monies are distributed in accordance with the previous year's distribution of the maintenance tax for such museums and aquariums as provided in Section 2 of the Park District Aquarium and Museum Act; and

One-seventh to the Agricultural Premium Fund to be used for distribution to agricultural home economics extension councils in accordance with "An Act in relation to additional support and finances for the Agricultural and Home Economic Extension Councils in the several counties of this State and making an appropriation therefor", approved July 24, 1967. This subparagraph (C) shall be inoperative and of no force and effect on and after January 1, 2000.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (11) of this subsection (h), with respect to purse allocation from inter-track wagering, the monies so retained shall be divided as follows:

(i) If the inter-track wagering licensee, except an inter-track wagering licensee that derives its license from an organization licensee located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and bounded by the Mississippi River, is not conducting its own race meeting during the same dates, then the entire purse allocation shall

be to purses at the track where the races wagered on are being conducted.

(ii) If the inter-track wagering licensee, except an inter-track wagering licensee that derives its license from an organization licensee located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and bounded by the Mississippi River, is also conducting its own race meeting during the same dates, then the purse allocation shall be as follows: 50% to purses at the track where the races wagered on are being conducted; 50% to purses at the track where the inter-track wagering licensee is accepting such wagers.

(iii) If the inter-track wagering is being conducted by an inter-track wagering location licensee, except an inter-track wagering location licensee that derives its license from an organization licensee located in a county with a population in excess of 230,000 and bounded by the Mississippi River, the entire purse allocation for Illinois races shall be to purses at the track where the race meeting being wagered on is being held.

(12) The Board shall have all powers necessary and proper to fully supervise and control the conduct of inter-track wagering and simulcast wagering by inter-track

wagering licensees and inter-track wagering location licensees, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) The Board is vested with power to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for the purpose of administering the conduct of this wagering and to prescribe reasonable rules, regulations and conditions under which such wagering shall be held and conducted. Such rules and regulations are to provide for the prevention of practices detrimental to the public interest and for the best interests of said wagering and to impose penalties for violations thereof.

(B) The Board, and any person or persons to whom it delegates this power, is vested with the power to enter the facilities of any licensee to determine whether there has been compliance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations relating to the conduct of such wagering.

(C) The Board, and any person or persons to whom it delegates this power, may eject or exclude from any licensee's facilities, any person whose conduct or reputation is such that his presence on such premises may, in the opinion of the Board, call into the question the honesty and integrity of, or interfere with the orderly conduct of such wagering; provided, however, that no person shall be excluded or ejected from such premises solely on the grounds of race,

color, creed, national origin, ancestry, or sex.

(D) (Blank).

(E) The Board is vested with the power to appoint delegates to execute any of the powers granted to it under this Section for the purpose of administering this wagering and any rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with this Act.

(F) The Board shall name and appoint a State director of this wagering who shall be a representative of the Board and whose duty it shall be to supervise the conduct of inter-track wagering as may be provided for by the rules and regulations of the Board; such rules and regulation shall specify the method of appointment and the Director's powers, authority and duties.

(G) The Board is vested with the power to impose civil penalties of up to $5,000 against individuals and up to $10,000 against licensees for each violation of any provision of this Act relating to the conduct of this wagering, any rules adopted by the Board, any order of the Board or any other action which in the Board's discretion, is a detriment or impediment to such wagering.

(13) The Department of Agriculture may enter into agreements with licensees authorizing such licensees to conduct inter-track wagering on races to be held at the

licensed race meetings conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Such agreement shall specify the races of the Department of Agriculture's licensed race meeting upon which the licensees will conduct wagering. In the event that a licensee conducts inter-track pari-mutuel wagering on races from the Illinois State Fair or DuQuoin State Fair which are in addition to the licensee's previously approved racing program, those races shall be considered a separate racing day for the purpose of determining the daily handle and computing the privilege or pari-mutuel tax on that daily handle as provided in Sections 27 and 27.1. Such agreements shall be approved by the Board before such wagering may be conducted. In determining whether to grant approval, the Board shall give due consideration to the best interests of the public and of horse racing. The provisions of paragraphs (1), (8), (8.1), and (8.2) of subsection (h) of this Section which are not specified in this paragraph (13) shall not apply to licensed race meetings conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the Illinois State Fair in Sangamon County or the DuQuoin State Fair in Perry County, or to any wagering conducted on those race meetings.

(14) An inter-track wagering location license authorized by the Board in 2016 that is owned and operated by a race track in Rock Island County shall be transferred to a commonly owned race track in Cook County on August 12,

2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-757). The licensee shall retain its status in relation to purse distribution under paragraph (11) of this subsection (h) following the transfer to the new entity. The pari-mutuel tax credit under Section 32.1 shall not be applied toward any pari-mutuel tax obligation of the inter-track wagering location licensee of the license that is transferred under this paragraph (14).

(i) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Act, the conduct of wagering at wagering facilities is authorized on all days, except as limited by subsection (b) of Section 19 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-627, eff. 7-20-18; 100-1152, eff. 12-14-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-52, eff. 7-12-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; revised 9-27-19.)

(230 ILCS 5/27) (from Ch. 8, par. 37-27)

Sec. 27. (a) In addition to the organization license fee provided by this Act, until January 1, 2000, a graduated privilege tax is hereby imposed for conducting the pari-mutuel system of wagering permitted under this Act. Until January 1, 2000, except as provided in subsection (g) of Section 27 of this Act, all of the breakage of each racing day held by any licensee in the State shall be paid to the State. Until January 1, 2000, such daily graduated privilege tax shall be paid by

the licensee from the amount permitted to be retained under this Act. Until January 1, 2000, each day's graduated privilege tax, breakage, and Horse Racing Tax Allocation funds shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue within 48 hours after the close of the racing day upon which it is assessed or within such other time as the Board prescribes. The privilege tax hereby imposed, until January 1, 2000, shall be a flat tax at the rate of 2% of the daily pari-mutuel handle except as provided in Section 27.1.

In addition, every organization licensee, except as provided in Section 27.1 of this Act, which conducts multiple wagering shall pay, until January 1, 2000, as a privilege tax on multiple wagers an amount equal to 1.25% of all moneys wagered each day on such multiple wagers, plus an additional amount equal to 3.5% of the amount wagered each day on any other multiple wager which involves a single betting interest on 3 or more horses. The licensee shall remit the amount of such taxes to the Department of Revenue within 48 hours after the close of the racing day on which it is assessed or within such other time as the Board prescribes.

This subsection (a) shall be inoperative and of no force and effect on and after January 1, 2000.

(a-5) Beginning on January 1, 2000, a flat pari-mutuel tax at the rate of 1.5% of the daily pari-mutuel handle is imposed at all pari-mutuel wagering facilities and on advance deposit wagering from a location other than a wagering facility,

except as otherwise provided for in this subsection (a-5). In addition to the pari-mutuel tax imposed on advance deposit wagering pursuant to this subsection (a-5), beginning on August 24, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-1060), an additional pari-mutuel tax at the rate of 0.25% shall be imposed on advance deposit wagering. Until August 25, 2012, the additional 0.25% pari-mutuel tax imposed on advance deposit wagering by Public Act 96-972 shall be deposited into the Quarter Horse Purse Fund, which shall be created as a non-appropriated trust fund administered by the Board for grants to thoroughbred organization licensees for payment of purses for quarter horse races conducted by the organization licensee. Beginning on August 26, 2012, the additional 0.25% pari-mutuel tax imposed on advance deposit wagering shall be deposited into the Standardbred Purse Fund, which shall be created as a non-appropriated trust fund administered by the Board, for grants to the standardbred organization licensees for payment of purses for standardbred horse races conducted by the organization licensee. Thoroughbred organization licensees may petition the Board to conduct quarter horse racing and receive purse grants from the Quarter Horse Purse Fund. The Board shall have complete discretion in distributing the Quarter Horse Purse Fund to the petitioning organization licensees. Beginning on July 26, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1287), a pari-mutuel tax at the rate of 0.75% of the daily pari-mutuel handle is imposed at a pari-mutuel

facility whose license is derived from a track located in a county that borders the Mississippi River and conducted live racing in the previous year. The pari-mutuel tax imposed by this subsection (a-5) shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue within 48 hours after the close of the racing day upon which it is assessed or within such other time as the Board prescribes.

(a-10) Beginning on the date when an organization licensee begins conducting gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license, the following pari-mutuel tax is imposed upon an organization licensee on Illinois races at the licensee's racetrack:

1.5% of the pari-mutuel handle at or below the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011.

2% of the pari-mutuel handle above the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011 up to 125% of the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011.

2.5% of the pari-mutuel handle 125% or more above the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011 up to 150% of the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011.

3% of the pari-mutuel handle 150% or more above the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011 up to 175% of the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011.

3.5% of the pari-mutuel handle 175% or more above the average daily pari-mutuel handle for 2011.

The pari-mutuel tax imposed by this subsection (a-10)

shall be remitted to the Board within 48 hours after the close of the racing day upon which it is assessed or within such other time as the Board prescribes.

(b) On or before December 31, 1999, in the event that any organization licensee conducts 2 separate programs of races on any day, each such program shall be considered a separate racing day for purposes of determining the daily handle and computing the privilege tax on such daily handle as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Licensees shall at all times keep accurate books and records of all monies wagered on each day of a race meeting and of the taxes paid to the Department of Revenue under the provisions of this Section. The Board or its duly authorized representative or representatives shall at all reasonable times have access to such records for the purpose of examining and checking the same and ascertaining whether the proper amount of taxes is being paid as provided. The Board shall require verified reports and a statement of the total of all monies wagered daily at each wagering facility upon which the taxes are assessed and may prescribe forms upon which such reports and statement shall be made.

(d) Before a license is issued or re-issued, the licensee shall post a bond in the sum of $500,000 to the State of Illinois. The bond shall be used to guarantee that the licensee faithfully makes the payments, keeps the books and records, ~~and~~ makes reports, and conducts games of chance in

conformity with this Act and the rules adopted by the Board. The bond shall not be canceled by a surety on less than 30 days' notice in writing to the Board. If a bond is canceled and the licensee fails to file a new bond with the Board in the required amount on or before the effective date of cancellation, the licensee's license shall be revoked. The total and aggregate liability of the surety on the bond is limited to the amount specified in the bond.

(e) No other license fee, privilege tax, excise tax, or racing fee, except as provided in this Act, shall be assessed or collected from any such licensee by the State.

(f) No other license fee, privilege tax, excise tax or racing fee shall be assessed or collected from any such licensee by units of local government except as provided in paragraph 10.1 of subsection (h) and subsection (f) of Section 26 of this Act. However, any municipality that has a Board licensed horse race meeting at a race track wholly within its corporate boundaries or a township that has a Board licensed horse race meeting at a race track wholly within the unincorporated area of the township may charge a local amusement tax not to exceed 10¢ per admission to such horse race meeting by the enactment of an ordinance. However, any municipality or county that has a Board licensed inter-track wagering location facility wholly within its corporate boundaries may each impose an admission fee not to exceed $1.00 per admission to such inter-track wagering location

facility, so that a total of not more than $2.00 per admission may be imposed. Except as provided in subparagraph (g) of Section 27 of this Act, the inter-track wagering location licensee shall collect any and all such fees. Inter-track wagering location licensees must pay the admission fees required under this subsection (f) to the municipality and county no later than the 20th of the month following the month such admission fees were imposed. ~~as the Board prescribes~~

(g) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act to the contrary, if in any calendar year the total taxes and fees from wagering on live racing and from inter-track wagering required to be collected from licensees and distributed under this Act to all State and local governmental authorities exceeds the amount of such taxes and fees distributed to each State and local governmental authority to which each State and local governmental authority was entitled under this Act for calendar year 1994, then the first $11 million of that excess amount shall be allocated at the earliest possible date for distribution as purse money for the succeeding calendar year. Upon reaching the 1994 level, and until the excess amount of taxes and fees exceeds $11 million, the Board shall direct all licensees to cease paying the subject taxes and fees and the Board shall direct all licensees to allocate any such excess amount for purses as follows:

(i) the excess amount shall be initially divided between thoroughbred and standardbred purses based on the

thoroughbred's and standardbred's respective percentages of total Illinois live wagering in calendar year 1994;

(ii) each thoroughbred and standardbred organization licensee issued an organization licensee in that succeeding allocation year shall be allocated an amount equal to the product of its percentage of total Illinois live thoroughbred or standardbred wagering in calendar year 1994 (the total to be determined based on the sum of 1994 on-track wagering for all organization licensees issued organization licenses in both the allocation year and the preceding year) multiplied by the total amount allocated for standardbred or thoroughbred purses, provided that the first $1,500,000 of the amount allocated to standardbred purses under item (i) shall be allocated to the Department of Agriculture to be expended with the assistance and advice of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Funds Advisory Board for the purposes listed in subsection (g) of Section 31 of this Act, before the amount allocated to standardbred purses under item (i) is allocated to standardbred organization licensees in the succeeding allocation year.

To the extent the excess amount of taxes and fees to be collected and distributed to State and local governmental authorities exceeds $11 million, that excess amount shall be collected and distributed to State and local authorities as provided for under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-627, eff. 7-20-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-52, eff. 7-12-19; revised 8-28-19.)

(230 ILCS 5/31) (from Ch. 8, par. 37-31)

Sec. 31. (a) The General Assembly declares that it is the policy of this State to encourage the breeding of standardbred horses in this State and the ownership of such horses by residents of this State in order to provide for: sufficient numbers of high quality standardbred horses to participate in harness racing meetings in this State, and to establish and preserve the agricultural and commercial benefits of such breeding and racing industries to the State of Illinois. It is the intent of the General Assembly to further this policy by the provisions of this Section of this Act.

(b) Each organization licensee conducting a harness racing meeting pursuant to this Act shall provide for at least two races each race program limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses. A minimum of 6 races shall be conducted each week limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses. No horses shall be permitted to start in such races unless duly registered under the rules of the Department of Agriculture.

(b-5) Organization licensees, not including the Illinois State Fair or the DuQuoin State Fair, shall provide stake races and early closer races for Illinois conceived and foaled horses so that purses distributed for such races shall be no less than 17% of total purses distributed for harness racing

in that calendar year in addition to any stakes payments and starting fees contributed by horse owners.

(b-10) Each organization licensee conducting a harness racing meeting pursuant to this Act shall provide an owner award to be paid from the purse account equal to 12% of the amount earned by Illinois conceived and foaled horses finishing in the first 3 positions in races that are not restricted to Illinois conceived and foaled horses. The owner awards shall not be paid on races below the $10,000 claiming class.

(c) Conditions of races under subsection (b) shall be commensurate with past performance, quality and class of Illinois conceived and foaled horses available. If, however, sufficient competition cannot be had among horses of that class on any day, the races may, with consent of the Board, be eliminated for that day and substitute races provided.

(d) There is hereby created a special fund of the State Treasury to be known as the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund. Beginning on June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall become a non-appropriated trust fund held separate and apart from State moneys. Expenditures from this Fund shall no longer be subject to appropriation.

During the calendar year 1981, and each year thereafter, except as provided in subsection (g) of Section 27 of this Act,

eight and one-half per cent of all the monies received by the State as privilege taxes on harness racing meetings shall be paid into the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, amounts deposited into the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund from revenues generated by gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license issued under the Illinois Gambling Act after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall be in addition to tax and fee amounts paid under this Section for calendar year 2019 and thereafter. The Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall be administered by the Department of Agriculture with the assistance and advice of the Advisory Board created in subsection (f) of this Section.

(f) The Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board is hereby created. The Advisory Board shall consist of the Director of the Department of Agriculture, who shall serve as Chairman; the Superintendent of the Illinois State Fair; a member of the Illinois Racing Board, designated by it; a representative of the largest association of Illinois standardbred owners and breeders, recommended by it; a representative of a statewide association representing agricultural fairs in Illinois, recommended by it, such representative to be from a fair at which Illinois conceived and foaled racing is conducted; a representative of the organization licensees conducting harness racing meetings,

recommended by them; a representative of the Breeder's Committee of the association representing the largest number of standardbred owners, breeders, trainers, caretakers, and drivers, recommended by it; and a representative of the association representing the largest number of standardbred owners, breeders, trainers, caretakers, and drivers, recommended by it. Advisory Board members shall serve for 2 years commencing January 1 of each odd numbered year. If representatives of the largest association of Illinois standardbred owners and breeders, a statewide association of agricultural fairs in Illinois, the association representing the largest number of standardbred owners, breeders, trainers, caretakers, and drivers, a member of the Breeder's Committee of the association representing the largest number of standardbred owners, breeders, trainers, caretakers, and drivers, and the organization licensees conducting harness racing meetings have not been recommended by January 1 of each odd numbered year, the Director of the Department of Agriculture shall make an appointment for the organization failing to so recommend a member of the Advisory Board. Advisory Board members shall receive no compensation for their services as members but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the execution of their official duties.

(g) Monies expended from the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall be expended by the Department of

Agriculture, with the assistance and advice of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board for the following purposes only:

1. To provide purses for races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses at the State Fair and the DuQuoin State Fair.

2. To provide purses for races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses at county fairs.

3. To provide purse supplements for races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses conducted by associations conducting harness racing meetings.

4. No less than 75% of all monies in the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall be expended for purses in 1, 2, and 3 as shown above.

5. In the discretion of the Department of Agriculture to provide awards to harness breeders of Illinois conceived and foaled horses which win races conducted by organization licensees conducting harness racing meetings. A breeder is the owner of a mare at the time of conception. No more than 10% of all monies appropriated from the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall be expended for such harness breeders awards. No more than 25% of the amount expended for harness breeders awards shall be expended for expenses incurred in the administration of such harness breeders awards.

6. To pay for the improvement of racing facilities

located at the State Fair and County fairs.

7. To pay the expenses incurred in the administration of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund.

8. To promote the sport of harness racing, including grants up to a maximum of $7,500 per fair per year for conducting pari-mutuel wagering during the advertised dates of a county fair.

9. To pay up to $50,000 annually for the Department of Agriculture to conduct drug testing at county fairs racing standardbred horses.

(h) The Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund is not subject to administrative charges or chargebacks, including, but not limited to, those authorized under Section 8h of the State Finance Act.

(i) A sum equal to 13% of the first prize money of the gross purse won by an Illinois conceived and foaled horse shall be paid 50% by the organization licensee conducting the horse race meeting to the breeder of such winning horse from the organization licensee's account and 50% from the purse account of the licensee. Such payment shall not reduce any award to the owner of the horse or reduce the taxes payable under this Act. Such payment shall be delivered by the organization licensee at the end of each quarter.

(j) The Department of Agriculture shall, by rule, with the assistance and advice of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board:

1. Qualify stallions for Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund breeding; such stallion shall be owned by a resident of the State of Illinois or by an Illinois corporation all of whose shareholders, directors, officers and incorporators are residents of the State of Illinois. Such stallion shall stand for service at and within the State of Illinois at the time of a foal's conception, and such stallion must not stand for service at any place, nor may semen from such stallion be transported, outside the State of Illinois during that calendar year in which the foal is conceived and that the owner of the stallion was for the 12 months prior, a resident of Illinois. However, from January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2022, semen from an Illinois stallion may be transported outside the State of Illinois. The articles of agreement of any partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, syndicate, association or corporation and any bylaws and stock certificates must contain a restriction that provides that the ownership or transfer of interest by any one of the persons a party to the agreement can only be made to a person who qualifies as an Illinois resident.

2. Provide for the registration of Illinois conceived and foaled horses and no such horse shall compete in the races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses unless registered with the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture may prescribe such forms as may

be necessary to determine the eligibility of such horses. No person shall knowingly prepare or cause preparation of an application for registration of such foals containing false information. A mare (dam) must be in the State at least 30 days prior to foaling or remain in the State at least 30 days at the time of foaling. However, the requirement that a mare (dam) must be in the State at least 30 days before foaling or remain in the State at least 30 days at the time of foaling shall not be in effect from January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2022. Beginning with the 1996 breeding season and for foals of 1997 and thereafter, a foal conceived by transported semen may be eligible for Illinois conceived and foaled registration provided all breeding and foaling requirements are met. The stallion must be qualified for Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund breeding at the time of conception and the mare must be inseminated within the State of Illinois. The foal must be dropped in Illinois and properly registered with the Department of Agriculture in accordance with this Act. However, from January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2022, the requirement for a mare to be inseminated within the State of Illinois and the requirement for a foal to be dropped in Illinois are inapplicable.

3. Provide that at least a 5-day racing program shall be conducted at the State Fair each year, unless an alternate racing program is requested by the Illinois

Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board, which program shall include at least the following races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses: (a) a 2-year-old ~~two year old~~ Trot and Pace, and Filly Division of each; (b) a 3-year-old ~~three year old~~ Trot and Pace, and Filly Division of each; (c) an aged Trot and Pace, and Mare Division of each.

4. Provide for the payment of nominating, sustaining and starting fees for races promoting the sport of harness racing and for the races to be conducted at the State Fair as provided in subsection (j) 3 of this Section provided that the nominating, sustaining and starting payment required from an entrant shall not exceed 2% of the purse of such race. All nominating, sustaining and starting payments shall be held for the benefit of entrants and shall be paid out as part of the respective purses for such races. Nominating, sustaining and starting fees shall be held in trust accounts for the purposes as set forth in this Act and in accordance with Section 205-15 of the Department of Agriculture Law.

5. Provide for the registration with the Department of Agriculture of Colt Associations or county fairs desiring to sponsor races at county fairs.

6. Provide for the promotion of producing standardbred racehorses by providing a bonus award program for owners of 2-year-old horses that win multiple major stakes races

that are limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses.

(k) The Department of Agriculture, with the advice and assistance of the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund Advisory Board, may allocate monies for purse supplements for such races. In determining whether to allocate money and the amount, the Department of Agriculture shall consider factors, including, but not limited to, the amount of money appropriated for the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund program, the number of races that may occur, and an organization licensee's purse structure. The organization licensee shall notify the Department of Agriculture of the conditions and minimum purses for races limited to Illinois conceived and foaled horses to be conducted by each organization licensee conducting a harness racing meeting for which purse supplements have been negotiated.

(l) All races held at county fairs and the State Fair which receive funds from the Illinois Standardbred Breeders Fund shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the United States Trotting Association unless otherwise modified by the Department of Agriculture.

(m) At all standardbred race meetings held or conducted under authority of a license granted by the Board, and at all standardbred races held at county fairs which are approved by the Department of Agriculture or at the Illinois or DuQuoin State Fairs, no one shall jog, train, warm up or drive a standardbred horse unless he or she is wearing a protective

safety helmet, with the chin strap fastened and in place, which meets the standards and requirements as set forth in the 1984 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Harness Racing and Other Equestrian Sports published by the Snell Memorial Foundation, or any standards and requirements for headgear the Illinois Racing Board may approve. Any other standards and requirements so approved by the Board shall equal or exceed those published by the Snell Memorial Foundation. Any equestrian helmet bearing the Snell label shall be deemed to have met those standards and requirements. (Source: P.A. 100-777, eff. 8-10-18; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-157, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-27-19.)

Section 585. The Illinois Gambling Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(230 ILCS 10/7) (from Ch. 120, par. 2407)

Sec. 7. Owners licenses.

(a) The Board shall issue owners licenses to persons or entities that apply for such licenses upon payment to the Board of the non-refundable license fee as provided in subsection (e) or (e-5) and upon a determination by the Board that the applicant is eligible for an owners license pursuant to this Act and the rules of the Board. From December 15, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-1008) ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~ until (i) 3 years after December

15, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-1008) ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~, (ii) the date any organization licensee begins to operate a slot machine or video game of chance under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or this Act, (iii) the date that payments begin under subsection (c-5) of Section 13 of this Act, (iv) the wagering tax imposed under Section 13 of this Act is increased by law to reflect a tax rate that is at least as stringent or more stringent than the tax rate contained in subsection (a-3) of Section 13, or (v) when an owners licensee holding a license issued pursuant to Section 7.1 of this Act begins conducting gaming, whichever occurs first, as a condition of licensure and as an alternative source of payment for those funds payable under subsection (c-5) of Section 13 of this Act, any owners licensee that holds or receives its owners license on or after May 26, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-804) ~~this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly~~, other than an owners licensee operating a riverboat with adjusted gross receipts in calendar year 2004 of less than $200,000,000, must pay into the Horse Racing Equity Trust Fund, in addition to any other payments required under this Act, an amount equal to 3% of the adjusted gross receipts received by the owners licensee. The payments required under this Section shall be made by the owners licensee to the State Treasurer no later than 3:00 o'clock p.m. of the day after the day when the adjusted gross receipts were received by the owners licensee.

A person or entity is ineligible to receive an owners license if:

(1) the person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State, any other state, or the United States;

(2) the person has been convicted of any violation of Article 28 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or substantially similar laws of any other jurisdiction;

(3) the person has submitted an application for a license under this Act which contains false information;

(4) the person is a member of the Board;

(5) a person defined in (1), (2), (3), or (4) is an officer, director, or managerial employee of the entity;

(6) the entity employs a person defined in (1), (2), (3), or (4) who participates in the management or operation of gambling operations authorized under this Act;

(7) (blank); or

(8) a license of the person or entity issued under this Act, or a license to own or operate gambling facilities in any other jurisdiction, has been revoked.

The Board is expressly prohibited from making changes to the requirement that licensees make payment into the Horse Racing Equity Trust Fund without the express authority of the Illinois General Assembly and making any other rule to

implement or interpret Public Act 95-1008 ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~. For the purposes of this paragraph, "rules" is given the meaning given to that term in Section 1-70 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) In determining whether to grant an owners license to an applicant, the Board shall consider:

(1) the character, reputation, experience, and financial integrity of the applicants and of any other or separate person that either:

(A) controls, directly or indirectly, such applicant; ~~,~~ or

(B) is controlled, directly or indirectly, by such applicant or by a person which controls, directly or indirectly, such applicant;

(2) the facilities or proposed facilities for the conduct of gambling;

(3) the highest prospective total revenue to be derived by the State from the conduct of gambling;

(4) the extent to which the ownership of the applicant reflects the diversity of the State by including minority persons, women, and persons with a disability and the good faith affirmative action plan of each applicant to recruit, train and upgrade minority persons, women, and persons with a disability in all employment classifications; the Board shall further consider granting an owners license and giving preference to an applicant

under this Section to applicants in which minority persons and women hold ownership interest of at least 16% and 4%, respectively;~~.~~

(4.5) the extent to which the ownership of the applicant includes veterans of service in the armed forces of the United States, and the good faith affirmative action plan of each applicant to recruit, train, and upgrade veterans of service in the armed forces of the United States in all employment classifications;

(5) the financial ability of the applicant to purchase and maintain adequate liability and casualty insurance;

(6) whether the applicant has adequate capitalization to provide and maintain, for the duration of a license, a riverboat or casino;

(7) the extent to which the applicant exceeds or meets other standards for the issuance of an owners license which the Board may adopt by rule;

(8) the amount of the applicant's license bid;

(9) the extent to which the applicant or the proposed host municipality plans to enter into revenue sharing agreements with communities other than the host municipality; and

(10) the extent to which the ownership of an applicant includes the most qualified number of minority persons, women, and persons with a disability.

(c) Each owners license shall specify the place where the

casino shall operate or the riverboat shall operate and dock.

(d) Each applicant shall submit with his or her application, on forms provided by the Board, 2 sets of his or her fingerprints.

(e) In addition to any licenses authorized under subsection (e-5) of this Section, the Board may issue up to 10 licenses authorizing the holders of such licenses to own riverboats. In the application for an owners license, the applicant shall state the dock at which the riverboat is based and the water on which the riverboat will be located. The Board shall issue 5 licenses to become effective not earlier than January 1, 1991. Three of such licenses shall authorize riverboat gambling on the Mississippi River, or, with approval by the municipality in which the riverboat was docked on August 7, 2003 and with Board approval, be authorized to relocate to a new location, in a municipality that (1) borders on the Mississippi River or is within 5 miles of the city limits of a municipality that borders on the Mississippi River and (2) on August 7, 2003, had a riverboat conducting riverboat gambling operations pursuant to a license issued under this Act; one of which shall authorize riverboat gambling from a home dock in the city of East St. Louis; and one of which shall authorize riverboat gambling from a home dock in the City of Alton. One other license shall authorize riverboat gambling on the Illinois River in the City of East Peoria or, with Board approval, shall authorize land-based

gambling operations anywhere within the corporate limits of the City of Peoria. The Board shall issue one additional license to become effective not earlier than March 1, 1992, which shall authorize riverboat gambling on the Des Plaines River in Will County. The Board may issue 4 additional licenses to become effective not earlier than March 1, 1992. In determining the water upon which riverboats will operate, the Board shall consider the economic benefit which riverboat gambling confers on the State, and shall seek to assure that all regions of the State share in the economic benefits of riverboat gambling.

In granting all licenses, the Board may give favorable consideration to economically depressed areas of the State, to applicants presenting plans which provide for significant economic development over a large geographic area, and to applicants who currently operate non-gambling riverboats in Illinois. The Board shall review all applications for owners licenses, and shall inform each applicant of the Board's decision. The Board may grant an owners license to an applicant that has not submitted the highest license bid, but if it does not select the highest bidder, the Board shall issue a written decision explaining why another applicant was selected and identifying the factors set forth in this Section that favored the winning bidder. The fee for issuance or renewal of a license pursuant to this subsection (e) shall be $250,000.

(e-5) In addition to licenses authorized under subsection (e) of this Section:

(1) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of casino gambling in the City of Chicago;

(2) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of riverboat gambling in the City of Danville;

(3) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of riverboat gambling in the City of Waukegan;

(4) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of riverboat gambling in the City of Rockford;

(5) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of riverboat gambling in a municipality that is wholly or partially located in one of the following townships of Cook County: Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Rich, Thornton, or Worth Township; and

(6) the Board may issue one owners license authorizing the conduct of riverboat gambling in the unincorporated area of Williamson County adjacent to the Big Muddy River.

Except for the license authorized under paragraph (1), each application for a license pursuant to this subsection (e-5) shall be submitted to the Board no later than 120 days after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31). All applications for a license under this subsection (e-5) shall include the nonrefundable application fee and the nonrefundable background investigation fee as provided in subsection (d) of Section 6 of this Act. In the event that an

applicant submits an application for a license pursuant to this subsection (e-5) prior to June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31), such applicant shall submit the nonrefundable application fee and background investigation fee as provided in subsection (d) of Section 6 of this Act no later than 6 months after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31).

The Board shall consider issuing a license pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection only after the corporate authority of the municipality or the county board of the county in which the riverboat or casino shall be located has certified to the Board the following:

(i) that the applicant has negotiated with the corporate authority or county board in good faith;

(ii) that the applicant and the corporate authority or county board have mutually agreed on the permanent location of the riverboat or casino;

(iii) that the applicant and the corporate authority or county board have mutually agreed on the temporary location of the riverboat or casino;

(iv) that the applicant and the corporate authority or the county board have mutually agreed on the percentage of revenues that will be shared with the municipality or county, if any;

(v) that the applicant and the corporate authority or county board have mutually agreed on any zoning,

licensing, public health, or other issues that are within the jurisdiction of the municipality or county;

(vi) that the corporate authority or county board has passed a resolution or ordinance in support of the riverboat or casino in the municipality or county;

(vii) the applicant for a license under paragraph (1) has made a public presentation concerning its casino proposal; and

(viii) the applicant for a license under paragraph (1) has prepared a summary of its casino proposal and such summary has been posted on a public website of the municipality or the county.

At least 7 days before the corporate authority of a municipality or county board of the county submits a certification to the Board concerning items (i) through (viii) of this subsection, it shall hold a public hearing to discuss items (i) through (viii), as well as any other details concerning the proposed riverboat or casino in the municipality or county. The corporate authority or county board must subsequently memorialize the details concerning the proposed riverboat or casino in a resolution that must be adopted by a majority of the corporate authority or county board before any certification is sent to the Board. The Board shall not alter, amend, change, or otherwise interfere with any agreement between the applicant and the corporate authority of the municipality or county board of the county

regarding the location of any temporary or permanent facility.

In addition, within 10 days after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31), the Board, with consent and at the expense of the City of Chicago, shall select and retain the services of a nationally recognized casino gaming feasibility consultant. Within 45 days after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31), the consultant shall prepare and deliver to the Board a study concerning the feasibility of, and the ability to finance, a casino in the City of Chicago. The feasibility study shall be delivered to the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Ninety days after receipt of the feasibility study, the Board shall make a determination, based on the results of the feasibility study, whether to recommend to the General Assembly that the terms of the license under paragraph (1) of this subsection (e-5) should be modified. The Board may begin accepting applications for the owners license under paragraph (1) of this subsection (e-5) upon the determination to issue such an owners license.

In addition, prior to the Board issuing the owners license authorized under paragraph (4) of subsection (e-5), an impact study shall be completed to determine what location in the city will provide the greater impact to the region, including the creation of jobs and the generation of tax revenue.

(e-10) The licenses authorized under subsection (e-5) of

this Section shall be issued within 12 months after the date the license application is submitted. If the Board does not issue the licenses within that time period, then the Board shall give a written explanation to the applicant as to why it has not reached a determination and when it reasonably expects to make a determination. The fee for the issuance or renewal of a license issued pursuant to this subsection (e-10) shall be $250,000. Additionally, a licensee located outside of Cook County shall pay a minimum initial fee of $17,500 per gaming position, and a licensee located in Cook County shall pay a minimum initial fee of $30,000 per gaming position. The initial fees payable under this subsection (e-10) shall be deposited into the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund. If at any point after June 1, 2020 there are no pending applications for a license under subsection (e-5) and not all licenses authorized under subsection (e-5) have been issued, then the Board shall reopen the license application process for those licenses authorized under subsection (e-5) that have not been issued. The Board shall follow the licensing process provided in subsection (e-5) with all time frames tied to the last date of a final order issued by the Board under subsection (e-5) rather than the effective date of the amendatory Act.

(e-15) Each licensee of a license authorized under subsection (e-5) of this Section shall make a reconciliation payment 3 years after the date the licensee begins operating in an amount equal to 75% of the adjusted gross receipts for

the most lucrative 12-month period of operations, minus an amount equal to the initial payment per gaming position paid by the specific licensee. Each licensee shall pay a $15,000,000 reconciliation fee upon issuance of an owners license. If this calculation results in a negative amount, then the licensee is not entitled to any reimbursement of fees previously paid. This reconciliation payment may be made in installments over a period of no more than 6 years.

All payments by licensees under this subsection (e-15) shall be deposited into the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund.

(e-20) In addition to any other revocation powers granted to the Board under this Act, the Board may revoke the owners license of a licensee which fails to begin conducting gambling within 15 months of receipt of the Board's approval of the application if the Board determines that license revocation is in the best interests of the State.

(f) The first 10 owners licenses issued under this Act shall permit the holder to own up to 2 riverboats and equipment thereon for a period of 3 years after the effective date of the license. Holders of the first 10 owners licenses must pay the annual license fee for each of the 3 years during which they are authorized to own riverboats.

(g) Upon the termination, expiration, or revocation of each of the first 10 licenses, which shall be issued for a 3-year period, all licenses are renewable annually upon payment of the fee and a determination by the Board that the

licensee continues to meet all of the requirements of this Act and the Board's rules. However, for licenses renewed on or after May 1, 1998, renewal shall be for a period of 4 years, unless the Board sets a shorter period.

(h) An owners license, except for an owners license issued under subsection (e-5) of this Section, shall entitle the licensee to own up to 2 riverboats.

An owners licensee of a casino or riverboat that is located in the City of Chicago pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (e-5) of this Section shall limit the number of gaming positions to 4,000 for such owner. An owners licensee authorized under subsection (e) or paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (e-5) of this Section shall limit the number of gaming positions to 2,000 for any such owners license. An owners licensee authorized under paragraph (6) of subsection (e-5) of this Section shall limit the number of gaming positions to 1,200 for such owner. The initial fee for each gaming position obtained on or after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31) shall be a minimum of $17,500 for licensees not located in Cook County and a minimum of $30,000 for licensees located in Cook County, in addition to the reconciliation payment, as set forth in subsection (e-15) of this Section. The fees under this subsection (h) shall be deposited into the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund. The fees under this subsection (h) that are paid by an owners licensee authorized under subsection (e) shall be paid by July

1, 2021.

Each owners licensee under subsection (e) of this Section shall reserve its gaming positions within 30 days after June 28, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-31). The Board may grant an extension to this 30-day period, provided that the owners licensee submits a written request and explanation as to why it is unable to reserve its positions within the 30-day period.

Each owners licensee under subsection (e-5) of this Section shall reserve its gaming positions within 30 days after issuance of its owners license. The Board may grant an extension to this 30-day period, provided that the owners licensee submits a written request and explanation as to why it is unable to reserve its positions within the 30-day period.

A licensee may operate both of its riverboats concurrently, provided that the total number of gaming positions on both riverboats does not exceed the limit established pursuant to this subsection. Riverboats licensed to operate on the Mississippi River and the Illinois River south of Marshall County shall have an authorized capacity of at least 500 persons. Any other riverboat licensed under this Act shall have an authorized capacity of at least 400 persons.

(h-5) An owners licensee who conducted gambling operations prior to January 1, 2012 and obtains positions pursuant to Public Act 101-31 shall make a reconciliation payment 3 years

after any additional gaming positions begin operating in an amount equal to 75% of the owners licensee's average gross receipts for the most lucrative 12-month period of operations minus an amount equal to the initial fee that the owners licensee paid per additional gaming position. For purposes of this subsection (h-5), "average gross receipts" means (i) the increase in adjusted gross receipts for the most lucrative 12-month period of operations over the adjusted gross receipts for 2019, multiplied by (ii) the percentage derived by dividing the number of additional gaming positions that an owners licensee had obtained by the total number of gaming positions operated by the owners licensee. If this calculation results in a negative amount, then the owners licensee is not entitled to any reimbursement of fees previously paid. This reconciliation payment may be made in installments over a period of no more than 6 years. These reconciliation payments shall be deposited into the Rebuild Illinois Projects Fund.

(i) A licensed owner is authorized to apply to the Board for and, if approved therefor, to receive all licenses from the Board necessary for the operation of a riverboat or casino, including a liquor license, a license to prepare and serve food for human consumption, and other necessary licenses. All use, occupation, and excise taxes which apply to the sale of food and beverages in this State and all taxes imposed on the sale or use of tangible personal property apply to such sales aboard the riverboat or in the casino.

(j) The Board may issue or re-issue a license authorizing a riverboat to dock in a municipality or approve a relocation under Section 11.2 only if, prior to the issuance or re-issuance of the license or approval, the governing body of the municipality in which the riverboat will dock has by a majority vote approved the docking of riverboats in the municipality. The Board may issue or re-issue a license authorizing a riverboat to dock in areas of a county outside any municipality or approve a relocation under Section 11.2 only if, prior to the issuance or re-issuance of the license or approval, the governing body of the county has by a majority vote approved of the docking of riverboats within such areas.

(k) An owners licensee may conduct land-based gambling operations upon approval by the Board and payment of a fee of $250,000, which shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund.

(l) An owners licensee may conduct gaming at a temporary facility pending the construction of a permanent facility or the remodeling or relocation of an existing facility to accommodate gaming participants for up to 24 months after the temporary facility begins to conduct gaming. Upon request by an owners licensee and upon a showing of good cause by the owners licensee, the Board shall extend the period during which the licensee may conduct gaming at a temporary facility by up to 12 months. The Board shall make rules concerning the conduct of gaming from temporary facilities.

(Source: P.A. 100-391, eff. 8-25-17; 100-1152, eff. 12-14-18;

101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-648, eff. 6-30-20; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 590. The Raffles and Poker Runs Act is amended by changing Sections 1, 2, 3, and 8.1 as follows:

(230 ILCS 15/1) (from Ch. 85, par. 2301)

Sec. 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this Act the terms defined in this Section have the meanings given them.

"Key location" means:

(1) For a poker run, the location where the poker run concludes and the prizes are awarded.

(2) For a raffle, the location where the winning chances in the raffle are determined.

"Law enforcement agency" means an agency of this State or a unit of local government in this State that is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances.

"Net proceeds" means the gross receipts from the conduct of raffles, less reasonable sums expended for prizes, local license fees and other operating expenses incurred as a result of operating a raffle or poker run.

"Poker run" means a prize-awarding event organized by an organization licensed under this Act in which participants travel to multiple predetermined locations, including a key location, to play a randomized game based on an element of chance. "Poker run" includes dice runs, marble runs, or other

events where the objective is to build the best hand or highest score by obtaining an item or playing a randomized game at each location.

"Raffle" means a form of lottery, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 28-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012, conducted by an organization licensed under this Act, in which:

(1) the player pays or agrees to pay something of value for a chance, represented and differentiated by a number or by a combination of numbers or by some other medium, one or more of which chances is to be designated the winning chance; and

(2) the winning chance is to be determined through a drawing or by some other method based on an element of chance by an act or set of acts on the part of persons conducting or connected with the lottery, except that the winning chance shall not be determined by the outcome of a publicly exhibited sporting contest.

"Raffle" does not include any game designed to simulate: (1) gambling games as defined in the Illinois ~~Riverboat~~ Gambling Act, (2) any casino game approved for play by the Illinois Gaming Board, (3) any games provided by a video gaming terminal, as defined in the Video Gaming Act, or (4) a savings promotion raffle authorized under Section 5g of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 7008 of the Savings Bank Act, Section 42.7 of the Illinois Credit Union Act, Section 5136B of the National Bank Act, or Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan

Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; revised 12-9-19.)

(230 ILCS 15/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 2302)

Sec. 2. Licensing.

(a) The governing body of any county or municipality within this State may establish a system for the licensing of organizations to operate raffles. The governing bodies of a county and one or more municipalities may, pursuant to a written contract, jointly establish a system for the licensing of organizations to operate raffles within any area of contiguous territory not contained within the corporate limits of a municipality which is not a party to such contract. The governing bodies of two or more adjacent counties or two or more adjacent municipalities located within a county may, pursuant to a written contract, jointly establish a system for the licensing of organizations to operate raffles within the corporate limits of such counties or municipalities. The licensing authority may establish special categories of licenses and promulgate rules relating to the various categories. The licensing system shall provide for limitations upon (1) the aggregate retail value of all prizes or merchandise awarded by a licensee in a single raffle, if any, (2) the maximum retail value of each prize awarded by a licensee in a single raffle, if any, (3) the maximum price which may be charged for each raffle chance issued or sold, if

any, and (4) the maximum number of days during which chances may be issued or sold, if any. The licensing system may include a fee for each license in an amount to be determined by the local governing body. Licenses issued pursuant to this Act shall be valid for one raffle or for a specified number of raffles to be conducted during a specified period not to exceed one year and may be suspended or revoked for any violation of this Act. A local governing body shall act on a license application within 30 days from the date of application. A county or municipality may adopt rules or ordinances for the operation of raffles that are consistent with this Act. Raffles shall be licensed by the governing body of the municipality with jurisdiction over the key location or, if no municipality has jurisdiction over the key location, then by the governing body of the county with jurisdiction over the key location. A license shall authorize the holder of such license to sell raffle chances throughout the State, including beyond the borders of the licensing municipality or county.

(a-5) The governing body of Cook County may and any other county within this State shall establish a system for the licensing of organizations to operate poker runs. The governing bodies of 2 or more adjacent counties may, pursuant to a written contract, jointly establish a system for the licensing of organizations to operate poker runs within the corporate limits of such counties. The licensing authority may

establish special categories of licenses and adopt rules relating to the various categories. The licensing system may include a fee not to exceed $25 for each license. Licenses issued pursuant to this Act shall be valid for one poker run or for a specified number of poker runs to be conducted during a specified period not to exceed one year and may be suspended or revoked for any violation of this Act. A local governing body shall act on a license application within 30 days after the date of application.

(b) Raffle licenses shall be issued only to bona fide religious, charitable, labor, business, fraternal, educational, veterans', or other bona fide not-for-profit organizations that operate without profit to their members and which have been in existence continuously for a period of 5 years immediately before making application for a raffle license and which have during that entire 5-year period been engaged in carrying out their objects, or to a non-profit fundraising organization that the licensing authority determines is organized for the sole purpose of providing financial assistance to an identified individual or group of individuals suffering extreme financial hardship as the result of an illness, disability, accident, or disaster, or to any law enforcement agencies and associations that represent law enforcement officials. Poker run licenses shall be issued only to bona fide religious, charitable, labor, business, fraternal, educational, veterans', or other bona fide

not-for-profit organizations that operate without profit to their members and which have been in existence continuously for a period of 5 years immediately before making application for a poker run license and which have during that entire 5-year period been engaged in carrying out their objects. Licenses for poker runs shall be issued for the following purposes: (i) providing financial assistance to an identified individual or group of individuals suffering extreme financial hardship as the result of an illness, disability, accident, or disaster or (ii) to maintain the financial stability of the organization. A licensing authority may waive the 5-year requirement under this subsection (b) for a bona fide religious, charitable, labor, business, fraternal, educational, or veterans' organization that applies for a license to conduct a raffle or a poker run if the organization is a local organization that is affiliated with and chartered by a national or State organization that meets the 5-year requirement.

For purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply. Non-profit: An organization or institution organized and conducted on a not-for-profit basis with no personal profit inuring to any one as a result of the operation. Charitable: An organization or institution organized and operated to benefit an indefinite number of the public. The service rendered to those eligible for benefits must also confer some benefit on the public. Educational: An organization or institution

organized and operated to provide systematic instruction in useful branches of learning by methods common to schools and institutions of learning which compare favorably in their scope and intensity with the course of study presented in tax-supported schools. Religious: Any church, congregation, society, or organization founded for the purpose of religious worship. Fraternal: An organization of persons having a common interest, the primary interest of which is to both promote the welfare of its members and to provide assistance to the general public in such a way as to lessen the burdens of government by caring for those that otherwise would be cared for by the government. Veterans: An organization or association comprised of members of which substantially all are individuals who are veterans or spouses, widows, or widowers of veterans, the primary purpose of which is to promote the welfare of its members and to provide assistance to the general public in such a way as to confer a public benefit. Labor: An organization composed of workers organized with the objective of betterment of the conditions of those engaged in such pursuit and the development of a higher degree of efficiency in their respective occupations. Business: A voluntary organization composed of individuals and businesses who have joined together to advance the commercial, financial, industrial and civic interests of a community.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; 101-360, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-9-19.)

(230 ILCS 15/3) (from Ch. 85, par. 2303)

Sec. 3. License; application; issuance; restrictions; persons ineligible. Licenses issued by the governing body of any county or municipality are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) No person, firm, or corporation shall conduct raffles or chances or poker runs without having first obtained a license therefor pursuant to this Act.

(2) The license and application for license must specify the location or locations at which winning chances in the raffle will be determined, the time period during which raffle chances will be sold or issued or a poker run will be conducted, the time or times of determination of winning chances, and the location or locations at which winning chances will be determined.

(3) The license application must contain a sworn statement attesting to the not-for-profit character of the prospective licensee organization, signed by the presiding officer and the secretary of that organization.

(4) The application for license shall be prepared in accordance with the ordinance of the local governmental unit.

(5) A license authorizes the licensee to conduct raffles or poker runs as defined in this Act.

The following are ineligible for any license under this

Act:

(a) any person whose felony conviction will impair the person's ability to engage in the licensed position;

(b) any person who is or has been a professional gambler or professional gambling promoter;

(c) any person who is not of good moral character;

(d) any organization in which a person defined in item (a), (b), or (c) has a proprietary, equitable, or credit interest, or in which such a person is active or employed;

(e) any organization in which a person defined in item (a), (b), or (c) is an officer, director, or employee, whether compensated or not; and

(f) any organization in which a person defined in item (a), (b), or (c) is to participate in the management or operation of a raffle as defined in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-286, eff. 1-1-18; 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(230 ILCS 15/8.1) (from Ch. 85, par. 2308.1)

Sec. 8.1. Political committees.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, the terms defined in this subsection have the meanings given them.

"Net proceeds" means the gross receipts from the conduct of raffles, less reasonable sums expended for prizes, license fees, and other reasonable operating expenses incurred as a result of operating a raffle.

"Raffle" means a form of lottery, as defined in Section 28-2(b) of the Criminal Code of 2012, conducted by a political committee licensed under this Section, in which:

(1) the player pays or agrees to pay something of value for a chance, represented and differentiated by a number or by a combination of numbers or by some other medium, one or more of which chances are ~~is~~ to be designated the winning chance; and

(2) the winning chance is to be determined through a drawing or by some other method based on an element of chance by an act or set of acts on the part of persons conducting or connected with the lottery, except that the winning chance shall not be determined by the outcome of a publicly exhibited sporting contest.

"Unresolved claim" means a claim for a civil penalty under Sections 9-3, 9-10, and 9-23 of the Election Code which has been begun by the State Board of Elections, has been disputed by the political committee under the applicable rules of the State Board of Elections, and has not been finally decided either by the State Board of Elections, or, where application for review has been made to the courts of Illinois, remains finally undecided by the courts.

"Owes" means that a political committee has been finally determined under applicable rules of the State Board of Elections to be liable for a civil penalty under Sections 9-3, 9-10, and 9-23 of the Election Code.

(b) Licenses issued pursuant to this Section shall be valid for one raffle or for a specified number of raffles to be conducted during a specified period not to exceed one year and may be suspended or revoked for any violation of this Section. The State Board of Elections shall act on a license application within 30 days from the date of application.

(c) Licenses issued by the State Board of Elections are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) No political committee shall conduct raffles or chances without having first obtained a license therefor pursuant to this Section.

(2) The application for license shall be prepared in accordance with regulations of the State Board of Elections and must specify the area or areas within the State in which raffle chances will be sold or issued, the time period during which raffle chances will be sold or issued, the time of determination of winning chances, and the location or locations at which winning chances will be determined.

(3) A license authorizes the licensee to conduct raffles as defined in this Section.

The following are ineligible for any license under this Section:

(i) any political committee which has an officer who has been convicted of a felony;

(ii) any political committee which has an officer

who is or has been a professional gambler or gambling promoter;

(iii) any political committee which has an officer who is not of good moral character;

(iv) any political committee which has an officer who is also an officer of a firm or corporation in which a person defined in item (i), (ii), or (iii) has a proprietary, equitable, or credit interest, or in which such a person is active or employed;

(v) any political committee in which a person defined in item (i), (ii), or (iii) is an officer, director, or employee, whether compensated or not;

(vi) any political committee in which a person defined in item (i), (ii), or (iii) is to participate in the management or operation of a raffle as defined in this Section;

(vii) any committee which, at the time of its application for a license to conduct a raffle, owes the State Board of Elections any unpaid civil penalty authorized by Sections 9-3, 9-10, and 9-23 of the Election Code, or is the subject of an unresolved claim for a civil penalty under Sections 9-3, 9-10, and 9-23 of the Election Code;

(viii) any political committee which, at the time of its application to conduct a raffle, has not submitted any report or document required to be filed

by Article 9 of the Election Code and such report or document is more than 10 days overdue.

(d)(1) The conducting of raffles is subject to the following restrictions:

(i) The entire net proceeds of any raffle must be exclusively devoted to the lawful purposes of the political committee permitted to conduct that game.

(ii) No person except a bona fide member of the political committee may participate in the management or operation of the raffle.

(iii) No person may receive any remuneration or profit for participating in the management or operation of the raffle.

(iv) Raffle chances may be sold or issued only within the area specified on the license and winning chances may be determined only at those locations specified on the license.

(v) A person under the age of 18 years may participate in the conducting of raffles or chances only with the permission of a parent or guardian. A person under the age of 18 years may be within the area where winning chances are being determined only when accompanied by his or her parent or guardian.

(2) If a lessor rents a premises where a winning chance or chances on a raffle are determined, the lessor shall not be criminally liable if the person who uses the premises for the

determining of winning chances does not hold a license issued under the provisions of this Section.

(e)(1) Each political committee licensed to conduct raffles and chances shall keep records of its gross receipts, expenses, and net proceeds for each single gathering or occasion at which winning chances are determined. All deductions from gross receipts for each single gathering or occasion shall be documented with receipts or other records indicating the amount, a description of the purchased item or service or other reason for the deduction, and the recipient. The distribution of net proceeds shall be itemized as to payee, purpose, amount, and date of payment.

(2) Each political committee licensed to conduct raffles shall report on the next report due to be filed under Article 9 of the Election Code its gross receipts, expenses, and net proceeds from raffles, and the distribution of net proceeds itemized as required in this subsection.

Such reports shall be included in the regular reports required of political committees by Article 9 of the Election Code.

(3) Records required by this subsection shall be preserved for 3 years, and political committees shall make available their records relating to the operation of raffles for public inspection at reasonable times and places.

(f) Violation of any provision of this Section is a Class C misdemeanor.

(g) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize the conducting or operating of any gambling scheme, enterprise, activity, or device other than raffles as provided for herein.

(Source: P.A. 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 595. The Video Gaming Act is amended by changing Section 58 as follows:

(230 ILCS 40/58)

Sec. 58. Location of terminals. Video gaming terminals in a licensed establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment must be located in an area that is restricted to persons over 21 years of age and the entrance to the area must be within the view of at least one employee of the establishment who is over 21 years of age.

The placement of video gaming terminals in licensed establishments, licensed truck stop establishments, licensed large truck stop establishments, licensed fraternal establishments, and licensed veterans establishments shall be subject to the rules promulgated by the Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-318, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-20-19.)

Section 600. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by

changing Sections 3-12, 5-3, 6-6, and 6-6.5 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/3-12)

Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.

(a) The State Commission shall have the following powers, functions, and duties:

(1) To receive applications and to issue licenses to manufacturers, foreign importers, importing distributors, distributors, non-resident dealers, on premise consumption retailers, off premise sale retailers, special event retailer licensees, special use permit licenses, auction liquor licenses, brew pubs, caterer retailers, non-beverage users, railroads, including owners and lessees of sleeping, dining and cafe cars, airplanes, boats, brokers, and wine maker's premises licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and to suspend or revoke such licenses upon the State Commission's determination, upon notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation. Except in the case of an action taken pursuant to a violation of Section 6-3, 6-5, or 6-9, any action by the State Commission to suspend or revoke a licensee's license may be limited to the license for the specific premises where the violation occurred. An action for a violation of this Act shall be commenced by

the State Commission within 2 years after the date the State Commission becomes aware of the violation.

In lieu of suspending or revoking a license, the commission may impose a fine, upon the State Commission's determination and notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation.

For the purpose of this paragraph (1), when determining multiple violations for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21, a second or subsequent violation for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21 shall only be considered if it was committed within 5 years after the date when a prior violation for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21 was committed.

The fine imposed under this paragraph may not exceed $500 for each violation. Each day that the activity, which gave rise to the original fine, continues is a separate violation. The maximum fine that may be levied against any licensee, for the period of the license, shall not exceed $20,000. The maximum penalty that may be imposed on a licensee for selling a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it or serving from a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it shall be the destruction of that bottle of alcoholic liquor for the first 10 bottles so sold or served from by the licensee.

For the eleventh bottle of alcoholic liquor and for each third bottle thereafter sold or served from by the licensee with a foreign object in it, the maximum penalty that may be imposed on the licensee is the destruction of the bottle of alcoholic liquor and a fine of up to $50.

Any notice issued by the State Commission to a licensee for a violation of this Act or any notice with respect to settlement or offer in compromise shall include the field report, photographs, and any other supporting documentation necessary to reasonably inform the licensee of the nature and extent of the violation or the conduct alleged to have occurred. The failure to include such required documentation shall result in the dismissal of the action.

(2) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary to carry on its functions and duties to the end that the health, safety and welfare of the People of the State of Illinois shall be protected and temperance in the consumption of alcoholic liquors shall be fostered and promoted and to distribute copies of such rules and regulations to all licensees affected thereby.

(3) To call upon other administrative departments of the State, county and municipal governments, county and city police departments and upon prosecuting officers for such information and assistance as it deems necessary in

the performance of its duties.

(4) To recommend to local commissioners rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the State.

(5) To inspect, or cause to be inspected, any premises in this State where alcoholic liquors are manufactured, distributed, warehoused, or sold. Nothing in this Act authorizes an agent of the State Commission to inspect private areas within the premises without reasonable suspicion or a warrant during an inspection. "Private areas" include, but are not limited to, safes, personal property, and closed desks.

(5.1) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that any person is engaged in business as a manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor, or retailer without a license or valid license, to conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the State Commission is satisfied that the alleged conduct occurred or is occurring, it may issue a cease and desist notice as provided in this Act, impose civil penalties as provided in this Act, notify the local liquor authority, or file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred or the Attorney General.

(5.2) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having

knowledge that any person is shipping alcoholic liquor into this State from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act, to conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the State Commission is satisfied that the alleged conduct occurred or is occurring, it may issue a cease and desist notice as provided in this Act, impose civil penalties as provided in this Act, notify the foreign jurisdiction, or file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred or the Attorney General.

(5.3) To receive complaints from licensees, local officials, law enforcement agencies, organizations, and persons stating that any licensee has been or is violating any provision of this Act or the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Act. Such complaints shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the person making the complaint, and shall state with specificity the facts in relation to the alleged violation. If the State Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint substantially alleges a violation of this Act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, it shall conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the State Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee as provided in this Act.

(5.4) To make arrests and issue notices of civil violations where necessary for the enforcement of this Act.

(5.5) To investigate any and all unlicensed activity.

(5.6) To impose civil penalties or fines to any person who, without holding a valid license, engages in conduct that requires a license pursuant to this Act, in an amount not to exceed $20,000 for each offense as determined by the State Commission. A civil penalty shall be assessed by the State Commission after a hearing is held in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Act regarding the provision of a hearing for the revocation or suspension of a license.

(6) To hear and determine appeals from orders of a local commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter set forth. Hearings under this subsection shall be held in Springfield or Chicago, at whichever location is the more convenient for the majority of persons who are parties to the hearing.

(7) The State Commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and for this purpose the State Commission may classify all retail licensees having more than 4 employees and establish a uniform system of accounts for each class and prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. The State Commission may also

prescribe the forms of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, including, but not limited to, accounts of earnings and expenses and any distribution, payment, or other distribution of earnings or assets, and any other forms, records, and memoranda which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, such forms, records, and memoranda as will readily and accurately disclose at all times the beneficial ownership of such retail licensed business. The accounts, forms, records, and memoranda shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by authorized representatives of the State Commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission~~,~~ may, from time to time, alter, amend, or repeal, in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the form and manner of keeping accounts.

(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the State Commission, to appoint, at the commission's discretion, hearing officers to conduct hearings involving complex issues or issues that will require a protracted period of time to resolve, to examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any licensee, and to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such licensee; to hear testimony and take

proof material for its information in the discharge of its duties hereunder; to administer or cause to be administered oaths; for any such purpose to issue subpoena or subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, which shall be effective in any part of this State, and to adopt rules to implement its powers under this paragraph (8).

Any circuit court may, by order duly entered, require the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books subpoenaed by the State Commission and the court may compel obedience to its order by proceedings for contempt.

(9) To investigate the administration of laws in relation to alcoholic liquors in this and other states and any foreign countries, and to recommend from time to time to the Governor and through him or her to the legislature of this State, such amendments to this Act, if any, as it may think desirable and as will serve to further the general broad purposes contained in Section 1-2 hereof.

(10) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary for the control, sale, or disposition of alcoholic liquor damaged as a result of an accident, wreck, flood, fire, or other similar occurrence.

(11) To develop industry educational programs related to responsible serving and selling, particularly in the areas of overserving consumers and illegal underage

purchasing and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

(11.1) To license persons providing education and training to alcohol beverage sellers and servers for mandatory and non-mandatory training under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.

(12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.

(13) (Blank).

(14) On or before April 30, 2008 and every 2 years thereafter, the State Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of Public Act 95-634 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State. As part of its report, the State Commission shall provide all of the following information:

(A) The amount of State excise and sales tax revenues generated.

(B) The amount of licensing fees received.

(C) The number of cases of wine shipped from

inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State.

(D) The number of alcohol compliance operations conducted.

(E) The number of winery shipper's licenses issued.

(F) The number of each of the following: reported violations; cease and desist notices issued by the Commission; notices of violations issued by the Commission and to the Department of Revenue; and notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials, including, without limitation, the Illinois Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

(15) As a means to reduce the underage consumption of alcoholic liquors, the State Commission shall conduct alcohol compliance operations to investigate whether businesses that are soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside or outside of this State directly to residents of this State are licensed by this State or are selling or attempting to sell wine to persons under 21 years of age in violation of this Act.

(16) The State Commission shall, in addition to notifying any appropriate law enforcement agency, submit notices of complaints or violations of Sections 6-29 and

6-29.1 by persons who do not hold a winery shipper's license under this Act to the Illinois Attorney General and to the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

(17)(A) A person licensed to make wine under the laws of another state who has a winery shipper's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine or a person who has a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine may make application to the Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's wine to retail licensees per year.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, such person shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of production and sales for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its wine; and (5) that it will comply with the liquor and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

(C) The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if such person: (1) is

in compliance with State revenue and liquor laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that produces more than 25,000 gallons of wine per annum or produces any other alcoholic liquor; (3) will not annually produce for sale more than 25,000 gallons of wine; and (4) will not annually sell more than 5,000 gallons of its wine to retail licensees.

(D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its production of wine in the previous 12 months and its anticipated production and sales for the next 12 months. The State Commission may fine, suspend, or revoke a self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or liquor law of Illinois, exceeded production of 25,000 gallons of wine in any calendar year, or become part of an affiliated group producing more than 25,000 gallons of wine or any other alcoholic liquor.

(E) Except in hearings for violations of this Act or Public Act 95-634 or a bona fide investigation by duly sworn law enforcement officials, the State Commission, or its agents, the State Commission shall maintain the production and sales information of a self-distribution exemption holder as confidential and shall not release such information to any person.

(F) The State Commission shall issue regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Section and this Act.

(G) Nothing in this paragraph (17) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois distributor.

(H) It is the intent of this paragraph (17) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that, in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system, it is necessary to create an exception for smaller makers of wine as their wines are frequently adjusted in varietals, mixes, vintages, and taste to find and create market niches sometimes too small for distributor or importing distributor business strategies. Limited self-distribution rights will afford and allow smaller makers of wine access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.

(18)(A) A class 1 brewer licensee, who must also be either a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer and annually manufacture less than 930,000 gallons of beer, may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 232,500 gallons of the exemption holder's beer per year to retail licensees and to brewers, class 1 brewers,

and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, or both beer and cider to non-licensees at their breweries.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 brewer licensee shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of beer manufactured and sold for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its beer; and (5) that it will comply with the alcoholic beverage and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

(C) Any application submitted shall be posted on the State Commission's website at least 45 days prior to action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the class 1 brewer licensee: (1) is in compliance with the State, revenue, and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that manufactures more than 930,000 gallons of beer per annum or produces any other alcoholic beverages; (3) shall not annually manufacture for sale more than 930,000 gallons of beer; (4) shall not annually sell more than 232,500 gallons of its beer to retail licensees or to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection

(e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, or both beer and cider to non-licensees at their breweries; and (5) has relinquished any brew pub license held by the licensee, including any ownership interest it held in the licensed brew pub.

(D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its manufacture of beer during the previous 12 months and its anticipated manufacture and sales of beer for the next 12 months. The State Commission may fine, suspend, or revoke a self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or alcoholic beverage law of Illinois, exceeded the manufacture of 930,000 gallons of beer in any calendar year or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 930,000 gallons of beer or any other alcoholic beverage.

(E) The State Commission shall issue rules and regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph (18) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois importing distributor or a distributor. If a self-distribution exemption holder enters into a

distribution agreement and has assigned distribution rights to an importing distributor or distributor, then the self-distribution exemption holder's distribution rights in the assigned territories shall cease in a reasonable time not to exceed 60 days.

(G) It is the intent of this paragraph (18) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system, it is necessary to create an exception for smaller manufacturers in order to afford and allow such smaller manufacturers of beer access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.

(19)(A) A class 1 craft distiller licensee or a non-resident dealer who manufactures less than 50,000 gallons of distilled spirits per year may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's spirits to retail licensees per year.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 craft distiller licensee or non-resident dealer shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of spirits manufactured and sold for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the

marketing of its spirits; and (5) that it will comply with the alcoholic beverage and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

(C) Any application submitted shall be posted on the State Commission's website at least 45 days prior to action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the applicant: (1) is in compliance with State revenue and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per annum or produces any other alcoholic liquor; (3) does not annually manufacture for sale more than 50,000 gallons of spirits; and (4) does not annually sell more than 5,000 gallons of its spirits to retail licensees.

(D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its manufacture of spirits during the previous 12 months and its anticipated manufacture and sales of spirits for the next 12 months. The State Commission may fine, suspend, or revoke a self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or alcoholic beverage law of Illinois, exceeded the manufacture of 50,000 gallons of spirits in any calendar

year, or has become part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 50,000 gallons of spirits or any other alcoholic beverage.

(E) The State Commission shall adopt rules governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph (19) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois importing distributor or a distributor.

(G) It is the intent of this paragraph (19) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system, it is necessary to create an exception for smaller manufacturers in order to afford and allow such smaller manufacturers of spirits access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.

(b) On or before April 30, 1999, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of Public Act 90-739 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this State directly to residents of this State.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following information:

(i) the amount of State excise and sales tax revenues

generated as a result of Public Act 90-739;

(ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result of Public Act 90-739;

(iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials.

(Source: P.A. 100-134, eff. 8-18-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-816, eff. 8-13-18; 100-1012, eff. 8-21-18; 100-1050, eff. 8-23-18; 101-37, eff. 7-3-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(235 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 43, par. 118)

Sec. 5-3. License fees. Except as otherwise provided herein, at the time application is made to the State Commission for a license of any class, the applicant shall pay to the State Commission the fee hereinafter provided for the kind of license applied for.

The fee for licenses issued by the State Commission shall be as follows:

	Online renewal	Initial license or non-online renewal

For a manufacturer's license:		
Class 1. Distiller	$4,000	$5,000
Class 2. Rectifier	4,000	5,000
Class 3. Brewer	1,200	1,500
Class 4. First-class Wine Manufacturer	750	900
Class 5. Second-class Wine Manufacturer.....	1,500	1,750
Class 6. First-class wine-maker	750	900
Class 7. Second-class wine-maker ..	1,500	1,750
Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer	250	350
Class 9. Craft Distiller	~~$~~2,000	~~$~~2,500
Class 10. Class 1 Craft Distiller ..	50	75
Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller ..	75	100
Class 12. Class 1 Brewer	50	75
Class 13. Class 2 Brewer	75	100
For a Brew Pub License	1,200	1,500
For a Distilling Pub License	1,200	1,500
For a caterer retailer's license ..	350	500
For a foreign importer's license ..	25	25
For an importing distributor's license.....	25	25
For a distributor's license (11,250,000 gallons or over)	1,450	2,200

For a distributor's license (over 4,500,000 gallons, but under 11,250,000 gallons)	950	1,450
For a distributor's license (4,500,000 gallons or under) ..	300	450
For a non-resident dealer's license (500,000 gallons or over)	1,200	1,500
For a non-resident dealer's license (under 500,000 gallons)	250	350
For a wine-maker's premises license.....	250	500
For a winery shipper's license (under 250,000 gallons)	200	350
For a winery shipper's license (250,000 or over, but under 500,000 gallons)	750	1,000
For a winery shipper's license (500,000 gallons or over)	1,200	1,500
For a wine-maker's premises license, second location	500	1,000
For a wine-maker's premises license, third location.....	500	1,000
For a retailer's license	600	750
For a special event retailer's license, (not-for-profit).....	25	25
For a special use permit license,		

one day only	100	150
2 days or more	150	250
For a railroad license	100	150
For a boat license	500	1,000
For an airplane license, times the licensee's maximum number of aircraft in flight, serving liquor over the State at any given time, which either originate, terminate, or make an intermediate stop in the State.....	100	150
For a non-beverage user's license:		
Class 1.....	24	24
Class 2.....	60	60
Class 3.....	120	120
Class 4.....	240	240
Class 5.....	600	600
For a broker's license	750	1,000
For an auction liquor license	100	150
For a homebrewer special event permit	25	25
For a craft distiller tasting permit	25	25
For a BASSET trainer license	300	350
For a tasting representative		

license.....	200	300
For a brewer warehouse permit	25	25
For a craft distiller warehouse permit	25	25

Fees collected under this Section shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund. On and after July 1, 2003 and until June 30, 2016, of the funds received for a retailer's license, in addition to the first $175, an additional $75 shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund, and $250 shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. On and after June 30, 2016, one-half of the funds received for a retailer's license shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund and one-half of the funds received for a retailer's license shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. Beginning June 30, 1990 and on June 30 of each subsequent year through June 29, 2003, any balance over $5,000,000 remaining in the Dram Shop Fund shall be credited to State liquor licensees and applied against their fees for State liquor licenses for the following year. The amount credited to each licensee shall be a proportion of the balance in the Dram Fund that is the same as the proportion of the license fee paid by the licensee under this Section for the period in which the balance was accumulated to the aggregate fees paid by all licensees during that period.

No fee shall be paid for licenses issued by the State Commission to the following non-beverage users:

(a) Hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics when their use

of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.

(b) Universities, colleges of learning or schools when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.

(c) Laboratories when their use is exclusively for the purpose of scientific research.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-816, eff. 8-13-18; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19; revised 8-19-20.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-6) (from Ch. 43, par. 123)

Sec. 6-6. Except as otherwise provided in this Act no manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall, directly or indirectly, sell, supply, furnish, give or pay for, or loan or lease, any furnishing, fixture or equipment on the premises of a place of business of another licensee authorized under this Act to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, either for consumption on or off the premises, nor shall he or she, directly or indirectly, pay for any such license, or advance, furnish, lend or give money for payment of such license, or purchase or become the owner of any note, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness of such licensee or any form of security therefor, nor shall such manufacturer, or distributor, or importing distributor, directly or indirectly, be interested in the ownership, conduct or

operation of the business of any licensee authorized to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, nor shall any manufacturer, or distributor, or importing distributor be interested directly or indirectly or as owner or part owner of said premises or as lessee or lessor thereof, in any premises upon which alcoholic liquor is sold at retail.

No manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall, directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials except as provided in this Section and Section 6-5. With respect to retail licensees, other than any government owned or operated auditorium, exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5, a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish, give, lend or rent and erect, install, repair and maintain to or for any retail licensee, for use at any one time in or about or in connection with a retail establishment on which the products of the manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor are sold, the following signs and inside advertising materials as authorized in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):

(i) Permanent outside signs shall cost not more than $3,000 per brand, exclusive of erection, installation,

repair and maintenance costs, and permit fees and shall bear only the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbols commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product including, but not limited to, "cold beer", "on tap", "carry out", and "packaged liquor".

(ii) Temporary outside signs shall include, but not be limited to, banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and other items of a temporary and non-permanent nature, and shall cost not more than $1,000 per manufacturer. Each temporary outside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product. Temporary outside signs may also include, for example, the product, price, packaging, date or dates of a promotion and an announcement of a retail licensee's specific sponsored event, if the temporary outside sign is intended to promote a product, and provided that the announcement of the retail licensee's event and the product promotion are held simultaneously. However, temporary outside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer. Nothing in this subpart (ii) shall prohibit a distributor or importing distributor from bearing the cost of creating or printing a temporary outside sign for the retail licensee's specific sponsored event or from bearing the

cost of creating or printing a temporary sign for a retail licensee containing, for example, community goodwill expressions, regional sporting event announcements, or seasonal messages, provided that the primary purpose of the temporary outside sign is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. In addition, temporary outside signs provided by the manufacturer to the distributor or importing distributor may also include, for example, subject to the limitations of this Section, preprinted community goodwill expressions, sporting event announcements, seasonal messages, and manufacturer promotional announcements. However, a distributor or importing distributor shall not bear the cost of such manufacturer preprinted signs.

(iii) Permanent inside signs, whether visible from the outside or the inside of the premises, include, but are not limited to: alcohol lists and menus that may include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer; neons; illuminated signs; clocks; table lamps; mirrors; tap handles; decalcomanias; window painting; and window trim. All neons, illuminated signs, clocks, table lamps, mirrors, and tap handles are the property of the manufacturer and shall be returned to the manufacturer or its agent upon request. All permanent inside signs in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than $6,000 per manufacturer. A

permanent inside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product. However, permanent inside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer. For the purpose of this subpart (iii), all permanent inside signs may be displayed in an adjacent courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden" that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.

(iv) Temporary inside signs shall include, but are not limited to, lighted chalk boards, acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and inside advertising materials such as posters, placards, bowling sheets, table tents, inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, sports schedules, or similar printed or illustrated materials and product displays, such as display racks, bins, barrels, or similar items, the primary function of which is to temporarily hold and display alcoholic beverages; however, such items, for example, as coasters, trays, napkins, glassware, growlers, crowlers, and cups shall not be deemed to be inside signs or advertising materials and may only be sold to retailers at fair market value, which shall be no less than the cost of the item to the manufacturer, distributor, or importing

distributor. All temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than $1,000 per manufacturer. Nothing in this subpart (iv) prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from paying the cost of printing or creating any temporary inside banner or inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders for a retail licensee, provided that the primary purpose for the banner or insert is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. For the purpose of this subpart (iv), all temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials may be displayed in an adjacent courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden" that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.

The restrictions contained in this Section 6-6 do not apply to signs, or promotional or advertising materials furnished by manufacturers, distributors or importing distributors to a government owned or operated facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5.

No distributor or importing distributor shall directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials described in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section except as

the agent for or on behalf of a manufacturer, provided that the total cost of any signs and inside advertising materials including but not limited to labor, erection, installation and permit fees shall be paid by the manufacturer whose product or products said signs and inside advertising materials advertise and except as follows:

A distributor or importing distributor may purchase from or enter into a written agreement with a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier and such manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier may sell or enter into an agreement to sell to a distributor or importing distributor permitted signs and advertising materials described in subparts (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section for the purpose of furnishing, giving, lending, renting, installing, repairing, or maintaining such signs or advertising materials to or for any retail licensee in this State. Any purchase by a distributor or importing distributor from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier shall be voluntary and the manufacturer may not require the distributor or the importing distributor to purchase signs or advertising materials from the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier.

A distributor or importing distributor shall be deemed the owner of such signs or advertising materials purchased from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier.

The provisions of Public Act 90-373 concerning signs or advertising materials delivered by a manufacturer to a

distributor or importing distributor shall apply only to signs or advertising materials delivered on or after August 14, 1997.

A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor and the social media advertisement complies with any applicable rules or regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. A retailer may request free social media advertising from a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor from sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a

retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor, except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or site where users communicate with one another and share media, such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users free of charge.

No person engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing or distributing alcoholic liquors shall, directly or indirectly, pay for, or advance, furnish, or lend money for the payment of any license for another. Any licensee who shall permit or assent, or be a party in any way to any violation or infringement of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and any money loaned contrary to a provision of this Act shall not be recovered back, or any note, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness, or security, or any lease or contract obtained or made contrary to this Act shall be unenforceable and void.

This Section shall not apply to airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-885, eff. 8-14-18; 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-517, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-18-19.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-6.5)

Sec. 6-6.5. Sanitation and use of growlers and crowlers.

(a) A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may not provide for free, but may sell coil cleaning services and installation services, including labor costs, to a retail licensee at fair market cost.

A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may not provide for free, but may sell dispensing accessories to retail licensees at a price not less than the cost to the manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor who initially purchased them. Dispensing accessories include, but are not limited to, items such as standards, faucets, cold plates, rods, vents, taps, tap standards, hoses, washers, couplings, gas gauges, vent tongues, shanks, glycol draught systems, pumps, and check valves. A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may service, balance, or inspect draft beer, wine, or distilled spirits systems at regular intervals and may provide labor to replace or install dispensing accessories.

Coil cleaning supplies consisting of detergents, cleaning chemicals, brushes, or similar type cleaning devices may be sold at a price not less than the cost to the manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor.

(a-5) A manufacturer of beer licensed under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 or a brew pub may transfer any beer manufactured

or sold on its licensed premises to a growler or crowler and sell those growlers or crowlers to non-licensees for consumption off the premises. A manufacturer of beer under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 or a brew pub is not subject to subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) An on-premises retail licensee may transfer beer to a growler or crowler, which is not an original manufacturer container, but is a reusable rigid container that holds up to 128 fluid ounces of beer and is designed to be sealed on premises by the licensee for off-premises consumption, if the following requirements are met:

(1) the beer is transferred within the licensed premises by an employee of the licensed premises at the time of sale;

(2) the person transferring the alcohol to be sold to the end consumer is 21 years of age or older;

(3) the growler or crowler holds no more than 128 fluid ounces;

(4) the growler or crowler bears a twist-type closure, cork, stopper, or plug and includes a one-time use tamper-proof seal;

(5) the growler or crowler is affixed with a label or tag that contains the following information:

(A) the brand name of the product dispensed;

(B) the name of the brewer or bottler;

(C) the type of product, such as beer, ale, lager,

bock, stout, or other brewed or fermented beverage;

(D) the net contents;

(E) the name and address of the business that cleaned, sanitized, labeled, and filled or refilled the growler or crowler; and

(F) the date the growler or crowler was filled or refilled;

(5.5) the growler or crowler has been purged with CO_2 prior to sealing the container;

(6) the on-premises retail licensee complies with the sanitation requirements under subsections (a) through (c) of 11 Ill. Adm. Code 100.160 when sanitizing the dispensing equipment used to draw beer to fill the growler or crowler or refill the growler;

(7) before filling the growler or crowler or refilling the growler, the on-premises retail licensee or licensee's employee shall clean and sanitize the growler or crowler in one of the following manners:

(A) By manual washing in a 3-compartment sink.

(i) Before sanitizing the growler or crowler, the sinks and work area shall be cleaned to remove any chemicals, oils, or grease from other cleaning activities.

(ii) Any residual liquid from the growler shall be emptied into a drain. A growler shall not be emptied into the cleaning water.

(iii) The growler and cap shall be cleaned in water and detergent. The water temperature shall be, at a minimum, 110 degrees Fahrenheit or the temperature specified on the cleaning agent manufacturer's label instructions. The detergent shall not be fat-based or oil-based.

(iv) Any residues on the interior and exterior of the growler shall be removed.

(v) The growler and cap shall be rinsed with water in the middle compartment. Rinsing may be from the spigot with a spray arm, from a spigot, or from a tub as long as the water for rinsing is not stagnant but is continually refreshed.

(vi) The growler shall be sanitized in the third compartment. Chemical sanitizer shall be used in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency-registered label use instructions and shall meet the minimum water temperature requirements of that chemical.

(vii) A test kit or other device that accurately measures the concentration in milligrams per liter of chemical sanitizing solutions shall be provided and be readily accessible for use.

(B) By using a mechanical washing and sanitizing machine.

(i) Mechanical washing and sanitizing machines shall be provided with an easily accessible and readable data plate affixed to the machine by the manufacturer and shall be used according to the machine's design and operation specifications.

(ii) Mechanical washing and sanitizing machines shall be equipped with chemical or hot water sanitization.

(iii) The concentration of the sanitizing solution or the water temperature shall be accurately determined by using a test kit or other device.

(iv) The machine shall be regularly serviced based upon the manufacturer's or installer's guidelines.

(C) By transferring beer to a growler or crowler with a tube.

(i) Beer may be transferred to a growler or crowler from the bottom of the growler or crowler to the top with a tube that is attached to the tap and extends to the bottom of the growler or crowler or with a commercial filling machine.

(ii) Food grade sanitizer shall be used in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency-registered label use instructions.

(iii) A container of liquid food grade sanitizer shall be maintained for no more than 10 malt beverage taps that will be used for filling growlers or crowlers and refilling growlers.

(iv) Each container shall contain no less than 5 tubes that will be used only for filling growlers or crowlers and refilling growlers.

(v) The growler or crowler must be inspected visually for contamination.

(vi) After each transfer of beer to a growler or crowler, the tube shall be immersed in the container with the liquid food grade sanitizer.

(vii) A different tube from the container must be used for each fill of a growler or crowler or refill of a growler.

(c) Growlers and crowlers that comply with items (4) and (5) of subsection (b) shall not be deemed an unsealed container for purposes of Section 11-502 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(d) Growlers and crowlers, as described and authorized under this Section, are not original packages for the purposes of this Act. Upon a consumer taking possession of a growler or crowler from an on-premises retail licensee, the growler or crowler and its contents are deemed to be in the sole custody, control, and care of the consumer.

(Source: P.A. 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-517, eff. 8-23-19;

revised 9-18-19.)

Section 605. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Sections 5-2, 5-5, 5-5.07, 5-5.2, 5-5.12, 5H-1, 5H-5, 5H-6, and 11-5.4, by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Sections 5-30.11 and 12-4.13c, and by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Section 5-36 as follows:

(305 ILCS 5/5-2) (from Ch. 23, par. 5-2)

Sec. 5-2. Classes of persons eligible. Medical assistance under this Article shall be available to any of the following classes of persons in respect to whom a plan for coverage has been submitted to the Governor by the Illinois Department and approved by him. If changes made in this Section 5-2 require federal approval, they shall not take effect until such approval has been received:

1. Recipients of basic maintenance grants under Articles III and IV.

2. Beginning January 1, 2014, persons otherwise eligible for basic maintenance under Article III, excluding any eligibility requirements that are inconsistent with any federal law or federal regulation, as interpreted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but who fail to qualify thereunder on the basis of need, and who have insufficient income and resources to

meet the costs of necessary medical care, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) All persons otherwise eligible for basic maintenance under Article III but who fail to qualify under that Article on the basis of need and who meet either of the following requirements:

(i) their income, as determined by the Illinois Department in accordance with any federal requirements, is equal to or less than 100% of the federal poverty level; or

(ii) their income, after the deduction of costs incurred for medical care and for other types of remedial care, is equal to or less than 100% of the federal poverty level.

(b) (Blank).

3. (Blank).

4. Persons not eligible under any of the preceding paragraphs who fall sick, are injured, or die, not having sufficient money, property or other resources to meet the costs of necessary medical care or funeral and burial expenses.

5.(a) Beginning January 1, 2020, women during pregnancy and during the 12-month period beginning on the last day of the pregnancy, together with their infants, whose income is at or below 200% of the federal poverty level. Until September 30, 2019, or sooner if the

maintenance of effort requirements under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are eliminated or may be waived before then, women during pregnancy and during the 12-month period beginning on the last day of the pregnancy, whose countable monthly income, after the deduction of costs incurred for medical care and for other types of remedial care as specified in administrative rule, is equal to or less than the Medical Assistance-No Grant(C) (MANG(C)) Income Standard in effect on April 1, 2013 as set forth in administrative rule.

(b) The plan for coverage shall provide ambulatory prenatal care to pregnant women during a presumptive eligibility period and establish an income eligibility standard that is equal to 200% of the federal poverty level, provided that costs incurred for medical care are not taken into account in determining such income eligibility.

(c) The Illinois Department may conduct a demonstration in at least one county that will provide medical assistance to pregnant women, together with their infants and children up to one year of age, where the income eligibility standard is set up to 185% of the nonfarm income official poverty line, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. The Illinois Department shall seek and obtain necessary authorization provided under federal law to implement such a

demonstration. Such demonstration may establish resource standards that are not more restrictive than those established under Article IV of this Code.

6. (a) Children younger than age 19 when countable income is at or below 133% of the federal poverty level. Until September 30, 2019, or sooner if the maintenance of effort requirements under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are eliminated or may be waived before then, children younger than age 19 whose countable monthly income, after the deduction of costs incurred for medical care and for other types of remedial care as specified in administrative rule, is equal to or less than the Medical Assistance-No Grant(C) (MANG(C)) Income Standard in effect on April 1, 2013 as set forth in administrative rule.

(b) Children and youth who are under temporary custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services or who receive financial assistance in support of an adoption or guardianship placement from the Department of Children and Family Services.

7. (Blank).

8. As required under federal law, persons who are eligible for Transitional Medical Assistance as a result of an increase in earnings or child or spousal support received. The plan for coverage for this class of persons shall:

(a) extend the medical assistance coverage to the

extent required by federal law; and

(b) offer persons who have initially received 6 months of the coverage provided in paragraph (a) above, the option of receiving an additional 6 months of coverage, subject to the following:

(i) such coverage shall be pursuant to provisions of the federal Social Security Act;

(ii) such coverage shall include all services covered under Illinois' State Medicaid Plan;

(iii) no premium shall be charged for such coverage; and

(iv) such coverage shall be suspended in the event of a person's failure without good cause to file in a timely fashion reports required for this coverage under the Social Security Act and coverage shall be reinstated upon the filing of such reports if the person remains otherwise eligible.

9. Persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or with AIDS-related conditions with respect to whom there has been a determination that but for home or community-based services such individuals would require the level of care provided in an inpatient hospital, skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility the cost of which is reimbursed under this Article. Assistance shall be provided to such persons to the maximum extent

permitted under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act.

10. Participants in the long-term care insurance partnership program established under the Illinois Long-Term Care Partnership Program Act who meet the qualifications for protection of resources described in Section 15 of that Act.

11. Persons with disabilities who are employed and eligible for Medicaid, pursuant to Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(xv) of the Social Security Act, and, subject to federal approval, persons with a medically improved disability who are employed and eligible for Medicaid pursuant to Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(xvi) of the Social Security Act, as provided by the Illinois Department by rule. In establishing eligibility standards under this paragraph 11, the Department shall, subject to federal approval:

(a) set the income eligibility standard at not lower than 350% of the federal poverty level;

(b) exempt retirement accounts that the person cannot access without penalty before the age of 59 1/2, and medical savings accounts established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 220;

(c) allow non-exempt assets up to $25,000 as to those assets accumulated during periods of eligibility under this paragraph 11; and

(d) continue to apply subparagraphs (b) and (c) in determining the eligibility of the person under this Article even if the person loses eligibility under this paragraph 11.

12. Subject to federal approval, persons who are eligible for medical assistance coverage under applicable provisions of the federal Social Security Act and the federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000. Those eligible persons are defined to include, but not be limited to, the following persons:

(1) persons who have been screened for breast or cervical cancer under the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Breast and Cervical Cancer Program established under Title XV of the federal Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act in accordance with the requirements of Section 1504 of that Act as administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health; and

(2) persons whose screenings under the above program were funded in whole or in part by funds appropriated to the Illinois Department of Public Health for breast or cervical cancer screening.

"Medical assistance" under this paragraph 12 shall be identical to the benefits provided under the State's approved plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The Department must request federal approval of the

coverage under this paragraph 12 within 30 days after July 3, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-47) ~~this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~.

In addition to the persons who are eligible for medical assistance pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph 12, and to be paid from funds appropriated to the Department for its medical programs, any uninsured person as defined by the Department in rules residing in Illinois who is younger than 65 years of age, who has been screened for breast and cervical cancer in accordance with standards and procedures adopted by the Department of Public Health for screening, and who is referred to the Department by the Department of Public Health as being in need of treatment for breast or cervical cancer is eligible for medical assistance benefits that are consistent with the benefits provided to those persons described in subparagraphs (1) and (2). Medical assistance coverage for the persons who are eligible under the preceding sentence is not dependent on federal approval, but federal moneys may be used to pay for services provided under that coverage upon federal approval.

13. Subject to appropriation and to federal approval, persons living with HIV/AIDS who are not otherwise eligible under this Article and who qualify for services covered under Section 5-5.04 as provided by the Illinois

Department by rule.

14. Subject to the availability of funds for this purpose, the Department may provide coverage under this Article to persons who reside in Illinois who are not eligible under any of the preceding paragraphs and who meet the income guidelines of paragraph 2(a) of this Section and (i) have an application for asylum pending before the federal Department of Homeland Security or on appeal before a court of competent jurisdiction and are represented either by counsel or by an advocate accredited by the federal Department of Homeland Security and employed by a not-for-profit organization in regard to that application or appeal, or (ii) are receiving services through a federally funded torture treatment center. Medical coverage under this paragraph 14 may be provided for up to 24 continuous months from the initial eligibility date so long as an individual continues to satisfy the criteria of this paragraph 14. If an individual has an appeal pending regarding an application for asylum before the Department of Homeland Security, eligibility under this paragraph 14 may be extended until a final decision is rendered on the appeal. The Department may adopt rules governing the implementation of this paragraph 14.

15. Family Care Eligibility.

(a) On and after July 1, 2012, a parent or other

caretaker relative who is 19 years of age or older when countable income is at or below 133% of the federal poverty level. A person may not spend down to become eligible under this paragraph 15.

(b) Eligibility shall be reviewed annually.

(c) (Blank).

(d) (Blank).

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(g) (Blank).

(h) (Blank).

(i) Following termination of an individual's coverage under this paragraph 15, the individual must be determined eligible before the person can be re-enrolled.

16. Subject to appropriation, uninsured persons who are not otherwise eligible under this Section who have been certified and referred by the Department of Public Health as having been screened and found to need diagnostic evaluation or treatment, or both diagnostic evaluation and treatment, for prostate or testicular cancer. For the purposes of this paragraph 16, uninsured persons are those who do not have creditable coverage, as defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or have otherwise exhausted any insurance benefits they may have had, for prostate or

testicular cancer diagnostic evaluation or treatment, or both diagnostic evaluation and treatment. To be eligible, a person must furnish a Social Security number. A person's assets are exempt from consideration in determining eligibility under this paragraph 16. Such persons shall be eligible for medical assistance under this paragraph 16 for so long as they need treatment for the cancer. A person shall be considered to need treatment if, in the opinion of the person's treating physician, the person requires therapy directed toward cure or palliation of prostate or testicular cancer, including recurrent metastatic cancer that is a known or presumed complication of prostate or testicular cancer and complications resulting from the treatment modalities themselves. Persons who require only routine monitoring services are not considered to need treatment. "Medical assistance" under this paragraph 16 shall be identical to the benefits provided under the State's approved plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department (i) does not have a claim against the estate of a deceased recipient of services under this paragraph 16 and (ii) does not have a lien against any homestead property or other legal or equitable real property interest owned by a recipient of services under this paragraph 16.

17. Persons who, pursuant to a waiver approved by the

Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, are eligible for medical assistance under Title XIX or XXI of the federal Social Security Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code and consistent with the terms of the approved waiver, the Illinois Department, may by rule:

(a) Limit the geographic areas in which the waiver program operates.

(b) Determine the scope, quantity, duration, and quality, and the rate and method of reimbursement, of the medical services to be provided, which may differ from those for other classes of persons eligible for assistance under this Article.

(c) Restrict the persons' freedom in choice of providers.

18. Beginning January 1, 2014, persons aged 19 or older, but younger than 65, who are not otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Section 5-2, who qualify for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) and applicable federal regulations, and who have income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level plus 5% for the applicable family size as determined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(14) and applicable federal regulations. Persons eligible for medical assistance under this paragraph 18 shall receive coverage for the Health Benefits Service Package as that

term is defined in subsection (m) of Section 5-1.1 of this Code. If Illinois' federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) is reduced below 90% for persons eligible for medical assistance under this paragraph 18, eligibility under this paragraph 18 shall cease no later than the end of the third month following the month in which the reduction in FMAP takes effect.

19. Beginning January 1, 2014, as required under 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(IX), persons older than age 18 and younger than age 26 who are not otherwise eligible for medical assistance under paragraphs (1) through (17) of this Section who (i) were in foster care under the responsibility of the State on the date of attaining age 18 or on the date of attaining age 21 when a court has continued wardship for good cause as provided in Section 2-31 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and (ii) received medical assistance under the Illinois Title XIX State Plan or waiver of such plan while in foster care.

20. Beginning January 1, 2018, persons who are foreign-born victims of human trafficking, torture, or other serious crimes as defined in Section 2-19 of this Code and their derivative family members if such persons: (i) reside in Illinois; (ii) are not eligible under any of the preceding paragraphs; (iii) meet the income guidelines of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2; and (iv) meet the nonfinancial eligibility requirements of Sections 16-2,

16-3, and 16-5 of this Code. The Department may extend medical assistance for persons who are foreign-born victims of human trafficking, torture, or other serious crimes whose medical assistance would be terminated pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 16-5 if the Department determines that the person, during the year of initial eligibility (1) experienced a health crisis, (2) has been unable, after reasonable attempts, to obtain necessary information from a third party, or (3) has other extenuating circumstances that prevented the person from completing his or her application for status. The Department may adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

21. Persons who are not otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Section who may qualify for medical assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XXIII) and 42 U.S.C. 1396(ss) for the duration of any federal or State declared emergency due to COVID-19. Medical assistance to persons eligible for medical assistance solely pursuant to this paragraph 21 shall be limited to any in vitro diagnostic product (and the administration of such product) described in 42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(3)(B) on or after March 18, 2020, any visit described in 42 U.S.C. 1396o(a)(2)(G), or any other medical assistance that may be federally authorized for this class of persons. The Department may also cover

treatment of COVID-19 for this class of persons, or any similar category of uninsured individuals, to the extent authorized under a federally approved 1115 Waiver or other federal authority. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1-11 of this Code, due to the nature of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Department may cover and provide the medical assistance described in this paragraph 21 to noncitizens who would otherwise meet the eligibility requirements for the class of persons described in this paragraph 21 for the duration of the State emergency period.

In implementing the provisions of Public Act 96-20, the Department is authorized to adopt only those rules necessary, including emergency rules. Nothing in Public Act 96-20 permits the Department to adopt rules or issue a decision that expands eligibility for the FamilyCare Program to a person whose income exceeds 185% of the Federal Poverty Level as determined from time to time by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, unless the Department is provided with express statutory authority.

The eligibility of any such person for medical assistance under this Article is not affected by the payment of any grant under the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act or any distributions or items of income described under subparagraph (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 203 of the Illinois Income Tax Act.

The Department shall by rule establish the amounts of assets to be disregarded in determining eligibility for medical assistance, which shall at a minimum equal the amounts to be disregarded under the Federal Supplemental Security Income Program. The amount of assets of a single person to be disregarded shall not be less than $2,000, and the amount of assets of a married couple to be disregarded shall not be less than $3,000.

To the extent permitted under federal law, any person found guilty of a second violation of Article VIIIA shall be ineligible for medical assistance under this Article, as provided in Section 8A-8.

The eligibility of any person for medical assistance under this Article shall not be affected by the receipt by the person of donations or benefits from fundraisers held for the person in cases of serious illness, as long as neither the person nor members of the person's family have actual control over the donations or benefits or the disbursement of the donations or benefits.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, if the United States Supreme Court holds Title II, Subtitle A, Section 2001(a) of Public Law 111-148 to be unconstitutional, or if a holding of Public Law 111-148 makes Medicaid eligibility allowed under Section 2001(a) inoperable, the State or a unit of local government shall be prohibited from enrolling individuals in the Medical Assistance Program as the

result of federal approval of a State Medicaid waiver on or after June 14, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-687) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~, and any individuals enrolled in the Medical Assistance Program pursuant to eligibility permitted as a result of such a State Medicaid waiver shall become immediately ineligible.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, if an Act of Congress that becomes a Public Law eliminates Section 2001(a) of Public Law 111-148, the State or a unit of local government shall be prohibited from enrolling individuals in the Medical Assistance Program as the result of federal approval of a State Medicaid waiver on or after June 14, 2012 (the effective date of Public Act 97-687) ~~this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly~~, and any individuals enrolled in the Medical Assistance Program pursuant to eligibility permitted as a result of such a State Medicaid waiver shall become immediately ineligible.

Effective October 1, 2013, the determination of eligibility of persons who qualify under paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, and 18 of this Section shall comply with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(14) and applicable federal regulations.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, and the Illinois health insurance marketplace shall work cooperatively to assist persons who would otherwise lose health benefits as a result

of changes made under Public Act 98-104 ~~this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly~~ to transition to other health insurance coverage.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-649, eff. 7-7-20; revised 8-24-20.)

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

Sec. 5-5. Medical services. The Illinois Department, by rule, shall determine the quantity and quality of and the rate of reimbursement for the medical assistance for which payment will be authorized, and the medical services to be provided, which may include all or part of the following: (1) inpatient hospital services; (2) outpatient hospital services; (3) other laboratory and X-ray services; (4) skilled nursing home services; (5) physicians' services whether furnished in the office, the patient's home, a hospital, a skilled nursing home, or elsewhere; (6) medical care, or any other type of remedial care furnished by licensed practitioners; (7) home health care services; (8) private duty nursing service; (9) clinic services; (10) dental services, including prevention and treatment of periodontal disease and dental caries disease for pregnant women, provided by an individual licensed to practice dentistry or dental surgery; for purposes of this item (10), "dental services" means diagnostic, preventive, or corrective procedures provided by or under the supervision of a dentist in the practice of his or her profession; (11)

physical therapy and related services; (12) prescribed drugs, dentures, and prosthetic devices; and eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select; (13) other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services, including to ensure that the individual's need for intervention or treatment of mental disorders or substance use disorders or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders is determined using a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process inclusive of criteria, for children and adults; for purposes of this item (13), a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process refers to a process that includes an appropriate evaluation and, as warranted, a referral; "uniform" does not mean the use of a singular instrument, tool, or process that all must utilize; (14) transportation and such other expenses as may be necessary; (15) medical treatment of sexual assault survivors, as defined in Section 1a of the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act, for injuries sustained as a result of the sexual assault, including examinations and laboratory tests to discover evidence which may be used in criminal proceedings arising from the sexual assault; (16) the diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell anemia; and (17) any other medical care, and any other type of remedial care recognized under the laws of this State. The term "any other type of remedial care" shall include nursing care and nursing home service for

persons who rely on treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer for healing.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a comprehensive tobacco use cessation program that includes purchasing prescription drugs or prescription medical devices approved by the Food and Drug Administration shall be covered under the medical assistance program under this Article for persons who are otherwise eligible for assistance under this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, reproductive health care that is otherwise legal in Illinois shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the Illinois Department may not require, as a condition of payment for any laboratory test authorized under this Article, that a physician's handwritten signature appear on the laboratory test order form. The Illinois Department may, however, impose other appropriate requirements regarding laboratory test order documentation.

Upon receipt of federal approval of an amendment to the Illinois Title XIX State Plan for this purpose, the Department shall authorize the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) to procure a vendor or vendors to manufacture eyeglasses for individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. CPS shall ensure

that its vendor or vendors are enrolled as providers in the medical assistance program and in any capitated Medicaid managed care entity (MCE) serving individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Under any contract procured under this provision, the vendor or vendors must serve only individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Claims for services provided by CPS's vendor or vendors to recipients of benefits in the medical assistance program under this Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program, or the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program shall be submitted to the Department or the MCE in which the individual is enrolled for payment and shall be reimbursed at the Department's or the MCE's established rates or rate methodologies for eyeglasses.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may provide the following services to persons eligible for assistance under this Article who are participating in education, training or employment programs operated by the Department of Human Services as successor to the Department of Public Aid:

(1) dental services provided by or under the supervision of a dentist; and

(2) eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select.

On and after July 1, 2018, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall provide dental services to any adult

who is otherwise eligible for assistance under the medical assistance program. As used in this paragraph, "dental services" means diagnostic, preventative, restorative, or corrective procedures, including procedures and services for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease and dental caries disease, provided by an individual who is licensed to practice dentistry or dental surgery or who is under the supervision of a dentist in the practice of his or her profession.

On and after July 1, 2018, targeted dental services, as set forth in Exhibit D of the Consent Decree entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in the matter of Memisovski v. Maram, Case No. 92 C 1982, that are provided to adults under the medical assistance program shall be established at no less than the rates set forth in the "New Rate" column in Exhibit D of the Consent Decree for targeted dental services that are provided to persons under the age of 18 under the medical assistance program.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code and subject to federal approval, the Department may adopt rules to allow a dentist who is volunteering his or her service at no cost to render dental services through an enrolled not-for-profit health clinic without the dentist personally enrolling as a participating provider in the medical assistance program. A not-for-profit health clinic shall

include a public health clinic or Federally Qualified Health Center or other enrolled provider, as determined by the Department, through which dental services covered under this Section are performed. The Department shall establish a process for payment of claims for reimbursement for covered dental services rendered under this provision.

The Illinois Department, by rule, may distinguish and classify the medical services to be provided only in accordance with the classes of persons designated in Section 5-2.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must provide coverage and reimbursement for amino acid-based elemental formulas, regardless of delivery method, for the diagnosis and treatment of (i) eosinophilic disorders and (ii) short bowel syndrome when the prescribing physician has issued a written order stating that the amino acid-based elemental formula is medically necessary.

The Illinois Department shall authorize the provision of, and shall authorize payment for, screening by low-dose mammography for the presence of occult breast cancer for women 35 years of age or older who are eligible for medical assistance under this Article, as follows:

(A) A baseline mammogram for women 35 to 39 years of age.

(B) An annual mammogram for women 40 years of age or older.

(C) A mammogram at the age and intervals considered medically necessary by the woman's health care provider for women under 40 years of age and having a family history of breast cancer, prior personal history of breast cancer, positive genetic testing, or other risk factors.

(D) A comprehensive ultrasound screening and MRI of an entire breast or breasts if a mammogram demonstrates heterogeneous or dense breast tissue or when medically necessary as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.

(E) A screening MRI when medically necessary, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.

(F) A diagnostic mammogram when medically necessary, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant.

The Department shall not impose a deductible, coinsurance, copayment, or any other cost-sharing requirement on the coverage provided under this paragraph; except that this sentence does not apply to coverage of diagnostic mammograms to the extent such coverage would disqualify a high-deductible health plan from eligibility for a health savings account pursuant to Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 223).

All screenings shall include a physical breast exam,

instruction on self-examination and information regarding the frequency of self-examination and its value as a preventative tool.

For purposes of this Section:

"Diagnostic mammogram" means a mammogram obtained using diagnostic mammography.

"Diagnostic mammography" means a method of screening that is designed to evaluate an abnormality in a breast, including an abnormality seen or suspected on a screening mammogram or a subjective or objective abnormality otherwise detected in the breast.

"Low-dose mammography" means the x-ray examination of the breast using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography, including the x-ray tube, filter, compression device, and image receptor, with an average radiation exposure delivery of less than one rad per breast for 2 views of an average size breast. The term also includes digital mammography and includes breast tomosynthesis.

"Breast tomosynthesis" means a radiologic procedure that involves the acquisition of projection images over the stationary breast to produce cross-sectional digital three-dimensional images of the breast.

If, at any time, the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency, promulgates rules or regulations to be published in the Federal Register or publishes a comment in the Federal

Register or issues an opinion, guidance, or other action that would require the State, pursuant to any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), including, but not limited to, 42 U.S.C. 18031(d)(3)(B) or any successor provision, to defray the cost of any coverage for breast tomosynthesis outlined in this paragraph, then the requirement that an insurer cover breast tomosynthesis is inoperative other than any such coverage authorized under Section 1902 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1396a, and the State shall not assume any obligation for the cost of coverage for breast tomosynthesis set forth in this paragraph.

On and after January 1, 2016, the Department shall ensure that all networks of care for adult clients of the Department include access to at least one breast imaging Center of Imaging Excellence as certified by the American College of Radiology.

On and after January 1, 2012, providers participating in a quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for screening and diagnostic mammography at the same rate as the Medicare program's rates, including the increased reimbursement for digital mammography.

The Department shall convene an expert panel including representatives of hospitals, free-standing mammography facilities, and doctors, including radiologists, to establish quality standards for mammography.

On and after January 1, 2017, providers participating in a breast cancer treatment quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for breast cancer treatment at a rate that is no lower than 95% of the Medicare program's rates for the data elements included in the breast cancer treatment quality program.

The Department shall convene an expert panel, including representatives of hospitals, free-standing breast cancer treatment centers, breast cancer quality organizations, and doctors, including breast surgeons, reconstructive breast surgeons, oncologists, and primary care providers to establish quality standards for breast cancer treatment.

Subject to federal approval, the Department shall establish a rate methodology for mammography at federally qualified health centers and other encounter-rate clinics. These clinics or centers may also collaborate with other hospital-based mammography facilities. By January 1, 2016, the Department shall report to the General Assembly on the status of the provision set forth in this paragraph.

The Department shall establish a methodology to remind women who are age-appropriate for screening mammography, but who have not received a mammogram within the previous 18 months, of the importance and benefit of screening mammography. The Department shall work with experts in breast cancer outreach and patient navigation to optimize these reminders and shall establish a methodology for evaluating

their effectiveness and modifying the methodology based on the evaluation.

The Department shall establish a performance goal for primary care providers with respect to their female patients over age 40 receiving an annual mammogram. This performance goal shall be used to provide additional reimbursement in the form of a quality performance bonus to primary care providers who meet that goal.

The Department shall devise a means of case-managing or patient navigation for beneficiaries diagnosed with breast cancer. This program shall initially operate as a pilot program in areas of the State with the highest incidence of mortality related to breast cancer. At least one pilot program site shall be in the metropolitan Chicago area and at least one site shall be outside the metropolitan Chicago area. On or after July 1, 2016, the pilot program shall be expanded to include one site in western Illinois, one site in southern Illinois, one site in central Illinois, and 4 sites within metropolitan Chicago. An evaluation of the pilot program shall be carried out measuring health outcomes and cost of care for those served by the pilot program compared to similarly situated patients who are not served by the pilot program.

The Department shall require all networks of care to develop a means either internally or by contract with experts in navigation and community outreach to navigate cancer patients to comprehensive care in a timely fashion. The

Department shall require all networks of care to include access for patients diagnosed with cancer to at least one academic commission on cancer-accredited cancer program as an in-network covered benefit.

Any medical or health care provider shall immediately recommend, to any pregnant woman who is being provided prenatal services and is suspected of having a substance use disorder as defined in the Substance Use Disorder Act, referral to a local substance use disorder treatment program licensed by the Department of Human Services or to a licensed hospital which provides substance abuse treatment services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall assure coverage for the cost of treatment of the drug abuse or addiction for pregnant recipients in accordance with the Illinois Medicaid Program in conjunction with the Department of Human Services.

All medical providers providing medical assistance to pregnant women under this Code shall receive information from the Department on the availability of services under any program providing case management services for addicted women, including information on appropriate referrals for other social services that may be needed by addicted women in addition to treatment for addiction.

The Illinois Department, in cooperation with the Departments of Human Services (as successor to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse) and Public Health, through

a public awareness campaign, may provide information concerning treatment for alcoholism and drug abuse and addiction, prenatal health care, and other pertinent programs directed at reducing the number of drug-affected infants born to recipients of medical assistance.

Neither the Department of Healthcare and Family Services nor the Department of Human Services shall sanction the recipient solely on the basis of her substance abuse.

The Illinois Department shall establish such regulations governing the dispensing of health services under this Article as it shall deem appropriate. The Department should seek the advice of formal professional advisory committees appointed by the Director of the Illinois Department for the purpose of providing regular advice on policy and administrative matters, information dissemination and educational activities for medical and health care providers, and consistency in procedures to the Illinois Department.

The Illinois Department may develop and contract with Partnerships of medical providers to arrange medical services for persons eligible under Section 5-2 of this Code. Implementation of this Section may be by demonstration projects in certain geographic areas. The Partnership shall be represented by a sponsor organization. The Department, by rule, shall develop qualifications for sponsors of Partnerships. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require that the sponsor organization be a medical

organization.

The sponsor must negotiate formal written contracts with medical providers for physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, home health services, treatment for alcoholism and substance abuse, and other services determined necessary by the Illinois Department by rule for delivery by Partnerships. Physician services must include prenatal and obstetrical care. The Illinois Department shall reimburse medical services delivered by Partnership providers to clients in target areas according to provisions of this Article and the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act, except that:

(1) Physicians participating in a Partnership and providing certain services, which shall be determined by the Illinois Department, to persons in areas covered by the Partnership may receive an additional surcharge for such services.

(2) The Department may elect to consider and negotiate financial incentives to encourage the development of Partnerships and the efficient delivery of medical care.

(3) Persons receiving medical services through Partnerships may receive medical and case management services above the level usually offered through the medical assistance program.

Medical providers shall be required to meet certain qualifications to participate in Partnerships to ensure the delivery of high quality medical services. These

qualifications shall be determined by rule of the Illinois Department and may be higher than qualifications for participation in the medical assistance program. Partnership sponsors may prescribe reasonable additional qualifications for participation by medical providers, only with the prior written approval of the Illinois Department.

Nothing in this Section shall limit the free choice of practitioners, hospitals, and other providers of medical services by clients. In order to ensure patient freedom of choice, the Illinois Department shall immediately promulgate all rules and take all other necessary actions so that provided services may be accessed from therapeutically certified optometrists to the full extent of the Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987 without discriminating between service providers.

The Department shall apply for a waiver from the United States Health Care Financing Administration to allow for the implementation of Partnerships under this Section.

The Illinois Department shall require health care providers to maintain records that document the medical care and services provided to recipients of Medical Assistance under this Article. Such records must be retained for a period of not less than 6 years from the date of service or as provided by applicable State law, whichever period is longer, except that if an audit is initiated within the required retention period then the records must be retained until the

audit is completed and every exception is resolved. The Illinois Department shall require health care providers to make available, when authorized by the patient, in writing, the medical records in a timely fashion to other health care providers who are treating or serving persons eligible for Medical Assistance under this Article. All dispensers of medical services shall be required to maintain and retain business and professional records sufficient to fully and accurately document the nature, scope, details and receipt of the health care provided to persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department. The rules and regulations shall require that proof of the receipt of prescription drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eyeglasses by eligible persons under this Section accompany each claim for reimbursement submitted by the dispenser of such medical services. No such claims for reimbursement shall be approved for payment by the Illinois Department without such proof of receipt, unless the Illinois Department shall have put into effect and shall be operating a system of post-payment audit and review which shall, on a sampling basis, be deemed adequate by the Illinois Department to assure that such drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eyeglasses for which payment is being made are actually being received by eligible recipients. Within 90 days after September 16, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-1439), the Illinois

Department shall establish a current list of acquisition costs for all prosthetic devices and any other items recognized as medical equipment and supplies reimbursable under this Article and shall update such list on a quarterly basis, except that the acquisition costs of all prescription drugs shall be updated no less frequently than every 30 days as required by Section 5-5.12.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after July 22, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-104), establish procedures to permit skilled care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement purposes. Following development of these procedures, the Department shall, by July 1, 2016, test the viability of the new system and implement any necessary operational or structural changes to its information technology platforms in order to allow for the direct acceptance and payment of nursing home claims.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-963), establish procedures to permit ID/DD facilities licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act and MC/DD facilities licensed under the MC/DD Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement purposes. Following development of these procedures, the Department shall have an additional 365 days to test the

viability of the new system and to ensure that any necessary operational or structural changes to its information technology platforms are implemented.

The Illinois Department shall require all dispensers of medical services, other than an individual practitioner or group of practitioners, desiring to participate in the Medical Assistance program established under this Article to disclose all financial, beneficial, ownership, equity, surety or other interests in any and all firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, business enterprises, joint ventures, agencies, institutions or other legal entities providing any form of health care services in this State under this Article.

The Illinois Department may require that all dispensers of medical services desiring to participate in the medical assistance program established under this Article disclose, under such terms and conditions as the Illinois Department may by rule establish, all inquiries from clients and attorneys regarding medical bills paid by the Illinois Department, which inquiries could indicate potential existence of claims or liens for the Illinois Department.

Enrollment of a vendor shall be subject to a provisional period and shall be conditional for one year. During the period of conditional enrollment, the Department may terminate the vendor's eligibility to participate in, or may disenroll the vendor from, the medical assistance program without cause. Unless otherwise specified, such termination of eligibility or

disenrollment is not subject to the Department's hearing process. However, a disenrolled vendor may reapply without penalty.

The Department has the discretion to limit the conditional enrollment period for vendors based upon category of risk of the vendor.

Prior to enrollment and during the conditional enrollment period in the medical assistance program, all vendors shall be subject to enhanced oversight, screening, and review based on the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse that is posed by the category of risk of the vendor. The Illinois Department shall establish the procedures for oversight, screening, and review, which may include, but need not be limited to: criminal and financial background checks; fingerprinting; license, certification, and authorization verifications; unscheduled or unannounced site visits; database checks; prepayment audit reviews; audits; payment caps; payment suspensions; and other screening as required by federal or State law.

The Department shall define or specify the following: (i) by provider notice, the "category of risk of the vendor" for each type of vendor, which shall take into account the level of screening applicable to a particular category of vendor under federal law and regulations; (ii) by rule or provider notice, the maximum length of the conditional enrollment period for each category of risk of the vendor; and (iii) by rule, the hearing rights, if any, afforded to a vendor in each category

of risk of the vendor that is terminated or disenrolled during the conditional enrollment period.

To be eligible for payment consideration, a vendor's payment claim or bill, either as an initial claim or as a resubmitted claim following prior rejection, must be received by the Illinois Department, or its fiscal intermediary, no later than 180 days after the latest date on the claim on which medical goods or services were provided, with the following exceptions:

(1) In the case of a provider whose enrollment is in process by the Illinois Department, the 180-day period shall not begin until the date on the written notice from the Illinois Department that the provider enrollment is complete.

(2) In the case of errors attributable to the Illinois Department or any of its claims processing intermediaries which result in an inability to receive, process, or adjudicate a claim, the 180-day period shall not begin until the provider has been notified of the error.

(3) In the case of a provider for whom the Illinois Department initiates the monthly billing process.

(4) In the case of a provider operated by a unit of local government with a population exceeding 3,000,000 when local government funds finance federal participation for claims payments.

For claims for services rendered during a period for which

a recipient received retroactive eligibility, claims must be filed within 180 days after the Department determines the applicant is eligible. For claims for which the Illinois Department is not the primary payer, claims must be submitted to the Illinois Department within 180 days after the final adjudication by the primary payer.

In the case of long term care facilities, within 45 calendar days of receipt by the facility of required prescreening information, new admissions with associated admission documents shall be submitted through the Medical Electronic Data Interchange (MEDI) or the Recipient Eligibility Verification (REV) System or shall be submitted directly to the Department of Human Services using required admission forms. Effective September 1, 2014, admission documents, including all prescreening information, must be submitted through MEDI or REV. Confirmation numbers assigned to an accepted transaction shall be retained by a facility to verify timely submittal. Once an admission transaction has been completed, all resubmitted claims following prior rejection are subject to receipt no later than 180 days after the admission transaction has been completed.

Claims that are not submitted and received in compliance with the foregoing requirements shall not be eligible for payment under the medical assistance program, and the State shall have no liability for payment of those claims.

To the extent consistent with applicable information and

privacy, security, and disclosure laws, State and federal agencies and departments shall provide the Illinois Department access to confidential and other information and data necessary to perform eligibility and payment verifications and other Illinois Department functions. This includes, but is not limited to: information pertaining to licensure; certification; earnings; immigration status; citizenship; wage reporting; unearned and earned income; pension income; employment; supplemental security income; social security numbers; National Provider Identifier (NPI) numbers; the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB); program and agency exclusions; taxpayer identification numbers; tax delinquency; corporate information; and death records.

The Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, under which such agencies and departments shall share data necessary for medical assistance program integrity functions and oversight. The Illinois Department shall develop, in cooperation with other State departments and agencies, and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective methods to share such data. At a minimum, and to the extent necessary to provide data sharing, the Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, including,

but not limited to: the Secretary of State; the Department of Revenue; the Department of Public Health; the Department of Human Services; and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the Illinois Department shall set forth a request for information to identify the benefits of a pre-payment, post-adjudication, and post-edit claims system with the goals of streamlining claims processing and provider reimbursement, reducing the number of pending or rejected claims, and helping to ensure a more transparent adjudication process through the utilization of: (i) provider data verification and provider screening technology; and (ii) clinical code editing; and (iii) pre-pay, pre- or post-adjudicated predictive modeling with an integrated case management system with link analysis. Such a request for information shall not be considered as a request for proposal or as an obligation on the part of the Illinois Department to take any action or acquire any products or services.

The Illinois Department shall establish policies, procedures, standards and criteria by rule for the acquisition, repair and replacement of orthotic and prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment. Such rules shall provide, but not be limited to, the following services: (1) immediate repair or replacement of such devices by recipients; and (2) rental, lease, purchase or lease-purchase of durable medical equipment in a cost-effective manner, taking into

consideration the recipient's medical prognosis, the extent of the recipient's needs, and the requirements and costs for maintaining such equipment. Subject to prior approval, such rules shall enable a recipient to temporarily acquire and use alternative or substitute devices or equipment pending repairs or replacements of any device or equipment previously authorized for such recipient by the Department. Notwithstanding any provision of Section 5-5f to the contrary, the Department may, by rule, exempt certain replacement wheelchair parts from prior approval and, for wheelchairs, wheelchair parts, wheelchair accessories, and related seating and positioning items, determine the wholesale price by methods other than actual acquisition costs.

The Department shall require, by rule, all providers of durable medical equipment to be accredited by an accreditation organization approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and recognized by the Department in order to bill the Department for providing durable medical equipment to recipients. No later than 15 months after the effective date of the rule adopted pursuant to this paragraph, all providers must meet the accreditation requirement.

In order to promote environmental responsibility, meet the needs of recipients and enrollees, and achieve significant cost savings, the Department, or a managed care organization under contract with the Department, may provide recipients or managed care enrollees who have a prescription or Certificate

of Medical Necessity access to refurbished durable medical equipment under this Section (excluding prosthetic and orthotic devices as defined in the Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics Practice Act and complex rehabilitation technology products and associated services) through the State's assistive technology program's reutilization program, using staff with the Assistive Technology Professional (ATP) Certification if the refurbished durable medical equipment: (i) is available; (ii) is less expensive, including shipping costs, than new durable medical equipment of the same type; (iii) is able to withstand at least 3 years of use; (iv) is cleaned, disinfected, sterilized, and safe in accordance with federal Food and Drug Administration regulations and guidance governing the reprocessing of medical devices in health care settings; and (v) equally meets the needs of the recipient or enrollee. The reutilization program shall confirm that the recipient or enrollee is not already in receipt of same or similar equipment from another service provider, and that the refurbished durable medical equipment equally meets the needs of the recipient or enrollee. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit recipient or enrollee choice to obtain new durable medical equipment or place any additional prior authorization conditions on enrollees of managed care organizations.

The Department shall execute, relative to the nursing home prescreening project, written inter-agency agreements with the

Department of Human Services and the Department on Aging, to effect the following: (i) intake procedures and common eligibility criteria for those persons who are receiving non-institutional services; and (ii) the establishment and development of non-institutional services in areas of the State where they are not currently available or are undeveloped; and (iii) notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to federal approval, on and after July 1, 2012, an increase in the determination of need (DON) scores from 29 to 37 for applicants for institutional and home and community-based long term care; if and only if federal approval is not granted, the Department may, in conjunction with other affected agencies, implement utilization controls or changes in benefit packages to effectuate a similar savings amount for this population; and (iv) no later than July 1, 2013, minimum level of care eligibility criteria for institutional and home and community-based long term care; and (v) no later than October 1, 2013, establish procedures to permit long term care providers access to eligibility scores for individuals with an admission date who are seeking or receiving services from the long term care provider. In order to select the minimum level of care eligibility criteria, the Governor shall establish a workgroup that includes affected agency representatives and stakeholders representing the institutional and home and community-based long term care interests. This Section shall not restrict the Department from

implementing lower level of care eligibility criteria for community-based services in circumstances where federal approval has been granted.

The Illinois Department shall develop and operate, in cooperation with other State Departments and agencies and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective systems of health care evaluation and programs for monitoring of utilization of health care services and facilities, as it affects persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code.

The Illinois Department shall report annually to the General Assembly, no later than the second Friday in April of 1979 and each year thereafter, in regard to:

(a) actual statistics and trends in utilization of medical services by public aid recipients;

(b) actual statistics and trends in the provision of the various medical services by medical vendors;

(c) current rate structures and proposed changes in those rate structures for the various medical vendors; and

(d) efforts at utilization review and control by the Illinois Department.

The period covered by each report shall be the 3 years ending on the June 30 prior to the report. The report shall include suggested legislation for consideration by the General Assembly. The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report as

required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

Rulemaking authority to implement Public Act 95-1045, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

Because kidney transplantation can be an appropriate, cost-effective alternative to renal dialysis when medically necessary and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1-11 of this Code, beginning October 1, 2014, the Department shall cover kidney transplantation for noncitizens with end-stage renal disease who are not eligible for comprehensive medical benefits, who meet the residency requirements of Section 5-3 of this Code, and who would otherwise meet the financial requirements of the appropriate class of eligible persons under Section 5-2 of this Code. To qualify for coverage of

kidney transplantation, such person must be receiving emergency renal dialysis services covered by the Department. Providers under this Section shall be prior approved and certified by the Department to perform kidney transplantation and the services under this Section shall be limited to services associated with kidney transplantation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, on or after July 1, 2015, all FDA approved forms of medication assisted treatment prescribed for the treatment of alcohol dependence or treatment of opioid dependence shall be covered under both fee for service and managed care medical assistance programs for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article and shall not be subject to any (1) utilization control, other than those established under the American Society of Addiction Medicine patient placement criteria, (2) prior authorization mandate, or (3) lifetime restriction limit mandate.

On or after July 1, 2015, opioid antagonists prescribed for the treatment of an opioid overdose, including the medication product, administration devices, and any pharmacy fees related to the dispensing and administration of the opioid antagonist, shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article. As used in this Section, "opioid antagonist" means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effect of opioids acting

on those receptors, including, but not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Upon federal approval, the Department shall provide coverage and reimbursement for all drugs that are approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration and that are recommended by the federal Public Health Service or the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for pre-exposure prophylaxis and related pre-exposure prophylaxis services, including, but not limited to, HIV and sexually transmitted infection screening, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, medical monitoring, assorted labs, and counseling to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection among individuals who are not infected with HIV but who are at high risk of HIV infection.

A federally qualified health center, as defined in Section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the federal Social Security Act, shall be reimbursed by the Department in accordance with the federally qualified health center's encounter rate for services provided to medical assistance recipients that are performed by a dental hygienist, as defined under the Illinois Dental Practice Act, working under the general supervision of a dentist and employed by a federally qualified health center.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-395, eff. 1-1-18; 100-449, eff. 1-1-18; 100-538, eff. 1-1-18; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-974,

eff. 8-19-18; 100-1009, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1018, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; 101-580, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-18-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.07)

Sec. 5-5.07. Inpatient psychiatric stay; DCFS per diem rate. The Department of Children and Family Services shall pay the DCFS per diem rate for inpatient psychiatric stay at a free-standing psychiatric hospital effective the 11th day when a child is in the hospital beyond medical necessity, and the parent or caregiver has denied the child access to the home and has refused or failed to make provisions for another living arrangement for the child or the child's discharge is being delayed due to a pending inquiry or investigation by the Department of Children and Family Services. If any portion of a hospital stay is reimbursed under this Section, the hospital stay shall not be eligible for payment under the provisions of Section 14-13 of this Code. This Section is inoperative on and after July 1, 2020 ~~2019~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-646, eff. 7-27-18; reenacted by P.A. 101-15, eff. 6-14-19; reenacted by P.A. 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.2) (from Ch. 23, par. 5-5.2)

Sec. 5-5.2. Payment.

(a) All nursing facilities that are grouped pursuant to

Section 5-5.1 of this Act shall receive the same rate of payment for similar services.

(b) It shall be a matter of State policy that the Illinois Department shall utilize a uniform billing cycle throughout the State for the long-term care providers.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, the methodologies for reimbursement of nursing services as provided under this Article shall no longer be applicable for bills payable for nursing services rendered on or after a new reimbursement system based on the Resource Utilization Groups (RUGs) has been fully operationalized, which shall take effect for services provided on or after January 1, 2014.

(d) The new nursing services reimbursement methodology utilizing RUG-IV 48 grouper model, which shall be referred to as the RUGs reimbursement system, taking effect January 1, 2014, shall be based on the following:

(1) The methodology shall be resident-driven, facility-specific, and cost-based.

(2) Costs shall be annually rebased and case mix index quarterly updated. The nursing services methodology will be assigned to the Medicaid enrolled residents on record as of 30 days prior to the beginning of the rate period in the Department's Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) as present on the last day of the second quarter preceding the rate period based upon the Assessment Reference Date of the Minimum Data Set (MDS).

(3) Regional wage adjustors based on the Health Service Areas (HSA) groupings and adjusters in effect on April 30, 2012 shall be included.

(4) Case mix index shall be assigned to each resident class based on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services staff time measurement study in effect on July 1, 2013, utilizing an index maximization approach.

(5) The pool of funds available for distribution by case mix and the base facility rate shall be determined using the formula contained in subsection (d-1).

(d-1) Calculation of base year Statewide RUG-IV nursing base per diem rate.

(1) Base rate spending pool shall be:

(A) The base year resident days which are calculated by multiplying the number of Medicaid residents in each nursing home as indicated in the MDS data defined in paragraph (4) by 365.

(B) Each facility's nursing component per diem in effect on July 1, 2012 shall be multiplied by subsection (A).

(C) Thirteen million is added to the product of subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B) to adjust for the exclusion of nursing homes defined in paragraph (5).

(2) For each nursing home with Medicaid residents as indicated by the MDS data defined in paragraph (4),

weighted days adjusted for case mix and regional wage adjustment shall be calculated. For each home this calculation is the product of:

(A) Base year resident days as calculated in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

(B) The nursing home's regional wage adjustor based on the Health Service Areas (HSA) groupings and adjustors in effect on April 30, 2012.

(C) Facility weighted case mix which is the number of Medicaid residents as indicated by the MDS data defined in paragraph (4) multiplied by the associated case weight for the RUG-IV 48 grouper model using standard RUG-IV procedures for index maximization.

(D) The sum of the products calculated for each nursing home in subparagraphs (A) through (C) above shall be the base year case mix, rate adjusted weighted days.

(3) The Statewide RUG-IV nursing base per diem rate:

(A) on January 1, 2014 shall be the quotient of the paragraph (1) divided by the sum calculated under subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2); and

(B) on and after July 1, 2014, shall be the amount calculated under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (3) plus $1.76.

(4) Minimum Data Set (MDS) comprehensive assessments for Medicaid residents on the last day of the quarter used

to establish the base rate.

(5) Nursing facilities designated as of July 1, 2012 by the Department as "Institutions for Mental Disease" shall be excluded from all calculations under this subsection. The data from these facilities shall not be used in the computations described in paragraphs (1) through (4) above to establish the base rate.

(e) Beginning July 1, 2014, the Department shall allocate funding in the amount up to $10,000,000 for per diem add-ons to the RUGS methodology for dates of service on and after July 1, 2014:

(1) $0.63 for each resident who scores in I4200 Alzheimer's Disease or I4800 non-Alzheimer's Dementia.

(2) $2.67 for each resident who scores either a "1" or "2" in any items S1200A through S1200I and also scores in RUG groups PA1, PA2, BA1, or BA2.

(e-1) (Blank).

(e-2) For dates of services beginning January 1, 2014, the RUG-IV nursing component per diem for a nursing home shall be the product of the statewide RUG-IV nursing base per diem rate, the facility average case mix index, and the regional wage adjustor. Transition rates for services provided between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014 shall be as follows:

(1) The transition RUG-IV per diem nursing rate for nursing homes whose rate calculated in this subsection (e-2) is greater than the nursing component rate in effect

July 1, 2012 shall be paid the sum of:

(A) The nursing component rate in effect July 1, 2012; plus

(B) The difference of the RUG-IV nursing component per diem calculated for the current quarter minus the nursing component rate in effect July 1, 2012 multiplied by 0.88.

(2) The transition RUG-IV per diem nursing rate for nursing homes whose rate calculated in this subsection (e-2) is less than the nursing component rate in effect July 1, 2012 shall be paid the sum of:

(A) The nursing component rate in effect July 1, 2012; plus

(B) The difference of the RUG-IV nursing component per diem calculated for the current quarter minus the nursing component rate in effect July 1, 2012 multiplied by 0.13.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, on and after July 1, 2012, reimbursement rates associated with the nursing or support components of the current nursing facility rate methodology shall not increase beyond the level effective May 1, 2011 until a new reimbursement system based on the RUGs IV 48 grouper model has been fully operationalized.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, on and after July 1, 2012, for facilities not designated by the

Department of Healthcare and Family Services as "Institutions for Mental Disease", rates effective May 1, 2011 shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) Individual nursing rates for residents classified in RUG IV groups PA1, PA2, BA1, and BA2 during the quarter ending March 31, 2012 shall be reduced by 10%;

(2) Individual nursing rates for residents classified in all other RUG IV groups shall be reduced by 1.0%;

(3) Facility rates for the capital and support components shall be reduced by 1.7%.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, on and after July 1, 2012, nursing facilities designated by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services as "Institutions for Mental Disease" and "Institutions for Mental Disease" that are facilities licensed under the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013 shall have the nursing, socio-developmental, capital, and support components of their reimbursement rate effective May 1, 2011 reduced in total by 2.7%.

(i) On and after July 1, 2014, the reimbursement rates for the support component of the nursing facility rate for facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act as skilled or intermediate care facilities shall be the rate in effect on June 30, 2014 increased by 8.17%.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to federal approval, effective July 1, 2019, sufficient funds

shall be allocated for changes to rates for facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act as skilled nursing facilities or intermediate care facilities for dates of services on and after July 1, 2019: (i) to establish a per diem add-on to the direct care per diem rate not to exceed $70,000,000 annually in the aggregate taking into account federal matching funds for the purpose of addressing the facility's unique staffing needs, adjusted quarterly and distributed by a weighted formula based on Medicaid bed days on the last day of the second quarter preceding the quarter for which the rate is being adjusted; and (ii) in an amount not to exceed $170,000,000 annually in the aggregate taking into account federal matching funds to permit the support component of the nursing facility rate to be updated as follows:

(1) 80%, or $136,000,000, of the funds shall be used to update each facility's rate in effect on June 30, 2019 using the most recent cost reports on file, which have had a limited review conducted by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and will not hold up enacting the rate increase, with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and taking into account subsection (i).

(2) After completing the calculation in paragraph (1), any facility whose rate is less than the rate in effect on June 30, 2019 shall have its rate restored to the rate in effect on June 30, 2019 from the 20% of the funds set aside.

(3) The remainder of the 20%, or $34,000,000, shall be used to increase each facility's rate by an equal percentage.

To implement item (i) in this subsection, facilities shall file quarterly reports documenting compliance with its annually approved staffing plan, which shall permit compliance with Section 3-202.05 of the Nursing Home Care Act. A facility that fails to meet the benchmarks and dates contained in the plan may have its add-on adjusted in the quarter following the quarterly review. Nothing in this Section shall limit the ability of the facility to appeal a ruling of non-compliance and a subsequent reduction to the add-on. Funds adjusted for noncompliance shall be maintained in the Long-Term Care Provider Fund and accounted for separately. At the end of each fiscal year, these funds shall be made available to facilities for special staffing projects.

In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 101-10 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 101-10 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ may be adopted in accordance with this subsection by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The agency shall simultaneously file emergency rules and permanent rules to ensure that there is no interruption in administrative guidance. The 150-day limitation of the effective period of

emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection, and the effective period may continue through June 30, 2021. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(k) ~~(j)~~ During the first quarter of State Fiscal Year 2020, the Department of Healthcare of Family Services must convene a technical advisory group consisting of members of all trade associations representing Illinois skilled nursing providers to discuss changes necessary with federal implementation of Medicare's Patient-Driven Payment Model. Implementation of Medicare's Patient-Driven Payment Model shall, by September 1, 2020, end the collection of the MDS data that is necessary to maintain the current RUG-IV Medicaid payment methodology. The technical advisory group must consider a revised reimbursement methodology that takes into account transparency, accountability, actual staffing as reported under the federally required Payroll Based Journal system, changes to the minimum wage, adequacy in coverage of the cost of care, and a quality component that rewards quality improvements.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-348, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-18-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.12) (from Ch. 23, par. 5-5.12)

Sec. 5-5.12. Pharmacy payments.

(a) Every request submitted by a pharmacy for reimbursement under this Article for prescription drugs provided to a recipient of aid under this Article shall include the name of the prescriber or an acceptable identification number as established by the Department.

(b) Pharmacies providing prescription drugs under this Article shall be reimbursed at a rate which shall include a professional dispensing fee as determined by the Illinois Department, plus the current acquisition cost of the prescription drug dispensed. The Illinois Department shall update its information on the acquisition costs of all prescription drugs no less frequently than every 30 days. However, the Illinois Department may set the rate of reimbursement for the acquisition cost, by rule, at a percentage of the current average wholesale acquisition cost.

(c) (Blank).

(d) The Department shall review utilization of narcotic medications in the medical assistance program and impose utilization controls that protect against abuse.

(e) When making determinations as to which drugs shall be on a prior approval list, the Department shall include as part of the analysis for this determination, the degree to which a drug may affect individuals in different ways based on factors including the gender of the person taking the medication.

(f) The Department shall cooperate with the Department of Public Health and the Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health in identifying psychotropic medications that, when given in a particular form, manner, duration, or frequency (including "as needed") in a dosage, or in conjunction with other psychotropic medications to a nursing home resident or to a resident of a facility licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act or the MC/DD Act, may constitute a chemical restraint or an "unnecessary drug" as defined by the Nursing Home Care Act or Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act and the implementing rules and regulations. The Department shall require prior approval for any such medication prescribed for a nursing home resident or to a resident of a facility licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act or the MC/DD Act, that appears to be a chemical restraint or an unnecessary drug. The Department shall consult with the Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health in developing a protocol and criteria for deciding whether to grant such prior approval.

(g) The Department may by rule provide for reimbursement of the dispensing of a 90-day supply of a generic or brand name, non-narcotic maintenance medication in circumstances where it is cost effective.

(g-5) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department may require the dispensing of drugs to nursing home residents be in a 7-day supply or other amount less than a 31-day supply.

The Department shall pay only one dispensing fee per 31-day supply.

(h) Effective July 1, 2011, the Department shall discontinue coverage of select over-the-counter drugs, including analgesics and cough and cold and allergy medications.

(h-5) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall impose utilization controls, including, but not limited to, prior approval on specialty drugs, oncolytic drugs, drugs for the treatment of HIV or AIDS, immunosuppressant drugs, and biological products in order to maximize savings on these drugs. The Department may adjust payment methodologies for non-pharmacy billed drugs in order to incentivize the selection of lower-cost drugs. For drugs for the treatment of AIDS, the Department shall take into consideration the potential for non-adherence by certain populations, and shall develop protocols with organizations or providers primarily serving those with HIV/AIDS, as long as such measures intend to maintain cost neutrality with other utilization management controls such as prior approval. For hemophilia, the Department shall develop a program of utilization review and control which may include, in the discretion of the Department, prior approvals. The Department may impose special standards on providers that dispense blood factors which shall include, in the discretion of the Department, staff training and education; patient outreach and education; case

management; in-home patient assessments; assay management; maintenance of stock; emergency dispensing timeframes; data collection and reporting; dispensing of supplies related to blood factor infusions; cold chain management and packaging practices; care coordination; product recalls; and emergency clinical consultation. The Department may require patients to receive a comprehensive examination annually at an appropriate provider in order to be eligible to continue to receive blood factor.

(i) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

(j) On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall impose limitations on prescription drugs such that the Department shall not provide reimbursement for more than 4 prescriptions, including 3 brand name prescriptions, for distinct drugs in a 30-day period, unless prior approval is received for all prescriptions in excess of the 4-prescription limit. Drugs in the following therapeutic classes shall not be subject to prior approval as a result of the 4-prescription limit: immunosuppressant drugs, oncolytic drugs, anti-retroviral drugs, and, on or after July 1, 2014, antipsychotic drugs. On or after July 1, 2014, the Department may exempt children with complex medical needs enrolled in a care coordination entity

contracted with the Department to solely coordinate care for such children, if the Department determines that the entity has a comprehensive drug reconciliation program.

(k) No medication therapy management program implemented by the Department shall be contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(l) Any provider enrolled with the Department that bills the Department for outpatient drugs and is eligible to enroll in the federal Drug Pricing Program under Section 340B of the federal Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act shall enroll in that program. No entity participating in the federal Drug Pricing Program under Section 340B of the federal Public Health Service ~~Services~~ Act may exclude Medicaid from their participation in that program, although the Department may exclude entities defined in Section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act from this requirement.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-651, eff. 6-16-14; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; revised 9-2-20.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.11)

Sec. 5-30.11. Treatment of autism spectrum disorder. Treatment of autism spectrum disorder through applied behavior analysis shall be covered under the medical assistance program under this Article for children with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder when ordered by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches and rendered by a

licensed or certified health care professional with expertise in applied behavior analysis. Such coverage may be limited to age ranges based on evidence-based best practices. Appropriate State plan amendments as well as rules regarding provision of services and providers will be submitted by September 1, 2019. (Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.13)

Sec. 5-30.13 ~~5-30.11~~. Managed care reports; minority-owned and women-owned businesses. Each Medicaid managed care health plan shall submit a report to the Department by March 1, 2020, and every March 1 thereafter, that includes the following information:

(1) The administrative expenses paid to the Medicaid managed care health plan.

(2) The amount of money the Medicaid managed care health plan has spent with Business Enterprise Program certified businesses.

(3) The amount of money the Medicaid managed care health plan has spent with minority-owned and women-owned businesses that are certified by other agencies or private organizations.

(4) The amount of money the Medicaid managed care health plan has spent with not-for-profit community-based organizations serving predominantly minority communities, as defined by the Department.

(5) The proportion of minorities, people with disabilities, and women that make up the staff of the Medicaid managed care health plan.

(6) Recommendations for increasing expenditures with minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

(7) A list of the types of services to which the Medicaid managed care health plan is contemplating adding new vendors.

(8) The certifications the Medicaid managed care health plan accepts for minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

(9) The point of contact for potential vendors seeking to do business with the Medicaid managed care health plan.

The Department shall publish the reports on its website and shall maintain each report on its website for 5 years. In May of 2020 and every May thereafter, the Department shall hold 2 annual public workshops, one in Chicago and one in Springfield. The workshops shall include each Medicaid managed care health plan and shall be open to vendor communities to discuss the submitted plans and to seek to connect vendors with the Medicaid managed care health plans.

(Source: P.A. 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; revised 10-22-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-30.14)

Sec. 5-30.14 ~~5-30.11~~. Medicaid managed care organizations; preferred drug lists.

(a) No later than January 1, 2020, the Illinois Department shall develop a standardized format for all Medicaid managed care organization preferred drug lists in collaboration with Medicaid managed care organizations and other stakeholders, including, but not limited to, organizations that serve individuals impacted by HIV/AIDS or epilepsy, and community-based organizations, providers, and entities with expertise in drug formulary development.

(b) Following development of the standardized Preferred Drug List format, the Illinois Department shall allow Medicaid managed care organizations 6 months from the date of completion to comply with the new Preferred Drug List format. Each Medicaid managed care organization must post its preferred drug list on its website without restricting access and must update the preferred drug list posted on its website. Medicaid managed care organizations shall publish updates to their preferred drug lists no less than 30 days prior to the date upon which any update or change takes effect, including, but not limited to, any and all changes to requirements for prior approval requirements, step therapy, or other utilization controls.

(c)(1) No later than January 1, 2020, the Illinois Department shall establish and maintain the Illinois Drug and Therapeutics Advisory Board. The Board shall have the authority and responsibility to provide recommendations to the Illinois Department regarding which drug products to list on

the Illinois Department's preferred drug list. The Illinois Department shall provide administrative support to the Board and the Board shall:

(A) convene and meet no less than once per calendar quarter;

(B) provide regular opportunities for public comment; and

(C) comply with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act.

All correspondence related to the Board, including correspondence to and from Board members, shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

(2) The Board shall consist of the following voting members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve terms of 3 years without compensation:

(A) one pharmacist licensed to practice pharmacy in Illinois who is recommended by a statewide organization representing pharmacists;

(B) 4 physicians, recommended by a statewide organization representing physicians, who are licensed to practice medicine in all its branches in Illinois, have knowledge of and adhere to best practice standards, and have experience treating Illinois Medicaid beneficiaries;

(C) at least one clinician who specializes in the prevention and treatment of HIV, recommended by an HIV healthcare advocacy organization;

(D) at least one clinician recommended by a healthcare advocacy organization that serves individuals who are affected by chronic diseases that require significant pharmaceutical treatments;

(E) one clinician representing the Illinois Department; and

(F) one licensed psychiatrist, recommended by a statewide organization representing psychiatrists, who has experience treating Illinois Medicaid beneficiaries.

One non-voting clinician recommended by an association of Medicaid managed care health plans shall serve a term of 3 years on the Board without compensation.

Organizations interested in nominating non-voting clinicians to advise the Board may submit requests to participate to the Illinois Department.

A licensed physician recommended by the Rare Disease Commission who is a rare disease specialist and possesses scientific knowledge and medical training with respect to rare diseases and is familiar with drug and biological products and treatment shall be notified in advance to attend an Illinois Drug and Therapeutics Advisory Board meeting when a drug or biological product is scheduled to be reviewed in order to advise and make recommendations on drugs or biological products.

(d) The Illinois Department shall adopt rules, to be in place no later than January 1, 2020, for the purpose of

establishing and maintaining the Board.

(Source: P.A. 101-62, eff. 7-12-19; revised 10-22-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-36)

Sec. 5-36. Pharmacy benefits.

(a)(1) The Department may enter into a contract with a third party on a fee-for-service reimbursement model for the purpose of administering pharmacy benefits as provided in this Section for members not enrolled in a Medicaid managed care organization; however, these services shall be approved by the Department. The Department shall ensure coordination of care between the third-party administrator and managed care organizations as a consideration in any contracts established in accordance with this Section. Any managed care techniques, principles, or administration of benefits utilized in accordance with this subsection shall comply with State law.

(2) The following shall apply to contracts between entities contracting relating to the Department's third-party administrators and pharmacies:

(A) the Department shall approve any contract between a third-party administrator and a pharmacy;

(B) the Department's third-party administrator shall not change the terms of a contract between a third-party administrator and a pharmacy without written approval by the Department; and

(C) the Department's third-party administrator shall

not create, modify, implement, or indirectly establish any fee on a pharmacy, pharmacist, or a recipient of medical assistance without written approval by the Department.

(b) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to outpatient pharmacy services provided by a health care facility registered as a covered entity pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 256b or any pharmacy owned by or contracted with the covered entity. A Medicaid managed care organization shall, either directly or through a pharmacy benefit manager, administer and reimburse outpatient pharmacy claims submitted by a health care facility registered as a covered entity pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 256b, its owned pharmacies, and contracted pharmacies in accordance with the contractual agreements the Medicaid managed care organization or its pharmacy benefit manager has with such facilities and pharmacies. Any pharmacy benefit manager that contracts with a Medicaid managed care organization to administer and reimburse pharmacy claims as provided in this Section must be registered with the Director of Insurance in accordance with Section 513b2 of the Illinois Insurance Code.

(c) On at least an annual basis, the Director of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall submit a report beginning no later than one year after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-452) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ that provides an update on any contract, contract issues, formulary, dispensing fees, and

maximum allowable cost concerns regarding a third-party administrator and managed care. The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and with the President, the Minority Leader, and the Secretary of the Senate. The Department shall take care that no proprietary information is included in the report required under this Section.

(d) A pharmacy benefit manager shall notify the Department in writing of any activity, policy, or practice of the pharmacy benefit manager that directly or indirectly presents a conflict of interest that interferes with the discharge of the pharmacy benefit manager's duty to a managed care organization to exercise its contractual duties. "Conflict of interest" shall be defined by rule by the Department.

(e) A pharmacy benefit manager shall, upon request, disclose to the Department the following information:

(1) whether the pharmacy benefit manager has a contract, agreement, or other arrangement with a pharmaceutical manufacturer to exclusively dispense or provide a drug to a managed care organization's enrollees, and the aggregate amounts of consideration of economic benefits collected or received pursuant to that arrangement;

(2) the percentage of claims payments made by the pharmacy benefit manager to pharmacies owned, managed, or

controlled by the pharmacy benefit manager or any of the pharmacy benefit manager's management companies, parent companies, subsidiary companies, or jointly held companies;

(3) the aggregate amount of the fees or assessments imposed on, or collected from, pharmacy providers; and

(4) the average annualized percentage of revenue collected by the pharmacy benefit manager as a result of each contract it has executed with a managed care organization contracted by the Department to provide medical assistance benefits which is not paid by the pharmacy benefit manager to pharmacy providers and pharmaceutical manufacturers or labelers or in order to perform administrative functions pursuant to its contracts with managed care organizations.

(f) The information disclosed under subsection (e) shall include all retail, mail order, specialty, and compounded prescription products. All information made available to the Department under subsection (e) is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. All information made available to the Department under subsection (e) shall not be reported or distributed in any way that compromises its competitive, proprietary, or financial value. The information shall only be used by the Department to assess the contract, agreement, or other arrangements made between a pharmacy benefit manager and a pharmacy provider,

pharmaceutical manufacturer or labeler, managed care organization, or other entity, as applicable.

(g) A pharmacy benefit manager shall disclose directly in writing to a pharmacy provider or pharmacy services administrative organization contracting with the pharmacy benefit manager of any material change to a contract provision that affects the terms of the reimbursement, the process for verifying benefits and eligibility, dispute resolution, procedures for verifying drugs included on the formulary, and contract termination at least 30 days prior to the date of the change to the provision. The terms of this subsection shall be deemed met if the pharmacy benefit manager posts the information on a website, viewable by the public. A pharmacy service administration organization shall notify all contract pharmacies of any material change, as described in this subsection, within 2 days of notification. As used in this Section, "pharmacy services administrative organization" means an entity operating within the State that contracts with independent pharmacies to conduct business on their behalf with third-party payers. A pharmacy services administrative organization may provide administrative services to pharmacies and negotiate and enter into contracts with third-party payers or pharmacy benefit managers on behalf of pharmacies.

(h) A pharmacy benefit manager shall not include the following in a contract with a pharmacy provider:

(1) a provision prohibiting the provider from

informing a patient of a less costly alternative to a prescribed medication; or

(2) a provision that prohibits the provider from dispensing a particular amount of a prescribed medication, if the pharmacy benefit manager allows that amount to be dispensed through a pharmacy owned or controlled by the pharmacy benefit manager, unless the prescription drug is subject to restricted distribution by the United States Food and Drug Administration or requires special handling, provider coordination, or patient education that cannot be provided by a retail pharmacy.

(i) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit a pharmacy benefit manager from requiring the same reimbursement and terms and conditions for a pharmacy provider as for a pharmacy owned, controlled, or otherwise associated with the pharmacy benefit manager.

(j) A pharmacy benefit manager shall establish and implement a process for the resolution of disputes arising out of this Section, which shall be approved by the Department.

(k) The Department shall adopt rules establishing reasonable dispensing fees for fee-for-service payments in accordance with guidance or guidelines from the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

(Source: P.A. 101-452, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-22-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-36.5)

Sec. 5-36.5 ~~5-36~~. Education on mental health and substance use treatment services for children and young adults. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall develop a layman's guide to the mental health and substance use treatment services available in Illinois through the Medical Assistance Program and through the Family Support Program, or other publicly funded programs, similar to what Massachusetts developed, to help families understand what services are available to them when they have a child in need of treatment or support. The guide shall be in easy-to-understand language, be prominently available on the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' website, and be part of a statewide communications campaign to ensure families are aware of Family Support Program services. It shall briefly explain the service and whether it is covered by the Medical Assistance Program, the Family Support Program, or any other public funding source. Within one year after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-461) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall complete this guide, have it available on its website, and launch the communications campaign.

(Source: P.A. 101-461, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-22-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5H-1)

Sec. 5H-1. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Base year" means the 12-month period from January 1, 2018

to December 31, 2018.

"Department" means the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

"Federal employee health benefit" means the program of health benefits plans, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8901, available to federal employees under 5 U.S.C. 8901 to 8914.

"Fund" means the Healthcare Provider Relief Fund.

"Managed care organization" means an entity operating under a certificate of authority issued pursuant to the Health Maintenance Organization Act or as a Managed Care Community Network pursuant to Section 5-11 of this ~~the Public Aid~~ Code.

"Medicaid managed care organization" means a managed care organization under contract with the Department to provide services to recipients of benefits in the medical assistance program pursuant to Article V of this ~~the Public Aid~~ Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program Act, or the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Act. It does not include contracts the same entity or an affiliated entity has for other business.

"Medicare" means the federal Medicare program established under Title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act.

"Member months" means the aggregate total number of months all individuals are enrolled for coverage in a Managed Care Organization during the base year. Member months are determined by the Department for Medicaid Managed Care Organizations based on enrollment data in its Medicaid Management Information System and by the Department of

Insurance for other Managed Care Organizations based on required filings with the Department of Insurance. Member months do not include months individuals are enrolled in a Limited Health Services Organization, including stand-alone dental or vision plans, a Medicare Advantage Plan, a Medicare Supplement Plan, a Medicaid Medicare Alignment Initiate Plan pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services or a Federal Employee Health Benefits Plan.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5H-5)

Sec. 5H-5. Liability or resultant entities. In the event of a merger, acquisition, or any similar transaction involving entities subject to the assessment under this Article, the resultant entity shall be responsible for the full amount of the assessment for all entities involved in the transaction with the member months allotted to tiers as they were prior to the transaction and no member months shall change tiers as a result of any transaction. A managed care organization that ceases doing business in the State during any fiscal year shall be liable only for the monthly installments due in months that <u>it</u> ~~they~~ operated in the State. The Department shall by rule establish a methodology to set the assessment base member months for a managed care organization that begins operating in the State at any time after 2018. Nothing in this

Section shall be construed to limit authority granted in subsection (c) of Section 5H-3.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/5H-6)

Sec. 5H-6. Recordkeeping; penalties.

(a) A managed care organization that is liable for the assessment under this Article shall keep accurate and complete records and pertinent documents as may be required by the Department. Records required by the Department shall be retained for a period of 4 years after the assessment imposed under this Act to which the records apply is due or as otherwise provided by law. The Department or the Department of Insurance may audit all records necessary to ensure compliance with this Article and make adjustments to assessment amounts previously calculated based on the results of any such audit.

(b) If a managed care organization fails to make a payment due under this Article in a timely fashion, it ~~they~~ shall pay an additional penalty of 5% of the amount of the installment not paid on or before the due date, or any grace period granted, plus 5% of the portion thereof remaining unpaid on the last day of each 30-day period thereafter. The Department is authorized to grant grace periods of up to 30 days upon request of a managed care organization for good cause due to financial or other difficulties, as determined by the Department. If a managed care organization fails to make a

payment within 60 days after the due date the Department shall additionally impose a contractual sanction allowed against a Medicaid managed care organization and may terminate any such contract. The Department of Insurance shall take action against the certificate of authority of a non-Medicaid managed care organization that fails to pay an installment within 60 days after the due date.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/11-5.4)

Sec. 11-5.4. Expedited long-term care eligibility determination and enrollment.

(a) Establishment of the expedited long-term care eligibility determination and enrollment system shall be a joint venture of the Departments of Human Services and Healthcare and Family Services and the Department on Aging.

(b) Streamlined application enrollment process; expedited eligibility process. The streamlined application and enrollment process must include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(1) On or before July 1, 2019, a streamlined application and enrollment process shall be put in place which must include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(A) Minimize the burden on applicants by collecting only the data necessary to determine

eligibility for medical services, long-term care services, and spousal impoverishment offset.

(B) Integrate online data sources to simplify the application process by reducing the amount of information needed to be entered and to expedite eligibility verification.

(C) Provide online prompts to alert the applicant that information is missing or not complete.

(D) Provide training and step-by-step written instructions for caseworkers, applicants, and providers.

(2) The State must expedite the eligibility process for applicants meeting specified guidelines, regardless of the age of the application. The guidelines, subject to federal approval, must include, but need not be limited to, the following individually or collectively:

(A) Full Medicaid benefits in the community for a specified period of time.

(B) No transfer of assets or resources during the federally prescribed look-back period, as specified in federal law.

(C) Receives Supplemental Security Income payments or was receiving such payments at the time of admission to a nursing facility.

(D) For applicants or recipients with verified income at or below 100% of the federal poverty level

when the declared value of their countable resources is no greater than the allowable amounts pursuant to Section 5-2 of this Code for classes of eligible persons for whom a resource limit applies. Such simplified verification policies shall apply to community cases as well as long-term care cases.

(3) Subject to federal approval, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services must implement an ex parte renewal process for Medicaid-eligible individuals residing in long-term care facilities. "Renewal" has the same meaning as "redetermination" in State policies, administrative rule, and federal Medicaid law. The ex parte renewal process must be fully operational on or before January 1, 2019. If an individual has transferred to another long-term care facility, any annual notice concerning redetermination of eligibility must be sent to the long-term care facility where the individual resides as well as to the individual.

(4) The Department of Human Services must use the standards and distribution requirements described in this subsection and in Section 11-6 for notification of missing supporting documents and information during all phases of the application process: initial, renewal, and appeal.

(c) The Department of Human Services must adopt policies and procedures to improve communication between long-term care benefits central office personnel, applicants and their

representatives, and facilities in which the applicants reside. Such policies and procedures must at a minimum permit applicants and their representatives and the facility in which the applicants reside to speak directly to an individual trained to take telephone inquiries and provide appropriate responses.

(d) Effective 30 days after the completion of 3 regionally based trainings, nursing facilities shall submit all applications for medical assistance online via the Application for Benefits Eligibility (ABE) website. This requirement shall extend to scanning and uploading with the online application any required additional forms such as the Long Term Care Facility Notification and the Additional Financial Information for Long Term Care Applicants as well as scanned copies of any supporting documentation. Long-term care facility admission documents must be submitted as required in Section 5-5 of this Code. No local Department of Human Services office shall refuse to accept an electronically filed application. No Department of Human Services office shall request submission of any document in hard copy.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' Office of the Inspector General shall, upon request, allow an applicant additional time to submit information and documents needed as part of a review of available resources or resources transferred during the

look-back period. The initial extension shall not exceed 30 days. A second extension of 30 days may be granted upon request. Any request for information issued by the State to an applicant shall include the following: an explanation of the information required and the date by which the information must be submitted; a statement that failure to respond in a timely manner can result in denial of the application; a statement that the applicant or the facility in the name of the applicant may seek an extension; and the name and contact information of a caseworker in case of questions. Any such request for information shall also be sent to the facility. In deciding whether to grant an extension, the Department of Human Services or the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' Office of the Inspector General shall take into account what is in the best interest of the applicant. The time limits for processing an application shall be tolled during the period of any extension granted under this subsection.

(f) The Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services must jointly compile data on pending applications, denials, appeals, and redeterminations into a monthly report, which shall be posted on each Department's website for the purposes of monitoring long-term care eligibility processing. The report must specify the number of applications and redeterminations pending long-term care eligibility determination and admission and the number of appeals of denials in the following categories:

(A) Length of time applications, redeterminations, and appeals are pending - 0 to 45 days, 46 days to 90 days, 91 days to 180 days, 181 days to 12 months, over 12 months to 18 months, over 18 months to 24 months, and over 24 months.

(B) Percentage of applications and redeterminations pending in the Department of Human Services' Family Community Resource Centers, in the Department of Human Services' long-term care hubs, with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services' Office of Inspector General, and those applications which are being tolled due to requests for extension of time for additional information.

(C) Status of pending applications, denials, appeals, and redeterminations.

(g) Beginning on July 1, 2017, the Auditor General shall report every 3 years to the General Assembly on the performance and compliance of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, and the Department on Aging in meeting the requirements of this Section and the federal requirements concerning eligibility determinations for Medicaid long-term care services and supports, and shall report any issues or deficiencies and make recommendations. The Auditor General shall, at a minimum, review, consider, and evaluate the following:

(1) compliance with federal regulations on furnishing services as related to Medicaid long-term care services

and supports as provided under 42 CFR 435.930;

(2) compliance with federal regulations on the timely determination of eligibility as provided under 42 CFR 435.912;

(3) the accuracy and completeness of the report required under paragraph (9) of subsection (e);

(4) the efficacy and efficiency of the task-based process used for making eligibility determinations in the centralized offices of the Department of Human Services for long-term care services, including the role of the State's integrated eligibility system, as opposed to the traditional caseworker-specific process from which these central offices have converted; and

(5) any issues affecting eligibility determinations related to the Department of Human Services' staff completing Medicaid eligibility determinations instead of the designated single-state Medicaid agency in Illinois, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

The Auditor General's report shall include any and all other areas or issues which are identified through an annual review. Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection shall not be construed to limit the scope of the annual review and the Auditor General's authority to thoroughly and completely evaluate any and all processes, policies, and procedures concerning compliance with federal and State law requirements on eligibility determinations for Medicaid long-term care

services and supports.

(h) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall adopt any rules necessary to administer and enforce any provision of this Section. Rulemaking shall not delay the full implementation of this Section.

(i) Beginning on June 29, 2018, provisional eligibility for medical assistance under Article V of this Code, in the form of a recipient identification number and any other necessary credentials to permit an applicant to receive covered services under Article V, must be issued to any applicant who has not received a determination on his or her application for Medicaid and Medicaid long-term care services filed simultaneously or, if already Medicaid enrolled, application for Medicaid long-term care services under Article V of this Code within the federally prescribed timeliness requirements for determinations on such applications. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must maintain the applicant's provisional eligibility status until a determination is made on the individual's application for long-term care services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services or the managed care organization, if applicable, must reimburse providers for services rendered during an applicant's provisional eligibility period.

(1) Claims for services rendered to an applicant with provisional eligibility status must be submitted and processed in the same manner as those submitted on behalf

of beneficiaries determined to qualify for benefits.

(2) An applicant with provisional eligibility status must have his or her long-term care benefits paid for under the State's fee-for-service system during the period of provisional eligibility. If an individual otherwise eligible for medical assistance under Article V of this Code is enrolled with a managed care organization for community benefits at the time the individual's provisional eligibility for long-term care services is issued, the managed care organization is only responsible for paying benefits covered under the capitation payment received by the managed care organization for the individual.

(3) The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, within 10 business days of issuing provisional eligibility to an applicant, must submit to the Office of the Comptroller for payment a voucher for all retroactive reimbursement due. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must clearly identify such vouchers as provisional eligibility vouchers.

(Source: P.A. 100-380, eff. 8-25-17; 100-665, eff. 8-2-18; 100-1141, eff. 11-28-18; 101-101, eff. 1-1-20; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; 101-265, eff. 8-9-19; 101-559, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-19-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/12-4.13c)

Sec. 12-4.13c. SNAP Restaurant Meals Program.

(a) Subject to federal approval of the plan for operating the Program, the Department of Human Services shall establish a Restaurant Meals Program as part of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Under the Restaurant Meals Program, households containing elderly or disabled members, and their spouses, as defined in 7 U.S.C. 2012(j), or homeless individuals, as defined in 7 U.S.C. 2012(l), shall have the option in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 2012(k) to redeem their SNAP benefits at private establishments that contract with the Department to offer meals for eligible individuals at concessional prices subject to 7 U.S.C. 2018(h). The Restaurant Meals Program shall be operational no later than July 1, 2021.

(b) The Department of Human Services shall adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-110, eff. 7-19-19.)

(305 ILCS 5/12-4.13d)

Sec. 12-4.13d ~~12-4.13c~~. SNAP eligibility notification; college students.

(a) To complement student financial assistance programs and to enhance their effectiveness for students with financial need, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) shall annually include information about the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the language that schools are

required to provide to students eligible for the Monetary Award Program grant. The language shall, at a minimum, direct students to information about college student eligibility criteria for SNAP, and it shall direct students to the Department of Human Services and to the Illinois Hunger Coalition's Hunger Hotline for additional information.

(b) Illinois institutions of higher education that participate in the Monetary Award Program (MAP) shall provide the notice described in subsection (a) to all students who are enrolled, or who are accepted for enrollment and intending to enroll, and who have been identified by ISAC as MAP-eligible at the institution. If possible, the institution may designate a public benefits liaison or single point person to assist students in taking the necessary steps to obtain public benefits if eligible.

(c) ISAC shall adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section on or before October 1, 2020.

(Source: P.A. 101-560, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-22-19.)

Section 610. The Intergenerational Poverty Act is amended by changing Sections 95-102, 95-301, 95-304, and 95-502 as follows:

(305 ILCS 70/95-102)

Sec. 95-102. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Antipoverty program" means a program with the primary

goal of lifting individuals out of poverty and improving economic opportunities for individuals that operates, in whole or in part, utilizing federal or State money.

"Asset poverty" means the inability of an individual to access wealth resources sufficient to provide for basic needs for a period of 3 months.

"Child" means an individual who is under 18 years of age.

"Commission" means the Commission on Poverty Elimination and Economic Security established under subsection (a) of Section 95-501 ~~501~~.

"State poverty measure" means a uniform method for measuring poverty in this State that considers indicators and measures, other than traditional income-based measures of poverty, that provide a detailed picture of low-income and poverty populations and meaningfully account for other factors contributing to poverty and may include:

(1) access to health care, housing, proper nutrition, and quality education;

(2) the number of individuals kept out of poverty by government supports;

(3) the number of individuals who are impoverished due to medical expenses, child care ~~child-care~~ expenses, or work expenses;

(4) the rates of food insecurity;

(5) the number of individuals in asset poverty;

(6) the number of disconnected youth;

(7) the teen birth rate;

(8) the participation rate in federal and State antipoverty programs for all eligible populations;

(9) the number of individuals who do not use a bank or similar financial institution;

(10) regional differences in costs of living;

(11) income necessary to achieve economic security and a livable standard of living in different regions of this State;

(12) the impact of rising income inequality;

(13) the impact of the digital divide; and

(14) the impact of trauma on intergenerational poverty.

"Cycle of poverty" means the set of factors or events by which the long-term poverty of an individual is likely to continue and be experienced by each child of the individual when the child becomes an adult unless there is outside intervention.

"Deep poverty" means an economic condition where an individual or family has a total annual income that is less than 50% of the federal poverty level for the individual or family as provided in the annual report of the United States Census Bureau on Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States.

"Department" means the Department of Human Services.

"Deprivation" means a lack of adequate nutrition, health

care, housing, or other resources to provide for basic needs.

"Digital divide" means the gap between individuals, households, businesses, and geographic areas at different socioeconomic levels related to access to information and communication technologies, including the imbalance in physical access to technology and the resources, education, and skills needed to effectively use computer technology and the Internet for a wide variety of activities.

"Disconnected youth" means individuals who are 16 years of age to 25 years of age who are unemployed and not enrolled in school.

"Disparate impact" means the historic and ongoing impacts of the pattern and practice of discrimination in employment, education, housing, banking, and other aspects of life in the economy, society, or culture that have an adverse impact on minorities, women, or other protected groups, regardless of whether those practices are motivated by discriminatory intent.

"Economic insecurity" means the inability to cope with routine adverse or costly life events and recover from the costly consequences of those events and the lack of economic means to maintain an adequate standard of living.

"Economic security" means having access to the economic means and support necessary to effectively cope with adverse or costly life events and recover from the consequences of such events while maintaining an adequate standard of living.

"Intergenerational poverty" means poverty in which 2 or more successive generations of a family continue in the cycle of poverty and government dependence. The term does not include situational poverty.

"Outcome" means a change in the economic status, economic instability, or economic security of an individual, household, or other population that is attributable to a planned intervention, benefit, service, or series of interventions, benefits, and services, regardless of whether the intervention, benefit, or service was intended to change the economic status, economic stability, or economic security.

"Poverty" means an economic condition in which an individual or family has a total annual income that is less than the federal poverty level for the individual or family, as provided in the report of the United States Census Bureau on Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States.

"Regional cost of living" means a measure of the costs of maintaining an adequate standard of living in differing regional, geographic, urban, or rural regions of this State.

"Situational poverty" means temporary poverty that meets all of the following:

(1) Is generally traceable to a specific incident or time period within the lifetime of an individual.

(2) Is not continued to the next generation.

"Strategic plan" means the plan provided for under Section

95-502 ~~502~~.

"System" means the Intergenerational Poverty Tracking System established under subsection (a) of Section 95-301 ~~301~~.

"Two-generation approach" means an approach to breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty by improving family economic security through programs that create opportunities for and address the needs of parents and children together.

"Workgroup" means the Interagency Workgroup on Poverty and Economic Insecurity established under Section 95-302 ~~302~~.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-26-20.)

(305 ILCS 70/95-301)

Sec. 95-301. Intergenerational poverty tracking system.

(a) Establishment. Subject to appropriations, the Department shall establish and maintain a data system to track intergenerational poverty.

(b) System requirements. The system shall have the ability to do all of the following:

(1) Identify groups that have a high risk of experiencing intergenerational poverty.

(2) Identify incidents, patterns, and trends that explain or contribute to intergenerational poverty.

(3) Gather and track available local, State, and national data on all of the following:

(i) Official poverty rates.

(ii) Child poverty rates.

(iii) Years spent by an individual in childhood poverty.

(iv) Years spent by an individual in adult poverty.

(v) Related poverty information.

(c) Duties of the Department. The Department shall do all of the following:

(1) Use available data in the system, including public assistance data, census data, and other data made available to the Department, to track intergenerational poverty.

(2) Develop and implement methods to integrate, compare, analyze, and validate the data for the purposes described under subsection (b).

(3) Protect the privacy of an individual living in poverty by using and distributing data within the system in compliance with federal and State laws.

(4) Include, in the report required under Section 95-304 ~~304~~, a summary of the data, findings, and potential additional uses of the system.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-26-20.)

(305 ILCS 70/95-304)

Sec. 95-304. Report.

(a) Report. No later than September 1 of each year, the workgroup shall issue a report that includes the following:

(1) A summary of actions taken and outcomes obtained by the workgroup in fulfilling its duties under Section 95-303 ~~303~~.

(2) Progress made on reducing poverty and economic insecurity in this State, including policies or procedures implemented to reduce or eliminate the cycle of poverty and intergenerational poverty as a result of the data collected by the workgroup.

(3) Relevant data assessing the scope and depth of intergenerational poverty in this State.

(4) A 20-year history of poverty rates in this State with focus on any reduction or increase in the rates during the previous 10 years and since the inception of the workgroup.

(5) Any recommendations for legislative or regulatory action to adopt or repeal laws, policies, or procedures to further the goal of eliminating poverty and economic insecurity in this State.

(b) Distribution. The workgroup shall distribute the report created under subsection (a) as follows:

(1) To the Governor.

(2) To each member of the General Assembly.

(3) By prominently posting the report on each State Department's and agency's publicly accessible Internet website.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 8-26-20.)

(305 ILCS 70/95-502)

Sec. 95-502. Strategic plan to address poverty and economic insecurity.

(a) Plan required. No later than November 30, 2021, the Commission shall develop and adopt a strategic plan to address poverty and economic insecurity in this State.

(b) Goals. The goals of the strategic plan shall be to:

(1) Ensure that State programs and services targeting poverty and economic insecurity reflect the goal of helping individuals and families rise above poverty and achieve long-term economic stability rather than simply providing relief from deprivation.

(2) Eliminate disparate rates of poverty, deep poverty, child poverty, and intergenerational poverty based on race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation or identity, English language proficiency, ability, and geographic location in a rural, urban, or suburban area.

(3) Reduce deep poverty in this State by 50% by 2026.

(4) Eliminate child poverty in this State by 2031.

(5) Eliminate all poverty in this State by 2036.

(c) Plan development. In developing the strategic plan, the Commission shall:

(1) Collaborate with the workgroup, including sharing data and information identified under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) of Section 95-303 ~~303~~ and analyses

of that data and information.

(2) Review each program and service provided by the State that targets poverty and economic insecurity for purposes of:

(i) determining which programs and services are the most effective and of the highest importance in reducing poverty and economic insecurity in this State; and

(ii) providing an analysis of unmet needs, if any, among individuals, children, and families in deep poverty and intergenerational poverty for each program and service identified under subparagraph (i).

(3) Study the feasibility of using public or private partnerships and social impact bonds, to improve innovation and cost-effectiveness in the development of programs and delivery of services that advance the goals of the strategic plan.

(4) Hold at least 6 public hearings in different geographic regions of this State, including areas that have disparate rates of poverty and that have historically experienced economic insecurity, to collect information, take testimony, and solicit input and feedback from interested parties, including members of the public who have personal experiences with State programs and services targeting economic insecurity, poverty, deep poverty, child poverty, and intergenerational poverty and make the

information publicly available.

(5) To request and receive from a State agency or local governmental agency information relating to poverty in this State, including all of the following:

(i) Reports.

(ii) Audits.

(iii) Data.

(iv) Projections.

(v) Statistics.

(d) Subject areas. The strategic plan shall address all of the following:

(1) Access to safe and affordable housing.

(2) Access to adequate food and nutrition.

(3) Access to affordable and quality health care.

(4) Equal access to quality education and training.

(5) Equal access to affordable, quality post-secondary education options.

(6) Dependable and affordable transportation.

(7) Access to quality and affordable child care.

(8) Opportunities to engage in meaningful and sustainable work that pays a living wage and barriers to those opportunities experienced by low-income individuals in poverty.

(9) Equal access to justice through a fair system of criminal justice that does not, in effect, criminalize poverty.

(10) The availability of adequate income supports.

(11) Retirement security.

(e) Plan content. The strategic plan shall, at a minimum, contain policy and fiscal recommendations relating to all of the following:

(1) Developing fact-based measures to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of existing and proposed programs and services targeting poverty and economic insecurity.

(2) Increasing enrollment in programs and services targeting poverty and economic insecurity by reducing the complexity and difficulty of enrollment in order to maximize program effectiveness and increase positive outcomes.

(3) Increasing the reach of programs and services targeting poverty and economic insecurity by ensuring that State agencies have adequate resources to maximize the public awareness of the programs and services, especially in historically disenfranchised communities.

(4) Reducing the negative impacts of asset limits for eligibility on the effectiveness of State programs targeting poverty and economic insecurity by ensuring that eligibility limits do not:

(i) create gaps in necessary service and benefit delivery or restrict access to benefits as individuals and families attempt to transition off assistance programs; or

(ii) prevent beneficiaries from improving long-term outcomes and achieving long-term economic independence from the program.

(5) Improving the ability of community-based organizations to participate in the development and implementation of State programs designed to address economic insecurity and poverty.

(6) Improving the ability of individuals living in poverty, low-income individuals, and unemployed individuals to access critical job training and skills upgrade programs and find quality jobs that help children and families become economically secure and rise above poverty.

(7) Improving communication and collaboration between State agencies and local governments on programs targeting poverty and economic insecurity.

(8) Creating efficiencies in the administration and coordination of programs and services targeting poverty and economic insecurity.

(9) Connecting low-income children, disconnected youth, and families of those children and youth to education, job training, and jobs in the communities in which those children and youth live.

(10) Ensuring that the State's services and benefits programs, emergency programs, discretionary economic programs, and other policies are sufficiently funded to

enable the State to mount effective responses to economic downturns and increases in economic insecurity and poverty rates.

(11) Creating one or more State poverty measures.

(12) Developing and implementing programs and policies that use the two-generation approach.

(13) Using public or private partnerships and social impact bonds to improve innovation and cost-effectiveness in the development of programs and delivery of services that advance the goals of the strategic plan.

(14) Identifying best practices for collecting data relevant to all of the following:

(i) Reducing economic insecurity and poverty.

(ii) Reducing the racial, ethnic, age, gender, sexual orientation, and sexual identity-based disparities in the rates of economic insecurity and poverty.

(iii) Adequately measuring the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of programs on the outcomes for individuals, families, and communities who receive benefits and services.

(iv) Streamlining enrollment and eligibility for programs.

(v) Improving long-term outcomes for individuals who are enrolled in service and benefit programs.

(vi) Reducing reliance on public programs.

(vii) Improving connections to work.

(viii) Improving economic security.

(ix) Improving retirement security.

(x) Improving the State's understanding of the impact of extreme weather and natural disasters on economically vulnerable communities and improving those communities' resilience to and recovery from extreme weather and natural disasters.

(xi) Improving access to living-wage employment.

(xii) Improving access to employment-based benefits.

(f) Other information. In addition to the plan content required under subsection (e), the strategic plan shall contain all of the following:

(1) A suggested timeline for the stages of implementation of the recommendations in the plan.

(2) Short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term benchmarks to measure the State's progress toward meeting the goals of the strategic plan.

(3) A summary of the review and analysis conducted by the Commission under paragraph (1) of subsection (c).

(g) Impact of recommendations. For each recommendation in the plan, the Commission shall identify in measurable terms the actual or potential impact the recommendation will have on poverty and economic insecurity in this State.

(Source: P.A. 101-636, eff. 6-10-20; revised 9-2-20.)

Section 615. The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(325 ILCS 5/7) (from Ch. 23, par. 2057)

Sec. 7. Time and manner of making reports. All reports of suspected child abuse or neglect made under this Act shall be made immediately by telephone to the central register established under Section 7.7 on the single, State-wide, toll-free telephone number established in Section 7.6, or in person or by telephone through the nearest Department office. The Department shall, in cooperation with school officials, distribute appropriate materials in school buildings listing the toll-free telephone number established in Section 7.6, including methods of making a report under this Act. The Department may, in cooperation with appropriate members of the clergy, distribute appropriate materials in churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, or other religious buildings listing the toll-free telephone number established in Section 7.6, including methods of making a report under this Act.

Wherever the Statewide number is posted, there shall also be posted the following notice:

"Any person who knowingly transmits a false report to the Department commits the offense of disorderly conduct under subsection (a)(7) of Section 26-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012. A violation of this subsection is a Class 4 felony."

The report required by this Act shall include, if known, the name and address of the child and his parents or other persons having his custody; the child's age; the nature of the child's condition, including any evidence of previous injuries or disabilities; and any other information that the person filing the report believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of such abuse or neglect and the identity of the person believed to have caused such abuse or neglect. Reports made to the central register through the State-wide, toll-free telephone number shall be immediately transmitted by the Department to the appropriate Child Protective Service Unit. All such reports alleging the death of a child, serious injury to a child, including, but not limited to, brain damage, skull fractures, subdural hematomas, and internal injuries, torture of a child, malnutrition of a child, and sexual abuse to a child, including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, sexual exploitation, sexual molestation, and sexually transmitted disease in a child age 12 and under, shall also be immediately transmitted by the Department to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The Department shall within 24 hours orally notify local law enforcement personnel and the office of the State's Attorney of the involved county of the receipt of any report alleging the death of a child, serious injury to a child, including, but not limited to, brain damage, skull fractures, subdural hematomas, and, internal injuries, torture of a child, malnutrition of a child, and

sexual abuse to a child, including, but not limited to, sexual intercourse, sexual exploitation, sexual molestation, and sexually transmitted disease in a child age 12 ~~twelve~~ and under. All oral reports made by the Department to local law enforcement personnel and the office of the State's Attorney of the involved county shall be confirmed in writing within 24 hours of the oral report. All reports by persons mandated to report under this Act shall be confirmed in writing to the appropriate Child Protective Service Unit, which may be on forms supplied by the Department, within 48 hours of any initial report.

Any report received by the Department alleging the abuse or neglect of a child by a person who is not the child's parent, a member of the child's immediate family, a person responsible for the child's welfare, an individual residing in the same home as the child, or a paramour of the child's parent shall immediately be referred to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for consideration of criminal investigation or other action.

Written confirmation reports from persons not required to report by this Act may be made to the appropriate Child Protective Service Unit. Written reports from persons required by this Act to report shall be admissible in evidence in any judicial proceeding or administrative hearing relating to child abuse or neglect. Reports involving known or suspected child abuse or neglect in public or private residential

agencies or institutions shall be made and received in the same manner as all other reports made under this Act.

For purposes of this Section, "child" includes an adult resident as defined in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-583, eff. 1-1-20; revised 11-21-19.)

Section 620. The Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code is amended by changing Sections 2-110.1 and 2-110.5 and by renumbering Section 3-5A-105 as follows:

(405 ILCS 5/2-110.1)

Sec. 2-110.1. Reports.

(a) A mental hospital or facility at which electroconvulsive ~~electro-convulsive~~ therapy is administered shall submit to the Department quarterly reports relating to the administration of the therapy for the purposes of reducing morbidity or mortality and improving patient care.

(b) A report shall state the following for each quarter:

(1) The number of persons who received the therapy, including:

(A) the number of persons who gave informed consent to the therapy;

(B) the number of persons confined as subject to involuntary admission who gave informed consent to the therapy;

(C) the number of persons who received the therapy

without informed consent pursuant to Section 2-107.1; and

(D) the number of persons who received the therapy on an emergency basis pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 2-107.1.

(2) The age, sex, and race of the recipients of the therapy.

(3) The source of the treatment payment.

(4) The average number of electroconvulsive ~~electro-convulsive~~ treatments administered for each complete series of treatments, but not including maintenance treatments.

(5) The average number of maintenance electroconvulsive ~~electro-convulsive~~ treatments administered per month.

(6) Any significant adverse reactions to the treatment as defined by rule.

(7) Autopsy findings if death followed within 14 days after the date of the administration of the therapy.

(8) Any other information required by the Department by rule.

(c) The Department shall prepare and publish an annual written report summarizing the information received under this Section. The report shall not contain any information that identifies or tends to identify any facility, physician, health care provider, or patient.

(Source: P.A. 90-538, eff. 12-1-97; revised 7-18-19.)

(405 ILCS 5/2-110.5)

Sec. 2-110.5. Electroconvulsive ~~Electro-convulsive~~ therapy for minors. If a recipient is a minor, that recipient's parent or guardian is authorized, only with the approval of the court under the procedures set out in Section 2-107.1, to provide consent for participation of the minor in electroconvulsive ~~electro convulsive~~ therapy if the parent or guardian deems it to be in the best interest of the minor. In addition to the requirements in Section 2-107.1, prior to the court entering an order approving treatment by electroconvulsive ~~electro-convulsive~~ therapy, 2 licensed psychiatrists, one of which may be the minor's treating psychiatrist, who have examined the patient must concur in the determination that the minor should participate in treatment by electroconvulsive ~~electro convulsive~~ therapy.

(Source: P.A. 91-74, eff. 7-9-99; revised 7-18-19.)

(405 ILCS 5/3-550)

Sec. 3-550 ~~3-5A-105~~. Minors 12 years of age or older request to receive counseling services or psychotherapy on an outpatient basis.

(a) Any minor 12 years of age or older may request and receive counseling services or psychotherapy on an outpatient basis. The consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or person

in loco parentis shall not be necessary to authorize outpatient counseling services or psychotherapy. However, until the consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis has been obtained, outpatient counseling services or psychotherapy provided to a minor under the age of 17 shall be initially limited to not more than 8 90-minute sessions. The service provider shall consider the factors contained in subsection (a-1) of this Section throughout the therapeutic process to determine, through consultation with the minor, whether attempting to obtain the consent of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis would be detrimental to the minor's well-being. No later than the eighth session, the service provider shall determine and share with the minor the service provider's decision as described below:

(1) If the service provider finds that attempting to obtain consent would not be detrimental to the minor's well-being, the provider shall notify the minor that the consent of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis is required to continue counseling services or psychotherapy.

(2) If the minor does not permit the service provider to notify the parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis for the purpose of consent after the eighth session the service provider shall discontinue counseling services or psychotherapy and shall not notify the parent, guardian,

or person in loco parentis about the counseling services or psychotherapy.

(3) If the minor permits the service provider to notify the parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis for the purpose of consent, without discontinuing counseling services or psychotherapy, the service provider shall make reasonable attempts to obtain consent. The service provider shall document each attempt to obtain consent in the minor's clinical record. The service provider may continue to provide counseling services or psychotherapy without the consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis if:

(A) the service provider has made at least 2 unsuccessful attempts to contact the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis to obtain consent; and

(B) the service provider has obtained the minor's written consent.

(4) If, after the eighth session, the service provider of counseling services or psychotherapy determines that obtaining consent would be detrimental to the minor's well-being, the service provider shall consult with his or her supervisor when possible to review and authorize the determination under subsection (a) of this Section. The service provider shall document the basis for the determination in the minor's clinical record and may then

accept the minor's written consent to continue to provide counseling services or psychotherapy without also obtaining the consent of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis.

(5) If the minor continues to receive counseling services or psychotherapy without the consent of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis beyond 8 sessions, the service provider shall evaluate, in consultation with his or her supervisor when possible, his or her determination under this subsection (a), and review the determination every 60 days until counseling services or psychotherapy ends or the minor reaches age 17. If it is determined appropriate to notify the parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis and the minor consents, the service provider shall proceed under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section.

(6) When counseling services or psychotherapy are related to allegations of neglect, sexual abuse, or mental or physical abuse by the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis, obtaining consent of that parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis shall be presumed to be detrimental to the minor's well-being.

(a-1) Each of the following factors must be present in order for the service provider to find that obtaining the consent of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis would be detrimental to the minor's well-being:

(1) requiring the consent or notification of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis would cause the minor to reject the counseling services or psychotherapy;

(2) the failure to provide the counseling services or psychotherapy would be detrimental to the minor's well-being;

(3) the minor has knowingly and voluntarily sought the counseling services or psychotherapy; and

(4) in the opinion of the service provider, the minor is mature enough to participate in counseling services or psychotherapy productively.

(a-2) The minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis shall not be informed of the counseling services or psychotherapy without the written consent of the minor unless the service provider believes the disclosure is necessary under subsection (a) of this Section. If the facility director or service provider intends to disclose the fact of counseling services or psychotherapy, the minor shall be so informed and if the minor chooses to discontinue counseling services or psychotherapy after being informed of the decision of the facility director or service provider to disclose the fact of counseling services or psychotherapy to the parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis, then the parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis shall not be notified. Under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, the facility director, his or her designee, or the

service provider shall not allow the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis, upon request, to inspect or copy the minor's record or any part of the record if the service provider finds that there are compelling reasons for denying the access. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to limit a minor's privacy and confidentiality protections under State law.

(b) The minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis shall not be liable for the costs of outpatient counseling services or psychotherapy which is received by the minor without the consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis.

(c) Counseling services or psychotherapy provided under this Section shall be provided in compliance with the Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act, the Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act, or the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-614, eff. 7-20-18; revised 7-11-19.)

Section 625. The Maternal Mental Health Conditions Education, Early Diagnosis, and Treatment Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(405 ILCS 120/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the ~~the~~

Maternal Mental Health Conditions Education, Early Diagnosis, and Treatment Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-512, eff. 1-1-20; revised 12-21-20.)

Section 630. The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act is amended by changing Sections 25, 35, 36, 75, and 160 as follows:

(410 ILCS 130/25)

Sec. 25. Immunities and presumptions related to the medical use of cannabis.

(a) A registered qualifying patient is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by an occupational or professional licensing board, for the medical use of cannabis in accordance with this Act, if the registered qualifying patient possesses an amount of cannabis that does not exceed an adequate supply as defined in subsection (a) of Section 10 of this Act of usable cannabis and, where the registered qualifying patient is a licensed professional, the use of cannabis does not impair that licensed professional when he or she is engaged in the practice of the profession for which he or she is licensed.

(b) A registered designated caregiver is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary

action by an occupational or professional licensing board, for acting in accordance with this Act to assist a registered qualifying patient to whom he or she is connected through the Department's registration process with the medical use of cannabis if the designated caregiver possesses an amount of cannabis that does not exceed an adequate supply as defined in subsection (a) of Section 10 of this Act of usable cannabis. A school nurse or school administrator is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, a civil penalty, for acting in accordance with Section 22-33 of the School Code relating to administering or assisting a student in self-administering a medical cannabis infused product. The total amount possessed between the qualifying patient and caregiver shall not exceed the patient's adequate supply as defined in subsection (a) of Section 10 of this Act.

(c) A registered qualifying patient or registered designated caregiver is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by an occupational or professional licensing board for possession of cannabis that is incidental to medical use, but is not usable cannabis as defined in this Act.

(d)(1) There is a rebuttable presumption that a registered qualifying patient is engaged in, or a designated caregiver is assisting with, the medical use of cannabis in accordance with

this Act if the qualifying patient or designated caregiver:

(A) is in possession of a valid registry identification card; and

(B) is in possession of an amount of cannabis that does not exceed the amount allowed under subsection (a) of Section 10.

(2) The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that conduct related to cannabis was not for the purpose of treating or alleviating the qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition in compliance with this Act.

(e) A certifying health care professional is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denial of ~~denied~~ any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by the Medical Disciplinary Board or by any other occupational or professional licensing board, solely for providing written certifications or for otherwise stating that, in the certifying health care professional's professional opinion, a patient is likely to receive therapeutic or palliative benefit from the medical use of cannabis to treat or alleviate the patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition, provided that nothing shall prevent a professional licensing or disciplinary board from sanctioning a certifying health care professional for: (1) issuing a written certification to a

patient who is not under the certifying health care professional's care for a debilitating medical condition; or (2) failing to properly evaluate a patient's medical condition or otherwise violating the standard of care for evaluating medical conditions.

(f) No person may be subject to arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by an occupational or professional licensing board, solely for: (1) selling cannabis paraphernalia to a cardholder upon presentation of an unexpired registry identification card in the recipient's name, if employed and registered as a dispensing agent by a registered dispensing organization; (2) being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of cannabis as allowed under this Act; or (3) assisting a registered qualifying patient with the act of administering cannabis.

(g) A registered cultivation center is not subject to prosecution; search or inspection, except by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Health, or State or local law enforcement under Section 130; seizure; or penalty in any manner, or denial of ~~be denied~~ any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business licensing board or entity, for acting under this Act and Department of Agriculture rules to: acquire, possess, cultivate, manufacture, deliver, transfer, transport, supply, or sell cannabis to registered dispensing

organizations.

(h) A registered cultivation center agent is not subject to prosecution, search, or penalty in any manner, or denial of ~~be denied~~ any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business licensing board or entity, for working or volunteering for a registered cannabis cultivation center under this Act and Department of Agriculture rules, including to perform the actions listed under subsection (g).

(i) A registered dispensing organization is not subject to prosecution; search or inspection, except by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or State or local law enforcement pursuant to Section 130; seizure; or penalty in any manner, or denial of ~~be denied~~ any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business licensing board or entity, for acting under this Act and Department of Financial and Professional Regulation rules to: acquire, possess, or dispense cannabis, or related supplies, and educational materials to registered qualifying patients or registered designated caregivers on behalf of registered qualifying patients.

(j) A registered dispensing organization agent is not subject to prosecution, search, or penalty in any manner, or denial of ~~be denied~~ any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business licensing board or entity, for working or volunteering for a

dispensing organization under this Act and Department of Financial and Professional Regulation rules, including to perform the actions listed under subsection (i).

(k) Any cannabis, cannabis paraphernalia, illegal property, or interest in legal property that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with the medical use of cannabis as allowed under this Act, or acts incidental to that use, may not be seized or forfeited. This Act does not prevent the seizure or forfeiture of cannabis exceeding the amounts allowed under this Act, nor shall it prevent seizure or forfeiture if the basis for the action is unrelated to the cannabis that is possessed, manufactured, transferred, or used under this Act.

(l) Mere possession of, or application for, a registry identification card or registration certificate does not constitute probable cause or reasonable suspicion, nor shall it be used as the sole basis to support the search of the person, property, or home of the person possessing or applying for the registry identification card. The possession of, or application for, a registry identification card does not preclude the existence of probable cause if probable cause exists on other grounds.

(m) Nothing in this Act shall preclude local or State law enforcement agencies from searching a registered cultivation center where there is probable cause to believe that the criminal laws of this State have been violated and the search

is conducted in conformity with the Illinois Constitution, the Constitution of the United States, and all State statutes.

(n) Nothing in this Act shall preclude local or State ~~state~~ law enforcement agencies from searching a registered dispensing organization where there is probable cause to believe that the criminal laws of this State have been violated and the search is conducted in conformity with the Illinois Constitution, the Constitution of the United States, and all State statutes.

(o) No individual employed by the State of Illinois shall be subject to criminal or civil penalties for taking any action in accordance with the provisions of this Act, when the actions are within the scope of his or her employment. Representation and indemnification of State employees shall be provided to State employees as set forth in Section 2 of the State Employee Indemnification Act.

(p) No law enforcement or correctional agency, nor any individual employed by a law enforcement or correctional agency, shall be subject to criminal or civil liability, except for willful and wanton misconduct, as a result of taking any action within the scope of the official duties of the agency or individual to prohibit or prevent the possession or use of cannabis by a cardholder incarcerated at a correctional facility, jail, or municipal lockup facility, on parole or mandatory supervised release, or otherwise under the lawful jurisdiction of the agency or individual.

(Source: P.A. 101-363, eff. 8-19-19; 101-370, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/35)

Sec. 35. Certifying health care professional requirements.

(a) A certifying health care professional who certifies a debilitating medical condition for a qualifying patient shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) The certifying health care professional shall be currently licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 to practice medicine in all its branches, the Nurse Practice Act, or the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, shall be in good standing, and must hold a controlled substances license under Article III of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

(2) A certifying health care professional certifying a patient's condition shall comply with generally accepted standards of medical practice, the provisions of the Act under which he or she is licensed and all applicable rules.

(3) The physical examination required by this Act may not be performed by remote means, including telemedicine.

(4) The certifying health care professional shall maintain a record-keeping system for all patients for whom the certifying health care professional has certified the patient's medical condition. These records shall be

accessible to and subject to review by the Department of Public Health and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation upon request.

(b) A certifying health care professional may not:

(1) accept, solicit, or offer any form of remuneration from or to a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, cultivation center, or dispensing organization, including each principal officer, board member, agent, and employee, to certify a patient, other than accepting payment from a patient for the fee associated with the required examination, except for the limited purpose of performing a medical cannabis-related research study;

(1.5) accept, solicit, or offer any form of remuneration from or to a medical cannabis cultivation center or dispensary organization for the purposes of referring a patient to a specific dispensary organization;

(1.10) engage in any activity that is prohibited under Section 22.2 of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, regardless of whether the certifying health care professional is a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant;

(2) offer a discount of any other item of value to a qualifying patient who uses or agrees to use a particular primary caregiver or dispensing organization to obtain medical cannabis;

(3) conduct a personal physical examination of a

patient for purposes of diagnosing a debilitating medical condition at a location where medical cannabis is sold or distributed or at the address of a principal officer, agent, or employee or a medical cannabis organization;

(4) hold a direct or indirect economic interest in a cultivation center or dispensing organization if he or she recommends the use of medical cannabis to qualified patients or is in a partnership or other fee or profit-sharing relationship with a certifying health care professional who recommends medical cannabis, except for the limited purpose of performing a medical cannabis-related ~~cannabis related~~ research study;

(5) serve on the board of directors or as an employee of a cultivation center or dispensing organization;

(6) refer patients to a cultivation center, a dispensing organization, or a registered designated caregiver; or

(7) advertise in a cultivation center or a dispensing organization.

(c) The Department of Public Health may with reasonable cause refer a certifying health care professional, who has certified a debilitating medical condition of a patient, to the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation for potential violations of this Section.

(d) Any violation of this Section or any other provision of this Act or rules adopted under this Act is a violation of

the certifying health care professional's licensure act.

(e) A certifying health care professional who certifies a debilitating medical condition for a qualifying patient may notify the Department of Public Health in writing: (1) if the certifying health care professional has reason to believe either that the registered qualifying patient has ceased to suffer from a debilitating medical condition; (2) that the bona fide health care professional-patient relationship has terminated; or (3) that continued use of medical cannabis would result in contraindication with the patient's other medication. The registered qualifying patient's registry identification card shall be revoked by the Department of Public Health after receiving the certifying health care professional's notification.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall preclude a certifying health care professional from referring a patient for health services, except when the referral is limited to certification purposes only, under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/36)

Sec. 36. Written certification.

(a) A certification confirming a patient's debilitating medical condition shall be written on a form provided by the Department of Public Health and shall include, at a minimum,

the following:

(1) the qualifying patient's name, date of birth, home address, and primary telephone number;

(2) the certifying health care professional's name, address, telephone number, email address, and medical, advanced ~~advance~~ practice registered nurse, or physician assistant license number, and the last 4 digits, only, of his or her active controlled substances license under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and indication of specialty or primary area of clinical practice, if any;

(3) the qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition;

(4) a statement that the certifying health care professional has confirmed a diagnosis of a debilitating condition; is treating or managing treatment of the patient's debilitating condition; has a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship; has conducted an in-person physical examination; and has conducted a review of the patient's medical history, including reviewing medical records from other treating health care professionals, if any, from the previous 12 months;

(5) the certifying health care professional's signature and date of certification; and

(6) a statement that a participant in possession of a written certification indicating a debilitating medical condition shall not be considered an unlawful user or

addicted to narcotics solely as a result of his or her pending application to or participation in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program.

(b) A written certification does not constitute a prescription for medical cannabis.

(c) Applications for qualifying patients under 18 years old shall require a written certification from a certifying health care professional and a reviewing certifying health care professional.

(d) A certification confirming the patient's eligibility to participate in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program shall be written on a form provided by the Department of Public Health and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the participant's name, date of birth, home address, and primary telephone number;

(2) the certifying health care professional's name, address, telephone number, email address, and medical, advanced ~~advance~~ practice registered nurse, or physician assistant license number, and the last 4 digits, only, of his or her active controlled substances license under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act and indication of specialty or primary area of clinical practice, if any;

(3) the certifying health care professional's signature and date;

(4) the length of participation in the program, which shall be limited to no more than 90 days;

(5) a statement identifying the patient has been diagnosed with and is currently undergoing treatment for a medical condition where an opioid has been or could be prescribed; and

(6) a statement that a participant in possession of a written certification indicating eligibility to participate in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program shall not be considered an unlawful user or addicted to narcotics solely as a result of his or her eligibility or participation in the program.

(e) The Department of Public Health may provide a single certification form for subsections (a) and (d) of this Section, provided that all requirements of those subsections are included on the form.

(f) The Department of Public Health shall not include the word "cannabis" on any application forms or written certification forms that it issues under this Section.

(g) A written certification does not constitute a prescription.

(h) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly submit a fraudulent certification to be a qualifying patient in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program or an Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participant. A violation of this subsection shall result in the person who has knowingly submitted the fraudulent certification being permanently banned from participating in the Compassionate Use of Medical

Cannabis Program or the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. (Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/75)

Sec. 75. Notifications to Department of Public Health and responses; civil penalty.

(a) The following notifications and Department of Public Health responses are required:

(1) A registered qualifying patient shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change in his or her name or address, or if the registered qualifying patient ceases to have his or her debilitating medical condition, within 10 days of the change.

(2) A registered designated caregiver shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change in his or her name or address, or if the designated caregiver becomes aware the registered qualifying patient passed away, within 10 days of the change.

(3) Before a registered qualifying patient changes his or her designated caregiver, the qualifying patient must notify the Department of Public Health.

(4) If a cardholder loses his or her registry identification card, he or she shall notify the Department within 10 days of becoming aware the card has been lost.

(b) When a cardholder notifies the Department of Public

Health of items listed in subsection (a), but remains eligible under this Act, the Department of Public Health shall issue the cardholder a new registry identification card with a new random alphanumeric identification number within 15 business days of receiving the updated information and a fee as specified in Department of Public Health rules. If the person notifying the Department of Public Health is a registered qualifying patient, the Department shall also issue his or her registered designated caregiver, if any, a new registry identification card within 15 business days of receiving the updated information.

(c) If a registered qualifying patient ceases to be a registered qualifying patient or changes his or her registered designated caregiver, the Department of Public Health shall promptly notify the designated caregiver. The registered designated caregiver's protections under this Act as to that qualifying patient shall expire 15 days after notification by the Department.

(d) A cardholder who fails to make a notification to the Department of Public Health that is required by this Section is subject to a civil infraction, punishable by a penalty of no more than $150.

(e) A registered qualifying patient shall notify the Department of Public Health of any change to his or her designated registered dispensing organization. The Department of Public Health shall provide for immediate changes of a

registered qualifying patient's designated registered dispensing organization. Registered dispensing organizations must comply with all requirements of this Act.

(f) If the registered qualifying patient's ~~certifying~~ certifying health care professional notifies the Department in writing that either the registered qualifying patient has ceased to suffer from a debilitating medical condition, that the bona fide health care professional-patient relationship has terminated, or that continued use of medical cannabis would result in contraindication with the patient's other medication, the card shall become null and void. However, the registered qualifying patient shall have 15 days to destroy his or her remaining medical cannabis and related paraphernalia.

(Source: P.A. 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

(410 ILCS 130/160)

Sec. 160. Annual reports. The Department of Public Health shall submit to the General Assembly a report, by September 30 of each year, that does not disclose any identifying information about registered qualifying patients, registered caregivers, or certifying health care professionals, but does contain, at a minimum, all of the following information based on the fiscal year for reporting purposes:

(1) the number of applications and renewals filed for

registry identification cards or registrations;

(2) the number of qualifying patients and designated caregivers served by each dispensary during the report year;

(3) the nature of the debilitating medical conditions of the qualifying patients;

(4) the number of registry identification cards or registrations revoked for misconduct;

(5) the number of certifying health care professionals providing written certifications for qualifying patients; ~~and~~

(6) the number of registered medical cannabis cultivation centers or registered dispensing organizations; and

(7) the number of Opioid Alternative Pilot Program participants.

(Source: P.A. 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1114, eff. 8-28-18; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 12-9-19.)

Section 635. The Infectious Disease Testing Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(410 ILCS 312/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. ~~Definitions.~~ As used in this Act:

"Health care provider" has the meaning ascribed to it under HIPAA, as specified in 45 CFR 160.103.

"Health facility" means a hospital, nursing home, blood bank, blood center, sperm bank, or other health care institution, including any "health facility" as that term is defined in the Illinois Finance Authority Act.

"HIPAA" means the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, Public Law 111-05, and any subsequent amendments thereto and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Law enforcement officer" means any person employed by the State, a county, or a municipality as a policeman, peace officer, auxiliary policeman, or correctional officer or in some like position involving the enforcement of the law and protection of the public interest at the risk of that person's life.

(Source: P.A. 100-270, eff. 8-22-17; revised 7-23-19.)

Section 640. The Lupus Education and Awareness Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(410 ILCS 528/15)

Sec. 15. Establishment of the Lupus Education and Awareness Program.

(a) Subject to appropriation, there is created within the Department of Public Health the Lupus Education and Awareness Program (LEAP). The Program shall be composed of various

components, including, but not limited to, public awareness activities and professional education programs. Subject to appropriation, the Interagency and Partnership Advisory Panel on Lupus is created to oversee LEAP and advise the Department in implementing LEAP.

(b) The Department shall establish, promote, and maintain the Lupus Education and Awareness Program with an emphasis on minority populations and at-risk communities in order to raise public awareness, educate consumers, and educate and train health professionals, human service providers, and other audiences.

The Department shall work with a national organization that deals with lupus to implement programs to raise public awareness about the symptoms and nature of lupus, personal risk factors, and options for diagnosing and treating the disease, with a particular focus on populations at elevated risk for lupus, including women and communities of color.

The Program shall include initiatives to educate and train physicians, health care professionals, and other service providers on the most up-to-date and accurate scientific and medical information regarding lupus diagnosis, treatment, risks and benefits of medications, research advances, and therapeutic decision making, including medical best practices for detecting and treating the disease in special populations. These activities shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Distribution of medically-sound health information produced by a national organization that deals with lupus and government agencies, including, but not limited to, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Social Security Administration, through local health departments, schools, agencies on aging, employer wellness programs, physicians and other health professionals, hospitals, health plans and health maintenance organizations, women's health programs, and nonprofit and community-based organizations.

(2) Development of educational materials for health professionals that identify the latest scientific and medical information and clinical applications.

(3) Working to increase knowledge among physicians, nurses, and health and human services professionals about the importance of lupus diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

(4) Support of continuing medical education programs presented by the leading State academic institutions by providing them with the most up-to-date information.

(5) Providing statewide workshops and seminars for in-depth professional development regarding the care and management of patients with lupus in order to bring the latest information on clinical advances to care providers.

(6) Development and maintenance of a directory of lupus-related services and lupus health care providers

with specialization in services to diagnose and treat lupus. The Department shall disseminate this directory to all stakeholders, including, but not limited to, individuals with lupus, families, and representatives from voluntary organizations, health care professionals, health plans, and State and local health agencies.

(c) The Director shall do all of the following:

(1) Designate a person in the Department to oversee the Program.

(2) Identify the appropriate entities to carry out the Program, including, but not limited to, the following: local health departments, schools, agencies on aging, employer wellness programs, physicians and other health professionals, hospitals, health plans and health maintenance organizations, women's health organizations, and nonprofit and community-based organizations.

(3) Base the Program on the most current scientific information and findings.

(4) Work with governmental entities, community and business leaders, community organizations, health care and human service providers, and national, State, and local organizations to coordinate efforts to maximize State resources in the areas of lupus education and awareness.

(5) Use public health institutions for dissemination of medically sound health materials.

(d) The Department shall establish and coordinate the

Interagency and Partnership Advisory Panel on Lupus consisting of 15 members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Director as the chair. The Panel shall be composed of:

(1) at least 3 individuals with lupus;

(2) three representatives from relevant State agencies including the Department;

(3) three scientists with experience in lupus who participate in various fields of scientific endeavor, including, but not limited to, biomedical research, social, translational, behavioral, and epidemiological research, and public health;

(4) two medical clinicians with experience in treating people with lupus; and

(5) four representatives from relevant nonprofit women's and health organizations, including one representative from a national organization that deals with the treatment of lupus.

Individuals and organizations may submit nominations to the Director to be named to the Panel. Such nominations may include the following:

(i) representatives from appropriate State departments and agencies, such as entities with responsibility for health disparities, public health programs, education, public welfare, and women's health programs;

(ii) health and medical professionals with expertise in lupus; and

(iii) individuals with lupus, and recognized experts in the provision of health services to women, lupus research, or health disparities.

All members of the panel shall serve terms of 2 years. A member may be appointed to serve not more than 2 terms, whether or not consecutive. A majority of the members of the panel shall constitute a quorum. A majority vote of a quorum shall be required for any official action of the Panel. The Panel shall meet at the call of the chair, but not less than 2 times per year. All members shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual, necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their business as members of the Panel in accordance with the reimbursement policies ~~polices~~ for the State.

(Source: P.A. 96-1108, eff. 1-1-11; revised 7-23-19.)

Section 645. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by setting forth, renumbering, and changing multiple versions of Sections 9.16 and 22.59, by changing Sections 21, 21.7, 22.23d, 39, and 40 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/9.16)

Sec. 9.16. Control of ethylene oxide sterilization sources.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Ethylene oxide sterilization operations" means the

process of using ethylene oxide at an ethylene oxide sterilization source to make one or more items free from microorganisms, pathogens, or both microorganisms and pathogens.

"Ethylene oxide sterilization source" means any stationary source with ethylene oxide usage that would subject it to the emissions standards in 40 CFR 63.362. "Ethylene oxide sterilization source" does not include beehive fumigators, research or laboratory facilities, hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics, or other stationary sources for which the primary purpose is to provide medical services to humans or animals.

"Exhaust point" means any point through which ethylene oxide-laden air exits an ethylene oxide sterilization source.

"Stationary source" has the meaning set forth in subsection 1 of Section 39.5.

(b) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, no person shall conduct ethylene oxide sterilization operations, unless the ethylene oxide sterilization source captures, and demonstrates that it captures, 100% of all ethylene oxide emissions and reduces ethylene oxide emissions to the atmosphere from each exhaust point at the ethylene oxide sterilization source by at least 99.9% or to 0.2 parts per million.

(1) Within 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective

date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for any existing ethylene oxide sterilization source, or prior to any ethylene oxide sterilization operation for any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall conduct an initial emissions test in accordance with all of the requirements set forth in this paragraph (1) to verify that ethylene oxide emissions to the atmosphere from each exhaust point at the ethylene oxide sterilization source have been reduced by at least 99.9% or to 0.2 parts per million:

(A) At least 30 days prior to the scheduled emissions test date, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall submit a notification of the scheduled emissions test date and a copy of the proposed emissions test protocol to the Agency for review and written approval. Emissions test protocols submitted to the Agency shall address the manner in which testing will be conducted, including, but not limited to:

(i) the name of the independent third party company that will be performing sampling and

analysis and the company's experience with similar emissions tests;

(ii) the methodologies to be used;

(iii) the conditions under which emissions tests will be performed, including a discussion of why these conditions will be representative of maximum emissions from each of the 3 cycles of operation (chamber evacuation, back vent, and aeration) and the means by which the operating parameters for the emission unit and any control equipment will be determined;

(iv) the specific determinations of emissions and operations that are intended to be made, including sampling and monitoring locations; and

(v) any changes to the test method or methods proposed to accommodate the specific circumstances of testing, with justification.

(B) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall perform emissions testing in accordance with an Agency-approved test protocol and at representative conditions to verify that ethylene oxide emissions to the atmosphere from each exhaust point at the ethylene oxide sterilization source have been reduced by at least 99.9% or to 0.2 parts per million. The duration of the test must incorporate all 3 cycles of operation for

determination of the emission reduction efficiency.

(C) Upon Agency approval of the test protocol, any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section may undertake ethylene oxide sterilization operations in accordance with the Agency-approved test protocol for the sole purpose of demonstrating compliance with this subsection (b).

(D) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall submit to the Agency the results of any and all emissions testing conducted after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, until the Agency accepts testing results under subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), for any existing source or prior to any ethylene oxide sterilization operation for any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section. The results documentation shall include at a minimum:

(i) a summary of results;

(ii) a description of test method or methods, including description of sample points, sampling train, analysis equipment, and test schedule;

(iii) a detailed description of test conditions, including process information and control equipment information; and

(iv) data and calculations, including copies of all raw data sheets, opacity observation records and records of laboratory analyses, sample calculations, and equipment calibration.

(E) Within 30 days of receipt, the Agency shall accept, accept with conditions, or decline to accept a stack testing protocol and the testing results submitted to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (1) of this subsection (b). If the Agency accepts with conditions or declines to accept the results submitted, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall submit revised results of the emissions testing or conduct emissions testing again. If the owner or operator revises the results, the revised results shall be submitted within 15 days after the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source receives written notice of the Agency's conditional acceptance or rejection of the emissions testing results. If the owner or operator conducts emissions testing again, such new emissions

testing shall conform to the requirements of this subsection (b).

(2) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall conduct emissions testing on all exhaust points at the ethylene oxide sterilization source at least once each calendar year to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Section and any applicable requirements concerning ethylene oxide that are set forth in either United States Environmental Protection Agency rules or Board rules. Annual emissions tests required under this paragraph (2) shall take place at least 6 months apart. An initial emissions test conducted under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) satisfies the testing requirement of this paragraph (2) for the calendar year in which the initial emissions test is conducted.

(3) At least 30 days before conducting the annual emissions test required under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), the owner or operator shall submit a notification of the scheduled emissions test date and a copy of the proposed emissions test protocol to the Agency for review and written approval. Emissions test protocols submitted to the Agency under this paragraph (3) must address each item listed in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b). Emissions testing shall be performed in accordance with an Agency-approved test protocol and at representative conditions. In addition, as

soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the emissions test date, the owner or operator shall submit to the Agency the results of the emissions testing required under paragraph (2) of this subsection (b). Such results must include each item listed in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (b).

(4) If the owner or operator of an ethylene oxide sterilization source conducts any emissions testing in addition to tests required by Public Act 101-22 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, the owner or operator shall submit to the Agency the results of such emissions testing within 30 days after the emissions test date.

(5) The Agency shall accept, accept with conditions, or decline to accept testing results submitted to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (2) of this subsection (b). If the Agency accepts with conditions or declines to accept the results submitted, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall submit revised results of the emissions testing or conduct emissions testing again. If the owner or operator revises the results, the revised results shall be submitted within 15 days after the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source receives written notice of the Agency's conditional acceptance or rejection of the emissions testing results. If the owner or operator

conducts emissions testing again, such new emissions testing shall conform to the requirements of this subsection (b).

(c) If any emissions test conducted more than 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ fails to demonstrate that ethylene oxide emissions to the atmosphere from each exhaust point at the ethylene oxide sterilization source have been reduced by at least 99.9% or to 0.2 parts per million, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall immediately cease ethylene oxide sterilization operations and notify the Agency within 24 hours of becoming aware of the failed emissions test. Within 60 days after the date of the test, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall:

(1) complete an analysis to determine the root cause of the failed emissions test;

(2) take any actions necessary to address that root cause;

(3) submit a report to the Agency describing the findings of the root cause analysis, any work undertaken to address findings of the root cause analysis, and identifying any feasible best management practices to enhance capture and further reduce ethylene oxide levels within the ethylene oxide sterilization source, including a schedule for implementing such practices; and

(4) upon approval by the Agency of the report required by paragraph (3) of this subsection, restart ethylene oxide sterilization operations only to the extent necessary to conduct additional emissions test or tests. The ethylene oxide sterilization source shall conduct such emissions test or tests under the same requirements as the annual test described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b). The ethylene oxide sterilization source may restart operations once an emissions test successfully demonstrates that ethylene oxide emissions to the atmosphere from each exhaust point at the ethylene oxide sterilization source have been reduced by at least 99.9% or to 0.2 parts per million, the source has submitted the results of all emissions testing conducted under this subsection to the Agency, and the Agency has approved the results demonstrating compliance.

(d) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly for any existing source or prior to any ethylene oxide sterilization operation for any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section, no person shall conduct ethylene oxide sterilization operations unless the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source submits for review and

approval by the Agency a plan describing how the owner or operator will continuously collect emissions information at the ethylene oxide sterilization source. This plan must also specify locations at the ethylene oxide sterilization source from which emissions will be collected and identify equipment used for collection and analysis, including the individual system components.

(1) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source must provide a notice of acceptance of any conditions added by the Agency to the plan, or correct any deficiencies identified by the Agency in the plan, within 3 business days after receiving the Agency's conditional acceptance or denial of the plan.

(2) Upon the Agency's approval of the plan, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall implement the plan in accordance with its approved terms.

(e) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for any existing source or prior to any ethylene oxide sterilization operation for any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section, no person shall conduct ethylene oxide sterilization operations unless the owner or operator of

the ethylene oxide sterilization source submits for review and approval by the Agency an Ambient Air Monitoring Plan.

(1) The Ambient Air Monitoring Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Detailed plans to collect and analyze air samples for ethylene oxide on at least a quarterly basis near the property boundaries of the ethylene oxide sterilization source and at community locations with the highest modeled impact pursuant to the modeling conducted under subsection (f). Each quarterly sampling under this subsection shall be conducted over a multiple-day sampling period.

(B) A schedule for implementation.

(C) The name of the independent third party company that will be performing sampling and analysis and the company's experience with similar testing.

(2) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source must provide a notice of acceptance of any conditions added by the Agency to the Ambient Air Monitoring Plan, or correct any deficiencies identified by the Agency in the Ambient Air Monitoring Plan, within 3 business days after receiving the Agency's conditional acceptance or denial of the plan.

(3) Upon the Agency's approval of the plan, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall implement the Ambient Air Monitoring Plan in

accordance with its approved terms.

(f) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ for any existing source or prior to any ethylene oxide sterilization operation for any source that first becomes subject to regulation after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ as an ethylene oxide sterilization source under this Section, no person shall conduct ethylene oxide sterilization operations unless the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source has performed dispersion modeling and the Agency approves such modeling.

(1) Dispersion modeling must:

(A) be conducted using accepted United States Environmental Protection Agency methodologies, including 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W, except that no background ambient levels of ethylene oxide shall be used;

(B) use emissions and stack parameter data from the emissions test conducted in accordance with paragraph (1) of subsection (b), and use 5 years of hourly meteorological data that is representative of the source's location; and

(C) use a receptor grid that extends to at least one kilometer around the source and ensure the modeling domain includes the area of maximum impact,

with receptor spacing no greater than every 50 meters starting from the building walls of the source extending out to a distance of at least one-half kilometer, then every 100 meters extending out to a distance of at least one kilometer.

(2) The owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source shall submit revised results of all modeling if the Agency accepts with conditions or declines to accept the results submitted.

(g) A facility permitted to emit ethylene oxide that has been subject to a seal order under Section 34 is prohibited from using ethylene oxide for sterilization or fumigation purposes, unless (i) the facility can provide a certification to the Agency by the supplier of a product to be sterilized or fumigated that ethylene oxide sterilization or fumigation is the only available method to completely sterilize or fumigate the product and (ii) the Agency has certified that the facility's emission control system uses technology that produces the greatest reduction in ethylene oxide emissions currently available. The certification shall be made by a company representative with knowledge of the sterilization requirements of the product. The certification requirements of this Section shall apply to any group of products packaged together and sterilized as a single product if sterilization or fumigation is the only available method to completely sterilize or fumigate more than half of the individual

products contained in the package.

A facility is not subject to the requirements of this subsection if the supporting findings of the seal order under Section 34 are found to be without merit by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(h) If an entity, or any parent or subsidiary of an entity, that owns or operates a facility permitted by the Agency to emit ethylene oxide acquires by purchase, license, or any other method of acquisition any intellectual property right in a sterilization technology that does not involve the use of ethylene oxide, or by purchase, merger, or any other method of acquisition of any entity that holds an intellectual property right in a sterilization technology that does not involve the use of ethylene oxide, that entity, parent, or subsidiary shall notify the Agency of the acquisition within 30 days of acquiring it. If that entity, parent, or subsidiary has not used the sterilization technology within 3 years of its acquisition, the entity shall notify the Agency within 30 days of the 3-year period elapsing.

An entity, or any parent or subsidiary of an entity, that owns or operates a facility permitted by the Agency to emit ethylene oxide that has any intellectual property right in any sterilization technology that does not involve the use of ethylene oxide shall notify the Agency of any offers that it makes to license or otherwise allow the technology to be used by third parties within 30 days of making the offer.

An entity, or any parent or subsidiary of an entity, that owns or operates a facility permitted by the Agency to emit ethylene oxide shall provide the Agency with a list of all U.S. patent registrations for sterilization technology that the entity, parent, or subsidiary has any property right in. The list shall include the following:

(1) The patent number assigned by the United States Patent and Trademark Office for each patent.

(2) The date each patent was filed.

(3) The names and addresses of all owners or assignees of each patent.

(4) The names and addresses of all inventors of each patent.

(i) If a CAAPP permit applicant applies to use ethylene oxide as a sterilant or fumigant at a facility not in existence prior to January 1, 2020, the Agency shall issue a CAAPP permit for emission of ethylene oxide only if:

(1) the nearest school or park is at least 10 miles from the permit applicant in counties with populations greater than 50,000;

(2) the nearest school or park is at least 15 miles from the permit applicant in counties with populations less than or equal to 50,000; and

(3) within 7 days after the application for a CAAPP permit, the permit applicant has published its permit request on its website, published notice in a local

newspaper of general circulation, and provided notice to:

(A) the State Representative for the representative district in which the facility is located;

(B) the State Senator for the legislative district in which the facility is located;

(C) the members of the county board for the county in which the facility is located; and

(D) the local municipal board members and executives.

(j) The owner or operator of an ethylene oxide sterilization source must apply for and obtain a construction permit from the Agency for any modifications made to the source to comply with the requirements of Public Act 101-22 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, including, but not limited to, installation of a permanent total enclosure, modification of airflow to create negative pressure within the source, and addition of one or more control devices. Additionally, the owner or operator of the ethylene oxide sterilization source must apply for and obtain from the Agency a modification of the source's operating permit to incorporate such modifications made to the source. Both the construction permit and operating permit must include a limit on ethylene oxide usage at the source.

(k) Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to excuse the ethylene oxide sterilization source from complying with

any applicable local requirements.

(l) The owner or operator of an ethylene oxide sterilization source must notify the Agency within 5 days after discovering any deviation from any of the requirements in this Section or deviations from any applicable requirements concerning ethylene oxide that are set forth in this Act, United States Environmental Protection Agency rules, or Board rules. As soon as practicable, but no later than 5 business days, after the Agency receives such notification, the Agency must post a notice on its website and notify the members of the General Assembly from the Legislative and Representative Districts in which the source in question is located, the county board members of the county in which the source in question is located, the corporate authorities of the municipality in which the source in question is located, and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

(m) The Agency must conduct at least one unannounced inspection of all ethylene oxide sterilization sources subject to this Section per year. Nothing in this Section shall limit the Agency's authority under other provisions of this Act to conduct inspections of ethylene oxide sterilization sources.

(n) The Agency shall conduct air testing to determine the ambient levels of ethylene oxide throughout the State. The Agency shall, within 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, submit rules for ambient air

testing of ethylene oxide to the Board.

(Source: P.A. 101-22, eff. 6-21-19; revised 8-9-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/9.17)

Sec. 9.17 ~~9.16~~. Nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions sources.

(a) In this Section, "nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source" means an ethylene oxide emissions source permitted by the Agency that currently emits more than 150 pounds of ethylene oxide as reported on the source's 2017 Toxic Release Inventory and is located in a county with a population of at least 700,000 based on 2010 census data. "Nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source" does not include facilities that are ethylene oxide sterilization sources or hospitals that are licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act or operated under the University of Illinois Hospital Act.

(b) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-23) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, no nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall conduct activities that cause ethylene oxide emissions unless the owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source submits for review and approval of the Agency a plan describing how the owner or operator will continuously collect emissions information. The plan must specify locations at the nonnegligible ethylene

oxide emissions source from which emissions will be collected and identify equipment used for collection and analysis, including the individual system components.

(1) The owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source must provide a notice of acceptance of any conditions added by the Agency to the plan or correct any deficiencies identified by the Agency in the plan within 3 business days after receiving the Agency's conditional acceptance or denial of the plan.

(2) Upon the Agency's approval of the plan the owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall implement the plan in accordance with its approved terms.

(c) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-23) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, no nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall conduct activities that cause ethylene oxide emissions unless the owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source has performed dispersion modeling and the Agency approves the dispersion modeling.

(1) Dispersion modeling must:

(A) be conducted using accepted United States Environmental Protection Agency methodologies, including Appendix W to 40 CFR 51, except that no background ambient levels of ethylene oxide shall be used;

(B) use emissions and stack parameter data from any emissions test conducted and 5 years of hourly meteorological data that is representative of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source's location; and

(C) use a receptor grid that extends to at least one kilometer around the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source and ensures the modeling domain includes the area of maximum impact, with receptor spacing no greater than every 50 meters starting from the building walls of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source extending out to a distance of at least 1/2 kilometer, then every 100 meters extending out to a distance of at least one kilometer.

(2) The owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall submit revised results of all modeling if the Agency accepts with conditions or declines to accept the results submitted.

(d) Beginning 180 days after June 21, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-23) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, no nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall conduct activities that cause ethylene oxide emissions unless the owner or operator of the nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source obtains a permit consistent with the requirements in this Section from the Agency to conduct activities that may result in the emission of ethylene

oxide.

(e) The Agency in issuing the applicable permits to a nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source shall:

(1) impose a site-specific annual cap on ethylene oxide emissions set to protect the public health; and

(2) include permit conditions granting the Agency the authority to reopen the permit if the Agency determines that the emissions of ethylene oxide from the permitted nonnegligible ethylene oxide emissions source pose a risk to the public health as defined by the Agency.

(Source: P.A. 101-23, eff. 6-21-19; revised 8-9-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/21) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1021)

Sec. 21. Prohibited acts. No person shall:

(a) Cause or allow the open dumping of any waste.

(b) Abandon, dump, or deposit any waste upon the public highways or other public property, except in a sanitary landfill approved by the Agency pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board.

(c) Abandon any vehicle in violation of the "Abandoned Vehicles Amendment to the Illinois Vehicle Code", as enacted by the 76th General Assembly.

(d) Conduct any waste-storage, waste-treatment, or waste-disposal operation:

(1) without a permit granted by the Agency or in violation of any conditions imposed by such permit,

including periodic reports and full access to adequate records and the inspection of facilities, as may be necessary to assure compliance with this Act and with regulations and standards adopted thereunder; provided, however, that, except for municipal solid waste landfill units that receive waste on or after October 9, 1993, and CCR surface impoundments, no permit shall be required for (i) any person conducting a waste-storage, waste-treatment, or waste-disposal operation for wastes generated by such person's own activities which are stored, treated, or disposed within the site where such wastes are generated, or (ii) a facility located in a county with a population over 700,000 as of January 1, 2000, operated and located in accordance with Section 22.38 of this Act, and used exclusively for the transfer, storage, or treatment of general construction or demolition debris, provided that the facility was receiving construction or demolition debris on August 24, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-611) ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~;

(2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act; or

(3) which receives waste after August 31, 1988, does not have a permit issued by the Agency, and is (i) a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of waste generated at the site, (ii) a surface impoundment

receiving special waste not listed in an NPDES permit, (iii) a waste pile in which the total volume of waste is greater than 100 cubic yards or the waste is stored for over one year, or (iv) a land treatment facility receiving special waste generated at the site; without giving notice of the operation to the Agency by January 1, 1989, or 30 days after the date on which the operation commences, whichever is later, and every 3 years thereafter. The form for such notification shall be specified by the Agency, and shall be limited to information regarding: the name and address of the location of the operation; the type of operation; the types and amounts of waste stored, treated or disposed of on an annual basis; the remaining capacity of the operation; and the remaining expected life of the operation.

Item (3) of this subsection (d) shall not apply to any person engaged in agricultural activity who is disposing of a substance that constitutes solid waste, if the substance was acquired for use by that person on his own property, and the substance is disposed of on his own property in accordance with regulations or standards adopted by the Board.

This subsection (d) shall not apply to hazardous waste.

(e) Dispose, treat, store or abandon any waste, or transport any waste into this State for disposal, treatment, storage or abandonment, except at a site or facility which meets the requirements of this Act and of regulations and

standards thereunder.

(f) Conduct any hazardous waste-storage, hazardous waste-treatment or hazardous waste-disposal operation:

(1) without a RCRA permit for the site issued by the Agency under subsection (d) of Section 39 of this Act, or in violation of any condition imposed by such permit, including periodic reports and full access to adequate records and the inspection of facilities, as may be necessary to assure compliance with this Act and with regulations and standards adopted thereunder; or

(2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act; or

(3) in violation of any RCRA permit filing requirement established under standards adopted by the Board under this Act; or

(4) in violation of any order adopted by the Board under this Act.

Notwithstanding the above, no RCRA permit shall be required under this subsection or subsection (d) of Section 39 of this Act for any person engaged in agricultural activity who is disposing of a substance which has been identified as a hazardous waste, and which has been designated by Board regulations as being subject to this exception, if the substance was acquired for use by that person on his own property and the substance is disposed of on his own property in accordance with regulations or standards adopted by the

Board.

(g) Conduct any hazardous waste-transportation operation:

(1) without registering with and obtaining a special waste hauling permit from the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Board under this Act; or

(2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act.

(h) Conduct any hazardous waste-recycling or hazardous waste-reclamation or hazardous waste-reuse operation in violation of any regulations, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act.

(i) Conduct any process or engage in any act which produces hazardous waste in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under subsections (a) and (c) of Section 22.4 of this Act.

(j) Conduct any special waste-transportation ~~waste transportation~~ operation in violation of any regulations, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act. However, sludge from a water or sewage treatment plant owned and operated by a unit of local government which (1) is subject to a sludge management plan approved by the Agency or a permit granted by the Agency, and (2) has been tested and determined not to be a hazardous waste as required by applicable State and federal laws and regulations, may be transported in this State without a special waste hauling permit, and the preparation and carrying of a manifest shall

not be required for such sludge under the rules of the Pollution Control Board. The unit of local government which operates the treatment plant producing such sludge shall file an annual report with the Agency identifying the volume of such sludge transported during the reporting period, the hauler of the sludge, and the disposal sites to which it was transported. This subsection (j) shall not apply to hazardous waste.

(k) Fail or refuse to pay any fee imposed under this Act.

(l) Locate a hazardous waste disposal site above an active or inactive shaft or tunneled mine or within 2 miles of an active fault in the earth's crust. In counties of population less than 225,000 no hazardous waste disposal site shall be located (1) within 1 1/2 miles of the corporate limits as defined on June 30, 1978, of any municipality without the approval of the governing body of the municipality in an official action; or (2) within 1000 feet of an existing private well or the existing source of a public water supply measured from the boundary of the actual active permitted site and excluding existing private wells on the property of the permit applicant. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to publicly owned ~~publicly-owned~~ sewage works or the disposal or utilization of sludge from publicly owned ~~publicly-owned~~ sewage works.

(m) Transfer interest in any land which has been used as a hazardous waste disposal site without written notification to

the Agency of the transfer and to the transferee of the conditions imposed by the Agency upon its use under subsection (g) of Section 39.

(n) Use any land which has been used as a hazardous waste disposal site except in compliance with conditions imposed by the Agency under subsection (g) of Section 39.

(o) Conduct a sanitary landfill operation which is required to have a permit under subsection (d) of this Section, in a manner which results in any of the following conditions:

(1) refuse in standing or flowing waters;

(2) leachate flows entering waters of the State;

(3) leachate flows exiting the landfill confines (as determined by the boundaries established for the landfill by a permit issued by the Agency);

(4) open burning of refuse in violation of Section 9 of this Act;

(5) uncovered refuse remaining from any previous operating day or at the conclusion of any operating day, unless authorized by permit;

(6) failure to provide final cover within time limits established by Board regulations;

(7) acceptance of wastes without necessary permits;

(8) scavenging as defined by Board regulations;

(9) deposition of refuse in any unpermitted portion of the landfill;

(10) acceptance of a special waste without a required manifest;

(11) failure to submit reports required by permits or Board regulations;

(12) failure to collect and contain litter from the site by the end of each operating day;

(13) failure to submit any cost estimate for the site or any performance bond or other security for the site as required by this Act or Board rules.

The prohibitions specified in this subsection (o) shall be enforceable by the Agency either by administrative citation under Section 31.1 of this Act or as otherwise provided by this Act. The specific prohibitions in this subsection do not limit the power of the Board to establish regulations or standards applicable to sanitary landfills.

(p) In violation of subdivision (a) of this Section, cause or allow the open dumping of any waste in a manner which results in any of the following occurrences at the dump site:

(1) litter;

(2) scavenging;

(3) open burning;

(4) deposition of waste in standing or flowing waters;

(5) proliferation of disease vectors;

(6) standing or flowing liquid discharge from the dump site;

(7) deposition of:

(i) general construction or demolition debris as defined in Section 3.160(a) of this Act; or

(ii) clean construction or demolition debris as defined in Section 3.160(b) of this Act.

The prohibitions specified in this subsection (p) shall be enforceable by the Agency either by administrative citation under Section 31.1 of this Act or as otherwise provided by this Act. The specific prohibitions in this subsection do not limit the power of the Board to establish regulations or standards applicable to open dumping.

(q) Conduct a landscape waste composting operation without an Agency permit, provided, however, that no permit shall be required for any person:

(1) conducting a landscape waste composting operation for landscape wastes generated by such person's own activities which are stored, treated, or disposed of within the site where such wastes are generated; or

(1.5) conducting a landscape waste composting operation that (i) has no more than 25 cubic yards of landscape waste, composting additives, composting material, or end-product compost on-site at any one time and (ii) is not engaging in commercial activity; or

(2) applying landscape waste or composted landscape waste at agronomic rates; or

(2.5) operating a landscape waste composting facility at a site having 10 or more occupied non-farm residences

within 1/2 mile of its boundaries, if the facility meets all of the following criteria:

(A) the composting facility is operated by the farmer on property on which the composting material is utilized, and the composting facility constitutes no more than 2% of the site's total acreage;

(A-5) any composting additives that the composting facility accepts and uses at the facility are necessary to provide proper conditions for composting and do not exceed 10% of the total composting material at the facility at any one time;

(B) the property on which the composting facility is located, and any associated property on which the compost is used, is principally and diligently devoted to the production of agricultural crops and is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by any waste hauler or generator of nonagricultural compost materials, and the operator of the composting facility is not an employee, partner, shareholder, or in any way connected with or controlled by any such waste hauler or generator;

(C) all compost generated by the composting facility is applied at agronomic rates and used as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner on land actually farmed by the person operating the composting facility, and the finished compost is not stored at

the composting site for a period longer than 18 months prior to its application as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner;

(D) no fee is charged for the acceptance of materials to be composted at the facility; and

(E) the owner or operator, by January 1, 2014 (or the January 1 following commencement of operation, whichever is later) and January 1 of each year thereafter, registers the site with the Agency, (ii) reports to the Agency on the volume of composting material received and used at the site; (iii) certifies to the Agency that the site complies with the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (A), (A-5), (B), (C), and (D) of this paragraph (2.5); and (iv) certifies to the Agency that all composting material was placed more than 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well, was placed outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or on a part of the site that is floodproofed, was placed at least 1/4 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) or a lesser distance from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) if the municipality in which the facility is located has by ordinance approved a lesser distance than 1/4 mile, and was placed more

than 5 feet above the water table; any ordinance approving a residential setback of less than 1/4 mile that is used to meet the requirements of this subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2.5) of this subsection must specifically reference this paragraph; or

(3) operating a landscape waste composting facility on a farm, if the facility meets all of the following criteria:

(A) the composting facility is operated by the farmer on property on which the composting material is utilized, and the composting facility constitutes no more than 2% of the property's total acreage, except that the Board may allow a higher percentage for individual sites where the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Board that the site's soil characteristics or crop needs require a higher rate;

(A-1) the composting facility accepts from other agricultural operations for composting with landscape waste no materials other than uncontaminated and source-separated (i) crop residue and other agricultural plant residue generated from the production and harvesting of crops and other customary farm practices, including, but not limited to, stalks, leaves, seed pods, husks, bagasse, and roots and (ii) plant-derived animal bedding, such as straw or sawdust, that is free of manure and was not made from

painted or treated wood;

(A-2) any composting additives that the composting facility accepts and uses at the facility are necessary to provide proper conditions for composting and do not exceed 10% of the total composting material at the facility at any one time;

(B) the property on which the composting facility is located, and any associated property on which the compost is used, is principally and diligently devoted to the production of agricultural crops and is not owned, leased or otherwise controlled by any waste hauler or generator of nonagricultural compost materials, and the operator of the composting facility is not an employee, partner, shareholder, or in any way connected with or controlled by any such waste hauler or generator;

(C) all compost generated by the composting facility is applied at agronomic rates and used as mulch, fertilizer or soil conditioner on land actually farmed by the person operating the composting facility, and the finished compost is not stored at the composting site for a period longer than 18 months prior to its application as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner;

(D) the owner or operator, by January 1 of each year, (i) registers the site with the Agency, (ii)

reports to the Agency on the volume of composting material received and used at the site, (iii) certifies to the Agency that the site complies with the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (A), (A-1), (A-2), (B), and (C) of this paragraph (q)(3), and (iv) certifies to the Agency that all composting material:

(I) was placed more than 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well;

(II) was placed outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or on a part of the site that is floodproofed;

(III) was placed either (aa) at least 1/4 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) and there are not more than 10 occupied non-farm residences within 1/2 mile of the boundaries of the site on the date of application or (bb) a lesser distance from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) provided that the municipality or county in which the facility is located has by ordinance approved a lesser distance than 1/4 mile and there are not more than 10 occupied non-farm residences within 1/2 mile of the boundaries of the site on the date of application; and

(IV) was placed more than 5 feet above the water table.

Any ordinance approving a residential setback of less than 1/4 mile that is used to meet the requirements of this subparagraph (D) must specifically reference this subparagraph.

For the purposes of this subsection (q), "agronomic rates" means the application of not more than 20 tons per acre per year, except that the Board may allow a higher rate for individual sites where the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Board that the site's soil characteristics or crop needs require a higher rate.

(r) Cause or allow the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste unless:

(1) such waste is stored or disposed of at a site or facility for which a permit has been obtained or is not otherwise required under subsection (d) of this Section; or

(2) such waste is stored or disposed of as a part of the design and reclamation of a site or facility which is an abandoned mine site in accordance with the Abandoned Mined Lands and Water Reclamation Act; or

(3) such waste is stored or disposed of at a site or facility which is operating under NPDES and Subtitle D permits issued by the Agency pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board for mine-related water pollution and

permits issued pursuant to the federal ~~Federal~~ Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87) or the rules and regulations thereunder or any law or rule or regulation adopted by the State of Illinois pursuant thereto, and the owner or operator of the facility agrees to accept the waste; and either:

(i) such waste is stored or disposed of in accordance with requirements applicable to refuse disposal under regulations adopted by the Board for mine-related water pollution and pursuant to NPDES and Subtitle D permits issued by the Agency under such regulations; or

(ii) the owner or operator of the facility demonstrates all of the following to the Agency, and the facility is operated in accordance with the demonstration as approved by the Agency: (1) the disposal area will be covered in a manner that will support continuous vegetation, (2) the facility will be adequately protected from wind and water erosion, (3) the pH will be maintained so as to prevent excessive leaching of metal ions, and (4) adequate containment or other measures will be provided to protect surface water and groundwater from contamination at levels prohibited by this Act, the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Title, the disposal of coal combustion waste pursuant to item (2) or (3) of this subdivision (r) shall be exempt from the other provisions of this Title V, and notwithstanding the provisions of Title X of this Act, the Agency is authorized to grant experimental permits which include provision for the disposal of wastes from the combustion of coal and other materials pursuant to items (2) and (3) of this subdivision (r).

(s) After April 1, 1989, offer for transportation, transport, deliver, receive or accept special waste for which a manifest is required, unless the manifest indicates that the fee required under Section 22.8 of this Act has been paid.

(t) Cause or allow a lateral expansion of a municipal solid waste landfill unit on or after October 9, 1993, without a permit modification, granted by the Agency, that authorizes the lateral expansion.

(u) Conduct any vegetable by-product treatment, storage, disposal or transportation operation in violation of any regulation, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act. However, no permit shall be required under this Title V for the land application of vegetable by-products conducted pursuant to Agency permit issued under Title III of this Act to the generator of the vegetable by-products. In addition, vegetable by-products may be transported in this State without a special waste hauling permit, and without the preparation and carrying of a

manifest.

(v) (Blank).

(w) Conduct any generation, transportation, or recycling of construction or demolition debris, clean or general, or uncontaminated soil generated during construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads that is not commingled with any waste, without the maintenance of documentation identifying the hauler, generator, place of origin of the debris or soil, the weight or volume of the debris or soil, and the location, owner, and operator of the facility where the debris or soil was transferred, disposed, recycled, or treated. This documentation must be maintained by the generator, transporter, or recycler for 3 years. This subsection (w) shall not apply to (1) a permitted pollution control facility that transfers or accepts construction or demolition debris, clean or general, or uncontaminated soil for final disposal, recycling, or treatment, (2) a public utility (as that term is defined in the Public Utilities Act) or a municipal utility, (3) the Illinois Department of Transportation, or (4) a municipality or a county highway department, with the exception of any municipality or county highway department located within a county having a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants or located in a county that is contiguous to a county having a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants; but it shall apply to an entity that contracts with a public utility, a municipal utility, the Illinois

Department of Transportation, or a municipality or a county highway department. The terms "generation" and "recycling", as used in this subsection, do not apply to clean construction or demolition debris when (i) used as fill material below grade outside of a setback zone if covered by sufficient uncontaminated soil to support vegetation within 30 days of the completion of filling or if covered by a road or structure, (ii) solely broken concrete without protruding metal bars is used for erosion control, or (iii) milled asphalt or crushed concrete is used as aggregate in construction of the shoulder of a roadway. The terms "generation" and "recycling", as used in this subsection, do not apply to uncontaminated soil that is not commingled with any waste when (i) used as fill material below grade or contoured to grade, or (ii) used at the site of generation.

(Source: P.A. 100-103, eff. 8-11-17; 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/21.7)

Sec. 21.7. Landfills.

(a) The purpose of this Section is to enact legislative recommendations provided by the Mahomet Aquifer Protection Task Force, established under Public Act 100-403. The Task Force identified capped but unregulated or underregulated landfills that overlie the Mahomet Aquifer as potentially hazardous to valuable groundwater resources. These unregulated

or underregulated landfills generally began accepting waste for disposal sometime prior to 1973.

(b) The Agency shall prioritize unregulated or underregulated landfills that overlie the Mahomet Aquifer for inspection. The following factors shall be considered:

(1) the presence of, and depth to, any aquifer with potential potable use;

(2) whether the landfill has an engineered liner system;

(3) whether the landfill has an active groundwater monitoring system;

(4) whether waste disposal occurred within the 100-year floodplain; and

(5) landfills within the setback zone of any potable water supply well.

(c) Subject to appropriation, the Agency shall use existing information available from State and federal agencies, such as the Prairie Research Institute, the Department of Natural Resources, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, to identify unknown, unregulated, or underregulated waste disposal sites that overlie the Mahomet Aquifer that may pose a threat to surface water or groundwater resources.

(d) Subject to appropriation, for those landfills prioritized for response action following inspection and

investigation, the Agency shall use its own data, along with data from municipalities, counties, solid waste management associations, companies, corporations, and individuals, to archive information about the landfills, including their ownership, operational details, and waste disposal history.

(Source: P.A. 101-573, eff. 1-1-20; revised 12-9-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.23d)

Sec. 22.23d. Rechargeable batteries.

(a) "Rechargeable battery" means one or more voltaic or galvanic cells, electrically connected to produce electric energy, that are ~~is~~ designed to be recharged for repeated uses. "Rechargeable battery" includes, but is not limited to, a battery containing lithium ion, lithium metal, or lithium polymer or that uses lithium as an anode or cathode, that is designed to be recharged for repeated uses. "Rechargeable battery" does not mean either of the following:

(1) Any dry cell battery that is used as the principal power source for transportation, including, but not limited to, automobiles, motorcycles, or boats.

(2) Any battery that is used only as a backup power source for memory or program instruction storage, timekeeping, or any similar purpose that requires uninterrupted electrical power in order to function if the primary energy supply fails or fluctuates momentarily.

(b) Unless expressly authorized by a recycling collection

program, beginning January 1, 2020, no person shall knowingly mix a rechargeable battery or any appliance, device, or other item that contains a rechargeable battery with any other material intended for collection by a hauler as a recyclable material.

Unless expressly authorized by a recycling collection program, beginning January 1, 2020, no person shall knowingly place a rechargeable battery or any appliance, device, or other item that contains a rechargeable battery into a container intended for collection by a hauler for processing at a recycling center.

(c) The Agency shall include on its website information regarding the recycling of rechargeable batteries.

(Source: P.A. 101-137, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.59)

Sec. 22.59. CCR surface impoundments.

(a) The General Assembly finds that:

(1) the State of Illinois has a long-standing policy to restore, protect, and enhance the environment, including the purity of the air, land, and waters, including groundwaters, of this State;

(2) a clean environment is essential to the growth and well-being of this State;

(3) CCR generated by the electric generating industry has caused groundwater contamination and other forms of

pollution at active and inactive plants throughout this State;

(4) environmental laws should be supplemented to ensure consistent, responsible regulation of all existing CCR surface impoundments; and

(5) meaningful participation of State residents, especially vulnerable populations who may be affected by regulatory actions, is critical to ensure that environmental justice considerations are incorporated in the development of, decision-making related to, and implementation of environmental laws and rulemaking that protects and improves the well-being of communities in this State that bear disproportionate burdens imposed by environmental pollution.

Therefore, the purpose of this Section is to promote a healthful environment, including clean water, air, and land, meaningful public involvement, and the responsible disposal and storage of coal combustion residuals, so as to protect public health and to prevent pollution of the environment of this State.

The provisions of this Section shall be liberally construed to carry out the purposes of this Section.

(b) No person shall:

(1) cause or allow the discharge of any contaminants from a CCR surface impoundment into the environment so as to cause, directly or indirectly, a violation of this

Section or any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Section, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources;

(2) construct, install, modify, operate, or close any CCR surface impoundment without a permit granted by the Agency, or so as to violate any conditions imposed by such permit, any provision of this Section or any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Section; or

(3) cause or allow, directly or indirectly, the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any CCR upon the land in a place and manner so as to cause or tend to cause a violation this Section or any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Section.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a permit issued by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 4005 of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, shall be deemed to be a permit under this Section and subsection (y) of Section 39.

(d) Before commencing closure of a CCR surface impoundment, in accordance with Board rules, the owner of a CCR surface impoundment must submit to the Agency for approval a closure alternatives analysis that analyzes all closure methods being considered and that otherwise satisfies all closure requirements adopted by the Board under this Act. Complete removal of CCR, as specified by the Board's rules,

from the CCR surface impoundment must be considered and analyzed. Section 3.405 does not apply to the Board's rules specifying complete removal of CCR. The selected closure method must ensure compliance with regulations adopted by the Board pursuant to this Section.

(e) Owners or operators of CCR surface impoundments who have submitted a closure plan to the Agency before May 1, 2019, and who have completed closure prior to 24 months after July 30, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-171) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall not be required to obtain a construction permit for the surface impoundment closure under this Section.

(f) Except for the State, its agencies and institutions, a unit of local government, or not-for-profit electric cooperative as defined in Section 3.4 of the Electric Supplier Act, any person who owns or operates a CCR surface impoundment in this State shall post with the Agency a performance bond or other security for the purpose of: (i) ensuring closure of the CCR surface impoundment and post-closure care in accordance with this Act and its rules; and (ii) insuring remediation of releases from the CCR surface impoundment. The only acceptable forms of financial assurance are: a trust fund, a surety bond guaranteeing payment, a surety bond guaranteeing performance, or an irrevocable letter of credit.

(1) The cost estimate for the post-closure care of a CCR surface impoundment shall be calculated using a

30-year post-closure care period or such longer period as may be approved by the Agency under Board or federal rules.

(2) The Agency is authorized to enter into such contracts and agreements as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Section. Neither the State, nor the Director, nor any State employee shall be liable for any damages or injuries arising out of or resulting from any action taken under this Section.

(3) The Agency shall have the authority to approve or disapprove any performance bond or other security posted under this subsection. Any person whose performance bond or other security is disapproved by the Agency may contest the disapproval as a permit denial appeal pursuant to Section 40.

(g) The Board shall adopt rules establishing construction permit requirements, operating permit requirements, design standards, reporting, financial assurance, and closure and post-closure care requirements for CCR surface impoundments. Not later than 8 months after July 30, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-171) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ the Agency shall propose, and not later than one year after receipt of the Agency's proposal the Board shall adopt, rules under this Section. The rules must, at a minimum:

(1) be at least as protective and comprehensive as the

federal regulations or amendments thereto promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency in Subpart D of 40 CFR 257 governing CCR surface impoundments;

(2) specify the minimum contents of CCR surface impoundment construction and operating permit applications, including the closure alternatives analysis required under subsection (d);

(3) specify which types of permits include requirements for closure, post-closure, remediation and all other requirements applicable to CCR surface impoundments;

(4) specify when permit applications for existing CCR surface impoundments must be submitted, taking into consideration whether the CCR surface impoundment must close under the RCRA;

(5) specify standards for review and approval by the Agency of CCR surface impoundment permit applications;

(6) specify meaningful public participation procedures for the issuance of CCR surface impoundment construction and operating permits, including, but not limited to, public notice of the submission of permit applications, an opportunity for the submission of public comments, an opportunity for a public hearing prior to permit issuance, and a summary and response of the comments prepared by the Agency;

(7) prescribe the type and amount of the performance bonds or other securities required under subsection (f), and the conditions under which the State is entitled to collect moneys from such performance bonds or other securities;

(8) specify a procedure to identify areas of environmental justice concern in relation to CCR surface impoundments;

(9) specify a method to prioritize CCR surface impoundments required to close under RCRA if not otherwise specified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, so that the CCR surface impoundments with the highest risk to public health and the environment, and areas of environmental justice concern are given first priority;

(10) define when complete removal of CCR is achieved and specify the standards for responsible removal of CCR from CCR surface impoundments, including, but not limited to, dust controls and the protection of adjacent surface water and groundwater; and

(11) describe the process and standards for identifying a specific alternative source of groundwater pollution when the owner or operator of the CCR surface impoundment believes that groundwater contamination on the site is not from the CCR surface impoundment.

(h) Any owner of a CCR surface impoundment that generates

CCR and sells or otherwise provides coal combustion byproducts pursuant to Section 3.135 shall, every 12 months, post on its publicly available website a report specifying the volume or weight of CCR, in cubic yards or tons, that it sold or provided during the past 12 months.

(i) The owner of a CCR surface impoundment shall post all closure plans, permit applications, and supporting documentation, as well as any Agency approval of the plans or applications on its publicly available website.

(j) The owner or operator of a CCR surface impoundment shall pay the following fees:

(1) An initial fee to the Agency within 6 months after July 30, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-171) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ of:

$50,000 for each closed CCR surface impoundment; and

$75,000 for each CCR surface impoundment that have not completed closure.

(2) Annual fees to the Agency, beginning on July 1, 2020, of:

$25,000 for each CCR surface impoundment that has not completed closure; and

$15,000 for each CCR surface impoundment that has completed closure, but has not completed post-closure care.

(k) All fees collected by the Agency under subsection (j)

shall be deposited into the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund.

(l) The Coal Combustion Residual Surface Impoundment Financial Assurance Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Any moneys forfeited to the State of Illinois from any performance bond or other security required under this Section shall be placed in the Coal Combustion Residual Surface Impoundment Financial Assurance Fund and shall, upon approval by the Governor and the Director, be used by the Agency for the purposes for which such performance bond or other security was issued. The Coal Combustion Residual Surface Impoundment Financial Assurance Fund is not subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 5 of the State Finance Act.

(m) The provisions of this Section shall apply, without limitation, to all existing CCR surface impoundments and any CCR surface impoundments constructed after July 30, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-171) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except to the extent prohibited by the Illinois or United States Constitutions.

(Source: P.A. 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; revised 10-22-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.60)

(For Section repeal see subsection (e))

Sec. 22.60 ~~22.59~~. Pilot project for Will County and Grundy County pyrolysis or gasification facility.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Plastics" means polystyrene or any other synthetic organic polymer that can be molded into shape under heat and pressure and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.

"Plastics gasification facility" means a manufacturing facility that:

(1) receives only uncontaminated plastics that have been processed prior to receipt at the facility into a feedstock meeting the facility's specifications for a gasification feedstock; and

(2) uses heat in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere to process the feedstock into fuels, chemicals, or chemical feedstocks that are returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

"Plastics pyrolysis facility" means a manufacturing facility that:

(1) receives only uncontaminated plastics that have been processed prior to receipt at the facility into a feedstock meeting the facility's specifications for a pyrolysis feedstock; and

(2) uses heat in the absence of oxygen to process the uncontaminated plastics into fuels, chemicals, or chemical feedstocks that are returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

(b) Provided that permitting and construction has commenced prior to July 1, 2025, a pilot project allowing for a

pyrolysis or gasification facility in accordance with this Section is permitted for a locally zoned and approved site in either Will County or Grundy County.

(c) To the extent allowed by federal law, uncontaminated plastics that have been processed into a feedstock meeting feedstock specifications for a plastics gasification facility or plastics pyrolysis facility, and that are further processed by such a facility and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products, are considered recycled and are not subject to regulation as waste.

(d) The Agency may propose to the Board for adoption, and the Board may adopt, rules establishing standards for materials accepted as feedstocks by plastics gasification facilities and plastics pyrolysis facilities, rules establishing standards for the management of feedstocks at plastics gasification facilities and plastics pyrolysis facilities, and any other rules, as may be necessary to implement and administer this Section.

(e) If permitting and construction for the pilot project under subsection (b) has not commenced by July 1, 2025, this Section is repealed.

(Source: P.A. 101-141, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.61)

Sec. 22.61 ~~22.59~~. Regulation of bisphenol A in business transaction paper.

(a) For purposes of this Section, "thermal paper" means paper with bisphenol A added to the coating.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2020, no person shall manufacture, for sale in this State, thermal paper.

(c) No person shall distribute or use any thermal paper for the making of business or banking records, including, but not limited to, records of receipts, credits, withdrawals, deposits, or credit or debit card transactions. This subsection shall not apply to thermal paper that was manufactured prior to January 1, 2020.

(d) The prohibition in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to paper containing recycled material.

(Source: P.A. 101-457, eff. 8-23-19; revised 10-22-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/39) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039)

Sec. 39. Issuance of permits; procedures.

(a) When the Board has by regulation required a permit for the construction, installation, or operation of any type of facility, equipment, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, the applicant shall apply to the Agency for such permit and it shall be the duty of the Agency to issue such a permit upon proof by the applicant that the facility, equipment, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft will not cause a violation of this Act or of regulations hereunder. The Agency shall adopt such procedures as are necessary to carry out its duties under this Section. In making its determinations on permit applications

under this Section the Agency may consider prior adjudications of noncompliance with this Act by the applicant that involved a release of a contaminant into the environment. In granting permits, the Agency may impose reasonable conditions specifically related to the applicant's past compliance history with this Act as necessary to correct, detect, or prevent noncompliance. The Agency may impose such other conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and as are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board hereunder. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a bond or other security shall not be required as a condition for the issuance of a permit. If the Agency denies any permit under this Section, the Agency shall transmit to the applicant within the time limitations of this Section specific, detailed statements as to the reasons the permit application was denied. Such statements shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(i) the Sections of this Act which may be violated if the permit were granted;

(ii) the provision of the regulations, promulgated under this Act, which may be violated if the permit were granted;

(iii) the specific type of information, if any, which the Agency deems the applicant did not provide the Agency; and

(iv) a statement of specific reasons why the Act and

the regulations might not be met if the permit were granted.

If there is no final action by the Agency within 90 days after the filing of the application for permit, the applicant may deem the permit issued; except that this time period shall be extended to 180 days when (1) notice and opportunity for public hearing are required by State or federal law or regulation, (2) the application which was filed is for any permit to develop a landfill subject to issuance pursuant to this subsection, or (3) the application that was filed is for a MSWLF unit required to issue public notice under subsection (p) of Section 39. The 90-day and 180-day time periods for the Agency to take final action do not apply to NPDES permit applications under subsection (b) of this Section, to RCRA permit applications under subsection (d) of this Section, to UIC permit applications under subsection (e) of this Section, or to CCR surface impoundment applications under subsection (y) of this Section.

The Agency shall publish notice of all final permit determinations for development permits for MSWLF units and for significant permit modifications for lateral expansions for existing MSWLF units one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the unit is or is proposed to be located.

After January 1, 1994 and until July 1, 1998, operating permits issued under this Section by the Agency for sources of

air pollution permitted to emit less than 25 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants, as defined in Section 39.5 of this Act, shall be required to be renewed only upon written request by the Agency consistent with applicable provisions of this Act and regulations promulgated hereunder. Such operating permits shall expire 180 days after the date of such a request. The Board shall revise its regulations for the existing State air pollution operating permit program consistent with this provision by January 1, 1994.

After June 30, 1998, operating permits issued under this Section by the Agency for sources of air pollution that are not subject to Section 39.5 of this Act and are not required to have a federally enforceable State operating permit shall be required to be renewed only upon written request by the Agency consistent with applicable provisions of this Act and its rules. Such operating permits shall expire 180 days after the date of such a request. Before July 1, 1998, the Board shall revise its rules for the existing State air pollution operating permit program consistent with this paragraph and shall adopt rules that require a source to demonstrate that it qualifies for a permit under this paragraph.

(b) The Agency may issue NPDES permits exclusively under this subsection for the discharge of contaminants from point sources into navigable waters, all as defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, within the jurisdiction of the State, or into any well.

All NPDES permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act.

The Agency may issue general NPDES permits for discharges from categories of point sources which are subject to the same permit limitations and conditions. Such general permits may be issued without individual applications and shall conform to regulations promulgated under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended.

The Agency may include, among such conditions, effluent limitations and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and schedules for achieving compliance therewith at the earliest reasonable date.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of NPDES permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The Agency, subject to any conditions which may be prescribed by Board regulations, may issue NPDES permits to allow discharges beyond deadlines established by this Act or by regulations of the Board without the requirement of a

variance, subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

(c) Except for those facilities owned or operated by sanitary districts organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act, no permit for the development or construction of a new pollution control facility may be granted by the Agency unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that the location of the facility has been approved by the county board ~~County Board~~ of the county if in an unincorporated area, or the governing body of the municipality when in an incorporated area, in which the facility is to be located in accordance with Section 39.2 of this Act. For purposes of this subsection (c), and for purposes of Section 39.2 of this Act, the appropriate county board or governing body of the municipality shall be the county board of the county or the governing body of the municipality in which the facility is to be located as of the date when the application for siting approval is filed.

In the event that siting approval granted pursuant to Section 39.2 has been transferred to a subsequent owner or operator, that subsequent owner or operator may apply to the Agency for, and the Agency may grant, a development or construction permit for the facility for which local siting approval was granted. Upon application to the Agency for a development or construction permit by that subsequent owner or operator, the permit applicant shall cause written notice of

the permit application to be served upon the appropriate county board or governing body of the municipality that granted siting approval for that facility and upon any party to the siting proceeding pursuant to which siting approval was granted. In that event, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the subsequent owner or operator's prior experience in waste management operations in the manner conducted under subsection (i) of Section 39 of this Act.

Beginning August 20, 1993, if the pollution control facility consists of a hazardous or solid waste disposal facility for which the proposed site is located in an unincorporated area of a county with a population of less than 100,000 and includes all or a portion of a parcel of land that was, on April 1, 1993, adjacent to a municipality having a population of less than 5,000, then the local siting review required under this subsection (c) in conjunction with any permit applied for after that date shall be performed by the governing body of that adjacent municipality rather than the county board of the county in which the proposed site is located; and for the purposes of that local siting review, any references in this Act to the county board shall be deemed to mean the governing body of that adjacent municipality; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any proposed site which was, on April 1, 1993, owned in whole or in part by another municipality.

In the case of a pollution control facility for which a

development permit was issued before November 12, 1981, if an operating permit has not been issued by the Agency prior to August 31, 1989 for any portion of the facility, then the Agency may not issue or renew any development permit nor issue an original operating permit for any portion of such facility unless the applicant has submitted proof to the Agency that the location of the facility has been approved by the appropriate county board or municipal governing body pursuant to Section 39.2 of this Act.

After January 1, 1994, if a solid waste disposal facility, any portion for which an operating permit has been issued by the Agency, has not accepted waste disposal for 5 or more consecutive calendar ~~calendars~~ years, before that facility may accept any new or additional waste for disposal, the owner and operator must obtain a new operating permit under this Act for that facility unless the owner and operator have applied to the Agency for a permit authorizing the temporary suspension of waste acceptance. The Agency may not issue a new operation permit under this Act for the facility unless the applicant has submitted proof to the Agency that the location of the facility has been approved or re-approved by the appropriate county board or municipal governing body under Section 39.2 of this Act after the facility ceased accepting waste.

Except for those facilities owned or operated by sanitary districts organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act, and except for new pollution control facilities

governed by Section 39.2, and except for fossil fuel mining facilities, the granting of a permit under this Act shall not relieve the applicant from meeting and securing all necessary zoning approvals from the unit of government having zoning jurisdiction over the proposed facility.

Before beginning construction on any new sewage treatment plant or sludge drying site to be owned or operated by a sanitary district organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act for which a new permit (rather than the renewal or amendment of an existing permit) is required, such sanitary district shall hold a public hearing within the municipality within which the proposed facility is to be located, or within the nearest community if the proposed facility is to be located within an unincorporated area, at which information concerning the proposed facility shall be made available to the public, and members of the public shall be given the opportunity to express their views concerning the proposed facility.

The Agency may issue a permit for a municipal waste transfer station without requiring approval pursuant to Section 39.2 provided that the following demonstration is made:

(1) the municipal waste transfer station was in existence on or before January 1, 1979 and was in continuous operation from January 1, 1979 to January 1, 1993;

(2) the operator submitted a permit application to the Agency to develop and operate the municipal waste transfer station during April of 1994;

(3) the operator can demonstrate that the county board of the county, if the municipal waste transfer station is in an unincorporated area, or the governing body of the municipality, if the station is in an incorporated area, does not object to resumption of the operation of the station; and

(4) the site has local zoning approval.

(d) The Agency may issue RCRA permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste as defined under this Act. Subsection (y) of this Section, rather than this subsection (d), shall apply to permits issued for CCR surface impoundments.

All RCRA permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act. The Agency may include among such conditions standards and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith as soon as possible. The Agency shall require that a performance bond or other security be provided as a condition

for the issuance of a RCRA permit.

In the case of a permit to operate a hazardous waste or PCB incinerator as defined in subsection (k) of Section 44, the Agency shall require, as a condition of the permit, that the operator of the facility perform such analyses of the waste to be incinerated as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the safe operation of the incinerator.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of RCRA permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for inspection all documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office. The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(e) The Agency may issue UIC permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a facility for the underground injection of contaminants as defined under this Act.

All UIC permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act. The Agency may include among such conditions standards and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith. The Agency shall require that a performance bond or other security be provided as a condition for the issuance of a UIC permit.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of UIC permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for inspection, all documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office. The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(f) In making any determination pursuant to Section 9.1 of this Act:

(1) The Agency shall have authority to make the determination of any question required to be determined by the Clean Air Act, as now or hereafter amended, this Act, or the regulations of the Board, including the determination of the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate, Maximum Achievable Control Technology, or Best Available Control Technology, consistent with the Board's regulations, if any.

(2) The Agency shall adopt requirements as necessary to implement public participation procedures, including, but not limited to, public notice, comment, and an opportunity for hearing, which must accompany the processing of applications for PSD permits. The Agency shall briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit raised during the public comment period or during any hearing. The Agency may group related comments together and provide one unified response for each issue raised.

(3) Any complete permit application submitted to the Agency under this subsection for a PSD permit shall be granted or denied by the Agency not later than one year after the filing of such completed application.

(4) The Agency shall, after conferring with the applicant, give written notice to the applicant of its proposed decision on the application, including the terms and conditions of the permit to be issued and the facts,

conduct, or other basis upon which the Agency will rely to support its proposed action.

(g) The Agency shall include as conditions upon all permits issued for hazardous waste disposal sites such restrictions upon the future use of such sites as are reasonably necessary to protect public health and the environment, including permanent prohibition of the use of such sites for purposes which may create an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or to the environment. After administrative and judicial challenges to such restrictions have been exhausted, the Agency shall file such restrictions of record in the Office of the Recorder of the county in which the hazardous waste disposal site is located.

(h) A hazardous waste stream may not be deposited in a permitted hazardous waste site unless specific authorization is obtained from the Agency by the generator and disposal site owner and operator for the deposit of that specific hazardous waste stream. The Agency may grant specific authorization for disposal of hazardous waste streams only after the generator has reasonably demonstrated that, considering technological feasibility and economic reasonableness, the hazardous waste cannot be reasonably recycled for reuse, nor incinerated or chemically, physically or biologically treated so as to neutralize the hazardous waste and render it nonhazardous. In granting authorization under this Section, the Agency may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the

purposes of the Act and are consistent with this Act and regulations promulgated by the Board hereunder. If the Agency refuses to grant authorization under this Section, the applicant may appeal as if the Agency refused to grant a permit, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 40 of this Act. For purposes of this subsection (h), the term "generator" has the meaning given in Section 3.205 of this Act, unless: (1) the hazardous waste is treated, incinerated, or partially recycled for reuse prior to disposal, in which case the last person who treats, incinerates, or partially recycles the hazardous waste prior to disposal is the generator; or (2) the hazardous waste is from a response action, in which case the person performing the response action is the generator. This subsection (h) does not apply to any hazardous waste that is restricted from land disposal under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

(i) Before issuing any RCRA permit, any permit for a waste storage site, sanitary landfill, waste disposal site, waste transfer station, waste treatment facility, waste incinerator, or any waste-transportation operation, any permit or interim authorization for a clean construction or demolition debris fill operation, or any permit required under subsection (d-5) of Section 55, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the prospective owner's or operator's prior experience in waste management operations, clean construction or demolition debris fill operations, and tire storage site management. The Agency

may deny such a permit, or deny or revoke interim authorization, if the prospective owner or operator or any employee or officer of the prospective owner or operator has a history of:

(1) repeated violations of federal, State, or local laws, regulations, standards, or ordinances in the operation of waste management facilities or sites, clean construction or demolition debris fill operation facilities or sites, or tire storage sites; or

(2) conviction in this or another State of any crime which is a felony under the laws of this State, or conviction of a felony in a federal court; or conviction in this or another state or federal court of any of the following crimes: forgery, official misconduct, bribery, perjury, or knowingly submitting false information under any environmental law, regulation, or permit term or condition; or

(3) proof of gross carelessness or incompetence in handling, storing, processing, transporting or disposing of waste, clean construction or demolition debris, or used or waste tires, or proof of gross carelessness or incompetence in using clean construction or demolition debris as fill.

(i-5) Before issuing any permit or approving any interim authorization for a clean construction or demolition debris fill operation in which any ownership interest is transferred

between January 1, 2005, and the effective date of the prohibition set forth in Section 22.52 of this Act, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the operation if any previous activities at the site or facility may have caused or allowed contamination of the site. It shall be the responsibility of the owner or operator seeking the permit or interim authorization to provide to the Agency all of the information necessary for the Agency to conduct its evaluation. The Agency may deny a permit or interim authorization if previous activities at the site may have caused or allowed contamination at the site, unless such contamination is authorized under any permit issued by the Agency.

(j) The issuance under this Act of a permit to engage in the surface mining of any resources other than fossil fuels shall not relieve the permittee from its duty to comply with any applicable local law regulating the commencement, location or operation of surface mining facilities.

(k) A development permit issued under subsection (a) of Section 39 for any facility or site which is required to have a permit under subsection (d) of Section 21 shall expire at the end of 2 calendar years from the date upon which it was issued, unless within that period the applicant has taken action to develop the facility or the site. In the event that review of the conditions of the development permit is sought pursuant to Section 40 or 41, or permittee is prevented from commencing development of the facility or site by any other litigation

beyond the permittee's control, such two-year period shall be deemed to begin on the date upon which such review process or litigation is concluded.

(l) No permit shall be issued by the Agency under this Act for construction or operation of any facility or site located within the boundaries of any setback zone established pursuant to this Act, where such construction or operation is prohibited.

(m) The Agency may issue permits to persons owning or operating a facility for composting landscape waste. In granting such permits, the Agency may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and as are not inconsistent with applicable regulations promulgated by the Board. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a bond or other security shall not be required as a condition for the issuance of a permit. If the Agency denies any permit pursuant to this subsection, the Agency shall transmit to the applicant within the time limitations of this subsection specific, detailed statements as to the reasons the permit application was denied. Such statements shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) the Sections of this Act that may be violated if the permit were granted;

(2) the specific regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act that may be violated if the permit were granted;

(3) the specific information, if any, the Agency deems

the applicant did not provide in its application to the Agency; and

(4) a statement of specific reasons why the Act and the regulations might be violated if the permit were granted.

If no final action is taken by the Agency within 90 days after the filing of the application for permit, the applicant may deem the permit issued. Any applicant for a permit may waive the 90-day limitation by filing a written statement with the Agency.

The Agency shall issue permits for such facilities upon receipt of an application that includes a legal description of the site, a topographic map of the site drawn to the scale of 200 feet to the inch or larger, a description of the operation, including the area served, an estimate of the volume of materials to be processed, and documentation that:

(1) the facility includes a setback of at least 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well;

(2) the facility is located outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or the site will be floodproofed;

(3) the facility is located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area, including at least a 200 foot setback from any residence, and in the case of a facility that is developed or the permitted composting area of which is expanded after November 17, 1991, the composting area is located at

least 1/8 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility);

(4) the design of the facility will prevent any compost material from being placed within 5 feet of the water table, will adequately control runoff from the site, and will collect and manage any leachate that is generated on the site;

(5) the operation of the facility will include appropriate dust and odor control measures, limitations on operating hours, appropriate noise control measures for shredding, chipping and similar equipment, management procedures for composting, containment and disposal of non-compostable wastes, procedures to be used for terminating operations at the site, and recordkeeping sufficient to document the amount of materials received, composted and otherwise disposed of; and

(6) the operation will be conducted in accordance with any applicable rules adopted by the Board.

The Agency shall issue renewable permits of not longer than 10 years in duration for the composting of landscape wastes, as defined in Section 3.155 of this Act, based on the above requirements.

The operator of any facility permitted under this subsection (m) must submit a written annual statement to the Agency on or before April 1 of each year that includes an estimate of the amount of material, in tons, received for

composting.

(n) The Agency shall issue permits jointly with the Department of Transportation for the dredging or deposit of material in Lake Michigan in accordance with Section 18 of the Rivers, Lakes, and Streams Act.

(o) (Blank.)

(p) (1) Any person submitting an application for a permit for a new MSWLF unit or for a lateral expansion under subsection (t) of Section 21 of this Act for an existing MSWLF unit that has not received and is not subject to local siting approval under Section 39.2 of this Act shall publish notice of the application in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the MSWLF unit is or is proposed to be located. The notice must be published at least 15 days before submission of the permit application to the Agency. The notice shall state the name and address of the applicant, the location of the MSWLF unit or proposed MSWLF unit, the nature and size of the MSWLF unit or proposed MSWLF unit, the nature of the activity proposed, the probable life of the proposed activity, the date the permit application will be submitted, and a statement that persons may file written comments with the Agency concerning the permit application within 30 days after the filing of the permit application unless the time period to submit comments is extended by the Agency.

When a permit applicant submits information to the Agency to supplement a permit application being reviewed by the

Agency, the applicant shall not be required to reissue the notice under this subsection.

(2) The Agency shall accept written comments concerning the permit application that are postmarked no later than 30 days after the filing of the permit application, unless the time period to accept comments is extended by the Agency.

(3) Each applicant for a permit described in part (1) of this subsection shall file a copy of the permit application with the county board or governing body of the municipality in which the MSWLF unit is or is proposed to be located at the same time the application is submitted to the Agency. The permit application filed with the county board or governing body of the municipality shall include all documents submitted to or to be submitted to the Agency, except trade secrets as determined under Section 7.1 of this Act. The permit application and other documents on file with the county board or governing body of the municipality shall be made available for public inspection during regular business hours at the office of the county board or the governing body of the municipality and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction.

(q) Within 6 months after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), the Agency, in consultation with the regulated community, shall develop a web portal to be posted on its website for the purpose of enhancing review and promoting timely issuance of permits required by this Act. At

a minimum, the Agency shall make the following information available on the web portal:

(1) Checklists and guidance relating to the completion of permit applications, developed pursuant to subsection (s) of this Section, which may include, but are not limited to, existing instructions for completing the applications and examples of complete applications. As the Agency develops new checklists and develops guidance, it shall supplement the web portal with those materials.

(2) Within 2 years after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), permit application forms or portions of permit applications that can be completed and saved electronically, and submitted to the Agency electronically with digital signatures.

(3) Within 2 years after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), an online tracking system where an applicant may review the status of its pending application, including the name and contact information of the permit analyst assigned to the application. Until the online tracking system has been developed, the Agency shall post on its website semi-annual permitting efficiency tracking reports that include statistics on the timeframes for Agency action on the following types of permits received after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95): air construction permits, new NPDES permits and associated water construction permits, and

modifications of major NPDES permits and associated water construction permits. The reports must be posted by February 1 and August 1 each year and shall include:

(A) the number of applications received for each type of permit, the number of applications on which the Agency has taken action, and the number of applications still pending; and

(B) for those applications where the Agency has not taken action in accordance with the timeframes set forth in this Act, the date the application was received and the reasons for any delays, which may include, but shall not be limited to, (i) the application being inadequate or incomplete, (ii) scientific or technical disagreements with the applicant, USEPA, or other local, state, or federal agencies involved in the permitting approval process, (iii) public opposition to the permit, or (iv) Agency staffing shortages. To the extent practicable, the tracking report shall provide approximate dates when cause for delay was identified by the Agency, when the Agency informed the applicant of the problem leading to the delay, and when the applicant remedied the reason for the delay.

(r) Upon the request of the applicant, the Agency shall notify the applicant of the permit analyst assigned to the application upon its receipt.

(s) The Agency is authorized to prepare and distribute guidance documents relating to its administration of this Section and procedural rules implementing this Section. Guidance documents prepared under this subsection shall not be considered rules and shall not be subject to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Such guidance shall not be binding on any party.

(t) Except as otherwise prohibited by federal law or regulation, any person submitting an application for a permit may include with the application suggested permit language for Agency consideration. The Agency is not obligated to use the suggested language or any portion thereof in its permitting decision. If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall meet with the applicant to discuss the suggested language.

(u) If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall provide the permit applicant with a copy of the draft permit prior to any public review period.

(v) If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall provide the permit applicant with a copy of the final permit prior to its issuance.

(w) An air pollution permit shall not be required due to emissions of greenhouse gases, as specified by Section 9.15 of this Act.

(x) If, before the expiration of a State operating permit that is issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section and

contains federally enforceable conditions limiting the potential to emit of the source to a level below the major source threshold for that source so as to exclude the source from the Clean Air Act Permit Program, the Agency receives a complete application for the renewal of that permit, then all of the terms and conditions of the permit shall remain in effect until final administrative action has been taken on the application for the renewal of the permit.

(y) The Agency may issue permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a CCR surface impoundment subject to Section 22.59.

All CCR surface impoundment permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act, Board regulations, the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act and regulations pursuant thereto, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith as soon as possible.

The Board shall adopt filing requirements and procedures that are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of CCR surface impoundment permits and that are consistent with this Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the RCRA, as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for inspection all documents submitted by the applicant to the

Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, on its public internet website as well as at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality where CCR from the CCR surface impoundment will be permanently disposed. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office.

The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(Source: P.A. 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(415 ILCS 5/40) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1040)

Sec. 40. Appeal of permit denial.

(a)(1) If the Agency refuses to grant or grants with conditions a permit under Section 39 of this Act, the applicant may, within 35 days after the date on which the Agency served its decision on the applicant, petition for a hearing before the Board to contest the decision of the Agency. However, the 35-day period for petitioning for a hearing may be extended for an additional period of time not to exceed 90 days by written notice provided to the Board from the applicant and the Agency within the initial appeal period. The Board shall give 21 days' notice to any person in the county where is located the facility in issue who has requested notice of enforcement proceedings and to each member of the

General Assembly in whose legislative district that installation or property is located; and shall publish that 21-day notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that county. The Agency shall appear as respondent in such hearing. At such hearing the rules prescribed in Section 32 and subsection (a) of Section 33 of this Act shall apply, and the burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. If, however, the Agency issues an NPDES permit that imposes limits which are based upon a criterion or denies a permit based upon application of a criterion, then the Agency shall have the burden of going forward with the basis for the derivation of those limits or criterion which were derived under the Board's rules.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3), if there is no final action by the Board within 120 days after the date on which it received the petition, the petitioner may deem the permit issued under this Act, provided, however, that that period of 120 days shall not run for any period of time, not to exceed 30 days, during which the Board is without sufficient membership to constitute the quorum required by subsection (a) of Section 5 of this Act, and provided further that such 120 day period shall not be stayed for lack of quorum beyond 30 days regardless of whether the lack of quorum exists at the beginning of such 120-day period or occurs during the running of such 120-day period.

(3) Paragraph (a)(2) shall not apply to any permit which

is subject to subsection (b), (d) or (e) of Section 39. If there is no final action by the Board within 120 days after the date on which it received the petition, the petitioner shall be entitled to an Appellate Court order pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 41 of this Act.

(b) If the Agency grants a RCRA permit for a hazardous waste disposal site, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may, within 35 days after the date on which the Agency issued its decision, petition the Board for a hearing to contest the issuance of the permit. Unless the Board determines that such petition is duplicative or frivolous, or that the petitioner is so located as to not be affected by the permitted facility, the Board shall hear the petition in accordance with the terms of subsection (a) of this Section and its procedural rules governing denial appeals, such hearing to be based exclusively on the record before the Agency. The burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. The Agency and the permit applicant shall be named co-respondents.

The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the granting of permits issued for the disposal or utilization of sludge from publicly owned ~~publicly-owned~~ sewage works.

(c) Any party to an Agency proceeding conducted pursuant to Section 39.3 of this Act may petition as of right to the Board for review of the Agency's decision within 35 days from the date of issuance of the Agency's decision, provided that

such appeal is not duplicative or frivolous. However, the 35-day period for petitioning for a hearing may be extended by the applicant for a period of time not to exceed 90 days by written notice provided to the Board from the applicant and the Agency within the initial appeal period. If another person with standing to appeal wishes to obtain an extension, there must be a written notice provided to the Board by that person, the Agency, and the applicant, within the initial appeal period. The decision of the Board shall be based exclusively on the record compiled in the Agency proceeding. In other respects the Board's review shall be conducted in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section and the Board's procedural rules governing permit denial appeals.

(d) In reviewing the denial or any condition of a NA NSR permit issued by the Agency pursuant to rules and regulations adopted under subsection (c) of Section 9.1 of this Act, the decision of the Board shall be based exclusively on the record before the Agency including the record of the hearing, if any, unless the parties agree to supplement the record. The Board shall, if it finds the Agency is in error, make a final determination as to the substantive limitations of the permit including a final determination of Lowest Achievable Emission Rate.

(e)(1) If the Agency grants or denies a permit under subsection (b) of Section 39 of this Act, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may petition the Board

within 35 days from the date of issuance of the Agency's decision, for a hearing to contest the decision of the Agency.

(2) A petitioner shall include the following within a petition submitted under subdivision (1) of this subsection:

(A) a demonstration that the petitioner raised the issues contained within the petition during the public notice period or during the public hearing on the NPDES permit application, if a public hearing was held; and

(B) a demonstration that the petitioner is so situated as to be affected by the permitted facility.

(3) If the Board determines that the petition is not duplicative or frivolous and contains a satisfactory demonstration under subdivision (2) of this subsection, the Board shall hear the petition (i) in accordance with the terms of subsection (a) of this Section and its procedural rules governing permit denial appeals and (ii) exclusively on the basis of the record before the Agency. The burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. The Agency and permit applicant shall be named co-respondents.

(f) Any person who files a petition to contest the issuance of a permit by the Agency shall pay a filing fee.

(g) If the Agency grants or denies a permit under subsection (y) of Section 39, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may appeal the Agency's decision as provided under federal law for CCR surface impoundment permits.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 650. The Illinois Pesticide Act is amended by changing Sections 5 and 24.1 as follows:

(415 ILCS 60/5) (from Ch. 5, par. 805)

Sec. 5. Misbranded.~~:~~ The term misbranded shall apply:

1. To any pesticide or device designated as requiring registration by the Director under authority of this Act:~~;~~

A. If its labeling bears any statement or graphic representation relating to labeling or to the ingredients which is misleading or false in any particular.

B. If it is an imitation of, or is distributed under, the name of another pesticide.

C. If any word, statement, or other required information is not prominently placed upon the label or labeled with such conspicuousness and in such terms as to render it readable and understandable by the ordinary person under customary conditions of purchase and use.

2. To any pesticide:~~;~~

A. If the labeling does not contain a statement of the federal ~~Federal~~ use classification under which the product is registered.

B. If the labeling accompanying it does not contain directions for use which are necessary for effecting the purpose for which the product is intended and any precautions or requirements imposed by FIFRA which, if complied with, are adequate to protect health and the environment.

C. If the label does not bear:~~,~~

i. Name, brand or trademark under which the pesticide is distributed.

ii. An ingredient statement on that part of the immediate container which is presented or customarily displayed under usual conditions of purchase.

iii. A warning or caution statement commensurate with the toxicity categories levels assigned by USEPA.

iv. The net weight or measure of contents.

v. The name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured.

vi. The USEPA registration number assigned to the pesticide as well as the USEPA number assigned to the producing or manufacturing establishment in which the pesticide was produced.

D. If the pesticide contains any substance or substances highly toxic to man (as defined in the USEPA) unless the label bears, in addition to other

label requirements:~~.~~

i. The skull and crossbones.

ii. The word "POISON" in red prominently displayed on a contrasting background.

iii. A statement of practical treatment in case of poisoning by the pesticide.

E. If the pesticide container does not bear a registered label, is not accompanied by registered labeling instructions, does not bear a label registered for "experimental use only", or does not bear a label showing SLN registration.

F. If the pesticide container is not in compliance with child resistant packaging requirements as set forth by the USEPA.

(Source: P.A. 85-177; revised 7-16-19.)

(415 ILCS 60/24.1) (from Ch. 5, par. 824.1)

Sec. 24.1. Administrative actions and penalties.

(1) The Director is authorized after an opportunity for an administrative hearing to suspend, revoke, or modify any license, permit, special order, registration, or certification issued under this Act. This action may be taken in addition to or in lieu of monetary penalties assessed as set forth in this Section. When it is in the interest of the people of the State of Illinois, the Director may, upon good and sufficient evidence, suspend the registration, license, or permit until a

hearing has been held. In such cases, the Director shall issue an order in writing setting forth the reasons for the suspension. Such order shall be served personally on the person or by registered or certified mail sent to the person's business address as shown in the latest notification to the Department. When such an order has been issued by the Director, the person may request an immediate hearing.

(2) Before initiating hearing proceedings, the Director may issue an advisory letter to a violator of this Act or its rules and regulations when the violation points total 6 or less, as determined by the Department by the Use and Violation Criteria established in this Section. When the Department determines that the violation points total more than 6 but not more than 13, the Director shall issue a warning letter to the violator.

(3) The hearing officer upon determination of a violation or violations shall assess one or more of the following penalties:

(A) For any person applying pesticides without a license or misrepresenting certification or failing to comply with conditions of an agrichemical facility permit or failing to comply with the conditions of a written authorization for land application of agrichemical contaminated soils or groundwater, a penalty of $500 shall be assessed for the first offense and $1,000 for the second and subsequent offenses.

(B) For violations of a stop use order imposed by the Director, the penalty shall be $2500.

(C) For violations of a stop sale order imposed by the Director, the penalty shall be $1500 for each individual item of the product found in violation of the order.

(D) For selling restricted use pesticides to a non-certified applicator the penalty shall be $1000.

(E) For selling restricted use pesticides without a dealer's license the penalty shall be $1,000.

(F) For constructing or operating without an agrichemical facility permit after receiving written notification, the penalty shall be $500 for the first offense and $1,000 for the second and subsequent offenses.

(G) For violations of the Act and rules ~~Rules~~ and regulations ~~Regulations~~, administrative penalties will be based upon the total violation points as determined by the Use and Violation Criteria as set forth in paragraph (4) of this Section. The monetary penalties shall be as follows:

Total Violation Points	Monetary Penalties
14-16	$750
17-19	$1000
20-21	$2500
22-25	$5000
26-29	$7500
30 and above	$10,000

(4) The following Use and Violation Criteria establishes the point value which shall be compiled to determine the total violation points and administrative actions or monetary penalties to be imposed as set forth in paragraph (3)(G) of this Section:

(A) Point values shall be assessed upon the harm or loss incurred.

(1) A point value of 1 shall be assessed for the following:

(a) Exposure to a pesticide by plants, animals or humans with no symptoms or damage noted.

(b) Fraudulent sales practices or representations with no apparent monetary losses involved.

(2) A point value of 2 shall be assessed for the following:

(a) Exposure to a pesticide which resulted in:

(1) Plants or property showing signs of damage including but not limited to leaf curl, burning, wilting, spotting, discoloration, or dying.

(2) Garden produce or an agricultural crop not being harvested on schedule.

(3) Fraudulent sales practices or representations resulting in losses under $500.

(3) A point value of 4 shall be assessed for the following:

(a) Exposure to a pesticide resulting in a human experiencing headaches, nausea, eye irritation and such other symptoms which persisted less than 3 days.

(b) Plant or property damage resulting in a loss below $1000.

(c) Animals exhibiting symptoms of pesticide poisoning including but not limited to eye or skin irritations or lack of coordination.

(d) Death to less than 5 animals.

(e) Fraudulent sales practices or representations resulting in losses from $500 to $2000.

(4) A point value of 6 shall be assessed for the following:

(a) Exposure to a pesticide resulting in a human experiencing headaches, nausea, eye irritation and such other symptoms which persisted 3 or more days.

(b) Plant or property damage resulting in a loss of $1000 or more.

(c) Death to 5 or more animals.

(d) Fraudulent sales practices or representations resulting in losses over $2000.

(B) Point values shall be assessed based upon the signal word on the label of the chemical involved:

Point Value	Signal Word
1	Caution
2	Warning
4	Danger/Poison

(C) Point values shall be assessed based upon the degree of responsibility.

Point Value	Degree of Responsibility
2	Accidental (such as equipment malfunction)
4	Negligence
10	Knowingly

(D) Point values shall be assessed based upon the violator's history for the previous 3 years:

Point Value	Record
2	Advisory letter
3	Warning letter
5	Previous criminal conviction of this Act or administrative violation resulting in a monetary penalty
7	Certification, license or registration currently suspended or revoked

(E) Point values shall be assessed based upon the

violation type:

(1) Application Oriented:

Point Value	Violation
1	Inadequate records
2	Lack of supervision
2	Faulty equipment
	Use contrary to label directions:
2	a. resulting in exposure to applicator or operator
3	b. resulting in exposure to other persons or the environment
3	c. precautionary statements, sites, rates, restricted use requirements
3	Water contamination
3	Storage or disposal contrary to label directions
3	Pesticide drift
4	Direct application to a non-target site
6	Falsification of records
6	Failure to secure a permit or violation of permit or special order

(2) Product Oriented:

Point Value	Violation
6	Pesticide not registered
4	Product label claims differ from approved label
4	Product composition (active ingredients differs from that of approved label)
4	Product not colored as required
4	Misbranding as set forth in Section ~~Sec.~~ 5 of the Act (4 points will be assessed for each count)

(5) Any penalty not paid within 60 days of notice from the Department shall be submitted to the Attorney General's Office for collection. Failure to pay a penalty shall also be grounds for suspension or revocation of permits, licenses and registrations.

(6) Private applicators, except those private applicators who have been found by the Department to have committed a "use inconsistent with the label" as defined in subsection 40 of Section 4 of this Act, are exempt from the Use and Violation Criteria point values.

(Source: P.A. 90-403, eff. 8-15-97; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 655. The Mercury Switch Removal Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(415 ILCS 97/15)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 15. Mercury switch collection programs.

(a) Within 60 days of April 24, 2006 (the effective date of this Act), manufacturers of vehicles in Illinois that contain mercury switches must begin to implement a mercury switch collection program that facilitates the removal of mercury switches from end-of-life vehicles before the vehicles are flattened, crushed, shredded, or otherwise processed for recycling and to collect and properly manage mercury switches in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act and regulations adopted thereunder. In order to ensure that the mercury switches are removed and collected in a safe and consistent manner, manufacturers must, to the extent practicable, use the currently available end-of-life vehicle recycling infrastructure. The collection program must be designed to achieve capture rates of not less than (i) 35% for the period of July 1, 2006~~,~~ through June 30, 2007; (ii) 50% for the period of July 1, 2007~~,~~ through June 30, 2008; and (iii) 70% for the period of July 1, 2008~~,~~ through June 30, 2009 and for each subsequent period of July 1 through June 30. At a minimum, the collection program must:

(1) Develop and provide educational materials that include guidance as to which vehicles may contain mercury switches and procedures for locating and removing mercury

switches. The materials may include, but are not limited to, brochures, fact sheets, and videos.

(2) Conduct outreach activities to encourage vehicle recyclers and vehicle crushers to participate in the mercury switch collection program. The activities may include, but are not limited to, direct mailings, workshops, and site visits.

(3) Provide storage containers to participating vehicle recyclers and vehicle crushers for mercury switches removed under the program.

(4) Provide a collection and transportation system to periodically collect and replace filled storage containers from vehicle recyclers, vehicle crushers, and scrap metal recyclers, either upon notification that a storage container is full or on a schedule predetermined by the manufacturers.

(5) Establish an entity that will serve as a point of contact for the collection program and that will establish, implement, and oversee the collection program on behalf of the manufacturers.

(6) Track participation in the collection program and the progress of mercury switch removals and collections.

(b) Within 90 days of April 24, 2006 (the effective date of this Act), manufacturers of vehicles in Illinois that contain mercury switches must submit to the Agency an implementation plan that describes how the collection program under

subsection (a) of this Section will be carried out for the duration of the program and how the program will achieve the capture rates set forth in subsection (a) of this Section. At a minimum, the implementation plan must:

(A) Identify the educational materials that will assist vehicle recyclers, vehicle crushers, and scrap metal processors in identifying, removing, and properly managing mercury switches removed from end-of-life vehicles.

(B) Describe the outreach program that will be undertaken to encourage vehicle recyclers and vehicle crushers to participate in the mercury switch collection program.

(C) Describe how the manufacturers will ensure that mercury switches removed from end-of-life vehicles are managed in accordance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

(D) Describe how the manufacturers will collect and document the information required in the quarterly reports submitted pursuant to subsection (e) of this Section.

(E) Describe how the collection program will be financed and implemented.

(F) Identify the manufacturer's address to which the Agency should send the notice required under subsection (f) of this Section.

The Agency shall review the collection program plans it

receives for completeness and shall notify the manufacturer in writing if a plan is incomplete. Within 30 days after receiving a notification of incompleteness from the Agency, the manufacturer shall submit to the Agency a plan that contains all of the required information.

(c) The Agency must provide assistance to manufacturers in their implementation of the collection program required under this Section. The assistance shall include providing manufacturers with information about businesses likely to be engaged in vehicle recycling or vehicle crushing, conducting site visits to promote participation in the collection program, and assisting with the scheduling, locating, and staffing of workshops conducted to encourage vehicle recyclers and vehicle crushers to participate in the collection program.

(d) Manufacturers subject to the collection program requirements of this Section shall provide, to the extent practicable, the opportunity for trade associations of vehicle recyclers, vehicle crushers, and scrap metal recyclers to be involved in the delivery and dissemination of educational materials regarding the identification, removal, collection, and proper management of mercury switches in end-of-life vehicles.

(e) (Blank).

(f) If the reports required under this Act indicate that the capture rates set forth in subsection (a) of this Section for the period of July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008, or for

any subsequent period have not been met, the Agency shall provide notice that the capture rate was not met; provided, however, that the Agency is not required to provide notice if it determines that the capture rate was not met due to a force majeure. The Agency shall provide the notice by posting a statement on its website and by sending a written notice via certified mail to the manufacturers subject to the collection program requirement of this Section at the addresses provided in the manufacturers' collection plans. Once the Agency provides notice pursuant to this subsection (f), it is not required to provide notice in subsequent periods in which the capture rate is not met.

(g) Beginning 30 days after the Agency first provides notice pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section, the following shall apply:

(1) Vehicle recyclers must remove all mercury switches from each end-of-life vehicle before delivering the vehicle to an on-site or off-site vehicle crusher or to a scrap metal recycler, provided that a vehicle recycler is not required to remove a mercury switch that is inaccessible due to significant damage to the vehicle in the area surrounding the mercury switch that occurred before the vehicle recycler's receipt of the vehicle in which case the damage must be noted in the records the vehicle recycler is required to maintain under subsection (c) of Section 10 of this Act.

(2) No vehicle recycler, vehicle crusher, or scrap metal recycler shall flatten, crush, or otherwise process an end-of-life vehicle for recycling unless all mercury switches have been removed from the vehicle, provided that a mercury switch that is inaccessible due to significant damage to the vehicle in the area surrounding the mercury switch that occurred before the vehicle recycler's, vehicle crusher's, or scrap metal recycler's receipt of the vehicle is not required to be removed. The damage must be noted in the records the vehicle recycler or vehicle crusher is required to maintain under subsection (c) of Section 10 of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (2) of this subsection (g), a scrap metal recycler may agree to accept an end-of-life vehicle that contains one or more mercury switches and that has not been flattened, crushed, shredded, or otherwise processed for recycling provided the scrap metal recycler removes all mercury switches from the vehicle before the vehicle is flattened, crushed, shredded, or otherwise processed for recycling. Scrap metal recyclers are not required to remove a mercury switch that is inaccessible due to significant damage to the vehicle in the area surrounding the mercury switch that occurred before the scrap metal recycler's receipt of the vehicle. The damage must be noted in the records the scrap metal recycler is required to maintain under

subsection (c) of Section 10 of this Act.

(4) Manufacturers subject to the collection program requirements of this Section must provide to vehicle recyclers, vehicle crushers, and scrap metal recyclers the following compensation for all mercury switches removed from end-of-life vehicles on or after the date of the notice: $2.00 for each mercury switch removed by the vehicle recycler, vehicle crusher, or the scrap metal recycler, the costs of the containers in which the mercury switches are collected, and the costs of packaging and transporting the mercury switches off-site. Payment of this compensation must be provided in a prompt manner.

(h) In meeting the requirements of this Section, manufacturers may work individually or as part of a group of 2 or more manufacturers.

(Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 660. The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act is amended by changing Section 65 as follows:

(415 ILCS 135/65)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2030)

Sec. 65. Drycleaning solvent tax.

(a) A tax is imposed upon the use of drycleaning solvent by a person engaged in the business of operating a drycleaning facility in this State at the rate of $10 per gallon of

perchloroethylene or other chlorinated drycleaning solvents used in drycleaning operations, $2 per gallon of petroleum-based drycleaning solvent, and $1.75 per gallon of green solvents, unless the green solvent is used at a virgin facility, in which case the rate is $0.35 per gallon. The Board may determine by rule which products are chlorine-based solvents, which products are petroleum-based solvents, and which products are green solvents. All drycleaning solvents shall be considered chlorinated solvents unless the Board determines that the solvents are petroleum-based drycleaning solvents or green solvents.

(b) The tax imposed by this Act shall be collected from the purchaser at the time of sale by a seller of drycleaning solvents maintaining a place of business in this State and shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue under the provisions of this Act.

(c) The tax imposed by this Act that is not collected by a seller of drycleaning solvents shall be paid directly to the Department of Revenue by the purchaser or end user who is subject to the tax imposed by this Act.

(d) No tax shall be imposed upon the use of drycleaning solvent if the drycleaning solvent will not be used in a drycleaning facility or if a floor stock tax has been imposed and paid on the drycleaning solvent. Prior to the purchase of the solvent, the purchaser shall provide a written and signed certificate to the drycleaning solvent seller stating:

(1) the name and address of the purchaser;

(2) the purchaser's signature and date of signing; and

(3) one of the following:

(A) that the drycleaning solvent will not be used in a drycleaning facility; or

(B) that a floor stock tax has been imposed and paid on the drycleaning solvent.

(e) On January 1, 1998, there is imposed on each operator of a drycleaning facility a tax on drycleaning solvent held by the operator on that date for use in a drycleaning facility. The tax imposed shall be the tax that would have been imposed under subsection (a) if the drycleaning solvent held by the operator on that date had been purchased by the operator during the first year of this Act.

(f) On or before the 25th day of the 1st month following the end of the calendar quarter, a seller of drycleaning solvents who has collected a tax pursuant to this Section during the previous calendar quarter, or a purchaser or end user of drycleaning solvents required under subsection (c) to submit the tax directly to the Department, shall file a return with the Department of Revenue. The return shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue and shall contain information that the Department of Revenue reasonably requires, but at a minimum will require the reporting of the volume of drycleaning solvent sold to each licensed drycleaner. The Department of Revenue shall report quarterly

to the Agency the volume of drycleaning solvent purchased for the quarter by each licensed drycleaner. Each seller of drycleaning solvent maintaining a place of business in this State who is required or authorized to collect the tax imposed by this Act shall pay to the Department the amount of the tax at the time when he or she is required to file his or her return for the period during which the tax was collected. Purchasers or end users remitting the tax directly to the Department under subsection (c) shall file a return with the Department of Revenue and pay the tax so incurred by the purchaser or end user during the preceding calendar quarter.

Except as provided in this Section, the seller of drycleaning solvents filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing the return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 1.75%, or $5 per calendar year, whichever is greater. Failure to timely file the returns and provide to the Department the data requested under this Act will result in disallowance of the reimbursement discount.

(g) The tax on drycleaning solvents used in drycleaning facilities and the floor stock tax shall be administered by the Department of Revenue under rules adopted by that Department.

(h) No person shall knowingly sell or transfer drycleaning solvent to an operator of a drycleaning facility that is not licensed by the Agency under Section 60.

(i) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules as necessary to implement this Section.

(j) If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the seller's liabilities under this Act, as shown on an original return, the seller may credit such excess payment against liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, in accordance with reasonable rules adopted by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the seller, the seller's discount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the discount as applied to the credit taken and that actually due, and the seller shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

(Source: P.A. 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-400, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 665. The Laser System Act of 1997 is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(420 ILCS 56/15)

Sec. 15. Definitions. For the purposes of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Agency" means the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

(2) "Director" means the Director of the Illinois

Emergency Management Agency.

(3) "FDA" means the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

(4) "Laser installation" means a location or facility where laser systems are produced, stored, disposed of, or used for any purpose.

(5) "Laser machine" means a device that is capable of producing laser radiation when associated controlled devices are operated.

(6) "Laser radiation" means an electromagnetic radiation emitted from a laser system and includes all reflected radiation, any secondary radiation, or other forms of energy resulting from the primary laser beam.

(7) "Laser system" means a device, machine, equipment, or other apparatus that applies a source of energy to a gas, liquid, crystal, or other solid substances or combination thereof in a manner that electromagnetic radiations of a relatively uniform wavelength ~~wave length~~ are amplified and emitted in a cohesive beam capable of transmitting the energy developed in a manner that may be harmful to living tissues, including, but not limited to, electromagnetic waves in the range of visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light. Such systems in schools, colleges, occupational schools, and State colleges and other State institutions are also included in the definition of "laser systems".

(8) "Operator" is an individual, group of individuals, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity conducting the business or activities carried on within a laser installation.

(Source: P.A. 95-777, eff. 8-4-08; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 670. The Fire Investigation Act is amended by changing Section 13.1 as follows:

(425 ILCS 25/13.1) (from Ch. 127 1/2, par. 17.1)

Sec. 13.1. Fire Prevention Fund.

(a) There shall be a special fund in the State Treasury known as the Fire Prevention Fund.

(b) The following moneys shall be deposited into the Fund:

(1) Moneys received by the Department of Insurance under Section 12 of this Act.

(2) All fees and reimbursements received by the Office.

(3) All receipts from boiler and pressure vessel certification, as provided in Section 13 of the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Act.

(4) Such other moneys as may be provided by law.

(c) The moneys in the Fire Prevention Fund shall be used, subject to appropriation, for the following purposes:

(1) Of the moneys deposited into the fund under Section 12 of this Act, 12.5% shall be available for the

maintenance of the Illinois Fire Service Institute and the expenses, facilities, and structures incident thereto, and for making transfers into the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund for debt service requirements on bonds issued by the State of Illinois after January 1, 1986 for the purpose of constructing a training facility for use by the Institute. An additional 2.5% of the moneys deposited into the Fire Prevention Fund shall be available to the Illinois Fire Service Institute for support of the Cornerstone Training Program.

(2) Of the moneys deposited into the Fund under Section 12 of this Act, 10% shall be available for the maintenance of the Chicago Fire Department Training Program and the expenses, facilities, and structures incident thereto, in addition to any moneys payable from the Fund to the City of Chicago pursuant to the Illinois Fire Protection Training Act.

(3) For making payments to local governmental agencies and individuals pursuant to Section 10 of the Illinois Fire Protection Training Act.

(4) For the maintenance and operation of the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and the expenses incident thereto.

(4.5) For the maintenance, operation, and capital expenses of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS).

(4.6) For grants awarded by the Small Fire-fighting and Ambulance Service Equipment Grant Program established

by Section 2.7 of the State Fire Marshal Act.

(5) For any other purpose authorized by law.

(c-5) As soon as possible after April 8, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-717), the Comptroller shall order the transfer and the Treasurer shall transfer $2,000,000 from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Fire Service and Small Equipment Fund, $9,000,000 from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Fire Truck Revolving Loan Fund, and $4,000,000 from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Ambulance Revolving Loan Fund. Beginning on July 1, 2008, each month, or as soon as practical thereafter, an amount equal to $2 from each fine received shall be transferred from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Fire Service and Small Equipment Fund, an amount equal to $1.50 from each fine received shall be transferred from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Fire Truck Revolving Loan Fund, and an amount equal to $4 from each fine received shall be transferred from the Fire Prevention Fund to the Ambulance Revolving Loan Fund. These moneys shall be transferred from the moneys deposited into the Fire Prevention Fund pursuant to Public Act 95-154, together with not more than 25% of any unspent appropriations from the prior fiscal year. These moneys may be allocated to the Fire Truck Revolving Loan Fund, Ambulance Revolving Loan Fund, and Fire Service and Small Equipment Fund at the discretion of the Office for the purpose of implementation of this Act.

(d) Any portion of the Fire Prevention Fund remaining

unexpended at the end of any fiscal year which is not needed for the maintenance and expenses of the Office or the maintenance and expenses of the Illinois Fire Service Institute~~,~~ shall remain in the Fire Prevention Fund for the exclusive and restricted uses provided in subsections (c) and (c-5) of this Section.

(e) The Office shall keep on file an itemized statement of all expenses incurred which are payable from the Fund, other than expenses incurred by the Illinois Fire Service Institute, and shall approve all vouchers issued therefor before they are submitted to the State Comptroller for payment. Such vouchers shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as other claims against the State.

(Source: P.A. 101-82, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 675. The Smoke Detector Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a structure to supply and install all required detectors. The owner shall be responsible for making reasonable efforts to test and maintain detectors in common stairwells and hallways. It shall be the responsibility of a tenant to test and to provide general maintenance for the detectors within the tenant's dwelling unit or rooming unit, and to notify the owner or the authorized agent of the owner in writing of any deficiencies which the tenant cannot correct. The owner shall be responsible for providing one tenant per dwelling unit with

written information regarding detector testing and maintenance.

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

(e) The requirements of this Section shall apply to any dwelling unit in existence on July 1, 1988, beginning on that date. Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), the smoke detectors required in such dwelling units may be either battery powered or wired into the structure's AC power line, and need not be interconnected.

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

the actuation of one detector will actuate all the detectors in the dwelling unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 96-1292, eff. 1-1-11; 97-447, eff. 1-1-12; revised 8-19-20.)

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

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

(b) Every single family residence shall have at least one approved smoke detector installed on every story of the dwelling unit, including basements but not including unoccupied attics. In dwelling units with split levels, a smoke detector installed on the upper level shall suffice for

the adjacent lower level if the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level; however, if there is an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke detector shall be installed on each level.

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

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

The tenant shall be responsible for replacement of any required batteries in the smoke detectors in the tenant's dwelling unit, except that the owner shall ensure that such

batteries are in operating condition at the time the tenant takes possession of the dwelling unit. The tenant shall provide the owner or the authorized agent of the owner with access to the dwelling unit to correct any deficiencies in the smoke detector which have been reported in writing to the owner or the authorized agent of the owner.

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

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

(2) The battery requirements of this Section do not apply to: (A) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary component that is electronically connected as a part of a centrally monitored or supervised alarm system; (B) a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary component that uses: (i) a low-power radio frequency wireless communication signal, or (ii) Wi-Fi or

other wireless Local Area Networking capability to send and receive notifications to and from the Internet, such as early low battery warnings before the device reaches a critical low power level; or (C) such other devices as the State Fire Marshal shall designate through its regulatory process.

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

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

(g) Every hotel shall be equipped with operational portable smoke-detecting alarm devices for the deaf and hearing impaired of audible and visual design, available for

units of occupancy.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 100-200, eff. 1-1-23; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 680. The Firearm Dealer License Certification Act is amended by changing Sections 5-1 and 5-5 as follows:

(430 ILCS 68/5-1)

Sec. 5-1. Short title. This Article 5 ~~1~~ may be cited as the Firearm Dealer License Certification Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-1178, eff. 1-18-19; revised 7-16-19.)

(430 ILCS 68/5-5)

Sec. 5-5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Certified licensee" means a licensee that has previously certified its license with the Department under this Act.

"Department" means the Department of State Police.

"Director" means the Director of State Police.

"Entity" means any person, firm, corporation, group of individuals, or other legal entity.

"Inventory" means firearms in the possession of an individual or entity for the purpose of sale or transfer.

"License" means a Federal Firearms License authorizing a person or entity to engage in the business of dealing

firearms.

"Licensee" means a person, firm, corporation, or other entity who has been given, and is currently in possession of, a valid Federal Firearms License.

"Retail location" means a store open to the public from which a certified licensee engages in the business of selling, transferring, or facilitating a sale or transfer of a firearm. For purposes of this Act, the World Shooting and Recreational Complex, a gun show, or a similar event at which a certified licensee engages in business from time to time is not a retail location.

(Source: P.A. 100-1178, eff. 1-18-19; 101-80, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 685. The Animal Control Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(510 ILCS 5/11) (from Ch. 8, par. 361)

Sec. 11. Animal placement. When not redeemed by the owner, agent, or caretaker, a dog or cat must be scanned for a microchip. If a microchip is present, the registered owner or chip purchaser, if the purchaser was a nonprofit organization, animal shelter, animal control facility, pet store, breeder, or veterinary office, must be notified. After contact has been made or attempted, dogs deemed adoptable by the animal control facility shall be offered for adoption, or made available to a

licensed animal shelter~~,~~ or rescue group. After contact has been made or attempted, the animal control facility may either: (1) offer the cat for adoption; (2) return to field or transfer the cat after sterilization; or (3) make the cat available to a licensed animal shelter or animal control facility. The animal may be humanely dispatched pursuant to the Humane Euthanasia in Animal Shelters Act. An animal control facility or animal shelter shall not adopt or release any dog or cat to anyone other than the owner or a foster home unless the animal has been rendered incapable of reproduction and microchipped. This Act shall not prevent humane societies or animal shelters from engaging in activities set forth by their charters; provided, they are not inconsistent with provisions of this Act and other existing laws. No animal shelter or animal control facility shall release dogs or cats to an individual representing a rescue group, unless the group has been licensed by the Department of Agriculture or is a representative of a not-for-profit out-of-state organization, animal shelter, or animal control facility. The Department may suspend or revoke the license of any animal shelter or animal control facility that fails to comply with the requirements set forth in this Section or that fails to report its intake and euthanasia statistics as required by law each year.

(Source: P.A. 100-870, eff. 1-1-19; 101-295, eff. 8-9-19; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 690. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by changing Sections 6-115 and 6-134 as follows:

(605 ILCS 5/6-115) (from Ch. 121, par. 6-115)

Sec. 6-115. (a) Except as provided in Section 10-20 of the Township Code or subsection (b), no person shall be eligible to the office of highway commissioner unless he shall be a legal voter and has been one year a resident of the district. In road districts that elect a clerk, the same limitation shall apply to the district clerk.

(b) A board of trustees may (i) appoint a non-resident or a resident that has not resided in the district for one year to be a highway commissioner, or (ii) contract with a neighboring township to provide highway commissioner services if:

(1) the district is within a township with no incorporated town;

(2) the township has ~~is~~ a population of less than 500; and

(3) no qualified candidate who has resided in the township for at least one year is willing to serve as highway commissioner.

(Source: P.A. 101-197, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

(605 ILCS 5/6-134)

Sec. 6-134. Abolishing a road district.

(a) By resolution, the board of trustees of any township

located in a county with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants may submit a proposition to abolish the road district of that township to the electors of that township at a general election or consolidated election in accordance with the general election law. The ballot shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the Road District of the Township of ..... be abolished with all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities being assumed by the Township of ..... ?

YES

NO

In the event that a majority of the electors voting on such proposition are in favor thereof, then the road district shall be abolished by operation of law effective 90 days after vote certification by the governing election authority or on the date the term of the highway commissioner in office at the time the proposition was approved by the electors expires, whichever is later.

On that date, all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the road district shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the township. On that date, the township board of

trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section. On that date, any highway commissioner of the abolished road district shall cease to hold office, such term having been terminated. Thereafter, the township shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code. The township board of trustees may enter into a contract with the county, a municipality, or a private contractor to administer the roads under its jurisdiction. The township board of trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a township road district abolished under this subsection. For purposes of distribution of revenue, the township shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district. Distribution of revenue by the township to the treasurer of a municipality under Section 6-507 shall be only paid from moneys levied for road purposes pursuant to Division 5 of Article 6 of this ~~the Illinois Highway~~ Code.

(b) If a referendum passed under subsection (a) at the November 6, 2018 election and a road district has not been abolished as provided in subsection (a) by August 23, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-519) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~:

(1) the township board shall have the sole authority relating to the following duties and powers of the road district until the date of abolition:

(A) creating and approving the budget of the road

district;

(B) levying taxes (the township board of trustees assumes all taxing authority of the township road district);

(C) entering into contracts for the road district;

(D) employing and fixing the compensation of road district employees that the township board deems necessary; and

(E) setting and adopting rules concerning all benefits available to employees of the road district;~~.~~

(2) the road district or the highway commissioner may not commence or maintain litigation against the township to resolve any dispute related to the road district regarding powers of the office of the highway commissioner, the powers of the supervisor, or the powers of the township board.

(c) If a township has approved a consolidated road district after a referendum under Section 6-109 and the consolidation is not yet effective and if the township subsequently approves a referendum under this Section, then the consolidation under Section 6-109 is void and shall not occur.

(Source: P.A. 100-106, eff. 1-1-18; 101-519, eff. 8-23-19; revised 8-20-20.)

Section 695. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by

changing Sections 1-158.5, 2-111, 3-421, 3-609, 3-699.14, 3-704, 3-802, 3-806.3, 4-104, 4-105, 6-106, 6-206, 6-209.1, 6-306.5, 11-208.3, 11-501.9, 11-502.1, 11-704, 11-1006, 11-1412.3, and 12-610.2 and by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 3-699.17 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/1-158.5) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 1-300)

Sec. 1-158.5. Penalties and offenses; definitions ~~offenses definitions~~. The following words and phrases when used in this Act, shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the meanings ascribed to them in Chapter ~~Article~~ V of the ~~"~~Unified Code of Corrections~~", as now or hereafter amended~~:

Business Offense;

Conviction;

Court;

Felony;

Class 1 Felony;

Class 2 Felony;

Class 3 Felony;

Class 4 Felony;

Imprisonment;

Judgment;

Misdemeanor;

Class A Misdemeanor;

Class B Misdemeanor;

Class C Misdemeanor;

Offense;

Petty Offense;

Sentence.

(Source: P.A. 90-89, eff. 1-1-98; revised 8-20-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/2-111) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 2-111)

Sec. 2-111. Seizure or confiscation of documents and plates.

(a) The Secretary of State or any law enforcement entity is authorized to take possession of any certificate of title, registration card, permit, license, registration plate or digital registration plate, plates, disability license plate or parking decal or device, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker issued by the Secretary ~~or her~~ upon expiration, revocation, cancellation, or suspension thereof, or which is fictitious, or which has been unlawfully or erroneously issued. Police officers who have seized such items shall return the items to the Secretary of State in a manner and form set forth by the Secretary in administrative rule to take possession of such item or items.

(b) The Secretary of State is authorized to confiscate any suspected fraudulent, fictitious, or altered documents submitted by an applicant in support of an application for a driver's license or permit.

(Source: P.A. 101-185, eff. 1-1-20; 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-421) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-421)

Sec. 3-421. Right of reassignment.

(a) Every natural person shall have the right of reassignment of the license number issued to him during the current registration plate or digital registration plate term, for the ensuing registration plate or digital registration plate term, provided his or her application for reassignment is received in the Office of the Secretary of State on or before September 30 of the final year of the registration plate or digital registration plate term as to a vehicle registered on a calendar year, and on or before March 31 as to a vehicle registered on a fiscal year. The right of reassignment shall apply to every natural person under the staggered registration system provided the application for reassignment is received in the Office of the Secretary of State by the 1st day of the month immediately preceding the applicant's month of expiration.

In addition, every natural person shall have the right of reassignment of the license number issued to him for a two-year registration, for the ensuing two-year period. Where the two-year period is for two calendar years, the application for reassignment must be received by the Secretary of State on or before September 30th of the year preceding commencement of the two-year period. Where the two-year period is for two fiscal years commencing on July 1, the application for

reassignment must be received by the Secretary of State on or before April 30th immediately preceding commencement of the two-year period.

(b) Notwithstanding the above provision, the Secretary of State shall, subject to the existing right of reassignment, have the authority to designate new specific combinations of numerical, alpha-numerical, and numerical-alpha licenses for vehicles registered on a calendar year or on a fiscal year, whether the license be issued for one or more years. The new combinations so specified shall not be subject to the right of reassignment, and no right of reassignment thereto may at any future time be acquired.

(c) If a person has a registration plate in his or her name and seeks to reassign the registration plate to his or her spouse, the Secretary shall waive any transfer fee or vanity or personalized registration plate fee upon both spouses signing a form authorizing the reassignment of registration.

(c-1) If a person who ~~that~~ has a registration plate in his or her name seeks to reassign the registration plate to his or her child, the Secretary shall waive any transfer fee or vanity or personalized registration plate fee.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; 101-611, eff. 6-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-609) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-609)

Sec. 3-609. Plates for veterans with disabilities.

(a) Any veteran who holds proof of a service-connected disability from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, and who has obtained certification from a licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse that the service-connected disability qualifies the veteran for issuance of registration plates or digital registration plates or decals to a person with disabilities in accordance with Section 3-616, may, without the payment of any registration fee, make application to the Secretary of State for license plates for veterans with disabilities displaying the international symbol of access, for the registration of one motor vehicle of the first division, one motorcycle, or one motor vehicle of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds.

(b) Any veteran who holds proof of a service-connected disability from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, and whose degree of disability has been declared to be 50% or more, but whose disability does not qualify the veteran for a plate or decal for persons with disabilities under Section 3-616, may, without the payment of any registration fee, make application to the Secretary for a special registration plate or digital registration plate without the international symbol of access for the registration of one motor vehicle of the first division, one motorcycle, or one motor vehicle of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds.

(c) Renewal of such registration must be accompanied with documentation for eligibility of registration without fee unless the applicant has a permanent qualifying disability, and such registration plates or digital registration plates may not be issued to any person not eligible therefor. The Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs may assist in providing the documentation of disability.

(d) The design and color of the plates shall be within the discretion of the Secretary, except that the plates issued under subsection (b) of this Section shall not contain the international symbol of access. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity or personalized plates in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. Registration shall be for a multi-year period and may be issued staggered registration.

(e) Any person eligible to receive license plates under this Section who has been approved for benefits under the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act, or who has claimed and received a grant under that Act, shall pay a fee of $24 instead of the fee otherwise provided in this Code for passenger cars displaying standard multi-year registration plates or digital registration plates issued under Section 3-414.1, for motor vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(a), or for recreational vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(b), for a second set of plates under this

Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-513, eff. 1-1-18; 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; 101-536, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-699.14)

Sec. 3-699.14. Universal special license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary, may issue Universal special license plates to residents of Illinois on behalf of organizations that have been authorized by the General Assembly to issue decals for Universal special license plates. Appropriate documentation, as determined by the Secretary, shall accompany each application. Authorized organizations shall be designated by amendment to this Section. When applying for a Universal special license plate the applicant shall inform the Secretary of the name of the authorized organization from which the applicant will obtain a decal to place on the plate. The Secretary shall make a record of that organization and that organization shall remain affiliated with that plate until the plate is surrendered, revoked, or otherwise cancelled. The authorized organization may charge a fee to offset the cost of producing and distributing the decal, but that fee shall be retained by the authorized organization and shall be separate and distinct from any registration fees charged by the Secretary. No decal,

sticker, or other material may be affixed to a Universal special license plate other than a decal authorized by the General Assembly in this Section or a registration renewal sticker. The special plates issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, including motorcycles and autocycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the multi-year procedure under Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the Universal special license plate shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary. Universal special license plates are not required to designate "Land of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The design shall allow for the application of a decal to the plate. Organizations authorized by the General Assembly to issue decals for Universal special license plates shall comply with rules adopted by the Secretary governing the requirements for and approval of Universal special license plate decals. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow Universal special license plates to be issued as vanity or personalized plates in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The Secretary of State must make a version of the special registration plates authorized under this Section in a form appropriate for motorcycles and autocycles.

(c) When authorizing a Universal special license plate,

the General Assembly shall set forth whether an additional fee is to be charged for the plate and, if a fee is to be charged, the amount of the fee and how the fee is to be distributed. When necessary, the authorizing language shall create a special fund in the State treasury into which fees may be deposited for an authorized Universal special license plate. Additional fees may only be charged if the fee is to be paid over to a State agency or to a charitable entity that is in compliance with the registration and reporting requirements of the Charitable Trust Act and the Solicitation for Charity Act. Any charitable entity receiving fees for the sale of Universal special license plates shall annually provide the Secretary of State a letter of compliance issued by the Attorney General verifying that the entity is in compliance with the Charitable Trust Act and the Solicitation for Charity Act.

(d) Upon original issuance and for each registration renewal period, in addition to the appropriate registration fee, if applicable, the Secretary shall collect any additional fees, if required, for issuance of Universal special license plates. The fees shall be collected on behalf of the organization designated by the applicant when applying for the plate. All fees collected shall be transferred to the State agency on whose behalf the fees were collected, or paid into the special fund designated in the law authorizing the organization to issue decals for Universal special license plates. All money in the designated fund shall be distributed

by the Secretary subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.

(e) The following organizations may issue decals for Universal special license plates with the original and renewal fees and fee distribution as follows:

(1) The Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Roadside Monarch Habitat Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Roadside Monarch Habitat Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(2) Illinois Veterans' Homes.

(A) Original issuance: $26, which shall be deposited into the Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund.

(B) Renewal: $26, which shall be deposited into the Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund.

(3) The Illinois Department of Human Services for volunteerism decals.

(A) Original issuance: $25, which shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25, which shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(4) The Illinois Department of Public Health.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the

Prostate Cancer Awareness Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Prostate Cancer Awareness Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(5) Horsemen's Council of Illinois.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Horsemen's Council of Illinois Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Horsemen's Council of Illinois Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(6) K9s for Veterans, NFP.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(7) ~~(6)~~ The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

(A) Original issuance: $35; with $20 to the Guide Dogs of America Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 going to the Guide Dogs of America Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State

Special License Plate Fund.

(8) ~~(7)~~ Local Lodge 701 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

(A) Original issuance: $35; with $10 to the Guide Dogs of America Fund, $10 to the Mechanics Training Fund, and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $30; with $13 to the Guide Dogs of America Fund, $15 to the Mechanics Training Fund, and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(9) ~~(6)~~ Illinois Department of Human Services.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Theresa Tracy Trot - Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Theresa Tracy Trot - Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(10) ~~(6)~~ The Illinois Department of Human Services for developmental disabilities awareness decals.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Developmental Disabilities Awareness Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Developmental Disabilities Awareness Fund and $2 to the Secretary of

State Special License Plate Fund.

(11) ~~(6)~~ The Illinois Department of Human Services for pediatric cancer awareness decals.

(A) Original issuance: $25; with $10 to the Pediatric Cancer Awareness Fund and $15 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(B) Renewal: $25; with $23 to the Pediatric Cancer Awareness Fund and $2 to the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(f) The following funds are created as special funds in the State treasury:

(1) The Roadside Monarch Habitat Fund. All moneys to be paid as grants to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to fund roadside monarch and other pollinator habitat development, enhancement, and restoration projects in this State.

(2) The Prostate Cancer Awareness Fund. All moneys to be paid as grants to the Prostate Cancer Foundation of Chicago.

(3) The Horsemen's Council of Illinois Fund. All moneys shall be paid as grants to the Horsemen's Council of Illinois.

(4) The Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Fund. All money in the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Fund shall be paid as grants to K9s for Veterans, NFP for support, education, and awareness of veterans with

post-traumatic stress disorder.

(5) ~~(4)~~ The Guide Dogs of America Fund. All moneys shall be paid as grants to the International Guiding Eyes, Inc., doing business as Guide Dogs of America.

(6) ~~(5)~~ The Mechanics Training Fund. All moneys shall be paid as grants to the Mechanics Local 701 Training Fund.

(7) ~~(4)~~ The Theresa Tracy Trot - Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund. All money in the Theresa Tracy Trot - Illinois CancerCare Foundation Fund shall be paid to the Illinois CancerCare Foundation for the purpose of furthering pancreatic cancer research.

(8) ~~(4)~~ The Developmental Disabilities Awareness Fund. All moneys to be paid as grants to the Illinois Department of Human Services to fund legal aid groups to assist with guardianship fees for private citizens willing to become guardians for individuals with developmental disabilities but who are unable to pay the legal fees associated with becoming a guardian.

(9) ~~(4)~~ The Pediatric Cancer Awareness Fund. All moneys to be paid as grants to the Cancer Center at Illinois for pediatric cancer treatment and research.

(Source: P.A. 100-57, eff. 1-1-18; 100-60, eff. 1-1-18; 100-78, eff. 1-1-18; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-248, eff. 1-1-20; 101-256, eff. 1-1-20; 101-276, eff. 8-9-19; 101-282, eff. 1-1-20; 101-372, eff. 1-1-20;

revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-699.17)

Sec. 3-699.17. Global War on Terrorism license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary, may issue Global War on Terrorism license plates to residents of this State who have earned the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal from the United States Armed Forces. The special Global War on Terrorism plates issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, including motorcycles, or motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the multi-year procedure under Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the Global War on Terrorism license plate shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the Global War on Terrorism license plates to be issued as vanity or personalized plates in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. Global War on Terrorism license plates are not required to designate "Land of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall, in his or her discretion, approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(Source: P.A. 101-51, eff. 7-12-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-699.18)

Sec. 3-699.18 ~~3-699.17~~. Cold War license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue Cold War license plates to residents of Illinois who served in the United States Armed Forces between August 15, 1945 and January 1, 1992. The special Cold War plates issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division, motorcycles, and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall, in his or her discretion, approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(Source: P.A. 101-245, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-23-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-699.21)

Sec. 3-699.21 ~~3-699.17~~. United Nations Protection Force license plates.

(a) In addition to any other special license plate, the Secretary, upon receipt of all applicable fees and applications made in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, may issue United Nations Protection Force license plates to residents of this State who served in the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia. The special United Nations Protection Force plate issued under this Section shall be affixed only to passenger vehicles of the first division and motor vehicles of the second division weighing not more than 8,000 pounds. Plates issued under this Section shall expire according to the staggered multi-year procedure established by Section 3-414.1 of this Code.

(b) The design, color, and format of the plates shall be wholly within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Secretary may, in his or her discretion, allow the plates to be issued as vanity plates or personalized in accordance with Section 3-405.1 of this Code. The plates are not required to designate "Land of Lincoln", as prescribed in subsection (b) of Section 3-412 of this Code. The Secretary shall approve and prescribe stickers or decals as provided under Section 3-412.

(c) An applicant shall be charged a $15 fee for original issuance in addition to the applicable registration fee. This

additional fee shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund. For each registration renewal period, a $2 fee, in addition to the appropriate registration fee, shall be charged and shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-247, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-23-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-704) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-704)

Sec. 3-704. Authority of Secretary of State to suspend or revoke a registration or certificate of title; authority to suspend or revoke the registration of a vehicle.

(a) The Secretary of State may suspend or revoke the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title, registration card, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, registration plate or digital registration plate, disability parking decal or device, or any nonresident or other permit in any of the following events:

1. When the Secretary of State is satisfied that such registration or that such certificate, card, plate or digital plate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, or permit was fraudulently or erroneously issued;

2. When a registered vehicle has been dismantled or wrecked or is not properly equipped;

3. When the Secretary of State determines that any required fees have not been paid to the Secretary of

State, to the Illinois Commerce Commission, or to the Illinois Department of Revenue under the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and the same are not paid upon reasonable notice and demand;

4. When a registration card, registration plate or digital registration plate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, or permit is knowingly displayed upon a vehicle other than the one for which issued;

5. When the Secretary of State determines that the owner has committed any offense under this Chapter involving the registration or the certificate, card, plate or digital plate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, or permit to be suspended or revoked;

6. When the Secretary of State determines that a vehicle registered not-for-hire is used or operated for-hire unlawfully, or used or operated for purposes other than those authorized;

7. When the Secretary of State determines that an owner of a for-hire motor vehicle has failed to give proof of financial responsibility as required by this Act;

8. When the Secretary determines that the vehicle is not subject to or eligible for a registration;

9. When the Secretary determines that the owner of a vehicle registered under the mileage weight tax option

fails to maintain the records specified by law, or fails to file the reports required by law, or that such vehicle is not equipped with an operable and operating speedometer or odometer;

10. When the Secretary of State is so authorized under any other provision of law;

11. When the Secretary of State determines that the holder of a disability parking decal or device has committed any offense under Chapter 11 of this Code involving the use of a disability parking decal or device.

(a-5) The Secretary of State may revoke a certificate of title and registration card and issue a corrected certificate of title and registration card, at no fee to the vehicle owner or lienholder, if there is proof that the vehicle identification number is erroneously shown on the original certificate of title.

(b) The Secretary of State may suspend or revoke the registration of a vehicle as follows:

1. When the Secretary of State determines that the owner of a vehicle has not paid a civil penalty or a settlement agreement arising from the violation of rules adopted under the Illinois Motor Carrier Safety Law or the Illinois Hazardous Materials Transportation Act or that a vehicle, regardless of ownership, was the subject of violations of these rules that resulted in a civil penalty or settlement agreement which remains unpaid.

2. When the Secretary of State determines that a vehicle registered for a gross weight of more than 16,000 pounds within an affected area is not in compliance with the provisions of Section 13-109.1 of this ~~the Illinois Vehicle~~ Code.

3. When the Secretary of State is notified by the United States Department of Transportation that a vehicle is in violation of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, as they are now or hereafter amended, and is prohibited from operating.

(c) The Secretary of State may suspend the registration of a vehicle when a court finds that the vehicle was used in a violation of Section 24-3A of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to gunrunning. A suspension of registration under this subsection (c) may be for a period of up to 90 days.

(d) The Secretary shall deny, suspend, or revoke registration if the applicant fails to disclose material information required, if the applicant has made a materially false statement on the application, if the applicant has applied as a subterfuge for the real party in interest who has been issued a federal out-of-service order, or if the applicant's business is operated by, managed by, or otherwise controlled by or affiliated with a person who is ineligible for registration, including the applicant entity, a relative, family member, corporate officer, or shareholder. The

Secretary shall deny, suspend, or revoke registration for either (i) a vehicle if the motor carrier responsible for the safety of the vehicle has been prohibited from operating by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; or (ii) a carrier whose business is operated by, managed by, or otherwise controlled by or affiliated with a person who is ineligible for registration, which may include the owner, a relative, family member, corporate officer, or shareholder of the carrier.

(Source: P.A. 101-185, eff. 1-1-20; 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-802) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-802)

Sec. 3-802. Reclassifications and upgrades.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section, the following words shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

"Reclassification" means changing the registration of a vehicle from one plate category to another.

"Upgrade" means increasing the registered weight of a vehicle within the same plate category.

(b) When reclassing the registration of a vehicle from one plate category to another, the owner shall receive credit for the unused portion of the present plate and be charged the current portion fees for the new plate. In addition, the appropriate replacement plate and replacement sticker fees

shall be assessed.

(b-5) Beginning with the 2019 registration year, any individual who has a registration issued under either Section 3-405 or 3-405.1 that qualifies for a special license plate under Section 3-609, 3-609.1, 3-620, 3-621, 3-622, 3-623, 3-624, 3-625, 3-626, 3-628, 3-638, 3-642, 3-645, 3-647, 3-650, 3-651, 3-664, 3-666, 3-667, 3-668, 3-669, 3-676, 3-677, 3-680, 3-681, 3-683, 3-686, 3-688, 3-693, 3-698, 3-699.12, or 3-699.17 may reclass his or her registration upon acquiring a special license plate listed in this subsection (b-5) without a replacement plate or digital plate fee or registration sticker or digital registration sticker cost.

(b-10) Beginning with the 2019 registration year, any individual who has a special license plate issued under Section 3-609, 3-609.1, 3-620, 3-621, 3-622, 3-623, 3-624, 3-625, 3-626, 3-628, 3-638, 3-642, 3-645, 3-647, 3-650, 3-651, 3-664, 3-666, 3-667, 3-668, 3-669, 3-676, 3-677, 3-680, 3-681, 3-683, 3-686, 3-688, 3-693, 3-698, 3-699.12, or 3-699.17 may reclass his or her special license plate upon acquiring a new registration under Section 3-405 or 3-405.1 without a replacement plate or digital plate fee or registration sticker or digital registration sticker cost.

(c) When upgrading the weight of a registration within the same plate category, the owner shall pay the difference in current period fees between the 2 ~~two~~ plates. In addition, the appropriate replacement plate and replacement sticker fees

shall be assessed. In the event new plates are not required, the corrected registration card fee shall be assessed.

(d) In the event the owner of the vehicle desires to change the registered weight and change the plate category, the owner shall receive credit for the unused portion of the registration fee of the current plate and pay the current portion of the registration fee for the new plate, and in addition, pay the appropriate replacement plate and replacement sticker fees.

(e) Reclassing from one plate category to another plate category can be done only once within any registration period.

(f) No refunds shall be made in any of the circumstances found in subsection (b), subsection (c), or subsection (d); however, when reclassing from a flat weight plate to an apportioned plate, a refund may be issued if the credit amounts to an overpayment.

(g) In the event the registration of a vehicle registered under the mileage tax option is revoked, the owner shall be required to pay the annual registration fee in the new plate category and shall not receive any credit for the mileage plate fees.

(h) Certain special interest plates may be displayed on first division vehicles, second division vehicles weighing 8,000 pounds or less, and recreational vehicles. Those plates can be transferred within those vehicle groups.

(i) Plates displayed on second division vehicles weighing

8,000 pounds or less and passenger vehicle plates may be reclassed from one division to the other.

(j) Other than in subsection (i), reclassing from one division to the other division is prohibited. In addition, a reclass from a motor vehicle to a trailer or a trailer to a motor vehicle is prohibited.

(Source: P.A. 100-246, eff. 1-1-18; 100-450, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-51, eff. 7-12-19; 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-806.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-806.3)

Sec. 3-806.3. Senior citizens. Commencing with the 2009 registration year, the registration fee paid by any vehicle owner who has been approved for benefits under the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act or who is the spouse of such a person shall be $24 instead of the fee otherwise provided in this Code for passenger cars displaying standard multi-year registration plates or digital registration plates issued under Section 3-414.1, motor vehicles displaying special registration plates or digital registration plates issued under Section 3-609, 3-616, 3-621, 3-622, 3-623, 3-624, 3-625, 3-626, 3-628, 3-638, 3-642, 3-645, 3-647, 3-650, 3-651, 3-663, or 3-699.17, motor vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(a), and recreational vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(b). Widows and widowers of claimants shall also

be entitled to this reduced registration fee for the registration year in which the claimant was eligible.

Commencing with the 2009 registration year, the registration fee paid by any vehicle owner who has claimed and received a grant under the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Relief Act or who is the spouse of such a person shall be $24 instead of the fee otherwise provided in this Code for passenger cars displaying standard multi-year registration plates or digital registration plates issued under Section 3-414.1, motor vehicles displaying special registration plates or digital registration plates issued under Section 3-607, 3-609, 3-616, 3-621, 3-622, 3-623, 3-624, 3-625, 3-626, 3-628, 3-638, 3-642, 3-645, 3-647, 3-650, 3-651, 3-663, 3-664, or 3-699.17, motor vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(a), and recreational vehicles registered at 8,000 pounds or less under Section 3-815(b). Widows and widowers of claimants shall also be entitled to this reduced registration fee for the registration year in which the claimant was eligible.

Commencing with the 2017 registration year, the reduced fee under this Section shall apply to any special registration plate or digital registration plate authorized in Article VI of Chapter 3 of this Code for which the applicant would otherwise be eligible.

Surcharges for vehicle registrations under Section 3-806 of this Code shall not be collected from any vehicle owner who

has been approved for benefits under the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act or a person who is the spouse of such a person.

No more than one reduced registration fee under this Section shall be allowed during any 12-month period based on the primary eligibility of any individual, whether such reduced registration fee is allowed to the individual or to the spouse, widow or widower of such individual. This Section does not apply to the fee paid in addition to the registration fee for motor vehicles displaying vanity, personalized, or special license plates.

(Source: P.A. 101-51, eff. 7-12-19; 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/4-104) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 4-104)

Sec. 4-104. Offenses relating to possession of titles and registration.

(a) It is a violation of this Chapter for:

1. A person to possess without authority any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, certificate of title, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate of title, registration card, license plate or digital license plate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, or temporary registration permit, whether blank or otherwise;

2. A person to possess any manufacturer's

~~manufacturers~~ certificate of origin, salvage certificate, junking certificate, certificate of title, or display certificate without complete assignment;

3. A person to possess any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate or certificate of title, temporary registration permit, registration card, license plate or digital license plate, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker knowing it to have been stolen, converted, altered, forged, or counterfeited;

4. A person to display or affix to a vehicle any certificate of title, manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate, temporary registration permit, registration card, license plate or digital license plate, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker not authorized by law for use on such vehicle;

5. A person to permit another, not entitled thereto, to use or have possession of any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate or certificate of title, registration card, license plate or digital license plate, temporary registration permit, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker;

6. A person to fail to mail or deliver to the proper

person, within a reasonable period of time after receipt from the Secretary of State, any certificate of title, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate, registration card, temporary registration permit, license plate or digital license plate, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker. If a person mails or delivers reasonable notice to the proper person after receipt from the Secretary of State, a presumption of delivery within a reasonable period of time shall exist; provided, however, the delivery is made, either by mail or otherwise, within 20 days from the date of receipt from the Secretary of State.

(b) Sentence:

1. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 1 or 2 of paragraph (a) of this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

2. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 3 of paragraph (a) of this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony.

3. A person convicted of a violation of either subsection 4 or 5 of paragraph (a) of this Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and upon a second or subsequent conviction of such a violation is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

4. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 6 of paragraph (a) of this Section is guilty of a petty

offense.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/4-105) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 4-105)

Sec. 4-105. Offenses relating to disposition of titles and registration.

(a) It is a violation of this Chapter for:

1. a person to alter, forge, or counterfeit any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, certificate of title, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, registration card, or temporary registration permit;

2. a person to alter, forge, or counterfeit an assignment of any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, certificate of title, salvage certificate or junking certificate;

3. a person to alter, forge, or counterfeit a release of a security interest on any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, certificate of title, salvage certificate or junking certificate;

4. a person to alter, forge, or counterfeit an application for any certificate of title, salvage certificate, junking certificate, display certificate, registration sticker or digital registration sticker, registration card, temporary registration permit or

license plate;

5. a person to use a false or fictitious name or address or altered, forged, counterfeited or stolen manufacturer's identification number, or make a material false statement, or fail to disclose a security interest, or conceal any other material fact on any application for any manufacturer's ~~manufacturers~~ statement of origin, certificate of title, junking certificate, salvage certificate, registration card, license plate or digital license plate, temporary registration permit, or registration sticker or digital registration sticker, or commit a fraud in connection with any application under this Act;

6. an unauthorized person to have in his possession a blank Illinois certificate of title paper;

7. a person to surrender or cause to be surrendered any certificate of title, salvage or junking certificate in exchange for a certificate of title or other title document from any other state or foreign jurisdiction for the purpose of changing or deleting an "S.V." or "REBUILT" notation, odometer reading, or any other information contained on such Illinois certificate.

(b) Sentence.~~÷~~ A person convicted of a violation of this Section shall be guilty of a Class 2 felony.

(Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-106) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-106)

Sec. 6-106. Application for license or instruction permit.

(a) Every application for any permit or license authorized to be issued under this Code shall be made upon a form furnished by the Secretary of State. Every application shall be accompanied by the proper fee and payment of such fee shall entitle the applicant to not more than 3 attempts to pass the examination within a period of one year after the date of application.

(b) Every application shall state the legal name, social security number, zip code, date of birth, sex, and residence address of the applicant; briefly describe the applicant; state whether the applicant has theretofore been licensed as a driver, and, if so, when and by what state or country, and whether any such license has ever been cancelled, suspended, revoked or refused, and, if so, the date and reason for such cancellation, suspension, revocation or refusal; shall include an affirmation by the applicant that all information set forth is true and correct; and shall bear the applicant's signature. In addition to the residence address, the Secretary may allow the applicant to provide a mailing address. In the case of an applicant who is a judicial officer or peace officer, the Secretary may allow the applicant to provide an office or work address in lieu of a residence or mailing address. The application form may also require the statement of such additional relevant information as the Secretary of State

shall deem necessary to determine the applicant's competency and eligibility. The Secretary of State may, in his discretion, by rule or regulation, provide that an application for a drivers license or permit may include a suitable photograph of the applicant in the form prescribed by the Secretary, and he may further provide that each drivers license shall include a photograph of the driver. The Secretary of State may utilize a photograph process or system most suitable to deter alteration or improper reproduction of a drivers license and to prevent substitution of another photo thereon. For the purposes of this subsection (b), "peace officer" means any person who by virtue of his or her office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for a violation of any penal statute of this State, whether that duty extends to all violations or is limited to specific violations.

(b-3) Upon the first issuance of a request for proposals for a digital driver's license and identification card issuance and facial recognition system issued after January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-513) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, and upon implementation of a new or revised system procured pursuant to that request for proposals, the Secretary shall permit applicants to choose between "male", "female" or "non-binary" when designating the applicant's sex on the driver's license application form. The sex designated by the applicant shall be

displayed on the driver's license issued to the applicant.

(b-5) Every applicant for a REAL ID compliant driver's license or permit shall provide proof of lawful status in the United States as defined in 6 CFR 37.3, as amended. Applicants who are unable to provide the Secretary with proof of lawful status may apply for a driver's license or permit under Section 6-105.1 of this Code.

(c) The application form shall include a notice to the applicant of the registration obligations of sex offenders under the Sex Offender Registration Act. The notice shall be provided in a form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of State. For purposes of this subsection (c), "sex offender" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act.

(d) Any male United States citizen or immigrant who applies for any permit or license authorized to be issued under this Code or for a renewal of any permit or license, and who is at least 18 years of age but less than 26 years of age, must be registered in compliance with the requirements of the federal Military Selective Service Act. The Secretary of State must forward in an electronic format the necessary personal information regarding the applicants identified in this subsection (d) to the Selective Service System. The applicant's signature on the application serves as an indication that the applicant either has already registered with the Selective Service System or that he is authorizing

the Secretary to forward to the Selective Service System the necessary information for registration. The Secretary must notify the applicant at the time of application that his signature constitutes consent to registration with the Selective Service System, if he is not already registered.

(e) Beginning on or before July 1, 2015, for each original or renewal driver's license application under this Code, the Secretary shall inquire as to whether the applicant is a veteran for purposes of issuing a driver's license with a veteran designation under subsection (e-5) of Section 6-110 of this Code. The acceptable forms of proof shall include, but are not limited to, Department of Defense form DD-214, Department of Defense form DD-256 for applicants who did not receive a form DD-214 upon the completion of initial basic training, Department of Defense form DD-2 (Retired), an identification card issued under the federal Veterans Identification Card Act of 2015, or a United States Department of Veterans Affairs summary of benefits letter. If the document cannot be stamped, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs shall provide a certificate to the veteran to provide to the Secretary of State. The Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs shall advise the Secretary as to what other forms of proof of a person's status as a veteran are acceptable.

For each applicant who is issued a driver's license with a veteran designation, the Secretary shall provide the

Department of Veterans' Affairs with the applicant's name, address, date of birth, gender and such other demographic information as agreed to by the Secretary and the Department. The Department may take steps necessary to confirm the applicant is a veteran. If after due diligence, including writing to the applicant at the address provided by the Secretary, the Department is unable to verify the applicant's veteran status, the Department shall inform the Secretary, who shall notify the applicant that ~~the~~ he or she must confirm status as a veteran, or the driver's license will be cancelled.

For purposes of this subsection (e):

"Armed forces" means any of the Armed Forces of the United States, including a member of any reserve component or National Guard unit.

"Veteran" means a person who has served in the armed forces and was discharged or separated under honorable conditions.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-248, eff. 8-22-17; 100-811, eff. 1-1-19; 101-106, eff. 1-1-20; 101-287, eff. 8-9-19; 101-513, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-24-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-206)

Sec. 6-206. Discretionary authority to suspend or revoke license or permit; right to a hearing.

(a) The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or

revoke the driving privileges of any person without preliminary hearing upon a showing of the person's records or other sufficient evidence that the person:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of a driver's license or permit is required upon conviction;

2. Has been convicted of not less than 3 offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles committed within any 12-month ~~12 month~~ period. No revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the date of last conviction;

3. Has been repeatedly involved as a driver in motor vehicle collisions or has been repeatedly convicted of offenses against laws and ordinances regulating the movement of traffic, to a degree that indicates lack of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or disrespect for the traffic laws and the safety of other persons upon the highway;

4. Has by the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle caused or contributed to an accident resulting in injury requiring immediate professional treatment in a medical facility or doctor's office to any person, except that any suspension or revocation imposed by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this subsection shall start no later than 6 months after being convicted of violating a

law or ordinance regulating the movement of traffic, which violation is related to the accident, or shall start not more than one year after the date of the accident, whichever date occurs later;

5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of a driver's license, identification card, or permit;

6. Has been lawfully convicted of an offense or offenses in another state, including the authorization contained in Section 6-203.1, which if committed within this State would be grounds for suspension or revocation;

7. Has refused or failed to submit to an examination provided for by Section 6-207 or has failed to pass the examination;

8. Is ineligible for a driver's license or permit under the provisions of Section 6-103;

9. Has made a false statement or knowingly concealed a material fact or has used false information or identification in any application for a license, identification card, or permit;

10. Has possessed, displayed, or attempted to fraudulently use any license, identification card, or permit not issued to the person;

11. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driving privilege or privilege to obtain a driver's license or permit was revoked or suspended unless the operation was authorized

by a monitoring device driving permit, judicial driving permit issued prior to January 1, 2009, probationary license to drive, or ~~a~~ restricted driving permit issued under this Code;

12. Has submitted to any portion of the application process for another person or has obtained the services of another person to submit to any portion of the application process for the purpose of obtaining a license, identification card, or permit for some other person;

13. Has operated a motor vehicle upon a highway of this State when the person's driver's license or permit was invalid under the provisions of Sections 6-107.1 and 6-110;

14. Has committed a violation of Section 6-301, 6-301.1, or 6-301.2 of this Code, or Section 14, 14A, or 14B of the Illinois Identification Card Act;

15. Has been convicted of violating Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to criminal trespass to vehicles if the person exercised actual physical control over the vehicle during the commission of the offense, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

16. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-204 of this Code relating to fleeing from a peace officer;

17. Has refused to submit to a test, or tests, as required under Section 11-501.1 of this Code and the

person has not sought a hearing as provided for in Section 11-501.1;

18. (Blank);

19. Has committed a violation of paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 6-101 relating to driving without a driver's license;

20. Has been convicted of violating Section 6-104 relating to classification of driver's license;

21. Has been convicted of violating Section 11-402 of this Code relating to leaving the scene of an accident resulting in damage to a vehicle in excess of $1,000, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

22. Has used a motor vehicle in violating paragraph (3), (4), (7), or (9) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to unlawful use of weapons, in which case the suspension shall be for one year;

23. Has, as a driver, been convicted of committing a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code for a second or subsequent time within one year of a similar violation;

24. Has been convicted by a court-martial or punished by non-judicial punishment by military authorities of the United States at a military installation in Illinois or in another state of or for a traffic-related ~~traffic related~~ offense that is the same as or similar to an offense

specified under Section 6-205 or 6-206 of this Code;

25. Has permitted any form of identification to be used by another in the application process in order to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, identification card, or permit;

26. Has altered or attempted to alter a license or has possessed an altered license, identification card, or permit;

27. (Blank);

28. Has been convicted for a first time of the illegal possession, while operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle, of any controlled substance prohibited under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, any cannabis prohibited under the Cannabis Control Act, or any methamphetamine prohibited under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year. Any defendant found guilty of this offense while operating a motor vehicle~~,~~ shall have an entry made in the court record by the presiding judge that this offense did occur while the defendant was operating a motor vehicle and order the clerk of the court to report the violation to the Secretary of State;

29. Has been convicted of the following offenses that were committed while the person was operating or in actual physical control, as a driver, of a motor vehicle:

criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, juvenile pimping, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, promoting juvenile prostitution as described in subdivision (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of Section 11-14.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, and the manufacture, sale or delivery of controlled substances or instruments used for illegal drug use or abuse in which case the driver's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year;

30. Has been convicted a second or subsequent time for any combination of the offenses named in paragraph 29 of this subsection, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 5 years;

31. Has refused to submit to a test as required by Section 11-501.6 of this Code or Section 5-16c of the Boat Registration and Safety Act or has submitted to a test resulting in an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or any amount of a drug, substance, or compound resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance as listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound as listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in

which case the penalty shall be as prescribed in Section 6-208.1;

32. Has been convicted of Section 24-1.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the aggravated discharge of a firearm if the offender was located in a motor vehicle at the time the firearm was discharged, in which case the suspension shall be for 3 years;

33. Has as a driver, who was less than 21 years of age on the date of the offense, been convicted a first time of a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 11-502 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

34. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.5 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

35. Has committed a violation of Section 11-1301.6 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

36. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of not less than 2 offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles committed within any 24-month ~~24 month~~ period. No revocation or suspension shall be entered more than 6 months after the date of last conviction;

37. Has committed a violation of subsection (c) of Section 11-907 of this Code that resulted in damage to the property of another or the death or injury of another;

38. Has been convicted of a violation of Section 6-20

of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance and the person was an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

39. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-1201 of this Code;

40. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-908 of this Code;

41. Has committed a second or subsequent violation of Section 11-605.1 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar violation in any other state within 2 years of the date of the previous violation, in which case the suspension shall be for 90 days;

42. Has committed a violation of subsection (a-1) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

43. Has received a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection (a), (d), or (e) of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance and the person was an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation, in which case the suspension shall be for a period of 3 months;

44. Is under the age of 21 years at the time of arrest and has been convicted of an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles after having previously had his or her driving privileges

suspended or revoked pursuant to subparagraph 36 of this Section;

45. Has, in connection with or during the course of a formal hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code: (i) committed perjury; (ii) submitted fraudulent or falsified documents; (iii) submitted documents that have been materially altered; or (iv) submitted, as his or her own, documents that were in fact prepared or composed for another person;

46. Has committed a violation of subsection (j) of Section 3-413 of this Code;

47. Has committed a violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-502.1 of this Code;

48. Has submitted a falsified or altered medical examiner's certificate to the Secretary of State or provided false information to obtain a medical examiner's certificate; ~~or~~

49. Has committed a violation of subsection (b-5) of Section 12-610.2 that resulted in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement, in which case the driving privileges shall be suspended for 12 months; or~~.~~

50. ~~49.~~ Has been convicted of a violation of Section 11-1002 or 11-1002.5 that resulted in a Type A injury to another, in which case the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 12 months.

For purposes of paragraphs 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 25, 26,

and 27 of this subsection, license means any driver's license, any traffic ticket issued when the person's driver's license is deposited in lieu of bail, a suspension notice issued by the Secretary of State, a duplicate or corrected driver's license, a probationary driver's license, or a temporary driver's license.

(b) If any conviction forming the basis of a suspension or revocation authorized under this Section is appealed, the Secretary of State may rescind or withhold the entry of the order of suspension or revocation, as the case may be, provided that a certified copy of a stay order of a court is filed with the Secretary of State. If the conviction is affirmed on appeal, the date of the conviction shall relate back to the time the original judgment of conviction was entered and the 6-month ~~6 month~~ limitation prescribed shall not apply.

(c) 1. Upon suspending or revoking the driver's license or permit of any person as authorized in this Section, the Secretary of State shall immediately notify the person in writing of the revocation or suspension. The notice to be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the person.

2. If the Secretary of State suspends the driver's license of a person under subsection 2 of paragraph (a) of this Section, a person's privilege to operate a vehicle as an occupation shall not be suspended, provided an affidavit is

properly completed, the appropriate fee received, and a permit issued prior to the effective date of the suspension, unless 5 offenses were committed, at least 2 of which occurred while operating a commercial vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. All other driving privileges shall be suspended by the Secretary of State. Any driver prior to operating a vehicle for occupational purposes only must submit the affidavit on forms to be provided by the Secretary of State setting forth the facts of the person's occupation. The affidavit shall also state the number of offenses committed while operating a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation. The affidavit shall be accompanied by the driver's license. Upon receipt of a properly completed affidavit, the Secretary of State shall issue the driver a permit to operate a vehicle in connection with the driver's regular occupation only. Unless the permit is issued by the Secretary of State prior to the date of suspension, the privilege to drive any motor vehicle shall be suspended as set forth in the notice that was mailed under this Section. If an affidavit is received subsequent to the effective date of this suspension, a permit may be issued for the remainder of the suspension period.

The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to any driver required to possess a CDL for the purpose of operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Any person who falsely states any fact in the affidavit

required herein shall be guilty of perjury under Section 6-302 and upon conviction thereof shall have all driving privileges revoked without further rights.

3. At the conclusion of a hearing under Section 2-118 of this Code, the Secretary of State shall either rescind or continue an order of revocation or shall substitute an order of suspension; or, good cause appearing therefor, rescind, continue, change, or extend the order of suspension. If the Secretary of State does not rescind the order, the Secretary may upon application, to relieve undue hardship (as defined by the rules of the Secretary of State), issue a restricted driving permit granting the privilege of driving a motor vehicle between the petitioner's residence and petitioner's place of employment or within the scope of the petitioner's employment-related ~~employment related~~ duties, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself, or a family member of the petitioner's household to a medical facility, to receive necessary medical care, to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself to and from alcohol or drug remedial or rehabilitative activity recommended by a licensed service provider, or to allow the petitioner to transport himself or herself or a family member of the petitioner's household to classes, as a student, at an accredited educational institution, or to allow the petitioner to transport children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities who do not hold driving privileges and are living

in the petitioner's household to and from daycare. The petitioner must demonstrate that no alternative means of transportation is reasonably available and that the petitioner will not endanger the public safety or welfare.

(A) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to 2 or more convictions of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense, or a combination of these offenses, arising out of separate occurrences, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(B) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended 2 or more times due to any combination of:

(i) a single conviction of violating Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance or a similar out-of-state offense or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, where the use of alcohol or other drugs is recited as an element of the offense, or a similar out-of-state offense; or

(ii) a statutory summary suspension or revocation

under Section 11-501.1; or

(iii) a suspension under Section 6-203.1;

arising out of separate occurrences; that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(B-5) If a person's license or permit is revoked or suspended due to a conviction for a violation of subparagraph (C) or (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance or similar out-of-state offense, that person, if issued a restricted driving permit, may not operate a vehicle unless it has been equipped with an ignition interlock device as defined in Section 1-129.1.

(C) The person issued a permit conditioned upon the use of an ignition interlock device must pay to the Secretary of State DUI Administration Fund an amount not to exceed $30 per month. The Secretary shall establish by rule the amount and the procedures, terms, and conditions relating to these fees.

(D) If the restricted driving permit is issued for employment purposes, then the prohibition against operating a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device does not apply to the operation of an occupational vehicle owned or leased by that person's employer when used solely for employment

purposes. For any person who, within a 5-year period, is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance or similar out-of-state offense, this employment exemption does not apply until either a one-year period has elapsed during which that person had his or her driving privileges revoked or a one-year period has elapsed during which that person had a restricted driving permit which required the use of an ignition interlock device on every motor vehicle owned or operated by that person.

(E) In each case the Secretary may issue a restricted driving permit for a period deemed appropriate, except that all permits shall expire no later than 2 years from the date of issuance. A restricted driving permit issued under this Section shall be subject to cancellation, revocation, and suspension by the Secretary of State in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued under this Code may be cancelled, revoked, or suspended; except that a conviction upon one or more offenses against laws or ordinances regulating the movement of traffic shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation, suspension, or cancellation of a restricted driving permit. The Secretary of State may, as a condition to the issuance of a restricted driving permit, require the applicant to participate in a

designated driver remedial or rehabilitative program. The Secretary of State is authorized to cancel a restricted driving permit if the permit holder does not successfully complete the program.

(F) A person subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection (b) of Section 6-208 of this Code may make application for a restricted driving permit at a hearing conducted under Section 2-118 of this Code after the expiration of 5 years from the effective date of the most recent revocation or after 5 years from the date of release from a period of imprisonment resulting from a conviction of the most recent offense, whichever is later, provided the person, in addition to all other requirements of the Secretary, shows by clear and convincing evidence:

(i) a minimum of 3 years of uninterrupted abstinence from alcohol and the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis under the Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, an intoxicating compound under the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, or methamphetamine under the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; and

(ii) the successful completion of any rehabilitative treatment and involvement in any ongoing rehabilitative activity that may be recommended by a properly licensed service provider

according to an assessment of the person's alcohol or drug use under Section 11-501.01 of this Code.

In determining whether an applicant is eligible for a restricted driving permit under this subparagraph (F), the Secretary may consider any relevant evidence, including, but not limited to, testimony, affidavits, records, and the results of regular alcohol or drug tests. Persons subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection (b) of Section 6-208 of this Code and who have been convicted of more than one violation of paragraph (3), paragraph (4), or paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of this Code shall not be eligible to apply for a restricted driving permit under this subparagraph (F).

A restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) shall provide that the holder may only operate motor vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device as required under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 6-205 of this Code and subparagraph (A) of paragraph 3 of subsection (c) of this Section. The Secretary may revoke a restricted driving permit or amend the conditions of a restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) if the holder operates a vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device, or for any other reason authorized under this Code.

A restricted driving permit issued under this subparagraph (F) shall be revoked, and the holder barred

from applying for or being issued a restricted driving permit in the future, if the holder is convicted of a violation of Section 11-501 of this Code, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or a similar offense in another state.

(c-3) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), reports received by the Secretary of State under this Section shall, except during the actual time the suspension is in effect, be privileged information and for use only by the courts, police officers, prosecuting authorities, the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the Secretary of State, or the parent or legal guardian of a driver under the age of 18. However, beginning January 1, 2008, if the person is a CDL holder, the suspension shall also be made available to the driver licensing administrator of any other state, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the affected driver or motor carrier or prospective motor carrier upon request.

(c-4) In the case of a suspension under paragraph 43 of subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the person by mail that his or her driving privileges and driver's license will be suspended one month after the date of the mailing of the notice.

(c-5) The Secretary of State may, as a condition of the reissuance of a driver's license or permit to an applicant whose driver's license or permit has been suspended before he

or she reached the age of 21 years pursuant to any of the provisions of this Section, require the applicant to participate in a driver remedial education course and be retested under Section 6-109 of this Code.

(d) This Section is subject to the provisions of the Driver ~~Drivers~~ License Compact.

(e) The Secretary of State shall not issue a restricted driving permit to a person under the age of 16 years whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked under any provisions of this Code.

(f) In accordance with 49 C.F.R. 384, the Secretary of State may not issue a restricted driving permit for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle to a person holding a CDL whose driving privileges have been suspended, revoked, cancelled, or disqualified under any provisions of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-803, eff. 1-1-19; 101-90, eff. 7-1-20; 101-470, eff. 7-1-20; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 1-4-21.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-209.1)

Sec. 6-209.1. Restoration of driving privileges; revocation; suspension; cancellation. The Secretary shall rescind the suspension or cancellation of a person's driver's license that has been suspended or canceled before July 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-623) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ due to:

(1) the person being convicted of theft of motor fuel

under Section ~~Sections~~ 16-25 or 16K-15 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(2) the person, since the issuance of the driver's license, being adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease;

(3) a violation of Section 6-16 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance;

(4) the person being convicted of a violation of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person was not an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

(5) the person receiving a disposition of court supervision for a violation of subsection ~~subsections~~ (a), (d), or (e) of Section 6-20 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person was not an occupant of a motor vehicle at the time of the violation;

(6) the person failing to pay any fine or penalty due or owing as a result of 10 or more violations of a municipality's or county's vehicular standing, parking, or compliance regulations established by ordinance under Section 11-208.3 of this Code;

(7) the person failing to satisfy any fine or penalty

resulting from a final order issued by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority relating directly or indirectly to 5 or more toll violations, toll evasions, or both;

(8) the person being convicted of a violation of Section 4-102 of this Code, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person did not exercise actual physical control of the vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(9) the person being convicted of criminal trespass to vehicles under Section 21-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012, if the person presents a certified copy of a court order that includes a finding that the person did not exercise actual physical control of the vehicle at the time of the violation.

(Source: P.A. 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-306.5) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-306.5)

Sec. 6-306.5. Failure to pay fine or penalty for standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations; suspension of driving privileges.

(a) Upon receipt of a certified report, as prescribed by subsection (c) of this Section, from any municipality or county stating that the owner of a registered vehicle has failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of 5 offenses for automated speed enforcement system violations

or automated traffic violations as defined in Sections 11-208.6, 11-208.8, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, or combination thereof, or ~~(3)~~ is more than 14 days in default of a payment plan pursuant to which a suspension had been terminated under subsection (c) of this Section, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of such person in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section. The Secretary shall also suspend the driving privileges of an owner of a registered vehicle upon receipt of a certified report, as prescribed by subsection (f) of this Section, from any municipality or county stating that such person has failed to satisfy any fines or penalties imposed by final judgments for 5 or more automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, or combination thereof, after exhaustion of judicial review procedures.

(b) Following receipt of the certified report of the municipality or county as specified in this Section, the Secretary of State shall notify the person whose name appears on the certified report that the person's driver's ~~drivers~~ license will be suspended at the end of a specified period of time unless the Secretary of State is presented with a notice from the municipality or county certifying that the fine or penalty due and owing the municipality or county has been paid or that inclusion of that person's name on the certified report was in error. The Secretary's notice shall state in substance the information contained in the municipality's or

county's certified report to the Secretary, and shall be effective as specified by subsection (c) of Section 6-211 of this Code.

(c) The report of the appropriate municipal or county official notifying the Secretary of State of unpaid fines or penalties pursuant to this Section shall be certified and shall contain the following:

(1) The name, last known address as recorded with the Secretary of State, as provided by the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease, or as recorded in a United States Post Office approved database if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, and driver's ~~drivers~~ license number of the person who failed to pay the fine or penalty or who has defaulted in a payment plan and the registration number of any vehicle known to be registered to such person in this State.

(2) The name of the municipality or county making the report pursuant to this Section.

(3) A statement that the municipality or county sent a notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension as prescribed by ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 11-208.3 of this Code or a notice of default in a payment plan, to the person named in the report at the address recorded with the Secretary of State or at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the

time of lease or, if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, at the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database; the date on which such notice was sent; and the address to which such notice was sent. In a municipality or county with a population of 1,000,000 or more, the report shall also include a statement that the alleged violator's State vehicle registration number and vehicle make, if specified on the automated speed enforcement system violation or automated traffic law violation notice, are correct as they appear on the citations.

(4) A unique identifying reference number for each request of suspension sent whenever a person has failed to pay the fine or penalty or has defaulted on a payment plan.

(d) Any municipality or county making a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall notify the Secretary of State, in a form prescribed by the Secretary, whenever a person named in the certified report has paid the previously reported fine or penalty, whenever a person named in the certified report has entered into a payment plan pursuant to which the municipality or county has agreed to terminate the suspension, or whenever the municipality or county determines that the original report was in error. A certified copy of such notification shall also be given upon request and at no additional charge to the person

named therein. Upon receipt of the municipality's or county's notification or presentation of a certified copy of such notification, the Secretary of State shall terminate the suspension.

(e) Any municipality or county making a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall also by ordinance establish procedures for persons to challenge the accuracy of the certified report. The ordinance shall also state the grounds for such a challenge, which may be limited to (1) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the vehicle or vehicles receiving a combination of 5 or more automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations on the date or dates such notices were issued; and (2) the person having already paid the fine or penalty for the combination of 5 or more automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations indicated on the certified report.

(f) Any municipality or county, other than a municipality or county establishing automated speed enforcement system regulations under Section 11-208.8, or automated traffic law regulations under Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, may also cause a suspension of a person's driver's ~~drivers~~ license pursuant to this Section. Such municipality or county may invoke this sanction by making a certified report to the Secretary of State upon a person's failure to satisfy any fine or penalty imposed by final judgment for a combination of 5 or

more automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations after exhaustion of judicial review procedures, but only if:

(1) the municipality or county complies with the provisions of this Section in all respects except in regard to enacting an ordinance pursuant to Section 11-208.3;

(2) the municipality or county has sent a notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension as prescribed by an ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section; and

(3) in municipalities or counties with a population of 1,000,000 or more, the municipality or county has verified that the alleged violator's State vehicle registration number and vehicle make are correct as they appear on the citations.

(g) Any municipality or county, other than a municipality or county establishing automated speed enforcement system regulations under Section 11-208.8, or automated traffic law regulations under Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, may provide by ordinance for the sending of a notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension to the person who has failed to satisfy any fine or penalty imposed by final judgment for a combination of 5 or more automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations after exhaustion of judicial review procedures. An ordinance so

providing shall specify that the notice sent to the person liable for any fine or penalty shall state that failure to pay the fine or penalty owing within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county notifying the Secretary of State that the person's driver's ~~drivers~~ license is eligible for suspension pursuant to this Section. The notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension shall be sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address recorded with the Secretary of State or at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database.

(h) An administrative hearing to contest an impending suspension or a suspension made pursuant to this Section may be had upon filing a written request with the Secretary of State. The filing fee for this hearing shall be $20, to be paid at the time the request is made. A municipality or county which files a certified report with the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall reimburse the Secretary for all reasonable costs incurred by the Secretary as a result of the filing of the report, including, but not limited to, the costs of providing the notice required pursuant to subsection (b) and the costs incurred by the Secretary in any hearing conducted with respect to the report pursuant to this subsection and any appeal from such a hearing.

(i) The provisions of this Section shall apply on and after January 1, 1988.

(j) For purposes of this Section, the term "compliance violation" is defined as in Section 11-208.3.

(Source: P.A. 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-208.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3)

Sec. 11-208.3. Administrative adjudication of violations of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or condition of vehicles, automated traffic law violations, and automated speed enforcement system violations.

(a) Any municipality or county may provide by ordinance for a system of administrative adjudication of vehicular standing and parking violations and vehicle compliance violations as described in this subsection, automated traffic law violations as defined in Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, and automated speed enforcement system violations as defined in Section 11-208.8. The administrative system shall have as its purpose the fair and efficient enforcement of municipal or county regulations through the administrative adjudication of automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations and violations of municipal or county ordinances regulating the standing and parking of vehicles, the condition and use of vehicle equipment, and the display of municipal or county wheel tax licenses within the municipality's or county's borders. The administrative system

shall only have authority to adjudicate civil offenses carrying fines not in excess of $500 or requiring the completion of a traffic education program, or both, that occur after the effective date of the ordinance adopting such a system under this Section. For purposes of this Section, "compliance violation" means a violation of a municipal or county regulation governing the condition or use of equipment on a vehicle or governing the display of a municipal or county wheel tax license.

(b) Any ordinance establishing a system of administrative adjudication under this Section shall provide for:

(1) A traffic compliance administrator authorized to adopt, distribute, and process parking, compliance, and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notices and other notices required by this Section, collect money paid as fines and penalties for violation of parking and compliance ordinances and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, and operate an administrative adjudication system. The traffic compliance administrator also may make a certified report to the Secretary of State under Section 6-306.5.

(2) A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice that shall specify or include the date, time, and place of violation of a parking, standing, compliance,

automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulation; the particular regulation violated; any requirement to complete a traffic education program; the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance; the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle; the state registration number of the vehicle; and the identification number of the person issuing the notice. With regard to automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, vehicle make shall be specified on the automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice if the notice does not include a photograph of the vehicle and the make is available and readily discernible. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make specified is incorrect. The violation notice shall state that the completion of any required traffic education program, the payment of any indicated fine, and the payment of any applicable penalty for late payment or failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, shall operate as a final disposition of the violation. The notice also shall contain information as to the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be

contested on its merits. The violation notice shall specify the time and manner in which a hearing may be had.

(3) Service of a parking, standing, or compliance violation notice by: (i) affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to an unlawfully parked or standing vehicle; (ii) handing the notice to the operator of a vehicle if he or she is present; or (iii) mailing the notice to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the date of the violation, except that in the case of a lessee of a motor vehicle, service of a parking, standing, or compliance violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation; and service of an automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice by mail to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the violation, except that in the case of a lessee of a motor

vehicle, service of an automated traffic law violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation. A person authorized by ordinance to issue and serve parking, standing, and compliance violation notices shall certify as to the correctness of the facts entered on the violation notice by signing his or her name to the notice at the time of service or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, by signing a single certificate to be kept by the traffic compliance administrator attesting to the correctness of all notices produced by the device while it was under his or her control. In the case of an automated traffic law violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed or contracted by the municipality or county that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle entered the intersection as part of a funeral procession or in order to yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle, a citation shall not be issued. In municipalities with a population of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants and counties with a population of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9,

or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing the violation. In municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants and counties with a population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained ~~fully-trained~~ reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. In the case of an automated speed enforcement system violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed by the municipality, based upon an inspection of recorded images, video or other documentation, including documentation of the speed limit and automated speed enforcement signage, and documentation of the inspection, calibration, and certification of the speed equipment, that the vehicle was being operated in violation of Article VI of Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle speed was not determined by a

calibrated, certified speed equipment device based upon the speed equipment documentation, or if the vehicle was an emergency vehicle, a citation may not be issued. The automated speed enforcement ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a violation occurred be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. Routine and independent calibration of the speeds produced by automated speed enforcement systems and equipment shall be conducted annually by a qualified technician. Speeds produced by an automated speed enforcement system shall be compared with speeds produced by lidar or other independent equipment. Radar or lidar equipment shall undergo an internal validation test no less frequently than once each week. Qualified technicians shall test loop-based ~~loop based~~ equipment no less frequently than once a year. Radar equipment shall be checked for accuracy by a qualified technician when the unit is serviced, when unusual or suspect readings persist, or when deemed necessary by a reviewing technician. Radar equipment shall be checked with the internal frequency generator and the internal circuit test whenever the radar is turned on. Technicians must be alert

for any unusual or suspect readings, and if unusual or suspect readings of a radar unit persist, that unit shall immediately be removed from service and not returned to service until it has been checked by a qualified technician and determined to be functioning properly. Documentation of the annual calibration results, including the equipment tested, test date, technician performing the test, and test results, shall be maintained and available for use in the determination of an automated speed enforcement system violation and issuance of a citation. The technician performing the calibration and testing of the automated speed enforcement equipment shall be trained and certified in the use of equipment for speed enforcement purposes. Training on the speed enforcement equipment may be conducted by law enforcement, civilian, or manufacturer's personnel and if applicable may be equivalent to the equipment use and operations training included in the Speed Measuring Device Operator Program developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The vendor or technician who performs the work shall keep accurate records on each piece of equipment the technician calibrates and tests. As used in this paragraph, "fully trained ~~fully-trained~~ reviewing technician" means a person who has received at least 40 hours of supervised training in subjects which shall include image inspection and interpretation, the

elements necessary to prove a violation, license plate identification, and traffic safety and management. In all municipalities and counties, the automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law ordinance shall require that no additional fee shall be charged to the alleged violator for exercising his or her right to an administrative hearing, and persons shall be given at least 25 days following an administrative hearing to pay any civil penalty imposed by a finding that Section 11-208.6, 11-208.8, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a similar local ordinance has been violated. The original or a facsimile of the violation notice or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, a printed record generated by the device showing the facts entered on the notice, shall be retained by the traffic compliance administrator, and shall be a record kept in the ordinary course of business. A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice issued, signed, and served in accordance with this Section, a copy of the notice, or the computer-generated ~~computer generated~~ record shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts shown on the notice. The notice, copy, or computer-generated ~~computer generated~~ record shall be admissible in any subsequent administrative or legal proceedings.

(4) An opportunity for a hearing for the registered owner of the vehicle cited in the parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice in which the owner may contest the merits of the alleged violation, and during which formal or technical rules of evidence shall not apply; provided, however, that under Section 11-1306 of this Code the lessee of a vehicle cited in the violation notice likewise shall be provided an opportunity for a hearing of the same kind afforded the registered owner. The hearings shall be recorded, and the person conducting the hearing on behalf of the traffic compliance administrator shall be empowered to administer oaths and to secure by subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers. Persons appearing at a hearing under this Section may be represented by counsel at their expense. The ordinance may also provide for internal administrative review following the decision of the hearing officer.

(5) Service of additional notices, sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database, or, under Section 11-1306 or subsection (p) of Section

11-208.6 or 11-208.9, or subsection (p) of Section 11-208.8 of this Code, to the lessee of the cited vehicle at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database. The service shall be deemed complete as of the date of deposit in the United States mail. The notices shall be in the following sequence and shall include, but not be limited to, the information specified herein:

(i) A second notice of parking, standing, or compliance violation if the first notice of the violation was issued by affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to the unlawfully parked vehicle or by handing the notice to the operator. This notice shall specify or include the date and location of the violation cited in the parking, standing, or compliance violation notice, the particular regulation violated, the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle, the state registration number of the vehicle, any requirement to complete a traffic education program, the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or failure to complete a traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance, the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits, and the time

and manner in which the hearing may be had. The notice of violation shall also state that failure to complete a required traffic education program, to pay the indicated fine and any applicable penalty, or to appear at a hearing on the merits in the time and manner specified, will result in a final determination of violation liability for the cited violation in the amount of the fine or penalty indicated, and that, upon the occurrence of a final determination of violation liability for the failure, and the exhaustion of, or failure to exhaust, available administrative or judicial procedures for review, any incomplete traffic education program or any unpaid fine or penalty, or both, will constitute a debt due and owing the municipality or county.

(ii) A notice of final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability. This notice shall be sent following a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability and the conclusion of judicial review procedures taken under this Section. The notice shall state that the incomplete traffic education program or the unpaid fine or penalty, or both, is a debt due and owing the municipality or

county. The notice shall contain warnings that failure to complete any required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty due and owing the municipality or county, or both, within the time specified may result in the municipality's or county's filing of a petition in the Circuit Court to have the incomplete traffic education program or unpaid fine or penalty, or both, rendered a judgment as provided by this Section, or, where applicable, may result in suspension of the person's driver's ~~drivers~~ license for failure to complete a traffic education program or to pay fines or penalties, or both, for 5 or more automated traffic law violations under Section 11-208.6 or 11-208.9 or automated speed enforcement system violations under Section 11-208.8.

(6) A notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension. This notice shall be sent to the person liable for failure to complete a required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty that remains due and owing, or both, on 5 or more unpaid automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations. The notice shall state that failure to complete a required traffic education program or to pay the fine or penalty owing, or both, within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county notifying the Secretary of State that the person is eligible for

initiation of suspension proceedings under Section 6-306.5 of this Code. The notice shall also state that the person may obtain a photostatic copy of an original ticket imposing a fine or penalty by sending a self-addressed ~~self-addressed~~, stamped envelope to the municipality or county along with a request for the photostatic copy. The notice of impending driver's ~~drivers~~ license suspension shall be sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database.

(7) Final determinations of violation liability. A final determination of violation liability shall occur following failure to complete the required traffic education program or to pay the fine or penalty, or both, after a hearing officer's determination of violation liability and the exhaustion of or failure to exhaust any administrative review procedures provided by ordinance. Where a person fails to appear at a hearing to contest the alleged violation in the time and manner specified in a prior mailed notice, the hearing officer's determination of violation liability shall become final: (A) upon denial of a timely petition to set aside that determination, or (B) upon expiration of the period for filing the petition without a filing having been made.

(8) A petition to set aside a determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability that may be filed by a person owing an unpaid fine or penalty. A petition to set aside a determination of liability may also be filed by a person required to complete a traffic education program. The petition shall be filed with and ruled upon by the traffic compliance administrator in the manner and within the time specified by ordinance. The grounds for the petition may be limited to: (A) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle on the date the violation notice was issued, (B) the person having already completed the required traffic education program or paid the fine or penalty, or both, for the violation in question, and (C) excusable failure to appear at or request a new date for a hearing. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make, only if specified in the violation notice, is incorrect. After the determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability has been set aside upon a showing of just cause, the registered owner shall be provided with a hearing on the merits for that violation.

(9) Procedures for non-residents. Procedures by which persons who are not residents of the municipality or county may contest the merits of the alleged violation without attending a hearing.

(10) A schedule of civil fines for violations of vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations enacted by ordinance pursuant to this Section, and a schedule of penalties for late payment of the fines or failure to complete required traffic education programs, provided, however, that the total amount of the fine and penalty for any one violation shall not exceed $250, except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-1301.3 of this Code.

(11) Other provisions as are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted and purposes stated in this Section.

(c) Any municipality or county establishing vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations under this Section may also provide by ordinance for a program of vehicle immobilization for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of those regulations. The program of vehicle immobilization shall provide for immobilizing any eligible vehicle upon the public way by presence of a restraint in a manner to prevent operation of the vehicle. Any ordinance establishing a program of

vehicle immobilization under this Section shall provide:

(1) Criteria for the designation of vehicles eligible for immobilization. A vehicle shall be eligible for immobilization when the registered owner of the vehicle has accumulated the number of incomplete traffic education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, as determined by ordinance.

(2) A notice of impending vehicle immobilization and a right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the notice by disproving liability for the incomplete traffic education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, listed on the notice.

(3) The right to a prompt hearing after a vehicle has been immobilized or subsequently towed without the completion of the required traffic education program or payment of the outstanding fines and penalties on parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations, or both, for which final determinations have been issued. An order issued after the hearing is a final administrative decision within the meaning of Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) A post immobilization and post-towing notice advising the registered owner of the vehicle of the right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the impoundment.

(d) Judicial review of final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations and final administrative decisions issued after hearings regarding vehicle immobilization and impoundment made under this Section shall be subject to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law.

(e) Any fine, penalty, incomplete traffic education program, or part of any fine or any penalty remaining unpaid after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, administrative remedies created under this Section and the conclusion of any judicial review procedures shall be a debt due and owing the municipality or county and, as such, may be collected in accordance with applicable law. Completion of any required traffic education program and payment in full of any fine or penalty resulting from a standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation shall constitute a final disposition of that violation.

(f) After the expiration of the period within which judicial review may be sought for a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, the municipality or county may commence a proceeding in the Circuit Court for

purposes of obtaining a judgment on the final determination of violation. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a municipality or county from consolidating multiple final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations against a person in a proceeding. Upon commencement of the action, the municipality or county shall file a certified copy or record of the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, which shall be accompanied by a certification that recites facts sufficient to show that the final determination of violation was issued in accordance with this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance. Service of the summons and a copy of the petition may be by any method provided by Section 2-203 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by certified mail, return receipt requested, provided that the total amount of fines and penalties for final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations does not exceed $2500. If the court is satisfied that the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation was entered in accordance with the requirements of this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance, and that the registered owner or the lessee, as the case may be, had an opportunity for an administrative hearing and for

judicial review as provided in this Section, the court shall render judgment in favor of the municipality or county and against the registered owner or the lessee for the amount indicated in the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, plus costs. The judgment shall have the same effect and may be enforced in the same manner as other judgments for the recovery of money.

(g) The fee for participating in a traffic education program under this Section shall not exceed $25.

A low-income individual required to complete a traffic education program under this Section who provides proof of eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a required traffic education program.

(Source: P.A. 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20; revised 12-21-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-501.9)

Sec. 11-501.9. Suspension of driver's license; failure or refusal of validated roadside chemical tests; failure or refusal of field sobriety tests; implied consent.

(a) A person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State shall be

deemed to have given consent to (i) validated roadside chemical tests or (ii) standardized field sobriety tests approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, under subsection (a-5) of Section 11-501.2 of this Code, if detained by a law enforcement officer who has a reasonable suspicion that the person is driving or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis. The law enforcement officer must have an independent, cannabis-related factual basis giving reasonable suspicion that the person is driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis for conducting validated roadside chemical tests or standardized field sobriety tests, which shall be included with the results of the validated roadside chemical tests and field sobriety tests in any report made by the law enforcement officer who requests the test. The person's possession of a registry identification card issued under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act alone is not a sufficient basis for reasonable suspicion.

For purposes of this Section, a law enforcement officer of this State who is investigating a person for an offense under Section 11-501 of this Code may travel into an adjoining state where the person has been transported for medical care to complete an investigation and to request that the person submit to field sobriety tests under this Section.

(b) A person who is unconscious, or otherwise in a

condition rendering the person incapable of refusal, shall be deemed to have withdrawn the consent provided by subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) A person requested to submit to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests, as provided in this Section, shall be warned by the law enforcement officer requesting the field sobriety tests that a refusal to submit to the validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, as provided in subsection (f) of this Section. The person shall also be warned by the law enforcement officer that if the person submits to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests as provided in this Section which disclose the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, a suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, as provided in subsection (f) of this Section, will be imposed.

(d) The results of validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests administered under this Section shall be admissible in a civil or criminal action or proceeding arising from an arrest for an offense as defined in Section 11-501 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. These test results shall be admissible only in actions or proceedings directly related to the incident upon which the test request was made.

(e) If the person refuses validated roadside chemical

tests or field sobriety tests or submits to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests that disclose the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the law enforcement officer shall immediately submit a sworn report to the circuit court of venue and the Secretary of State certifying that testing was requested under this Section and that the person refused to submit to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests or submitted to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests that disclosed the person was impaired by the use of cannabis. The sworn report must include the law enforcement officer's factual basis for reasonable suspicion that the person was impaired by the use of cannabis.

(f) Upon receipt of the sworn report of a law enforcement officer submitted under subsection (e) of this Section, the Secretary of State shall enter the suspension to the driving record as follows:

(1) for refusal or failure to complete validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests, a 12-month ~~12 month~~ suspension shall be entered; or

(2) for submitting to validated roadside chemical tests or field sobriety tests that disclosed the driver was impaired by the use of cannabis, a 6-month ~~6 month~~ suspension shall be entered.

The Secretary of State shall confirm the suspension by mailing a notice of the effective date of the suspension to the

person and the court of venue. However, should the sworn report be defective for insufficient information or be completed in error, the confirmation of the suspension shall not be mailed to the person or entered to the record; instead, the sworn report shall be forwarded to the court of venue with a copy returned to the issuing agency identifying the defect.

(g) The law enforcement officer submitting the sworn report under subsection (e) of this Section shall serve immediate notice of the suspension on the person and the suspension shall be effective as provided in subsection (h) of this Section. If immediate notice of the suspension cannot be given, the arresting officer or arresting agency shall give notice by deposit in the United States mail of the notice in an envelope with postage prepaid and addressed to the person at his or her address as shown on the Uniform Traffic Ticket and the suspension shall begin as provided in subsection (h) of this Section. The officer shall confiscate any Illinois driver's license or permit on the person at the time of arrest. If the person has a valid driver's license or permit, the officer shall issue the person a receipt, in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State, that will allow the person to drive during the period provided for in subsection (h) of this Section. The officer shall immediately forward the driver's license or permit to the circuit court of venue along with the sworn report under subsection (e) of this Section.

(h) The suspension under subsection (f) of this Section

shall take effect on the 46th day following the date the notice of the suspension was given to the person.

(i) When a driving privilege has been suspended under this Section and the person is subsequently convicted of violating Section 11-501 of this Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, for the same incident, any period served on suspension under this Section shall be credited toward the minimum period of revocation of driving privileges imposed under Section 6-205 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-20-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-502.1)

Sec. 11-502.1. Possession of medical cannabis in a motor vehicle.

(a) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, may use medical cannabis within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State.

(b) No driver, who is a medical cannabis cardholder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within any area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a sealed, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container.

(c) No passenger, who is a medical cannabis card holder, a medical cannabis designated caregiver, or medical cannabis

dispensing organization agent may possess medical cannabis within any passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State except in a sealed, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical cannabis container.

(d) Any person who violates subsections (a) through (c) of this Section:

(1) commits a Class A misdemeanor;

(2) shall be subject to revocation of his or her medical cannabis card for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed;

(3) ~~(4)~~ shall be subject to revocation of his or her status as a medical cannabis caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-704) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-704)

Sec. 11-704. When overtaking on the right is permitted.

(a) The driver of a vehicle with 3 or more wheels may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn.~~;~~

2. Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for 2 ~~two~~ or more lines of vehicles

moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.

3. Upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for 2 or more lines of moving vehicles.

(b) The driver of a 2-wheeled ~~2 wheeled~~ vehicle may not pass upon the right of any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the unobstructed pavement to the right of the vehicle being passed is of a width of not less than 8 feet. This subsection does not apply to devices propelled by human power.

(c) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. Such movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway.

(Source: P.A. 98-485, eff. 1-1-14; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-1006) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-1006)

Sec. 11-1006. Pedestrians soliciting rides or business.

(a) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

(b) No person shall stand on a highway for the purpose of soliciting employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

(c) No person shall stand on a highway for the purpose of

soliciting contributions from the occupant of any vehicle except within a municipality when expressly permitted by municipal ordinance. The local municipality, city, village, or other local governmental entity in which the solicitation takes place shall determine by ordinance where and when solicitations may take place based on the safety of the solicitors and the safety of motorists. The decision shall also take into account the orderly flow of traffic and may not allow interference with the operation of official traffic control devices. The soliciting agency shall be:

1. registered with the Attorney General as a charitable organization as provided by the Solicitation for Charity Act ~~"An Act to regulate solicitation and collection of funds for charitable purposes, providing for violations thereof, and making an appropriation therefor", approved July 26, 1963, as amended~~;

2. engaged in a Statewide fundraising ~~fund raising~~ activity; and

3. liable for any injuries to any person or property during the solicitation which is causally related to an act of ordinary negligence of the soliciting agent.

Any person engaged in the act of solicitation shall be 16 years of age or more and shall be wearing a high-visibility ~~high visibility~~ vest.

(d) No person shall stand on or in the proximity of a highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding

of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a highway.

(e) Every person who is convicted of a violation of this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 88-589, eff. 8-14-94; revised 8-18-20.)

(625 ILCS 5/11-1412.3)

Sec. 11-1412.3. Ownership and operation of a mobile carrying device.

(a) A mobile carrying device may be operated on a sidewalk or crosswalk so long as all of the following requirements are met:

(1) the mobile carrying device is operated in accordance with the local ordinances, if any, established by the local authority governing where the mobile carrying device is operated;

(2) a personal property owner is actively monitoring the operation and navigation of the mobile carrying device; and

(3) the mobile carrying device is equipped with a braking system that enables the mobile carrying device to perform a controlled stop.

(b) A mobile carrying device operator may not do any of the following:

(1) fail to comply with traffic or pedestrian control devices and signals;

(2) unreasonably interfere with pedestrians or

traffic;

(3) transport a person; or

(4) operate on a street or highway, except when crossing the street or highway within a crosswalk.

(c) A mobile carrying device operator has the rights and obligations applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances, and shall ensure that a mobile carrying device shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian on a sidewalk or within a crosswalk.

(d) A personal property owner may not utilize a mobile carrying device to transport hazardous materials.

(e) A personal property owner may not utilize a mobile carrying device unless the person complies with this Section.

(f) A mobile carrying device operator that ~~who~~ is not a natural person shall register with the Secretary of State.

(g) No contract seeking to exempt a mobile carrying device operator from liability for injury, loss, or death caused by a mobile carrying device shall be valid, and contractual provisions limiting the choice of venue or forum, shortening the statute of limitations, shifting the risk to the user, limiting the availability of class actions, or obtaining judicial remedies shall be invalid and unenforceable.

(h) A violation of this Section is a petty offense.

(Source: P.A. 101-123, eff. 7-26-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(625 ILCS 5/12-610.2)

Sec. 12-610.2. Electronic communication devices.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Electronic communication device" means an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a hand-held wireless telephone, hand-held personal digital assistant, or a portable or mobile computer, but does not include a global positioning system or navigation system or a device that is physically or electronically integrated into the motor vehicle.

(b) A person may not operate a motor vehicle on a roadway while using an electronic communication device, including using an electronic communication device to watch or stream video.

(b-5) A person commits aggravated use of an electronic communication device when he or she violates subsection (b) and in committing the violation he or she is involved in a motor vehicle accident that results in great bodily harm, permanent disability, disfigurement, or death to another and the violation is a proximate cause of the injury or death.

(c) A violation of this Section is an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles. A person who violates this Section shall be fined a maximum of $75 for a first offense, $100 for a second offense, $125 for a third offense, and $150 for a fourth or subsequent offense, except that a person who violates subsection (b-5) shall be assessed a minimum fine of $1,000.

(d) This Section does not apply to:

(1) a law enforcement officer or operator of an emergency vehicle while performing his or her official duties;

(1.5) a first responder, including a volunteer first responder, while operating his or her own personal motor vehicle using an electronic communication device for the sole purpose of receiving information about an emergency situation while en route to performing his or her official duties;

(2) a driver using an electronic communication device for the sole purpose of reporting an emergency situation and continued communication with emergency personnel during the emergency situation;

(3) a driver using an electronic communication device in hands-free or voice-operated mode, which may include the use of a headset;

(4) a driver of a commercial motor vehicle reading a message displayed on a permanently installed communication device designed for a commercial motor vehicle with a screen that does not exceed 10 inches tall by 10 inches wide in size;

(5) a driver using an electronic communication device while parked on the shoulder of a roadway;

(6) a driver using an electronic communication device when the vehicle is stopped due to normal traffic being obstructed and the driver has the motor vehicle

transmission in neutral or park;

(7) a driver using two-way or citizens band radio services;

(8) a driver using two-way mobile radio transmitters or receivers for licensees of the Federal Communications Commission in the amateur radio service;

(9) a driver using an electronic communication device by pressing a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication; or

(10) a driver using an electronic communication device capable of performing multiple functions, other than a hand-held wireless telephone or hand-held personal digital assistant (for example, a fleet management system, dispatching device, citizens band radio, or music player) for a purpose that is not otherwise prohibited by this Section.

(e) A person convicted of violating subsection (b-5) commits a Class A misdemeanor if the violation resulted in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement to another. A person convicted of violating subsection (b-5) commits a Class 4 felony if the violation resulted in the death of another person.

(Source: P.A. 100-727, eff. 8-3-18; 100-858, eff. 7-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-90, eff. 7-1-20; 101-297, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

Section 700. The Clerks of Courts Act is amended by changing Section 27.1b as follows:

(705 ILCS 105/27.1b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 27.1b. Circuit court clerk fees. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all fees charged by the clerks of the circuit court for the services described in this Section shall be established, collected, and disbursed in accordance with this Section. Except as otherwise specified in this Section, all fees under this Section shall be paid in advance and disbursed by each clerk on a monthly basis. In a county with a population of over 3,000,000, units of local government and school districts shall not be required to pay fees under this Section in advance and the clerk shall instead send an itemized bill to the unit of local government or school district, within 30 days of the fee being incurred, and the unit of local government or school district shall be allowed at least 30 days from the date of the itemized bill to pay; these payments shall be disbursed by each clerk on a monthly basis. Unless otherwise specified in this Section, the amount of a fee shall be determined by ordinance or resolution of the county board and remitted to the county treasurer to be used for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county. In a county with a population of over 3,000,000, any amount retained by the clerk of the circuit court or

remitted to the county treasurer shall be subject to appropriation by the county board.

(a) Civil cases. The fee for filing a complaint, petition, or other pleading initiating a civil action shall be as set forth in the applicable schedule under this subsection in accordance with case categories established by the Supreme Court in schedules.

(1) SCHEDULE 1: not to exceed a total of $366 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $316 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $190 through December 31, 2021 and $184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed $55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to $21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

(i) up to $10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;

(ii) $2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and

(iii) $9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed $290 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $250 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(2) SCHEDULE 2: not to exceed a total of $357 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $266 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $190 through December 31, 2021 and $184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed $55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the

approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to $21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

(i) up to $10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;

(ii) $2 into the Access to Justice Fund: and

(iii) $9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed $281 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $200 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(3) SCHEDULE 3: not to exceed a total of $265 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $89 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed

$190 through December 31, 2021 and $184 on and after January 1, 2022. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed $55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $22 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit $11 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

(i) $2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and

(ii) $9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed $199 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $56 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(4) SCHEDULE 4: $0.

(b) Appearance. The fee for filing an appearance in a

civil action, including a cannabis civil law action under the Cannabis Control Act, shall be as set forth in the applicable schedule under this subsection in accordance with case categories established by the Supreme Court in schedules.

(1) SCHEDULE 1: not to exceed a total of $230 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $191 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $75. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed $50 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $45 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit up to $21 to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall deposit the appropriate amounts, in accordance with the clerk's instructions, as follows:

(i) up to $10, as specified by the Supreme Court in accordance with Part 10A of Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure, into the Mandatory Arbitration Fund;

(ii) $2 into the Access to Justice Fund; and

(iii) $9 into the Supreme Court Special Purposes Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed $159 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $125 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(2) SCHEDULE 2: not to exceed a total of $130 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $109 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $75. The fees collected under this schedule shall be disbursed as follows:

(A) The clerk shall retain a sum, in an amount not to exceed $50 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $10 in any other county determined by the clerk with the approval of the Supreme Court, to be used for court automation, court document storage, and administrative purposes.

(B) The clerk shall remit $9 to the State Treasurer, which the State Treasurer shall deposit

into the Supreme Court Special Purpose Fund.

(C) The clerk shall remit a sum to the County Treasurer, in an amount not to exceed $71 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and in an amount not to exceed $90 in any other county, as specified by ordinance or resolution passed by the county board, for purposes related to the operation of the court system in the county.

(3) SCHEDULE 3: $0.

(b-5) Kane County and Will County. In Kane County and Will County civil cases, there is an additional fee of up to $30 as set by the county board under Section 5-1101.3 of the Counties Code to be paid by each party at the time of filing the first pleading, paper, or other appearance; provided that no additional fee shall be required if more than one party is represented in a single pleading, paper, or other appearance. Distribution of fees collected under this subsection (b-5) shall be as provided in Section 5-1101.3 of the Counties Code.

(c) Counterclaim or third party complaint. When any defendant files a counterclaim or third party complaint, as part of the defendant's answer or otherwise, the defendant shall pay a filing fee for each counterclaim or third party complaint in an amount equal to the filing fee the defendant would have had to pay had the defendant brought a separate action for the relief sought in the counterclaim or third party complaint, less the amount of the appearance fee, if

any, that the defendant has already paid in the action in which the counterclaim or third party complaint is filed.

(d) Alias summons. The clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed $6 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $5 in any other county for each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $5 for each alias summons or citation issued by the clerk.

(e) Jury services. The clerk shall collect, in addition to other fees allowed by law, a sum not to exceed $212.50, as a fee for the services of a jury in every civil action not quasi-criminal in its nature and not a proceeding for the exercise of the right of eminent domain and in every other action wherein the right of trial by jury is or may be given by law. The jury fee shall be paid by the party demanding a jury at the time of filing the jury demand. If the fee is not paid by either party, no jury shall be called in the action or proceeding, and the action or proceeding shall be tried by the court without a jury.

(f) Change of venue. In connection with a change of venue:

(1) The clerk of the jurisdiction from which the case is transferred may charge a fee, not to exceed $40, for the preparation and certification of the record; and

(2) The clerk of the jurisdiction to which the case is transferred may charge the same filing fee as if it were

the commencement of a new suit.

(g) Petition to vacate or modify.

(1) In a proceeding involving a petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order filed within 30 days after the judgment or order was entered, except for an eviction case, small claims case, petition to reopen an estate, petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or petition to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, the fee shall not exceed $60 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed $50 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $50.

(2) In a proceeding involving a petition to vacate or modify any final judgment or order filed more than 30 days after the judgment or order was entered, except for a petition to modify, terminate, or enforce a judgment or order for child or spousal support, or petition to modify, suspend, or terminate an order for withholding, the fee shall not exceed $75.

(3) In a proceeding involving a motion to vacate or amend a final order, motion to vacate an ex parte judgment, judgment of forfeiture, or "failure to appear" or "failure to comply" notices sent to the Secretary of State, the fee shall equal $40.

(h) Appeals preparation. The fee for preparation of a record on appeal shall be based on the number of pages, as follows:

(1) if the record contains no more than 100 pages, the fee shall not exceed $70 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed $50 in any other county;

(2) if the record contains between 100 and 200 pages, the fee shall not exceed $100; and

(3) if the record contains 200 or more pages, the clerk may collect an additional fee not to exceed 25 cents per page.

(i) Remands. In any cases remanded to the circuit court from the Supreme Court or the appellate court for a new trial, the clerk shall reinstate the case with either its original number or a new number. The clerk shall not charge any new or additional fee for the reinstatement. Upon reinstatement, the clerk shall advise the parties of the reinstatement. Parties shall have the same right to a jury trial on remand and reinstatement that they had before the appeal, and no additional or new fee or charge shall be made for a jury trial after remand.

(j) Garnishment, wage deduction, and citation. In garnishment affidavit, wage deduction affidavit, and citation petition proceedings:

(1) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is

not more than $1,000, the fee may not exceed $35 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed $15 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $15;

(2) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, the fee may not exceed $45 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed $30 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $30; and

(3) if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than $5,000, the fee may not exceed $65 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and may not exceed $50 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $50.

(j-5) Debt collection. In any proceeding to collect a debt subject to the exception in item (ii) of subparagraph (A-5) of paragraph (1) of subsection (z) of this Section, the circuit court shall order and the clerk shall collect from each judgment debtor a fee of:

(1) $35 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding

is not more than $1,000;

(2) $45 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than $1,000 and not more than $5,000; and

(3) $65 if the amount in controversy in the proceeding is greater than $5,000.

(k) Collections.

(1) For all collections made of others, except the State and county and except in maintenance or child support cases, the clerk may collect a fee of up to 2.5% of the amount collected and turned over.

(2) In child support and maintenance cases, the clerk may collect an annual fee of up to $36 from the person making payment for maintaining child support records and the processing of support orders to the State of Illinois KIDS system and the recording of payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. This fee is in addition to and separate from amounts ordered to be paid as maintenance or child support and shall be deposited into a Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund, of which the clerk shall be the custodian, ex officio, to be used by the clerk to maintain child support orders and record all payments issued by the State Disbursement Unit for the official record of the Court. The clerk may recover from the person making the maintenance or child support payment any additional cost incurred in the collection of this annual

fee.

(3) The clerk may collect a fee of $5 for certifications made to the Secretary of State as provided in Section 7-703 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and this fee shall be deposited into the Separate Maintenance and Child Support Collection Fund.

(4) In proceedings to foreclose the lien of delinquent real estate taxes, State's Attorneys shall receive a fee of 10% of the total amount realized from the sale of real estate sold in the proceedings. The clerk shall collect the fee from the total amount realized from the sale of the real estate sold in the proceedings and remit to the County Treasurer to be credited to the earnings of the Office of the State's Attorney.

(l) Mailing. The fee for the clerk mailing documents shall not exceed $10 plus the cost of postage.

(m) Certified copies. The fee for each certified copy of a judgment, after the first copy, shall not exceed $10.

(n) Certification, authentication, and reproduction.

(1) The fee for each certification or authentication for taking the acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument in writing with the seal of office shall not exceed $6.

(2) The fee for reproduction of any document contained in the clerk's files shall not exceed:

(A) $2 for the first page;

(B) 50 cents per page for the next 19 pages; and

(C) 25 cents per page for all additional pages.

(o) Record search. For each record search, within a division or municipal district, the clerk may collect a search fee not to exceed $6 for each year searched.

(p) Hard copy. For each page of hard copy print output, when case records are maintained on an automated medium, the clerk may collect a fee not to exceed $10 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and not to exceed $6 in any other county, except as applied to units of local government and school districts in counties with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants an amount not to exceed $6.

(q) Index inquiry and other records. No fee shall be charged for a single plaintiff and defendant index inquiry or single case record inquiry when this request is made in person and the records are maintained in a current automated medium, and when no hard copy print output is requested. The fees to be charged for management records, multiple case records, and multiple journal records may be specified by the Chief Judge pursuant to the guidelines for access and dissemination of information approved by the Supreme Court.

(r) Performing a marriage. There shall be a $10 fee for performing a marriage in court.

(s) Voluntary assignment. For filing each deed of voluntary assignment, the clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed $20. For recording a deed of voluntary assignment, the

clerk shall collect a fee not to exceed 50 cents for each 100 words. Exceptions filed to claims presented to an assignee of a debtor who has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be considered and treated, for the purpose of taxing costs therein, as actions in which the party or parties filing the exceptions shall be considered as party or parties plaintiff, and the claimant or claimants as party or parties defendant, and those parties respectively shall pay to the clerk the same fees as provided by this Section to be paid in other actions.

(t) Expungement petition. The clerk may collect a fee not to exceed $60 for each expungement petition filed and an additional fee not to exceed $4 for each certified copy of an order to expunge arrest records.

(u) Transcripts of judgment. For the filing of a transcript of judgment, the clerk may collect the same fee as if it were the commencement of a new suit.

(v) Probate filings.

(1) For each account (other than one final account) filed in the estate of a decedent, or ward, the fee shall not exceed $25.

(2) For filing a claim in an estate when the amount claimed is greater than $150 and not more than $500, the fee shall not exceed $40 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed $25 in any other county; when the amount claimed is greater than $500 and

not more than $10,000, the fee shall not exceed $55 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed $40 in any other county; and when the amount claimed is more than $10,000, the fee shall not exceed $75 in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more and shall not exceed $60 in any other county; except the court in allowing a claim may add to the amount allowed the filing fee paid by the claimant.

(3) For filing in an estate a claim, petition, or supplemental proceeding based upon an action seeking equitable relief including the construction or contest of a will, enforcement of a contract to make a will, and proceedings involving testamentary trusts or the appointment of testamentary trustees, the fee shall not exceed $60.

(4) There shall be no fee for filing in an estate: (i) the appearance of any person for the purpose of consent; or (ii) the appearance of an executor, administrator, administrator to collect, guardian, guardian ad litem, or special administrator.

(5) For each jury demand, the fee shall not exceed $137.50.

(6) For each certified copy of letters of office, of court order, or other certification, the fee shall not exceed $2 per page.

(7) For each exemplification, the fee shall not exceed

$2, plus the fee for certification.

(8) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay the cost of publication by the clerk directly to the newspaper.

(9) The person on whose behalf a charge is incurred for witness, court reporter, appraiser, or other miscellaneous fees shall pay the same directly to the person entitled thereto.

(10) The executor, administrator, guardian, petitioner, or other interested person or his or her attorney shall pay to the clerk all postage charges incurred by the clerk in mailing petitions, orders, notices, or other documents pursuant to the provisions of the Probate Act of 1975.

(w) Corrections of numbers. For correction of the case number, case title, or attorney computer identification number, if required by rule of court, on any document filed in the clerk's office, to be charged against the party that filed the document, the fee shall not exceed $25.

(x) Miscellaneous.

(1) Interest earned on any fees collected by the clerk shall be turned over to the county general fund as an earning of the office.

(2) For any check, draft, or other bank instrument returned to the clerk for non-sufficient funds, account

closed, or payment stopped, the clerk shall collect a fee of $25.

(y) Other fees. Any fees not covered in this Section shall be set by rule or administrative order of the circuit court with the approval of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The clerk of the circuit court may provide services in connection with the operation of the clerk's office, other than those services mentioned in this Section, as may be requested by the public and agreed to by the clerk and approved by the Chief Judge. Any charges for additional services shall be as agreed to between the clerk and the party making the request and approved by the Chief Judge. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any clerk to provide any service not otherwise required by law.

(y-5) Unpaid fees. Unless a court ordered payment schedule is implemented or the fee requirements of this Section are waived under a court order, the clerk of the circuit court may add to any unpaid fees and costs under this Section a delinquency amount equal to 5% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 30 days, 10% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 60 days, and 15% of the unpaid fees that remain unpaid after 90 days. Notice to those parties may be made by signage posting or publication. The additional delinquency amounts collected under this Section shall be deposited into the Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administration Fund and used to defray additional administrative costs incurred by the

clerk of the circuit court in collecting unpaid fees and costs.

(z) Exceptions.

(1) No fee authorized by this Section shall apply to:

(A) police departments or other law enforcement agencies. In this Section, "law enforcement agency" means: an agency of the State or agency of a unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances; the Attorney General; or any State's Attorney;

(A-5) any unit of local government or school district, except in counties having a population of 500,000 or more the county board may by resolution set fees for units of local government or school districts no greater than the minimum fees applicable in counties with a population less than 3,000,000; provided however, no fee may be charged to any unit of local government or school district in connection with any action which, in whole or in part, is: (i) to enforce an ordinance; (ii) to collect a debt; or (iii) under the Administrative Review Law;

(B) any action instituted by the corporate authority of a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants under Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code and any action instituted under

subsection (b) of Section 11-31-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code by a private owner or tenant of real property within 1,200 feet of a dangerous or unsafe building seeking an order compelling the owner or owners of the building to take any of the actions authorized under that subsection;

(C) any commitment petition or petition for an order authorizing the administration of psychotropic medication or electroconvulsive therapy under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code;

(D) a petitioner in any order of protection proceeding, including, but not limited to, fees for filing, modifying, withdrawing, certifying, or photocopying petitions for orders of protection, issuing alias summons, any related filing service, or certifying, modifying, vacating, or photocopying any orders of protection; or

(E) proceedings for the appointment of a confidential intermediary under the Adoption Act.

(2) No fee other than the filing fee contained in the applicable schedule in subsection (a) shall be charged to any person in connection with an adoption proceeding.

(3) Upon good cause shown, the court may waive any fees associated with a special needs adoption. The term "special needs adoption" has the meaning provided by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

(aa) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022.
(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 100-994, eff. 7-1-19; 100-1161, eff. 7-1-19; 101-645, eff. 6-26-20; revised 8-18-20.)

Section 705. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by changing Sections 2-4a, 2-31, 5-710, and 5-915 as follows:

(705 ILCS 405/2-4a)

Sec. 2-4a. Special immigrant minor.

(a) The court has jurisdiction to make the findings necessary to enable a minor who has been adjudicated a ward of the court to petition the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for classification as a special immigrant juvenile under 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J). A minor for whom the court finds under subsection (b) shall remain under the jurisdiction of the court until his or her special immigrant juvenile petition is filed with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, or its successor agency.

(b) If a motion requests findings regarding Special Immigrant Juvenile Status under 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J) and the evidence, which may consist solely of, but is not limited to, a declaration of the minor, supports the findings, the court shall issue an order that includes the following findings:

(1) (A) the minor is declared a dependent of the

court; or (B) the minor is legally committed to, or placed under the custody of, a State agency or department, or an individual or entity appointed by the court; and

(2) that reunification of the minor with one or both of the minor's parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or other similar basis; and

(3) that it is not in the best interest of the minor to be returned to the minor's or parent's previous country of nationality or last habitual residence.

(c) In this Section, ~~: (1) The term~~ "abandonment" means, but is not limited to, the failure of a parent or legal guardian to maintain a reasonable degree of interest, concern, or responsibility for the welfare of his or her minor child or ward. ~~(2) (Blank).~~

~~(d) (Blank).~~

(Source: P.A. 101-121, eff. 11-25-19 (see P.A. 101-592 for the effective date of changes made by P.A. 101-121); revised 9-8-20.)

(705 ILCS 405/2-31) (from Ch. 37, par. 802-31)

Sec. 2-31. Duration of wardship and discharge of proceedings.

(1) All proceedings under Article II of this Act in respect of any minor automatically terminate upon his or her attaining the age of 21 years.

(2) Whenever the court determines, and makes written

factual findings, that health, safety, and the best interests of the minor and the public no longer require the wardship of the court, the court shall order the wardship terminated and all proceedings under this Act respecting that minor finally closed and discharged. The court may at the same time continue or terminate any custodianship or guardianship theretofore ordered but the termination must be made in compliance with Section 2-28. When terminating wardship under this Section, if the minor is over 18~~,~~ or if wardship is terminated in conjunction with an order partially or completely emancipating the minor in accordance with the Emancipation of Minors Act, the court shall also consider the following factors, in addition to the health, safety, and best interest of the minor and the public: (A) the minor's wishes regarding case closure; (B) the manner in which the minor will maintain independence without services from the Department; (C) the minor's engagement in services including placement offered by the Department; (D) if the minor is not engaged, the Department's efforts to engage the minor; (E) the nature of communication between the minor and the Department; (F) the minor's involvement in other State systems or services; (G) the minor's connections with family and other community support; and (H) any other factor the court deems relevant. The minor's lack of cooperation with services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services shall not by itself be considered sufficient evidence that the minor is prepared to

live independently and that it is in the best interest of the minor to terminate wardship. It shall not be in the minor's best interest to terminate wardship of a minor over the age of 18 who is in the guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services if the Department has not made reasonable efforts to ensure that the minor has documents necessary for adult living as provided in Section 35.10 of the Children and Family Services Act.

(3) The wardship of the minor and any custodianship or guardianship respecting the minor for whom a petition was filed after July 24, 1991 (the effective date of Public Act 87-14) ~~this amendatory Act of 1991~~ automatically terminates when he attains the age of 19 years, except as set forth in subsection (1) of this Section. The clerk of the court shall at that time record all proceedings under this Act as finally closed and discharged for that reason. The provisions of this subsection (3) become inoperative on and after July 12, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-78) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the changes made by Public Act 101-78 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ apply to all cases that are pending on or after July 12, 2019 (the effective date of Public Act 101-78) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-680, eff. 1-1-19; 101-78, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-12-19.)

(705 ILCS 405/5-710)

Sec. 5-710. Kinds of sentencing orders.

(1) The following kinds of sentencing orders may be made in respect of wards of the court:

(a) Except as provided in Sections 5-805, 5-810, and 5-815, a minor who is found guilty under Section 5-620 may be:

(i) put on probation or conditional discharge and released to his or her parents, guardian or legal custodian, provided, however, that any such minor who is not committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under this subsection and who is found to be a delinquent for an offense which is first degree murder, a Class X felony, or a forcible felony shall be placed on probation;

(ii) placed in accordance with Section 5-740, with or without also being put on probation or conditional discharge;

(iii) required to undergo a substance abuse assessment conducted by a licensed provider and participate in the indicated clinical level of care;

(iv) on and after January 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-803) ~~this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly~~ and before January 1, 2017, placed in the guardianship of the Department of

Children and Family Services, but only if the delinquent minor is under 16 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor under the age of 18 for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. On and after January 1, 2017, placed in the guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, but only if the delinquent minor is under 15 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. An independent basis exists when the allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency do not arise from the same facts, incident, or circumstances which give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency;

(v) placed in detention for a period not to exceed 30 days, either as the exclusive order of disposition or, where appropriate, in conjunction with any other order of disposition issued under this paragraph, provided that any such detention shall be in a juvenile detention home and the minor so detained shall be 10 years of age or older. However, the 30-day limitation may be extended by further order of the court for a minor under age 15 committed to the Department of Children and Family Services if the court finds that the minor is a danger to himself or

others. The minor shall be given credit on the sentencing order of detention for time spent in detention under Sections 5-501, 5-601, 5-710, or 5-720 of this Article as a result of the offense for which the sentencing order was imposed. The court may grant credit on a sentencing order of detention entered under a violation of probation or violation of conditional discharge under Section 5-720 of this Article for time spent in detention before the filing of the petition alleging the violation. A minor shall not be deprived of credit for time spent in detention before the filing of a violation of probation or conditional discharge alleging the same or related act or acts. The limitation that the minor shall only be placed in a juvenile detention home does not apply as follows:

Persons 18 years of age and older who have a petition of delinquency filed against them may be confined in an adult detention facility. In making a determination whether to confine a person 18 years of age or older who has a petition of delinquency filed against the person, these factors, among other matters, shall be considered:

(A) the age of the person;

(B) any previous delinquent or criminal history of the person;

(C) any previous abuse or neglect history of the person;

(D) any mental health history of the person; and

(E) any educational history of the person;

(vi) ordered partially or completely emancipated in accordance with the provisions of the Emancipation of Minors Act;

(vii) subject to having his or her driver's license or driving privileges suspended for such time as determined by the court but only until he or she attains 18 years of age;

(viii) put on probation or conditional discharge and placed in detention under Section 3-6039 of the Counties Code for a period not to exceed the period of incarceration permitted by law for adults found guilty of the same offense or offenses for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent, and in any event no longer than upon attainment of age 21; this subdivision (viii) notwithstanding any contrary provision of the law;

(ix) ordered to undergo a medical or other procedure to have a tattoo symbolizing allegiance to a street gang removed from his or her body; or

(x) placed in electronic monitoring or home detention under Part 7A of this Article.

(b) A minor found to be guilty may be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under Section 5-750 if the minor is at least 13 years and under 20 years of age, provided that the commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice shall be made only if the minor was found guilty of a felony offense or first degree murder. The court shall include in the sentencing order any pre-custody credits the minor is entitled to under Section 5-4.5-100 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The time during which a minor is in custody before being released upon the request of a parent, guardian or legal custodian shall also be considered as time spent in custody.

(c) When a minor is found to be guilty for an offense which is a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and made a ward of the court, the court may enter a disposition order requiring the minor to undergo assessment, counseling or treatment in a substance use disorder treatment program approved by the Department of Human Services.

(2) Any sentencing order other than commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice may provide for protective supervision under Section 5-725 and may include an order of protection under Section 5-730.

(3) Unless the sentencing order expressly so provides, it does not operate to close proceedings on the pending petition,

but is subject to modification until final closing and discharge of the proceedings under Section 5-750.

(4) In addition to any other sentence, the court may order any minor found to be delinquent to make restitution, in monetary or non-monetary form, under the terms and conditions of Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections, except that the "presentencing hearing" referred to in that Section shall be the sentencing hearing for purposes of this Section. The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the minor may be ordered by the court to pay some or all of the restitution on the minor's behalf, pursuant to the Parental Responsibility Law. The State's Attorney is authorized to act on behalf of any victim in seeking restitution in proceedings under this Section, up to the maximum amount allowed in Section 5 of the Parental Responsibility Law.

(5) Any sentencing order where the minor is committed or placed in accordance with Section 5-740 shall provide for the parents or guardian of the estate of the minor to pay to the legal custodian or guardian of the person of the minor such sums as are determined by the custodian or guardian of the person of the minor as necessary for the minor's needs. The payments may not exceed the maximum amounts provided for by Section 9.1 of the Children and Family Services Act.

(6) Whenever the sentencing order requires the minor to attend school or participate in a program of training, the truant officer or designated school official shall regularly

report to the court if the minor is a chronic or habitual truant under Section 26-2a of the School Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in instances in which educational services are to be provided to a minor in a residential facility where the minor has been placed by the court, costs incurred in the provision of those educational services must be allocated based on the requirements of the School Code.

(7) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a period of time in excess of that period for which an adult could be committed for the same act. The court shall include in the sentencing order a limitation on the period of confinement not to exceed the maximum period of imprisonment the court could impose under Chapter V ~~5~~ of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(7.5) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice or placed in detention when the act for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent would not be illegal if committed by an adult.

(7.6) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense which is a Class 4 felony under Section 19-4 (criminal trespass to a residence), 21-1 (criminal damage to property), 21-1.01 (criminal damage to government supported property), 21-1.3 (criminal defacement of property), 26-1 (disorderly conduct), or 31-4 (obstructing justice) of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(7.75) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense that is a Class 3 or Class 4 felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act unless the commitment occurs upon a third or subsequent judicial finding of a violation of probation for substantial noncompliance with court-ordered treatment or programming.

(8) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of the damage that was caused by the violation or similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. The order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section.

(8.5) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to undergo medical or psychiatric treatment rendered by a psychiatrist or psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist. The order may be in addition to any

other order authorized by this Section.

(9) In addition to any other sentencing order, the court shall order any minor found to be guilty for an act which would constitute, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or criminal sexual abuse if committed by an adult to undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease including a test for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other identified causative agency of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any medical test shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the minor's person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of the test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the sentencing order was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the minor of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall also notify the victim if requested by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if requested by the victim's

parents or legal guardian, the court shall notify the victim's parents or the legal guardian, of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall provide information on the availability of HIV testing and counseling at the Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed. The court shall order that the cost of any test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the minor.

(10) When a court finds a minor to be guilty the court shall, before entering a sentencing order under this Section, make a finding whether the offense committed either: (a) was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the minor's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, or (b) involved a violation of subsection (a) of Section 12-7.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a violation of any statute that involved the wrongful use of a firearm. If the court determines the question in the affirmative, and the court does not commit the minor to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the minor to perform community service for not less than 30 hours nor more than 120 hours, provided that community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the

offense was committed. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. When possible and reasonable, the community service shall be performed in the minor's neighborhood. This order shall be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section except for an order to place the minor in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(11) If the court determines that the offense was committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang, as provided in subsection (10), and that the offense involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver's license or permit, the court shall notify the Secretary of State of that determination and of the period for which the minor shall be denied driving privileges. If, at the time of the determination, the minor does not hold a driver's license or permit, the court shall provide that the minor shall not be issued a driver's license or permit until his or her 18th birthday. If the minor holds a driver's license or permit at the time of the determination, the court shall provide that the minor's driver's license or permit shall be

revoked until his or her 21st birthday, or until a later date or occurrence determined by the court. If the minor holds a driver's license at the time of the determination, the court may direct the Secretary of State to issue the minor a judicial driving permit, also known as a JDP. The JDP shall be subject to the same terms as a JDP issued under Section 6-206.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, except that the court may direct that the JDP be effective immediately.

(12) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-431, eff. 8-25-17; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 101-2, eff. 7-1-19; 101-79, eff. 7-12-19; 101-159, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-8-19.)

(705 ILCS 405/5-915)

Sec. 5-915. Expungement of juvenile law enforcement and juvenile court records.

(0.05) (Blank).

(0.1) (a) The Department of State Police and all law enforcement agencies within the State shall automatically expunge, on or before January 1 of each year, all juvenile law enforcement records relating to events occurring before an individual's 18th birthday if:

(1) one year or more has elapsed since the date of the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records;

(2) no petition for delinquency or criminal charges

were filed with the clerk of the circuit court relating to the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records; and

(3) 6 months have elapsed since the date of the arrest without an additional subsequent arrest or filing of a petition for delinquency or criminal charges whether related or not to the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records.

(b) If the law enforcement agency is unable to verify satisfaction of conditions (2) and (3) of this subsection (0.1), records that satisfy condition (1) of this subsection (0.1) shall be automatically expunged if the records relate to an offense that if committed by an adult would not be an offense classified as Class 2 felony or higher, an offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012, or an offense under Section 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

(0.15) If a juvenile law enforcement record meets paragraph (a) of subsection (0.1) of this Section, a juvenile law enforcement record created:

(1) prior to January 1, 2018, but on or after January 1, 2013 shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2020;

(2) prior to January 1, 2013, but on or after January 1, 2000, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2023; and

(3) prior to January 1, 2000 shall not be subject to the automatic expungement provisions of this Act.

Nothing in this subsection (0.15) shall be construed to restrict or modify an individual's right to have his or her juvenile law enforcement records expunged except as otherwise may be provided in this Act.

(0.2) (a) Upon dismissal of a petition alleging delinquency or upon a finding of not delinquent, the successful termination of an order of supervision, or the successful termination of an adjudication for an offense which would be a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a petty or business offense if committed by an adult, the court shall automatically order the expungement of the juvenile court records and juvenile law enforcement records. The clerk shall deliver a certified copy of the expungement order to the Department of State Police and the arresting agency. Upon request, the State's Attorney shall furnish the name of the arresting agency. The expungement shall be completed within 60 business days after the receipt of the expungement order.

(b) If the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, or his or her designee, certifies in writing that certain information is needed for a pending investigation involving the commission of a felony, that information, and information identifying the juvenile, may be retained until the statute of limitations for the felony has run. If the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, or his or her designee,

certifies in writing that certain information is needed with respect to an internal investigation of any law enforcement office, that information and information identifying the juvenile may be retained within an intelligence file until the investigation is terminated or the disciplinary action, including appeals, has been completed, whichever is later. Retention of a portion of a juvenile's law enforcement record does not disqualify the remainder of his or her record from immediate automatic expungement.

(0.3) (a) Upon an adjudication of delinquency based on any offense except a disqualified offense, the juvenile court shall automatically order the expungement of the juvenile court and law enforcement records 2 years after the juvenile's case was closed if no delinquency or criminal proceeding is pending and the person has had no subsequent delinquency adjudication or criminal conviction. The clerk shall deliver a certified copy of the expungement order to the Department of State Police and the arresting agency. Upon request, the State's Attorney shall furnish the name of the arresting agency. The expungement shall be completed within 60 business days after the receipt of the expungement order. In this subsection (0.3), "disqualified offense" means any of the following offenses: Section 8-1.2, 9-1, 9-1.2, 9-2, 9-2.1, 9-3, 9-3.2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-3.1, 10-4, 10-5, 10-9, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-6.5, 12-2, 12-3.05, 12-3.3, 12-4.4a, 12-5.02, 12-6.2, 12-6.5,

12-7.1, 12-7.5, 12-20.5, 12-32, 12-33, 12-34, 12-34.5, 18-1, 18-2, 18-3, 18-4, 18-6, 19-3, 19-6, 20-1, 20-1.1, 24-1.2, 24-1.2-5, 24-1.5, 24-3A, 24-3B, 24-3.2, 24-3.8, 24-3.9, 29D-14.9, 29D-20, 30-1, 31-1a, 32-4a, or 33A-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012, or subsection (b) of Section 8-1, paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.4, subsection (a-5) of Section 12-3.1, paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) of Section 12-6, subsection (a-3) or (a-5) of Section 12-7.3, paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of Section 12-7.4, subparagraph (i) of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 12-9, subparagraph (H) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1.6, paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 25-1, or subsection (a-7) of Section 31-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(b) If the chief law enforcement officer of the agency, or his or her designee, certifies in writing that certain information is needed for a pending investigation involving the commission of a felony, that information, and information identifying the juvenile, may be retained in an intelligence file until the investigation is terminated or for one additional year, whichever is sooner. Retention of a portion of a juvenile's juvenile law enforcement record does not disqualify the remainder of his or her record from immediate automatic expungement.

(0.4) Automatic expungement for the purposes of this Section shall not require law enforcement agencies to

obliterate or otherwise destroy juvenile law enforcement records that would otherwise need to be automatically expunged under this Act, except after 2 years following the subject arrest for purposes of use in civil litigation against a governmental entity or its law enforcement agency or personnel which created, maintained, or used the records. However, these juvenile law enforcement records shall be considered expunged for all other purposes during this period and the offense, which the records or files concern, shall be treated as if it never occurred as required under Section 5-923.

(0.5) Subsection (0.1) or (0.2) of this Section does not apply to violations of traffic, boating, fish and game laws, or county or municipal ordinances.

(0.6) Juvenile law enforcement records of a plaintiff who has filed civil litigation against the governmental entity or its law enforcement agency or personnel that created, maintained, or used the records, or juvenile law enforcement records that contain information related to the allegations set forth in the civil litigation may not be expunged until after 2 years have elapsed after the conclusion of the lawsuit, including any appeal.

(0.7) Officer-worn body camera recordings shall not be automatically expunged except as otherwise authorized by the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act.

(1) Whenever a person has been arrested, charged, or adjudicated delinquent for an incident occurring before his or

her 18th birthday that if committed by an adult would be an offense, and that person's juvenile law enforcement and juvenile court records are not eligible for automatic expungement under subsection (0.1), (0.2), or (0.3), the person may petition the court at any time for expungement of juvenile law enforcement records and juvenile court records relating to the incident and, upon termination of all juvenile court proceedings relating to that incident, the court shall order the expungement of all records in the possession of the Department of State Police, the clerk of the circuit court, and law enforcement agencies relating to the incident, but only in any of the following circumstances:

(a) the minor was arrested and no petition for delinquency was filed with the clerk of the circuit court;

(a-5) the minor was charged with an offense and the petition or petitions were dismissed without a finding of delinquency;

(b) the minor was charged with an offense and was found not delinquent of that offense;

(c) the minor was placed under supervision under Section 5-615, and the order of supervision has since been successfully terminated; or

(d) the minor was adjudicated for an offense which would be a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a petty or business offense if committed by an adult.

(1.5) The Department of State Police shall allow a person

to use the Access and Review process, established in the Department of State Police, for verifying that his or her juvenile law enforcement records relating to incidents occurring before his or her 18th birthday eligible under this Act have been expunged.

(1.6) (Blank).

(1.7) (Blank).

(1.8) (Blank).

(2) Any person whose delinquency adjudications are not eligible for automatic expungement under subsection (0.3) of this Section may petition the court to expunge all juvenile law enforcement records relating to any incidents occurring before his or her 18th birthday which did not result in proceedings in criminal court and all juvenile court records with respect to any adjudications except those based upon first degree murder or an offense under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012 if the person is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act at the time he or she petitions the court for expungement; provided that~~: (a) (blank); or (b)~~ 2 years have elapsed since all juvenile court proceedings relating to him or her have been terminated and his or her commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice under this Act has been terminated.

(2.5) If a minor is arrested and no petition for delinquency is filed with the clerk of the circuit court at the time the minor is released from custody, the youth officer, if

applicable, or other designated person from the arresting agency, shall notify verbally and in writing to the minor or the minor's parents or guardians that the minor shall have an arrest record and shall provide the minor and the minor's parents or guardians with an expungement information packet, information regarding this State's expungement laws including a petition to expunge juvenile law enforcement and juvenile court records obtained from the clerk of the circuit court.

(2.6) If a minor is referred to court, then, at the time of sentencing, ~~or~~ dismissal of the case, or successful completion of supervision, the judge shall inform the delinquent minor of his or her rights regarding expungement and the clerk of the circuit court shall provide an expungement information packet to the minor, written in plain language, including information regarding this State's expungement laws and a petition for expungement, a sample of a completed petition, expungement instructions that shall include information informing the minor that (i) once the case is expunged, it shall be treated as if it never occurred, (ii) he or she may apply to have petition fees waived, (iii) once he or she obtains an expungement, he or she may not be required to disclose that he or she had a juvenile law enforcement or juvenile court record, and (iv) if petitioning he or she may file the petition on his or her own or with the assistance of an attorney. The failure of the judge to inform the delinquent minor of his or her right to petition for expungement as provided by law does

not create a substantive right, nor is that failure grounds for: (i) a reversal of an adjudication of delinquency; (ii) a new trial; or (iii) an appeal.

(2.7) (Blank).

(2.8) (Blank).

(3) (Blank).

(3.1) (Blank).

(3.2) (Blank).

(3.3) (Blank).

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank).

(5.5) Whether or not expunged, records eligible for automatic expungement under subdivision (0.1)(a), (0.2)(a), or (0.3)(a) may be treated as expunged by the individual subject to the records.

(6) (Blank).

(6.5) The Department of State Police or any employee of the Department shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for failure to expunge any records of arrest that are subject to expungement under this Section because of inability to verify a record. Nothing in this Section shall create Department of State Police liability or responsibility for the expungement of juvenile law enforcement records it does not possess.

(7) (Blank).

(7.5) (Blank).

(8) ~~(a) (Blank). (b) (Blank). (c)~~ The expungement of juvenile law enforcement or juvenile court records under subsection (0.1), (0.2), or (0.3) of this Section shall be funded by appropriation by the General Assembly for that purpose.

(9) (Blank).

(10) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 99-835, eff. 1-1-17; 99-881, eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-285, eff. 1-1-18; 100-720, eff. 8-3-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 100-1162, eff. 12-20-18; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 710. The Court of Claims Act is amended by changing Section 22 as follows:

(705 ILCS 505/22) (from Ch. 37, par. 439.22)

Sec. 22. Every claim cognizable by the court ~~Court~~ and not otherwise sooner barred by law shall be forever barred from prosecution therein unless it is filed with the clerk of the court ~~Clerk of the Court~~ within the time set forth as follows:

(a) All claims arising out of a contract must be filed within 5 years after it first accrues, saving to minors, and persons under legal disability at the time the claim accrues, in which cases the claim must be filed within 5 years from the time the disability ceases.

(b) All claims cognizable against the State by vendors

of goods or services under the ~~"The~~ Illinois Public Aid Code~~", approved April 11, 1967, as amended,~~ must file within one year after the accrual of the cause of action, as provided in Section 11-13 of that Code.

(c) All claims arising under paragraph (c) of Section 8 of this Act must be automatically heard by the court within 120 days after the person asserting such claim is either issued a certificate of innocence from the circuit court ~~Circuit Court~~ as provided in Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or is granted a pardon by the Governor, whichever occurs later, without the person asserting the claim being required to file a petition under Section 11 of this Act, except as otherwise provided by the Crime Victims Compensation Act. Any claims filed by the claimant under paragraph (c) of Section 8 of this Act must be filed within 2 years after the person asserting such claim is either issued a certificate of innocence as provided in Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or is granted a pardon by the Governor, whichever occurs later.

(d) All claims arising under paragraph (f) of Section 8 of this Act must be filed within the time set forth in Section 3 of the Line of Duty Compensation Act.

(e) All claims arising under paragraph (h) of Section 8 of this Act must be filed within one year of the date of the death of the guardsman or militiaman as provided in

Section 3 of the "Illinois National Guardsman's ~~and Naval Militiaman's~~ Compensation Act~~", approved August 12, 1971, as amended~~.

(f) All claims arising under paragraph (g) of Section 8 of this Act must be filed within one year of the crime on which a claim is based as provided in Section 6.1 of the "Crime Victims Compensation Act~~", approved August 23, 1973, as amended~~.

(g) All claims arising from the Comptroller's refusal to issue a replacement warrant pursuant to Section 10.10 of the State Comptroller Act must be filed within 5 years after the date of the Comptroller's refusal.

(h) All other claims must be filed within 2 years after it first accrues, saving to minors, and persons under legal disability at the time the claim accrues, in which case the claim must be filed within 2 years from the time the disability ceases.

(i) The changes made by Public Act 86-458 apply to all warrants issued within the 5-year ~~5 year~~ period preceding August 31, 1989 (the effective date of Public Act 86-458). The changes made to this Section by Public Act 100-1124 ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ apply to claims pending on November 27, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1124) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ and to claims filed thereafter.

(j) All time limitations established under this Act

and the rules promulgated under this Act shall be binding and jurisdictional, except upon extension authorized by law or rule and granted pursuant to a motion timely filed.

(Source: P.A. 100-1124, eff. 11-27-18; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 715. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 2-13, 3-6, 9-3.2, 12-2, 28-1, 28-2, 28-3, 28-5, and 29B-21 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/2-13) (from Ch. 38, par. 2-13)

Sec. 2-13. "Peace officer". "Peace officer" means (i) any person who by virtue of his office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for offenses, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to specific offenses, or (ii) any person who, by statute, is granted and authorized to exercise powers similar to those conferred upon any peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency of this State.

For purposes of Sections concerning unlawful use of weapons, for the purposes of assisting an Illinois peace officer in an arrest, or when the commission of any offense under Illinois law is directly observed by the person, and statutes involving the false personation of a peace officer, false personation of a peace officer while carrying a deadly weapon, false personation of a peace officer in attempting or committing a felony, and false personation of a peace officer

in attempting or committing a forcible felony, then officers, agents, or employees of the federal government commissioned by federal statute to make arrests for violations of federal criminal laws shall be considered "peace officers" under this Code, including, but not limited to, all criminal investigators of:

(1) the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration ~~Agency~~ and all United States Marshals or Deputy United States Marshals whose duties involve the enforcement of federal criminal laws;

(1.5) the United States Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, United States Coast Guard, United States Customs and Border Protection, and United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(2) the United States Department of the Treasury, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, and the United States Secret Service;

(3) the United States Internal Revenue Service;

(4) the United States General Services Administration;

(5) the United States Postal Service;

(6) (blank); and

(7) the United States Department of Defense.

(Source: P.A. 99-651, eff. 1-1-17; revised 8-28-20.)

(720 ILCS 5/3-6) (from Ch. 38, par. 3-6)

Sec. 3-6. Extended limitations. The period within which a prosecution must be commenced under the provisions of Section 3-5 or other applicable statute is extended under the following conditions:

(a) A prosecution for theft involving a breach of a fiduciary obligation to the aggrieved person may be commenced as follows:

(1) If the aggrieved person is a minor or a person under legal disability, then during the minority or legal disability or within one year after the termination thereof.

(2) In any other instance, within one year after the discovery of the offense by an aggrieved person, or by a person who has legal capacity to represent an aggrieved person or has a legal duty to report the offense, and is not himself or herself a party to the offense; or in the absence of such discovery, within one year after the proper prosecuting officer becomes aware of the offense. However, in no such case is the period of limitation so extended more than 3 years beyond the expiration of the period otherwise applicable.

(b) A prosecution for any offense based upon misconduct in office by a public officer or employee may be commenced within one year after discovery of the offense by a person having a legal duty to report such offense, or in the absence of such

discovery, within one year after the proper prosecuting officer becomes aware of the offense. However, in no such case is the period of limitation so extended more than 3 years beyond the expiration of the period otherwise applicable.

(b-5) When the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons and related offenses under Section 10-9 of this Code may be commenced within 25 years of the victim attaining the age of 18 years.

(b-6) When the victim is 18 years of age or over at the time of the offense, a prosecution for involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons and related offenses under Section 10-9 of this Code may be commenced within 25 years after the commission of the offense.

(b-7) ~~(b-6)~~ When the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for female genital mutilation may be commenced at any time.

(c) (Blank).

(d) A prosecution for child pornography, aggravated child pornography, indecent solicitation of a child, soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, juvenile pimping, exploitation of a child, or promoting juvenile prostitution except for keeping a place of juvenile prostitution may be commenced within one year of the victim attaining the age of 18 years. However, in

no such case shall the time period for prosecution expire sooner than 3 years after the commission of the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (j), a prosecution for any offense involving sexual conduct or sexual penetration, as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code, where the defendant was within a professional or fiduciary relationship or a purported professional or fiduciary relationship with the victim at the time of the commission of the offense may be commenced within one year after the discovery of the offense by the victim.

(f) A prosecution for any offense set forth in Section 44 of the Environmental Protection Act may be commenced within 5 years after the discovery of such an offense by a person or agency having the legal duty to report the offense or in the absence of such discovery, within 5 years after the proper prosecuting officer becomes aware of the offense.

(f-5) A prosecution for any offense set forth in Section 16-30 of this Code may be commenced within 5 years after the discovery of the offense by the victim of that offense.

(g) (Blank).

(h) (Blank).

(i) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (j), a prosecution for criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse may be commenced at any time. If the victim consented to the collection of evidence using an Illinois State Police Sexual

Assault Evidence Collection Kit under the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act, it shall constitute reporting for purposes of this Section.

Nothing in this subdivision (i) shall be construed to shorten a period within which a prosecution must be commenced under any other provision of this Section.

(i-5) A prosecution for armed robbery, home invasion, kidnapping, or aggravated kidnaping may be commenced within 10 years of the commission of the offense if it arises out of the same course of conduct and meets the criteria under one of the offenses in subsection (i) of this Section.

(j) (1) When the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, felony criminal sexual abuse, or female genital mutilation may be commenced at any time.

(2) When in circumstances other than as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection (j), when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for failure of a person who is required to report an alleged or suspected commission of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or felony criminal sexual abuse under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act may be commenced within 20 years after the child victim

attains 18 years of age.

(3) When the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for misdemeanor criminal sexual abuse may be commenced within 10 years after the child victim attains 18 years of age.

(4) Nothing in this subdivision (j) shall be construed to shorten a period within which a prosecution must be commenced under any other provision of this Section.

(j-5) A prosecution for armed robbery, home invasion, kidnapping, or aggravated kidnaping may be commenced at any time if it arises out of the same course of conduct and meets the criteria under one of the offenses in subsection (j) of this Section.

(k) (Blank).

(l) A prosecution for any offense set forth in Section 26-4 of this Code may be commenced within one year after the discovery of the offense by the victim of that offense.

(l-5) A prosecution for any offense involving sexual conduct or sexual penetration, as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code, in which the victim was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, may be commenced within one year after the discovery of the offense by the victim when corroborating physical evidence is available. The charging document shall state that the statute of limitations is extended under this subsection (l-5) and shall state the circumstances justifying the extension. Nothing in this subsection (l-5) shall be

construed to shorten a period within which a prosecution must be commenced under any other provision of this Section or Section 3-5 of this Code.

(m) The prosecution shall not be required to prove at trial facts which extend the general limitations in Section 3-5 of this Code when the facts supporting extension of the period of general limitations are properly pled in the charging document. Any challenge relating to the extension of the general limitations period as defined in this Section shall be exclusively conducted under Section 114-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(n) A prosecution for any offense set forth in subsection (a), (b), or (c) of Section 8A-3 or Section 8A-13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, in which the total amount of money involved is $5,000 or more, including the monetary value of food stamps and the value of commodities under Section 16-1 of this Code may be commenced within 5 years of the last act committed in furtherance of the offense.

(Source: P.A. 100-80, eff. 8-11-17; 100-318, eff. 8-24-17; 100-434, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-998, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1010, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1087, eff. 1-1-19; 101-18, eff. 1-1-20; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-130, eff. 1-1-20; 101-285, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-23-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/9-3.2) (from Ch. 38, par. 9-3.2)

Sec. 9-3.2. Involuntary manslaughter and reckless homicide

of an unborn child.

(a) A person who unintentionally kills an unborn child without lawful justification commits involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child if his acts whether lawful or unlawful which cause the death are such as are likely to cause death or great bodily harm to some individual, and he performs them recklessly, except in cases in which the cause of death consists of the driving of a motor vehicle, in which case the person commits reckless homicide of an unborn child.

(b) Sentence.

(1) Involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child is a Class 3 felony.

(2) Reckless homicide of an unborn child is a Class 3 felony.

(c) For purposes of this Section, (1) "unborn child" shall mean any individual of the human species from the implantation of an embryo until birth, and (2) "person" shall not include the pregnant individual whose unborn child is killed.

(d) This Section shall not apply to acts which cause the death of an unborn child if those acts were committed during any abortion, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Reproductive Health Act, ~~.~~ to which the pregnant individual has consented. This Section shall not apply to acts which were committed pursuant to usual and customary standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing or therapeutic treatment.

(e) The provisions of this Section shall not be construed

to prohibit the prosecution of any person under any other provision of law, nor shall it be construed to preclude any civil cause of action.

(Source: P.A. 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; revised 7-23-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/12-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 12-2)

Sec. 12-2. Aggravated assault.

(a) Offense based on location of conduct. A person commits aggravated assault when he or she commits an assault against an individual who is on or about a public way, public property, a public place of accommodation or amusement, or a sports venue, or in a church, synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place used for religious worship.

(b) Offense based on status of victim. A person commits aggravated assault when, in committing an assault, he or she knows the individual assaulted to be any of the following:

(1) A person with a physical disability or a person 60 years of age or older and the assault is without legal justification.

(2) A teacher or school employee upon school grounds or grounds adjacent to a school or in any part of a building used for school purposes.

(3) A park district employee upon park grounds or grounds adjacent to a park or in any part of a building used for park purposes.

(4) A community policing volunteer, private security

officer, or utility worker:

(i) performing his or her official duties;

(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or

(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.

(4.1) A peace officer, fireman, emergency management worker, or emergency medical services personnel:

(i) performing his or her official duties;

(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or

(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.

(5) A correctional officer or probation officer:

(i) performing his or her official duties;

(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or

(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.

(6) A correctional institution employee, a county juvenile detention center employee who provides direct and continuous supervision of residents of a juvenile detention center, including a county juvenile detention center employee who supervises recreational activity for residents of a juvenile detention center, or a Department of Human Services employee, Department of Human Services

officer, or employee of a subcontractor of the Department of Human Services supervising or controlling sexually dangerous persons or sexually violent persons:

(i) performing his or her official duties;

(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or

(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.

(7) An employee of the State of Illinois, a municipal corporation therein, or a political subdivision thereof, performing his or her official duties.

(8) A transit employee performing his or her official duties, or a transit passenger.

(9) A sports official or coach actively participating in any level of athletic competition within a sports venue, on an indoor playing field or outdoor playing field, or within the immediate vicinity of such a facility or field.

(10) A person authorized to serve process under Section 2-202 of the Code of Civil Procedure or a special process server appointed by the circuit court, while that individual is in the performance of his or her duties as a process server.

(c) Offense based on use of firearm, device, or motor vehicle. A person commits aggravated assault when, in committing an assault, he or she does any of the following:

(1) Uses a deadly weapon, an air rifle as defined in Section 24.8-0.1 of this Act, or any device manufactured and designed to be substantially similar in appearance to a firearm, other than by discharging a firearm.

(2) Discharges a firearm, other than from a motor vehicle.

(3) Discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle.

(4) Wears a hood, robe, or mask to conceal his or her identity.

(5) Knowingly and without lawful justification shines or flashes a laser gun sight or other laser device attached to a firearm, or used in concert with a firearm, so that the laser beam strikes near or in the immediate vicinity of any person.

(6) Uses a firearm, other than by discharging the firearm, against a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, private security officer, emergency management worker, emergency medical services personnel, employee of a police department, employee of a sheriff's department, or traffic control municipal employee:

(i) performing his or her official duties;

(ii) assaulted to prevent performance of his or her official duties; or

(iii) assaulted in retaliation for performing his or her official duties.

(7) Without justification operates a motor vehicle in

a manner which places a person, other than a person listed in subdivision (b)(4), in reasonable apprehension of being struck by the moving motor vehicle.

(8) Without justification operates a motor vehicle in a manner which places a person listed in subdivision (b)(4), in reasonable apprehension of being struck by the moving motor vehicle.

(9) Knowingly video or audio records the offense with the intent to disseminate the recording.

(d) Sentence. Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(7), (b)(8), (b)(9), (c)(1), (c)(4), or (c)(9) is a Class A misdemeanor, except that aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (b)(4) and (b)(7) is a Class 4 felony if a Category I, Category II, or Category III weapon is used in the commission of the assault. Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (b)(4.1), (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(10), (c)(2), (c)(5), (c)(6), or (c)(7) is a Class 4 felony. Aggravated assault as defined in subdivision (c)(3) or (c)(8) is a Class 3 felony.

(e) For the purposes of this Section, "Category I weapon", "Category II weapon", and "Category III weapon" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in Section 33A-1 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-223, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-1)

Sec. 28-1. Gambling.

(a) A person commits gambling when he or she:

(1) knowingly plays a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value, unless excepted in subsection (b) of this Section;

(2) knowingly makes a wager upon the result of any game, contest, or any political nomination, appointment or election;

(3) knowingly operates, keeps, owns, uses, purchases, exhibits, rents, sells, bargains for the sale or lease of, manufactures or distributes any gambling device;

(4) contracts to have or give himself or herself or another the option to buy or sell, or contracts to buy or sell, at a future time, any grain or other commodity whatsoever, or any stock or security of any company, where it is at the time of making such contract intended by both parties thereto that the contract to buy or sell, or the option, whenever exercised, or the contract resulting therefrom, shall be settled, not by the receipt or delivery of such property, but by the payment only of differences in prices thereof; however, the issuance, purchase, sale, exercise, endorsement or guarantee, by or through a person registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 8 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953, or by or through a person exempt from such registration under said Section 8, of a put, call, or

other option to buy or sell securities which have been registered with the Secretary of State or which are exempt from such registration under Section 3 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953 is not gambling within the meaning of this paragraph (4);

(5) knowingly owns or possesses any book, instrument or apparatus by means of which bets or wagers have been, or are, recorded or registered, or knowingly possesses any money which he has received in the course of a bet or wager;

(6) knowingly sells pools upon the result of any game or contest of skill or chance, political nomination, appointment or election;

(7) knowingly sets up or promotes any lottery or sells, offers to sell or transfers any ticket or share for any lottery;

(8) knowingly sets up or promotes any policy game or sells, offers to sell or knowingly possesses or transfers any policy ticket, slip, record, document or other similar device;

(9) knowingly drafts, prints or publishes any lottery ticket or share, or any policy ticket, slip, record, document or similar device, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state or foreign government;

(10) knowingly advertises any lottery or policy game, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state;

(11) knowingly transmits information as to wagers, betting odds, or changes in betting odds by telephone, telegraph, radio, semaphore or similar means; or knowingly installs or maintains equipment for the transmission or receipt of such information; except that nothing in this subdivision (11) prohibits transmission or receipt of such information for use in news reporting of sporting events or contests; or

(12) knowingly establishes, maintains, or operates an Internet site that permits a person to play a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value by means of the Internet or to make a wager upon the result of any game, contest, political nomination, appointment, or election by means of the Internet. This item (12) does not apply to activities referenced in items (6), (6.1), (8), ~~and~~ (8.1), and (15) of subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) Participants in any of the following activities shall not be convicted of gambling:

(1) Agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance including without limitation contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life or health or accident insurance.

(2) Offers of prizes, award or compensation to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest.

(3) Pari-mutuel betting as authorized by the law of this State.

(4) Manufacture of gambling devices, including the acquisition of essential parts therefor and the assembly thereof, for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce to any place outside this State when such transportation is not prohibited by any applicable Federal law; or the manufacture, distribution, or possession of video gaming terminals, as defined in the Video Gaming Act, by manufacturers, distributors, and terminal operators licensed to do so under the Video Gaming Act.

(5) The game commonly known as "bingo", when conducted in accordance with the Bingo License and Tax Act.

(6) Lotteries when conducted by the State of Illinois in accordance with the Illinois Lottery Law. This exemption includes any activity conducted by the Department of Revenue to sell lottery tickets pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Lottery Law and its rules.

(6.1) The purchase of lottery tickets through the Internet for a lottery conducted by the State of Illinois under the program established in Section 7.12 of the Illinois Lottery Law.

(7) Possession of an antique slot machine that is neither used nor intended to be used in the operation or promotion of any unlawful gambling activity or enterprise. For the purpose of this subparagraph (b)(7), an antique slot machine is one manufactured 25 years ago or earlier.

(8) Raffles and poker runs when conducted in accordance with the Raffles and Poker Runs Act.

(8.1) The purchase of raffle chances for a raffle conducted in accordance with the Raffles and Poker Runs Act.

(9) Charitable games when conducted in accordance with the Charitable Games Act.

(10) Pull tabs and jar games when conducted under the Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act.

(11) Gambling games when authorized by the Illinois Gambling Act.

(12) Video gaming terminal games at a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed large truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment when conducted in accordance with the Video Gaming Act.

(13) Games of skill or chance where money or other things of value can be won but no payment or purchase is required to participate.

(14) Savings promotion raffles authorized under Section 5g of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 7008 of

the Savings Bank Act, Section 42.7 of the Illinois Credit Union Act, Section 5136B of the National Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 25a), or Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1463).

(15) Sports wagering when conducted in accordance with the Sports Wagering Act.

(c) Sentence.

Gambling is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent conviction under subsections (a)(3) through (a)(12), is a Class 4 felony.

(d) Circumstantial evidence.

In prosecutions under this Section circumstantial evidence shall have the same validity and weight as in any criminal prosecution.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, Article 25, Section 25-915, eff. 6-28-19; 101-31, Article 35, Section 35-80, eff. 6-28-19; 101-109, eff. 7-19-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-2)

Sec. 28-2. Definitions.

(a) A "gambling device" is any clock, tape machine, slot machine or other machines or device for the reception of money or other thing of value on chance or skill or upon the action of which money or other thing of value is staked, hazarded, bet, won, or lost; or any mechanism, furniture, fixture, equipment, or other device designed primarily for use in a

gambling place. A "gambling device" does not include:

(1) A coin-in-the-slot operated mechanical device played for amusement which rewards the player with the right to replay such mechanical device, which device is so constructed or devised as to make such result of the operation thereof depend in part upon the skill of the player and which returns to the player thereof no money, property, or right to receive money or property.

(2) Vending machines by which full and adequate return is made for the money invested and in which there is no element of chance or hazard.

(3) A crane game. For the purposes of this paragraph (3), a "crane game" is an amusement device involving skill, if it rewards the player exclusively with merchandise contained within the amusement device proper and limited to toys, novelties, and prizes other than currency, each having a wholesale value which is not more than $25.

(4) A redemption machine. For the purposes of this paragraph (4), a "redemption machine" is a single-player or multi-player amusement device involving a game, the object of which is throwing, rolling, bowling, shooting, placing, or propelling a ball or other object that is either physical or computer generated on a display or with lights into, upon, or against a hole or other target that is either physical or computer generated on a display or

with lights, or stopping, by physical, mechanical, or electronic means, a moving object that is either physical or computer generated on a display or with lights into, upon, or against a hole or other target that is either physical or computer generated on a display or with lights, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The outcome of the game is predominantly determined by the skill of the player.

(B) The award of the prize is based solely upon the player's achieving the object of the game or otherwise upon the player's score.

(C) Only merchandise prizes are awarded.

(D) The wholesale value of prizes awarded in lieu of tickets or tokens for single play of the device does not exceed $25.

(E) The redemption value of tickets, tokens, and other representations of value, which may be accumulated by players to redeem prizes of greater value, for a single play of the device does not exceed $25.

(5) Video gaming terminals at a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed large truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment licensed in accordance with the Video Gaming Act.

(a-5) "Internet" means an interactive computer service or system or an information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, and includes, but is not limited to, an information service, system, or access software provider that provides access to a network system commonly known as the Internet, or any comparable system or service and also includes, but is not limited to, a World Wide Web page, newsgroup, message board, mailing list, or chat area on any interactive computer service or system or other online service.

(a-6) "Access" has the meaning ascribed to the term in Section 17-55.

(a-7) "Computer" has the meaning ascribed to the term in Section 17-0.5.

(b) A "lottery" is any scheme or procedure whereby one or more prizes are distributed by chance among persons who have paid or promised consideration for a chance to win such prizes, whether such scheme or procedure is called a lottery, raffle, gift, sale, or some other name, excluding savings promotion raffles authorized under Section 5g of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 7008 of the Savings Bank Act, Section 42.7 of the Illinois Credit Union Act, Section 5136B of the National Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 25a), or Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1463).

(c) A "policy game" is any scheme or procedure whereby a

person promises or guarantees by any instrument, bill, certificate, writing, token, or other device that any particular number, character, ticket, or certificate shall in the event of any contingency in the nature of a lottery entitle the purchaser or holder to receive money, property, or evidence of debt.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-87, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-3)

Sec. 28-3. Keeping a gambling place. A "gambling place" is any real estate, vehicle, boat, or any other property whatsoever used for the purposes of gambling other than gambling conducted in the manner authorized by the Illinois Gambling Act, the Sports Wagering Act, or the Video Gaming Act. Any person who knowingly permits any premises or property owned or occupied by him or under his control to be used as a gambling place commits a Class A misdemeanor. Each subsequent offense is a Class 4 felony. When any premises is determined by the circuit court to be a gambling place:

(a) Such premises is a public nuisance and may be proceeded against as such, and

(b) All licenses, permits or certificates issued by the State of Illinois or any subdivision or public agency thereof authorizing the serving of food or liquor on such premises shall be void; and no license, permit or

certificate so cancelled shall be reissued for such premises for a period of 60 days thereafter; nor shall any person convicted of keeping a gambling place be reissued such license for one year from his conviction and, after a second conviction of keeping a gambling place, any such person shall not be reissued such license, and

(c) Such premises of any person who knowingly permits thereon a violation of any Section of this Article shall be held liable for, and may be sold to pay any unsatisfied judgment that may be recovered and any unsatisfied fine that may be levied under any Section of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 101-31, Article 25, Section 25-915, eff. 6-28-19; 101-31, Article 35, Section 35-80, eff. 6-28-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-5)

Sec. 28-5. Seizure of gambling devices and gambling funds.

(a) Every device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use or every device used unlawfully for gambling shall be considered a "gambling device", and shall be subject to seizure, confiscation and destruction by the Department of State Police or by any municipal, or other local authority, within whose jurisdiction the same may be found. As used in this Section, a "gambling device" includes any slot machine, and includes any machine or device constructed for the reception of money or other thing of value and so constructed

as to return, or to cause someone to return, on chance to the player thereof money, property or a right to receive money or property. With the exception of any device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use, no gambling device shall be forfeited or destroyed unless an individual with a property interest in said device knows of the unlawful use of the device.

(b) Every gambling device shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs. Any money or other thing of value integrally related to acts of gambling shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs.

(c) If, within 60 days after any seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this Section, a person having any property interest in the seized property is charged with an offense, the court which renders judgment upon such charge shall, within 30 days after such judgment, conduct a forfeiture hearing to determine whether such property was a gambling device at the time of seizure. Such hearing shall be commenced by a written petition by the State, including material allegations of fact, the name and address of every person determined by the State to have any property interest in the seized property, a representation that written notice of the date, time and place of such hearing has been mailed to every such person by certified mail at least 10 days before such date, and a request for forfeiture. Every such person may

appear as a party and present evidence at such hearing. The quantum of proof required shall be a preponderance of the evidence, and the burden of proof shall be on the State. If the court determines that the seized property was a gambling device at the time of seizure, an order of forfeiture and disposition of the seized property shall be entered: a gambling device shall be received by the State's Attorney, who shall effect its destruction, except that valuable parts thereof may be liquidated and the resultant money shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred; money and other things of value shall be received by the State's Attorney and, upon liquidation, shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred. However, in the event that a defendant raises the defense that the seized slot machine is an antique slot machine described in subparagraph (b) (7) of Section 28-1 of this Code and therefore he is exempt from the charge of a gambling activity participant, the seized antique slot machine shall not be destroyed or otherwise altered until a final determination is made by the Court as to whether it is such an antique slot machine. Upon a final determination by the Court of this question in favor of the defendant, such slot machine shall be immediately returned to the defendant. Such order of forfeiture and disposition shall, for the purposes of appeal, be a final order and judgment in a civil proceeding.

(d) If a seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this

Section is not followed by a charge pursuant to subparagraph (c) of this Section, or if the prosecution of such charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction or acquittal (1) the State's Attorney shall commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture and destruction of a gambling device, or for the forfeiture and deposit in the general fund of the county of any seized money or other things of value, or both, in the circuit court and (2) any person having any property interest in such seized gambling device, money or other thing of value may commence separate civil proceedings in the manner provided by law.

(e) Any gambling device displayed for sale to a riverboat gambling operation, casino gambling operation, or organization gaming facility or used to train occupational licensees of a riverboat gambling operation, casino gambling operation, or organization gaming facility as authorized under the Illinois Gambling Act is exempt from seizure under this Section.

(f) Any gambling equipment, devices, and supplies provided by a licensed supplier in accordance with the Illinois Gambling Act which are removed from a riverboat, casino, or organization gaming facility for repair are exempt from seizure under this Section.

(g) The following video gaming terminals are exempt from seizure under this Section:

(1) Video gaming terminals for sale to a licensed

distributor or operator under the Video Gaming Act.

(2) Video gaming terminals used to train licensed technicians or licensed terminal handlers.

(3) Video gaming terminals that are removed from a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed large truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for repair.

(h) Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(i) Any sports lottery terminals provided by a central system provider that are removed from a lottery retailer for repair under the Sports Wagering Act are exempt from seizure under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 100-512, eff. 7-1-18; 101-31, Article 25, Section 25-915, eff. 6-28-19; 101-31, Article 35, Section 35-80, eff. 6-28-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(720 ILCS 5/29B-21)

Sec. 29B-21. Attorney's fees. Nothing in this Article applies to property that constitutes reasonable bona fide attorney's fees paid to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered in the forfeiture proceeding or criminal proceeding relating directly thereto if the property was paid before its seizure and before the issuance of any seizure

warrant or court order prohibiting transfer of the property and if the attorney, at the time he or she received the property, did not know that it was property subject to forfeiture under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 100-699, eff. 8-3-18; 100-1163, eff. 12-20-18; revised 7-12-19.)

Section 720. The Cannabis Control Act is amended by changing Sections 5.2 and 5.3 as follows:

(720 ILCS 550/5.2) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.2)

Sec. 5.2. Delivery of cannabis on school grounds.

(a) Any person who violates subsection (e) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a

Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $200,000.~~;~~

(b) Any person who violates subsection (d) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $100,000.~~;~~

(c) Any person who violates subsection (c) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is

committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $50,000.~~;~~

(d) Any person who violates subsection (b) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 4 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $25,000.~~;~~

(e) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned,

leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(f) This Section does not apply to a violation that occurs in or on the grounds of a building that is designated as a school but is no longer operational or active as a school, including a building that is temporarily or permanently closed by a unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 101-429, eff. 8-20-19; revised 8-28-20.)

(720 ILCS 550/5.3)

Sec. 5.3. Unlawful use of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment.

(a) A person commits unlawful use of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment when he or she knowingly engages in the possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of any equipment used in the manufacturing of any cannabis-based product using volatile or explosive gas, including, but not limited to, canisters of

butane gas, with the intent to manufacture, compound, covert, produce, derive, process, or prepare either directly or indirectly any cannabis-based product.

(b) This Section does not apply to a cultivation center or cultivation center agent that prepares medical cannabis or cannabis-infused products in compliance with the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and Department of Public Health and Department of Agriculture rules.

(c) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony.

(d) This Section does not apply to craft growers, cultivation centers, and infuser organizations licensed under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(e) This Section does not apply to manufacturers of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment or transporting organizations with documentation identifying the seller and purchaser of the equipment if the seller or purchaser is a craft grower, cultivation center, or infuser organization licensed under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 9-23-19.)

Section 725. The Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(720 ILCS 675/2) (from Ch. 23, par. 2358)

Sec. 2. Penalties.

(a) Any person who violates subsection (a), (a-5), (a-5.1), (a-8), (b), or (d) of Section 1 of this Act is guilty of a petty offense. For the first offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined $200 if his or her employer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the second offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined $400 if his or her employer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the third offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined $600 if his or her employer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the fourth or subsequent offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined $800 if his or her employer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the purposes of this subsection, the 24-month period shall begin with the person's first violation of the Act. The penalties in this subsection are in addition to any other penalties prescribed under the Cigarette Tax Act and the Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995.

(a-5) Any retailer who violates subsection (a), (a-5), (a-5.1), (a-8), (b), or (d) of Section 1 of this Act is guilty of a petty offense. For the first offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined $200 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco

laws. For the second offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined $400 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the third offense within a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined $600 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the fourth or subsequent offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined $800 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the purposes of this subsection, the 24-month period shall begin with the person's first violation of the Act. The penalties in this subsection are in addition to any other penalties prescribed under the Cigarette Tax Act and the Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995.

(a-6) For the purpose of this Act, a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws must include at least the following elements: (i) it must explain that only individuals displaying valid identification demonstrating that they are 21 years of age or older shall be eligible to purchase tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products and (ii) it must explain where a clerk can check identification for a date of birth. The training may be conducted electronically. Each retailer that has a training program shall require each employee who completes the training program to sign a form attesting that the employee has received and completed tobacco training. The

form shall be kept in the employee's file and may be used to provide proof of training.

(b) ~~(Blank). I~~ If a person under 21 years of age violates subsection (a-6) of Section 1, he or she is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) (Blank).

(d) (Blank).

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(g) (Blank).

(h) All moneys collected as fines for violations of subsection (a), (a-5), (a-5.1), (a-6), (a-8), (b), or (d) ~~or (a-7)~~ of Section 1 shall be distributed in the following manner:

(1) one-half of each fine shall be distributed to the unit of local government or other entity that successfully prosecuted the offender; and

(2) one-half shall be remitted to the State to be used for enforcing this Act.

Any violation of subsection (a) or (a-5) of Section 1 shall be reported to the Department of Revenue within 7 business days.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 101-2, eff. 7-1-19; revised 4-29-19.)

Section 730. The Prevention of Cigarette Sales to Persons

under 21 Years of Age Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(720 ILCS 678/7)

Sec. 7. Age verification and shipping requirements to prevent delivery sales to persons under 21 years of age.

(a) No person, other than a delivery service, shall mail, ship, or otherwise cause to be delivered a shipping package in connection with a delivery sale unless the person:

(1) prior to the first delivery sale to the prospective consumer, obtains from the prospective consumer a written certification which includes a statement signed by the prospective consumer that certifies:

(A) the prospective consumer's current address; and

(B) that the prospective consumer is at least the legal minimum age;

(2) informs, in writing, such prospective consumer that:

(A) the signing of another person's name to the certification described in this Section is illegal;

(B) sales of cigarettes to individuals under 21 years of age are illegal;

(C) the purchase of cigarettes by individuals under 21 years of age is illegal; and

(D) the name and identity of the prospective consumer may be reported to the state of the consumer's current address under the Act of October 19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. § 375, et seq.), commonly known as the Jenkins Act;

(3) makes a good faith effort to verify the date of birth of the prospective consumer provided pursuant to this Section by:

(A) comparing the date of birth against a commercially available database; or

(B) obtaining a photocopy or other image of a valid, government-issued identification stating the date of birth or age of the prospective consumer;

(4) provides to the prospective consumer a notice that meets the requirements of subsection (b);

(5) receives payment for the delivery sale from the prospective consumer by a credit or debit card that has been issued in such consumer's name, or by a check or other written instrument in such consumer's name; and

(6) ensures that the shipping package is delivered to the same address as is shown on the government-issued identification or contained in the commercially available database.

(b) The notice required under this Section shall include:

(1) a statement that cigarette sales to consumers below 21 years of age are illegal;

(2) a statement that sales of cigarettes are restricted to those consumers who provide verifiable proof of age in accordance with subsection (a);

(3) a statement that cigarette sales are subject to tax under Section 2 of the Cigarette Tax Act (35 ILCS 130/2), Section 2 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Use Tax Act and an explanation of how the correct tax has been, or is to be, paid with respect to such delivery sale.

(c) A statement meets the requirement of this Section if:

(1) the statement is clear and conspicuous;

(2) the statement is contained in a printed box set apart from the other contents of the communication;

(3) the statement is printed in bold, capital letters;

(4) the statement is printed with a degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement that is no less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text used in the communication; and

(5) for any printed material delivered by electronic means, the statement appears at both the top and the bottom of the electronic mail message or both the top and the bottom of the Internet website homepage.

(d) Each person, other than a delivery service, who mails, ships, or otherwise causes to be delivered a shipping package in connection with a delivery sale shall:

(1) include as part of the shipping documents a clear and conspicuous statement stating: "Cigarettes: Illinois Law Prohibits Shipping to Individuals Under 21 and Requires the Payment of All Applicable Taxes";

(2) use a method of mailing, shipping, or delivery that requires a signature before the shipping package is released to the consumer; and

(3) ensure that the shipping package is not delivered to any post office box.

(Source: P.A. 101-2, eff. 7-1-19; revised 4-29-19.)

Section 735. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Sections 110-5, 111-1, 112A-23, and 124A-20 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/110-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 110-5)

Sec. 110-5. Determining the amount of bail and conditions of release.

(a) In determining the amount of monetary bail or conditions of release, if any, which will reasonably assure the appearance of a defendant as required or the safety of any other person or the community and the likelihood of compliance by the defendant with all the conditions of bail, the court shall, on the basis of available information, take into account such matters as the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, whether the evidence shows that as part of

the offense there was a use of violence or threatened use of violence, whether the offense involved corruption of public officials or employees, whether there was physical harm or threats of physical harm to any public official, public employee, judge, prosecutor, juror or witness, senior citizen, child, or person with a disability, whether evidence shows that during the offense or during the arrest the defendant possessed or used a firearm, machine gun, explosive or metal piercing ammunition or explosive bomb device or any military or paramilitary armament, whether the evidence shows that the offense committed was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, the condition of the victim, any written statement submitted by the victim or proffer or representation by the State regarding the impact which the alleged criminal conduct has had on the victim and the victim's concern, if any, with further contact with the defendant if released on bail, whether the offense was based on racial, religious, sexual orientation or ethnic hatred, the likelihood of the filing of a greater charge, the likelihood of conviction, the sentence applicable upon conviction, the weight of the evidence against such defendant, whether there exists motivation or ability to flee, whether there is any verification as to prior residence, education, or family ties in the local jurisdiction, in another county, state or foreign country, the defendant's

employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, past conduct, prior use of alias names or dates of birth, and length of residence in the community, the consent of the defendant to periodic drug testing in accordance with Section 110-6.5, whether a foreign national defendant is lawfully admitted in the United States of America, whether the government of the foreign national maintains an extradition treaty with the United States by which the foreign government will extradite to the United States its national for a trial for a crime allegedly committed in the United States, whether the defendant is currently subject to deportation or exclusion under the immigration laws of the United States, whether the defendant, although a United States citizen, is considered under the law of any foreign state a national of that state for the purposes of extradition or non-extradition to the United States, the amount of unrecovered proceeds lost as a result of the alleged offense, the source of bail funds tendered or sought to be tendered for bail, whether from the totality of the court's consideration, the loss of funds posted or sought to be posted for bail will not deter the defendant from flight, whether the evidence shows that the defendant is engaged in significant possession, manufacture, or delivery of a controlled substance or cannabis, either individually or in consort with others, whether at the time of the offense charged he or she was on bond or pre-trial release pending trial, probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional

discharge pursuant to this Code or the comparable Code of any other state or federal jurisdiction, whether the defendant is on bond or pre-trial release pending the imposition or execution of sentence or appeal of sentence for any offense under the laws of Illinois or any other state or federal jurisdiction, whether the defendant is under parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, or work release from the Illinois Department of Corrections or Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice or any penal institution or corrections department of any state or federal jurisdiction, the defendant's record of convictions, whether the defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor or ordinance offense in Illinois or similar offense in other state or federal jurisdiction within the 10 years preceding the current charge or convicted of a felony in Illinois, whether the defendant was convicted of an offense in another state or federal jurisdiction that would be a felony if committed in Illinois within the 20 years preceding the current charge or has been convicted of such felony and released from the penitentiary within 20 years preceding the current charge if a penitentiary sentence was imposed in Illinois or other state or federal jurisdiction, the defendant's records of juvenile adjudication of delinquency in any jurisdiction, any record of appearance or failure to appear by the defendant at court proceedings, whether there was flight to avoid arrest or prosecution, whether the defendant escaped or attempted to escape to avoid

arrest, whether the defendant refused to identify himself or herself, or whether there was a refusal by the defendant to be fingerprinted as required by law. Information used by the court in its findings or stated in or offered in connection with this Section may be by way of proffer based upon reliable information offered by the State or defendant. All evidence shall be admissible if it is relevant and reliable regardless of whether it would be admissible under the rules of evidence applicable at criminal trials. If the State presents evidence that the offense committed by the defendant was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, and if the court determines that the evidence may be substantiated, the court shall prohibit the defendant from associating with other members of the organized gang as a condition of bail or release. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(a-5) There shall be a presumption that any conditions of release imposed shall be non-monetary in nature and the court shall impose the least restrictive conditions or combination of conditions necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant for further court proceedings and protect the integrity of the judicial proceedings from a specific threat to a witness or participant. Conditions of release may

include, but not be limited to, electronic home monitoring, curfews, drug counseling, stay-away orders, and in-person reporting. The court shall consider the defendant's socio-economic circumstance when setting conditions of release or imposing monetary bail.

(b) The amount of bail shall be:

(1) Sufficient to assure compliance with the conditions set forth in the bail bond, which shall include the defendant's current address with a written admonishment to the defendant that he or she must comply with the provisions of Section 110-12 regarding any change in his or her address. The defendant's address shall at all times remain a matter of public record with the clerk of the court.

(2) Not oppressive.

(3) Considerate of the financial ability of the accused.

(4) When a person is charged with a drug related offense involving possession or delivery of cannabis or possession or delivery of a controlled substance as defined in the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the full street value of the drugs seized shall be considered. "Street value" shall be determined by the court on the basis of a proffer by the State based upon reliable information of a law enforcement

official contained in a written report as to the amount seized and such proffer may be used by the court as to the current street value of the smallest unit of the drug seized.

(b-5) Upon the filing of a written request demonstrating reasonable cause, the State's Attorney may request a source of bail hearing either before or after the posting of any funds. If the hearing is granted, before the posting of any bail, the accused must file a written notice requesting that the court conduct a source of bail hearing. The notice must be accompanied by justifying affidavits stating the legitimate and lawful source of funds for bail. At the hearing, the court shall inquire into any matters stated in any justifying affidavits, and may also inquire into matters appropriate to the determination which shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) the background, character, reputation, and relationship to the accused of any surety; and

(2) the source of any money or property deposited by any surety, and whether any such money or property constitutes the fruits of criminal or unlawful conduct; and

(3) the source of any money posted as cash bail, and whether any such money constitutes the fruits of criminal or unlawful conduct; and

(4) the background, character, reputation, and

relationship to the accused of the person posting cash bail.

Upon setting the hearing, the court shall examine, under oath, any persons who may possess material information.

The State's Attorney has a right to attend the hearing, to call witnesses and to examine any witness in the proceeding. The court shall, upon request of the State's Attorney, continue the proceedings for a reasonable period to allow the State's Attorney to investigate the matter raised in any testimony or affidavit. If the hearing is granted after the accused has posted bail, the court shall conduct a hearing consistent with this subsection (b-5). At the conclusion of the hearing, the court must issue an order either approving or ~~of~~ disapproving the bail.

(c) When a person is charged with an offense punishable by fine only the amount of the bail shall not exceed double the amount of the maximum penalty.

(d) When a person has been convicted of an offense and only a fine has been imposed the amount of the bail shall not exceed double the amount of the fine.

(e) The State may appeal any order granting bail or setting a given amount for bail.

(f) When a person is charged with a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or when a person is charged with domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery,

kidnapping, aggravated kidnaping, unlawful restraint, aggravated unlawful restraint, stalking, aggravated stalking, cyberstalking, harassment by telephone, harassment through electronic communications, or an attempt to commit first degree murder committed against an intimate partner regardless whether an order of protection has been issued against the person,

(1) whether the alleged incident involved harassment or abuse, as defined in the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986;

(2) whether the person has a history of domestic violence, as defined in the Illinois Domestic Violence Act, or a history of other criminal acts;

(3) based on the mental health of the person;

(4) whether the person has a history of violating the orders of any court or governmental entity;

(5) whether the person has been, or is, potentially a threat to any other person;

(6) whether the person has access to deadly weapons or a history of using deadly weapons;

(7) whether the person has a history of abusing alcohol or any controlled substance;

(8) based on the severity of the alleged incident that is the basis of the alleged offense, including, but not limited to, the duration of the current incident, and whether the alleged incident involved the use of a weapon,

physical injury, sexual assault, strangulation, abuse during the alleged victim's pregnancy, abuse of pets, or forcible entry to gain access to the alleged victim;

(9) whether a separation of the person from the alleged victim or a termination of the relationship between the person and the alleged victim has recently occurred or is pending;

(10) whether the person has exhibited obsessive or controlling behaviors toward the alleged victim, including, but not limited to, stalking, surveillance, or isolation of the alleged victim or victim's family member or members;

(11) whether the person has expressed suicidal or homicidal ideations;

(12) based on any information contained in the complaint and any police reports, affidavits, or other documents accompanying the complaint,

the court may, in its discretion, order the respondent to undergo a risk assessment evaluation using a recognized, evidence-based instrument conducted by an Illinois Department of Human Services approved partner abuse intervention program provider, pretrial service, probation, or parole agency. These agencies shall have access to summaries of the defendant's criminal history, which shall not include victim interviews or information, for the risk evaluation. Based on the information collected from the 12 points to be considered at a bail hearing

under this subsection (f), the results of any risk evaluation conducted and the other circumstances of the violation, the court may order that the person, as a condition of bail, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Upon making a determination whether or not to order the respondent to undergo a risk assessment evaluation or to be placed under electronic surveillance and risk assessment, the court shall document in the record the court's reasons for making those determinations. The cost of the electronic surveillance and risk assessment shall be paid by, or on behalf, of the defendant. As used in this subsection (f), "intimate partner" means a spouse or a current or former partner in a cohabitation or dating relationship.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 100-1, eff. 1-1-18; revised 7-12-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/111-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 111-1)

Sec. 111-1. Methods of prosecution.

(a) When authorized by law a prosecution may be commenced by:

(1) ~~(a)~~ A complaint;

(2) ~~(b)~~ An information;

(3) ~~(c)~~ An indictment.

(b) ~~(d)~~ Upon commencement of a prosecution for a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar

provision of a local ordinance, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the offense of reckless homicide, the victims of these offenses shall have all the rights under this Section as they do in Section 4 of the ~~Bill of~~ Rights of Crime ~~for~~ Victims and Witnesses ~~of Violent Crime~~ Act.

For the purposes of this Section "victim" shall mean an individual who has suffered personal injury as a result of the commission of a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, or Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the offense of reckless homicide. In regard to a violation of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 relating to the offense of reckless homicide, "victim" shall also include, but not be limited to, spouse, guardian, parent, or other family member.

(c) ~~(c)~~ Upon arrest after commencement of a prosecution for a sex offense against a person known to be an employee, the State's Attorney shall immediately provide the superintendent of schools or school administrator that employs the employee with a copy of the complaint, information, or indictment.

For the purposes of this subsection: "employee" has the meaning provided in subsection (a) of Section 24-5 of the School Code; and "sex offense" has the meaning provided in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act.

This subsection shall not be construed to diminish the

rights, privileges, or remedies of an employee under a collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.

(Source: P.A. 101-521, eff. 8-23-19; revised 9-8-20.)

(725 ILCS 5/112A-23) (from Ch. 38, par. 112A-23)

Sec. 112A-23. Enforcement of protective orders.

(a) When violation is crime. A violation of any protective order, whether issued in a civil, quasi-criminal proceeding, shall be enforced by a criminal court when:

(1) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a domestic violence order of protection pursuant to Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code,

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid order of protection, which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or United States territory, or

(iii) ~~or~~ any other remedy when the act constitutes a crime against the protected parties as defined by the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.

Prosecution for a violation of a domestic violence order of protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the domestic violence order of protection; or

(2) The respondent commits the crime of child abduction pursuant to Section 10-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:

(i) remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code, or

(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid domestic violence order of protection, which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or United States territory.

(3) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a civil no contact order when the respondent violates Section 12-3.8 of the Criminal Code of 2012. Prosecution for a violation of a civil no contact order shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the civil no contact order.

(4) The respondent commits the crime of violation of a stalking no contact order when the respondent violates Section 12-3.9 of the Criminal Code of 2012. Prosecution for a violation of a stalking no contact order shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the stalking no contact order.

(b) When violation is contempt of court. A violation of any valid protective order, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, may be enforced through civil or criminal contempt procedures, as appropriate, by any court with jurisdiction, regardless where the act or acts which violated the protective order were committed, to the extent consistent with the venue provisions of this Article. Nothing in this Article shall preclude any Illinois court from enforcing any valid protective order issued in another state. Illinois courts may enforce protective orders through both criminal prosecution and contempt proceedings, unless the action which is second in time is barred by collateral estoppel or the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy.

(1) In a contempt proceeding where the petition for a rule to show cause sets forth facts evidencing an immediate danger that the respondent will flee the jurisdiction, conceal a child, or inflict physical abuse on the petitioner or minor children or on dependent adults in petitioner's care, the court may order the attachment

of the respondent without prior service of the rule to show cause or the petition for a rule to show cause. Bond shall be set unless specifically denied in writing.

(2) A petition for a rule to show cause for violation of a protective order shall be treated as an expedited proceeding.

(c) Violation of custody, allocation of parental responsibility, or support orders. A violation of remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), (8), or (9) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code may be enforced by any remedy provided by Section 607.5 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. The court may enforce any order for support issued under paragraph (12) of subsection (b) of Section 112A-14 of this Code in the manner provided for under Parts V and VII of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.

(d) Actual knowledge. A protective order may be enforced pursuant to this Section if the respondent violates the order after respondent has actual knowledge of its contents as shown through one of the following means:

(1) (Blank).

(2) (Blank).

(3) By service of a protective order under subsection (f) of Section 112A-17.5 or Section 112A-22 of this Code.

(4) By other means demonstrating actual knowledge of the contents of the order.

(e) The enforcement of a protective order in civil or criminal court shall not be affected by either of the following:

(1) The existence of a separate, correlative order entered under Section 112A-15 of this Code.

(2) Any finding or order entered in a conjoined criminal proceeding.

(f) Circumstances. The court, when determining whether or not a violation of a protective order has occurred, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.

(g) Penalties.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), where the court finds the commission of a crime or contempt of court under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section, the penalty shall be the penalty that generally applies in such criminal or contempt proceedings, and may include one or more of the following: incarceration, payment of restitution, a fine, payment of attorneys' fees and costs, or community service.

(2) The court shall hear and take into account evidence of any factors in aggravation or mitigation before deciding an appropriate penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection (g).

(3) To the extent permitted by law, the court is encouraged to:

(i) increase the penalty for the knowing violation of any protective order over any penalty previously imposed by any court for respondent's violation of any protective order or penal statute involving petitioner as victim and respondent as defendant;

(ii) impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for respondent's first violation of any protective order; and

(iii) impose a minimum penalty of 48 hours imprisonment for respondent's second or subsequent violation of a protective order

unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or that period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust.

(4) In addition to any other penalties imposed for a violation of a protective order, a criminal court may consider evidence of any violations of a protective order:

(i) to increase, revoke, or modify the bail bond on an underlying criminal charge pursuant to Section 110-6 of this Code;

(ii) to revoke or modify an order of probation, conditional discharge, or supervision, pursuant to Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(iii) to revoke or modify a sentence of periodic imprisonment, pursuant to Section 5-7-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16; 100-199, eff. 1-1-18; 100-597, eff. 6-29-18; revised 7-12-19.)

(725 ILCS 5/124A-20)

Sec. 124A-20. Assessment waiver.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Assessments" means any costs imposed on a criminal defendant under Article 15 of the Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act, but does not include violation of the Illinois Vehicle Code assessments.

"Indigent person" means any person who meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) He or she is receiving assistance under one or more of the following means-based governmental public benefits programs: Supplemental Security Income; Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled; Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; General Assistance; Transitional Assistance; or State Children and Family Assistance.

(2) His or her available personal income is 200% or less of the current poverty level, unless the applicant's assets that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of the Code of Civil Procedure are of a nature and value that the court determines that the applicant is able to pay the assessments.

(3) He or she is, in the discretion of the court,

unable to proceed in an action with payment of assessments and whose payment of those assessments would result in substantial hardship to the person or his or her family.

"Poverty level" means the current poverty level as established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

(b) Upon the application of any defendant, after the commencement of an action, but no later than 30 days after sentencing:

(1) If the court finds that the applicant is an indigent person, the court shall grant the applicant a full assessment waiver exempting him or her from the payment of any assessments.

(2) The court shall grant the applicant a partial assessment as follows:

(A) 75% of all assessments shall be waived if the applicant's available income is greater than 200% but no more than 250% of the poverty level, unless the applicant's assets that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of the Code of Civil Procedure are such that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay the total assessments.

(B) 50% of all assessments shall be waived if the applicant's available income is greater than 250% but no more than 300% of the poverty level, unless the applicant's assets that are not exempt under Part 9 or

10 of Article XII of the Code of Civil Procedure are such that the court determines that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay a greater portion of the assessments.

(C) 25% of all assessments shall be waived if the applicant's available income is greater than 300% but no more than 400% of the poverty level, unless the applicant's assets that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of the Code of Civil Procedure are such that the court determines that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay a greater portion of the assessments.

(c) An application for a waiver of assessments shall be in writing, signed by the defendant or, if the defendant is a minor, by another person having knowledge of the facts, and filed no later than 30 days after sentencing. The contents of the application for a waiver of assessments, and the procedure for deciding the applications, shall be established by Supreme Court Rule. Factors to consider in evaluating an application shall include:

(1) the applicant's receipt of needs based governmental public benefits, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD ~~ADBD~~); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or "food stamps"); General Assistance; Transitional

Assistance; or State Children and Family Assistance;

(2) the employment status of the applicant and amount of monthly income, if any;

(3) income received from the applicant's pension, Social Security benefits, unemployment benefits, and other sources;

(4) income received by the applicant from other household members;

(5) the applicant's monthly expenses, including rent, home mortgage, other mortgage, utilities, food, medical, vehicle, childcare, debts, child support, and other expenses; and

(6) financial affidavits or other similar supporting documentation provided by the applicant showing that payment of the imposed assessments would result in substantial hardship to the applicant or the applicant's family.

(d) The clerk of court shall provide the application for a waiver of assessments to any defendant who indicates an inability to pay the assessments. The clerk of the court shall post in a conspicuous place in the courthouse a notice, no smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches and using no smaller than 30-point typeface printed in English and in Spanish, advising criminal defendants they may ask the court for a waiver of any court ordered assessments. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

"If you are unable to pay the required assessments, you may ask the court to waive payment of them. Ask the clerk of the court for forms."

(e) For good cause shown, the court may allow an applicant whose application is denied or who receives a partial assessment waiver to defer payment of the assessments, make installment payments, or make payment upon reasonable terms and conditions stated in the order.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to affect the right of a party to court-appointed counsel, as authorized by any other provision of law or by the rules of the Illinois Supreme Court.

(g) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; revised 8-28-20.)

Section 740. The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act is amended by changing Section 4.5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 120/4.5)

Sec. 4.5. Procedures to implement the rights of crime victims. To afford crime victims their rights, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and corrections will provide information, as appropriate, of the following procedures:

(a) At the request of the crime victim, law enforcement authorities investigating the case shall provide notice of the

status of the investigation, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation, until such time as the alleged assailant is apprehended or the investigation is closed.

(a-5) When law enforcement authorities reopen a closed case to resume investigating, they shall provide notice of the reopening of the case, except where the State's Attorney determines that disclosure of such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation.

(b) The office of the State's Attorney:

(1) shall provide notice of the filing of an information, the return of an indictment, or the filing of a petition to adjudicate a minor as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(2) shall provide timely notice of the date, time, and place of court proceedings; of any change in the date, time, and place of court proceedings; and of any cancellation of court proceedings. Notice shall be provided in sufficient time, wherever possible, for the victim to make arrangements to attend or to prevent an unnecessary appearance at court proceedings;

(3) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information of social services and financial assistance available for victims of crime, including information of how to apply for these services and assistance;

(3.5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide information about available victim services, including referrals to programs, counselors, and agencies that assist a victim to deal with trauma, loss, and grief;

(4) shall assist in having any stolen or other personal property held by law enforcement authorities for evidentiary or other purposes returned as expeditiously as possible, pursuant to the procedures set out in Section 115-9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963;

(5) or victim advocate personnel shall provide appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims will cooperate with the criminal justice system in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearances;

(6) shall provide, whenever possible, a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require victims to be in close proximity to defendants or juveniles accused of a violent crime, and their families and friends;

(7) shall provide notice to the crime victim of the right to have a translator present at all court proceedings and, in compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the right to communications access through a sign language interpreter or by other means;

(8) (blank);

(8.5) shall inform the victim of the right to be present at all court proceedings, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial;

(9) shall inform the victim of the right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence and confidentiality, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice;

(9.3) shall inform the victim of the right to retain an attorney, at the victim's own expense, who, upon written notice filed with the clerk of the court and State's Attorney, is to receive copies of all notices, motions, and court orders filed thereafter in the case, in the same manner as if the victim were a named party in the case;

(9.5) shall inform the victim of (A) the victim's right under Section 6 of this Act to make a statement at the sentencing hearing; (B) the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members under Section 6 of this Act to present a statement at sentencing; and (C) if a presentence report is to be prepared, the right of the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members to submit information to the preparer of the presentence report

about the effect the offense has had on the victim and the person;

(10) at the sentencing shall make a good faith attempt to explain the minimum amount of time during which the defendant may actually be physically imprisoned. The Office of the State's Attorney shall further notify the crime victim of the right to request from the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice information concerning the release of the defendant;

(11) shall request restitution at sentencing and as part of a plea agreement if the victim requests restitution;

(12) shall, upon the court entering a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, inform the victim of the notification services available from the Department of Human Services, including the statewide telephone number, under subparagraph (d)(2) of this Section;

(13) shall provide notice within a reasonable time after receipt of notice from the custodian, of the release of the defendant on bail or personal recognizance or the release from detention of a minor who has been detained;

(14) shall explain in nontechnical language the details of any plea or verdict of a defendant, or any adjudication of a juvenile as a delinquent;

(15) shall make all reasonable efforts to consult with the crime victim before the Office of the State's Attorney

makes an offer of a plea bargain to the defendant or enters into negotiations with the defendant concerning a possible plea agreement, and shall consider the written statement, if prepared prior to entering into a plea agreement. The right to consult with the prosecutor does not include the right to veto a plea agreement or to insist the case go to trial. If the State's Attorney has not consulted with the victim prior to making an offer or entering into plea negotiations with the defendant, the Office of the State's Attorney shall notify the victim of the offer or the negotiations within 2 business days and confer with the victim;

(16) shall provide notice of the ultimate disposition of the cases arising from an indictment or an information, or a petition to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent for a violent crime;

(17) shall provide notice of any appeal taken by the defendant and information on how to contact the appropriate agency handling the appeal, and how to request notice of any hearing, oral argument, or decision of an appellate court;

(18) shall provide timely notice of any request for post-conviction review filed by the defendant under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, and of the date, time and place of any hearing concerning the petition. Whenever possible, notice of the hearing shall

be given within 48 hours of the court's scheduling of the hearing; and

(19) shall forward a copy of any statement presented under Section 6 to the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice to be considered in making a determination under Section 3-2.5-85 or subsection (b) of Section 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(c) The court shall ensure that the rights of the victim are afforded.

(c-5) The following procedures shall be followed to afford victims the rights guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution:

(1) Written notice. A victim may complete a written notice of intent to assert rights on a form prepared by the Office of the Attorney General and provided to the victim by the State's Attorney. The victim may at any time provide a revised written notice to the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall file the written notice with the court. At the beginning of any court proceeding in which the right of a victim may be at issue, the court and prosecutor shall review the written notice to determine whether the victim has asserted the right that may be at issue.

(2) Victim's retained attorney. A victim's attorney shall file an entry of appearance limited to assertion of the victim's rights. Upon the filing of the entry of

appearance and service on the State's Attorney and the defendant, the attorney is to receive copies of all notices, motions and court orders filed thereafter in the case.

(3) Standing. The victim has standing to assert the rights enumerated in subsection (a) of Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and the statutory rights under Section 4 of this Act in any court exercising jurisdiction over the criminal case. The prosecuting attorney, a victim, or the victim's retained attorney may assert the victim's rights. The defendant in the criminal case has no standing to assert a right of the victim in any court proceeding, including on appeal.

(4) Assertion of and enforcement of rights.

(A) The prosecuting attorney shall assert a victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury. The prosecuting attorney shall consult with the victim and the victim's attorney regarding the assertion or enforcement of a right. If the prosecuting attorney decides not to assert or enforce a victim's right, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim or the victim's attorney in sufficient time to allow the victim or the victim's attorney to assert the right or

to seek enforcement of a right.

(B) If the prosecuting attorney elects not to assert a victim's right or to seek enforcement of a right, the victim or the victim's attorney may assert the victim's right or request enforcement of a right by filing a motion or by orally asserting the right or requesting enforcement in open court in the criminal case outside the presence of the jury.

(C) If the prosecuting attorney asserts a victim's right or seeks enforcement of a right, and the court denies the assertion of the right or denies the request for enforcement of a right, the victim or victim's attorney may file a motion to assert the victim's right or to request enforcement of the right within 10 days of the court's ruling. The motion need not demonstrate the grounds for a motion for reconsideration. The court shall rule on the merits of the motion.

(D) The court shall take up and decide any motion or request asserting or seeking enforcement of a victim's right without delay, unless a specific time period is specified by law or court rule. The reasons for any decision denying the motion or request shall be clearly stated on the record.

(5) Violation of rights and remedies.

(A) If the court determines that a victim's right

has been violated, the court shall determine the appropriate remedy for the violation of the victim's right by hearing from the victim and the parties, considering all factors relevant to the issue, and then awarding appropriate relief to the victim.

(A-5) Consideration of an issue of a substantive nature or an issue that implicates the constitutional or statutory right of a victim at a court proceeding labeled as a status hearing shall constitute a per se violation of a victim's right.

(B) The appropriate remedy shall include only actions necessary to provide the victim the right to which the victim was entitled and may include reopening previously held proceedings; however, in no event shall the court vacate a conviction. Any remedy shall be tailored to provide the victim an appropriate remedy without violating any constitutional right of the defendant. In no event shall the appropriate remedy be a new trial, damages, or costs.

(6) Right to be heard. Whenever a victim has the right to be heard, the court shall allow the victim to exercise the right in any reasonable manner the victim chooses.

(7) Right to attend trial. A party must file a written motion to exclude a victim from trial at least 60 days prior to the date set for trial. The motion must state with specificity the reason exclusion is necessary to protect a

constitutional right of the party, and must contain an offer of proof. The court shall rule on the motion within 30 days. If the motion is granted, the court shall set forth on the record the facts that support its finding that the victim's testimony will be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at trial.

(8) Right to have advocate and support person present at court proceedings.

(A) A party who intends to call an advocate as a witness at trial must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The party must file a written motion at least 90 days before trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the advocate's testimony is sought and an offer of proof regarding (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the advocate; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony. The court shall consider the motion and make findings within 30 days of the filing of the motion. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (i) the anticipated testimony is not protected by an absolute privilege; and (ii) the anticipated testimony contains relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring the advocate to appear to testify at an in camera hearing. The

prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before the advocate is required to testify at an ex parte in camera proceeding.

The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall be allowed to be present at the ex parte in camera proceeding. If, after conducting the ex parte in camera hearing, the court determines that due process requires any testimony regarding confidential or privileged information or communications, the court shall provide to the prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney a written memorandum on the substance of the advocate's testimony. The prosecuting attorney, the victim, and the advocate's attorney shall have 15 days to seek appellate review before a subpoena may be issued for the advocate to testify at trial. The presence of the prosecuting attorney at the ex parte in camera proceeding does not make the substance of the advocate's testimony that the court has ruled inadmissible subject to discovery.

(B) If a victim has asserted the right to have a support person present at the court proceedings, the victim shall provide the name of the person the victim has chosen to be the victim's support person to the prosecuting attorney, within 60 days of trial. The

prosecuting attorney shall provide the name to the defendant. If the defendant intends to call the support person as a witness at trial, the defendant must seek permission of the court before a subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion at least 45 days prior to trial that sets forth specifically the issues on which the support person will testify and an offer of proof regarding: (i) the content of the anticipated testimony of the support person; and (ii) the relevance, admissibility, and materiality of the anticipated testimony.

If the prosecuting attorney intends to call the support person as a witness during the State's case-in-chief, the prosecuting attorney shall inform the court of this intent in the response to the defendant's written motion. The victim may choose a different person to be the victim's support person. The court may allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination during cross-examination. If the court allows the defendant to do so, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has testified. A defendant who fails to question the support person about matters outside the scope of direct examination during the State's case-in-chief waives the right to challenge the

presence of the support person on appeal. The court shall allow the support person to testify if called as a witness in the defendant's case-in-chief or the State's rebuttal.

If the court does not allow the defendant to inquire about matters outside the scope of the direct examination, the support person shall be allowed to remain in the courtroom after the support person has been called by the defendant or the defendant has rested. The court shall allow the support person to testify in the State's rebuttal.

If the prosecuting attorney does not intend to call the support person in the State's case-in-chief, the court shall verify with the support person whether the support person, if called as a witness, would testify as set forth in the offer of proof. If the court finds that the support person would testify as set forth in the offer of proof, the court shall rule on the relevance, materiality, and admissibility of the anticipated testimony. If the court rules the anticipated testimony is admissible, the court shall issue the subpoena. The support person may remain in the courtroom after the support person testifies and shall be allowed to testify in rebuttal.

If the court excludes the victim's support person during the State's case-in-chief, the victim shall be

allowed to choose another support person to be present in court.

If the victim fails to designate a support person within 60 days of trial and the defendant has subpoenaed the support person to testify at trial, the court may exclude the support person from the trial until the support person testifies. If the court excludes the support person the victim may choose another person as a support person.

(9) Right to notice and hearing before disclosure of confidential or privileged information or records. A defendant who seeks to subpoena records of or concerning the victim that are confidential or privileged by law must seek permission of the court before the subpoena is issued. The defendant must file a written motion and an offer of proof regarding the relevance, admissibility and materiality of the records. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that: (A) the records are not protected by an absolute privilege and (B) the records contain relevant, admissible, and material evidence that is not available through other witnesses or evidence, the court shall issue a subpoena requiring a sealed copy of the records be delivered to the court to be reviewed in camera. If, after conducting an in camera review of the records, the court determines that due process requires disclosure of any portion of the records, the court shall

provide copies of what it intends to disclose to the prosecuting attorney and the victim. The prosecuting attorney and the victim shall have 30 days to seek appellate review before the records are disclosed to the defendant. The disclosure of copies of any portion of the records to the prosecuting attorney does not make the records subject to discovery.

(10) Right to notice of court proceedings. If the victim is not present at a court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue, the court shall ask the prosecuting attorney whether the victim was notified of the time, place, and purpose of the court proceeding and that the victim had a right to be heard at the court proceeding. If the court determines that timely notice was not given or that the victim was not adequately informed of the nature of the court proceeding, the court shall not rule on any substantive issues, accept a plea, or impose a sentence and shall continue the hearing for the time necessary to notify the victim of the time, place and nature of the court proceeding. The time between court proceedings shall not be attributable to the State under Section 103-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(11) Right to timely disposition of the case. A victim has the right to timely disposition of the case so as to minimize the stress, cost, and inconvenience resulting from the victim's involvement in the case. Before ruling

on a motion to continue trial or other court proceeding, the court shall inquire into the circumstances for the request for the delay and, if the victim has provided written notice of the assertion of the right to a timely disposition, and whether the victim objects to the delay. If the victim objects, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the victim's objections. If the prosecutor has not conferred with the victim about the continuance, the prosecutor shall inform the court of the attempts to confer. If the court finds the attempts of the prosecutor to confer with the victim were inadequate to protect the victim's right to be heard, the court shall give the prosecutor at least 3 but not more than 5 business days to confer with the victim. In ruling on a motion to continue, the court shall consider the reasons for the requested continuance, the number and length of continuances that have been granted, the victim's objections and procedures to avoid further delays. If a continuance is granted over the victim's objection, the court shall specify on the record the reasons for the continuance and the procedures that have been or will be taken to avoid further delays.

(12) Right to Restitution.

(A) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is known at the time of sentencing, the court shall enter the judgment of restitution at the time of sentencing.

(B) If the victim has asserted the right to restitution and the amount of restitution is not known at the time of sentencing, the prosecutor shall, within 5 days after sentencing, notify the victim what information and documentation related to restitution is needed and that the information and documentation must be provided to the prosecutor within 45 days after sentencing. Failure to timely provide information and documentation related to restitution shall be deemed a waiver of the right to restitution. The prosecutor shall file and serve within 60 days after sentencing a proposed judgment for restitution and a notice that includes information concerning the identity of any victims or other persons seeking restitution, whether any victim or other person expressly declines restitution, the nature and amount of any damages together with any supporting documentation, a restitution amount recommendation, and the names of any co-defendants and their case numbers. Within 30 days after receipt of the proposed judgment for restitution, the defendant shall file any objection to the proposed judgment, a statement of grounds for the objection, and a financial statement. If the defendant does not file an objection, the court may enter the judgment for restitution without further proceedings. If the defendant files an objection and

either party requests a hearing, the court shall schedule a hearing.

(13) Access to presentence reports.

(A) The victim may request a copy of the presentence report prepared under the Unified Code of Corrections from the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney shall redact the following information before providing a copy of the report:

(i) the defendant's mental history and condition;

(ii) any evaluation prepared under subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 5-3-2; and

(iii) the name, address, phone number, and other personal information about any other victim.

(B) The State's Attorney or the defendant may request the court redact other information in the report that may endanger the safety of any person.

(C) The State's Attorney may orally disclose to the victim any of the information that has been redacted if there is a reasonable likelihood that the information will be stated in court at the sentencing.

(D) The State's Attorney must advise the victim that the victim must maintain the confidentiality of the report and other information. Any dissemination of the report or information that was not stated at a court proceeding constitutes indirect criminal

contempt of court.

(14) Appellate relief. If the trial court denies the relief requested, the victim, the victim's attorney, or the prosecuting attorney may file an appeal within 30 days of the trial court's ruling. The trial or appellate court may stay the court proceedings if the court finds that a stay would not violate a constitutional right of the defendant. If the appellate court denies the relief sought, the reasons for the denial shall be clearly stated in a written opinion. In any appeal in a criminal case, the State may assert as error the court's denial of any crime victim's right in the proceeding to which the appeal relates.

(15) Limitation on appellate relief. In no case shall an appellate court provide a new trial to remedy the violation of a victim's right.

(16) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process and the right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in denying or fixing the amount of bail, determining whether to release the defendant, and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction. A victim of domestic violence, a sexual offense, or stalking may request the entry of a protective order under Article 112A of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(d) Procedures after the imposition of sentence.

(1) The Prisoner Review Board shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen, upon written request, of the prisoner's release on parole, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian, other than the Department of Juvenile Justice, of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a crime from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall provide to a victim or any other concerned citizen a recent photograph of any person convicted of a felony, upon his or her release from custody. The Prisoner Review Board, upon written request, shall inform a victim or any other concerned citizen when feasible at least 7 days prior to the prisoner's release on furlough of the times and dates of such furlough. Upon written request by the victim or any other concerned citizen, the State's Attorney shall notify the person once of the times and dates of release of a prisoner sentenced to periodic imprisonment. Notification shall be based on the most recent information as to victim's or other concerned citizen's residence or other location available to the notifying authority.

(2) When the defendant has been committed to the Department of Human Services pursuant to Section 5-2-4 or

any other provision of the Unified Code of Corrections, the victim may request to be notified by the releasing authority of the approval by the court of an on-grounds pass, a supervised off-grounds pass, an unsupervised off-grounds pass, or conditional release; the release on an off-grounds pass; the return from an off-grounds pass; transfer to another facility; conditional release; escape; death; or final discharge from State custody. The Department of Human Services shall establish and maintain a statewide telephone number to be used by victims to make notification requests under these provisions and shall publicize this telephone number on its website and to the State's Attorney of each county.

(3) In the event of an escape from State custody, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board of the escape and the Prisoner Review Board shall notify the victim. The notification shall be based upon the most recent information as to the victim's residence or other location available to the Board. When no such information is available, the Board shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain the information and make the notification. When the escapee is apprehended, the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice immediately shall notify the Prisoner Review Board and the Board shall notify the victim.

(4) The victim of the crime for which the prisoner has been sentenced has the right to register with the Prisoner Review Board's victim registry. Victims registered with the Board shall receive reasonable written notice not less than 30 days prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date. The victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to the parole hearing or target aftercare release date, or in person at the parole hearing or aftercare release protest hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section.~~,~~ The victim shall be notified within 7 days after the prisoner has been granted parole or aftercare release and shall be informed of the right to inspect the registry of parole decisions, established under subsection (g) of Section 3-3-5 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The provisions of this paragraph (4) are subject to the Open Parole Hearings Act. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-1) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice prior to or at a hearing to determine the conditions of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence or at a hearing on revocation of mandatory supervised release of a person sentenced to a determinate sentence. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f) of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(4-2) The crime victim has the right to submit a victim statement to the Prisoner Review Board for consideration at an executive clemency hearing as provided in Section 3-3-13 of the Unified Code of Corrections. A victim statement may be submitted in writing, on film, videotape, or other electronic means, or in the form of a recording prior to a hearing, or orally at a hearing, or by calling the toll-free number established in subsection (f)

of this Section. Victim statements provided to the Board shall be confidential and privileged, including any statements received prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-288) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~, except if the statement was an oral statement made by the victim at a hearing open to the public.

(5) If a statement is presented under Section 6, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall inform the victim of any order of discharge pursuant to Section 3-2.5-85 or 3-3-8 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(6) At the written or oral request of the victim of the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced or the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted, the Prisoner Review Board or Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim and the State's Attorney of the county where the person seeking parole or aftercare release was prosecuted of the death of the prisoner if the prisoner died while on parole or aftercare release or mandatory supervised release.

(7) When a defendant who has been committed to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Human Services is released or discharged and subsequently committed to the Department

of Human Services as a sexually violent person and the victim had requested to be notified by the releasing authority of the defendant's discharge, conditional release, death, or escape from State custody, the releasing authority shall provide to the Department of Human Services such information that would allow the Department of Human Services to contact the victim.

(8) When a defendant has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act and has been sentenced to the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Prisoner Review Board or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim of the sex offense of the prisoner's eligibility for release on parole, aftercare release, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, international transfer or exchange, or by the custodian of the discharge of any individual who was adjudicated a delinquent for a sex offense from State custody and by the sheriff of the appropriate county of any such person's final discharge from county custody. The notification shall be made to the victim at least 30 days, whenever possible, before release of the sex offender.

(e) The officials named in this Section may satisfy some or all of their obligations to provide notices and other information through participation in a statewide victim and

witness notification system established by the Attorney General under Section 8.5 of this Act.

(f) The Prisoner Review Board shall establish a toll-free number that may be accessed by the crime victim to present a victim statement to the Board in accordance with paragraphs (4), (4-1), and (4-2) of subsection (d).

(Source: P.A. 100-199, eff. 1-1-18; 100-961, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-288, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-23-19.)

Section 745. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-1-2, 3-2.5-20, 3-3-2, 3-6-3, 3-8-5, 3-14-1, 5-2-4, 5-3-2, 5-5-3.2, and 5-6-3 and by setting forth and renumbering multiple versions of Section 3-2-2.3 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/3-1-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-1-2)

Sec. 3-1-2. Definitions.

(a) "Chief Administrative Officer" means the person designated by the Director to exercise the powers and duties of the Department of Corrections in regard to committed persons within a correctional institution or facility, and includes the superintendent of any juvenile institution or facility.

(a-3) "Aftercare release" means the conditional and revocable release of a person committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, under

the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(a-5) "Sex offense" for the purposes of paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7, paragraph (10) of subsection (a) of Section 5-6-3, and paragraph (18) of subsection (c) of Section 5-6-3.1 only means:

(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: 10-7 (aiding or abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 10-5(b)(10) (child luring), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 11-15.1 (soliciting for a juvenile prostitute), 11-17.1 (keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-19.1 (juvenile pimping), 11-19.2 (exploitation of a child), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-20.1B or 11-20.3 (aggravated child pornography), 11-1.40 or 12-14.1 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), or 12-33 (ritualized abuse of a child). An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(ii) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: 11-1.20 or 12-13 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30 or 12-14 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.60 or 12-16 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and subsection (a) of Section 11-1.50 or subsection (a) of Section 12-15 (criminal sexual abuse). An attempt to commit any of these

offenses.

(iii) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the defendant is not a parent of the victim:

10-1 (kidnapping),

10-2 (aggravated kidnapping),

10-3 (unlawful restraint),

10-3.1 (aggravated unlawful restraint).

An attempt to commit any of these offenses.

(iv) A violation of any former law of this State substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this subsection (a-5).

An offense violating federal law or the law of another state that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in this subsection (a-5) shall constitute a sex offense for the purpose of this subsection (a-5). A finding or adjudication as a sexually dangerous person under any federal law or law of another state that is substantially equivalent to the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act shall constitute an adjudication for a sex offense for the purposes of this subsection (a-5).

(b) "Commitment" means a judicially determined placement in the custody of the Department of Corrections on the basis of delinquency or conviction.

(c) "Committed person" is a person committed to the Department, however a committed person shall not be considered

to be an employee of the Department of Corrections for any purpose, including eligibility for a pension, benefits, or any other compensation or rights or privileges which may be provided to employees of the Department.

(c-5) "Computer scrub software" means any third-party added software, designed to delete information from the computer unit, the hard drive, or other software, which would eliminate and prevent discovery of browser activity, including, but not limited to, Internet history, address bar or bars, cache or caches, and/or cookies, and which would over-write files in a way so as to make previous computer activity, including, but not limited to, website access, more difficult to discover.

(c-10) "Content-controlled tablet" means any device that can only access visitation applications or content relating to educational or personal development.

(d) "Correctional institution or facility" means any building or part of a building where committed persons are kept in a secured manner.

(e) "Department" means both the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice of this State, unless the context is specific to either the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(f) "Director" means both the Director of Corrections and the Director of Juvenile Justice, unless the context is specific to either the Director of Corrections or the Director

of Juvenile Justice.

(f-5) (Blank).

(g) "Discharge" means the final termination of a commitment to the Department of Corrections.

(h) "Discipline" means the rules and regulations for the maintenance of order and the protection of persons and property within the institutions and facilities of the Department and their enforcement.

(i) "Escape" means the intentional and unauthorized absence of a committed person from the custody of the Department.

(j) "Furlough" means an authorized leave of absence from the Department of Corrections for a designated purpose and period of time.

(k) "Parole" means the conditional and revocable release of a person committed to the Department of Corrections under the supervision of a parole officer.

(l) "Prisoner Review Board" means the Board established in Section 3-3-1(a), independent of the Department, to review rules and regulations with respect to good time credits, to hear charges brought by the Department against certain prisoners alleged to have violated Department rules with respect to good time credits, to set release dates for certain prisoners sentenced under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 80-1099) ~~this Amendatory Act of 1977~~, to hear and decide the time of

aftercare release for persons committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 to hear requests and make recommendations to the Governor with respect to pardon, reprieve or commutation, to set conditions for parole, aftercare release, and mandatory supervised release and determine whether violations of those conditions justify revocation of parole or release, and to assume all other functions previously exercised by the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board.

(m) Whenever medical treatment, service, counseling, or care is referred to in this Unified Code of Corrections, such term may be construed by the Department or Court, within its discretion, to include treatment, service, or counseling by a Christian Science practitioner or nursing care appropriate therewith whenever request therefor is made by a person subject to the provisions of this Code ~~Act~~.

(n) "Victim" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (a) of Section 3 of the ~~Bill of~~ Rights of Crime ~~for~~ Victims and Witnesses ~~of Violent Crime~~ Act.

(o) "Wrongfully imprisoned person" means a person who has been discharged from a prison of this State and has received:

(1) a pardon from the Governor stating that such pardon is issued on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he or she was imprisoned; or

(2) a certificate of innocence from the Circuit Court as provided in Section 2-702 of the Code of Civil

Procedure.

(Source: P.A. 100-198, eff. 1-1-18; revised 9-21-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-2-2.3)

Sec. 3-2-2.3. Voting rights information.

(a) The Department shall make available to a person in its custody current resource materials, maintained by the Illinois State Board of Elections, containing detailed information regarding the voting rights of a person with a criminal conviction in the following formats:

(1) in print;

(2) on the Department's website; and

(3) in a visible location on the premises of each Department facility where notices are customarily posted.

(b) The current resource materials described under subsection (a) shall be provided upon release of a person on parole, mandatory supervised release, final discharge, or pardon from the Department.

(Source: P.A. 101-442, eff. 1-1-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-2-2.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2022)

Sec. 3-2-2.4 ~~3-2-2.3~~. Tamms Minimum Security Unit Task Force.

(a) The Tamms Minimum Security Unit Task Force is created to study using the Tamms Minimum Security Unit as a vocational

training facility for the Department of Corrections. The membership of the Task Force shall include:

(1) one member to serve as chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor;

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

(3) one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

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

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

(6) the Director of Corrections or his or her designee;

(7) one member of a labor organization representing a plurality of Department of Corrections employees;

(8) one member representing Shawnee Community College, appointed by the President of Shawnee Community College;

(9) one member representing Southern Illinois University, appointed by the President of Southern Illinois University;

(10) the mayor of Tamms, Illinois; and

(11) one member representing Alexander County, appointed by the Chairman of the Alexander County Board.

(b) Each member of the Task Force shall serve without

compensation. The members of the Task Force shall select a Chairperson. The Task Force shall meet 2 times per year or at the call of the Chairperson. The Department of Corrections shall provide administrative support to the Task Force.

(c) The Task Force shall submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before December 31, 2020 with its recommendations. The Task Force is dissolved on January 1, 2021.

(d) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2022.

(Source: P.A. 101-449, eff. 1-1-20; revised 10-23-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-20)

Sec. 3-2.5-20. General powers and duties.

(a) In addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law or transferred to the Department as a result of this Article, the Department, as determined by the Director, shall have, but is ~~are~~ not limited to, the following rights, powers, functions, and duties:

(1) To accept juveniles committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment, and rehabilitation.

(2) To maintain and administer all State juvenile correctional institutions previously under the control of the Juvenile and Women's & Children Divisions of the Department of Corrections, and to establish and maintain

institutions as needed to meet the needs of the youth committed to its care.

(3) To identify the need for and recommend the funding and implementation of an appropriate mix of programs and services within the juvenile justice continuum, including, but not limited to, prevention, nonresidential and residential commitment programs, day treatment, and conditional release programs and services, with the support of educational, vocational, alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services where appropriate.

(3.5) To assist youth committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 with successful reintegration into society, the Department shall retain custody and control of all adjudicated delinquent juveniles released under Section 3-2.5-85 or 3-3-10 of this Code, shall provide a continuum of post-release treatment and services to those youth, and shall supervise those youth during their release period in accordance with the conditions set by the Department or the Prisoner Review Board.

(4) To establish and provide transitional and post-release treatment programs for juveniles committed to the Department. Services shall include, but are not limited to:

(i) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;

(ii) referral services to any other State or local agencies;

(iii) mental health services;

(iv) educational services;

(v) family counseling services; and

(vi) substance abuse services.

(5) To access vital records of juveniles for the purposes of providing necessary documentation for transitional services such as obtaining identification, educational enrollment, employment, and housing.

(6) To develop staffing and workload standards and coordinate staff development and training appropriate for juvenile populations.

(6.5) To develop policies and procedures promoting family engagement and visitation appropriate for juvenile populations.

(7) To develop, with the approval of the Office of the Governor and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, annual budget requests.

(8) To administer the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, with respect to all juveniles under its jurisdiction, and to cooperate with the Department of Human Services with regard to all non-offender juveniles subject to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

(9) To decide the date of release on aftercare for youth committed to the Department under Section 5-750 of

the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(10) To set conditions of aftercare release for all youth committed to the Department under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(b) The Department may employ personnel in accordance with the Personnel Code and Section 3-2.5-15 of this Code, provide facilities, contract for goods and services, and adopt rules as necessary to carry out its functions and purposes, all in accordance with applicable State and federal law.

(c) On and after the date 6 months after August 16, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-488), as provided in the Executive Order 1 (2012) Implementation Act, all of the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State healthcare purchasing under this Code that were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services by Executive Order 3 (2005) are transferred back to the Department of Corrections; however, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities related to State healthcare purchasing under this Code that were exercised by the Department of Corrections before the effective date of Executive Order 3 (2005) but that pertain to individuals resident in facilities operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice are transferred to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(Source: P.A. 101-219, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-3-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-2)

Sec. 3-3-2. Powers and duties.

(a) The Parole and Pardon Board is abolished and the term "Parole and Pardon Board" as used in any law of Illinois, shall read "Prisoner Review Board." After February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 81-1099) ~~this amendatory Act of 1977~~, the Prisoner Review Board shall provide by rule for the orderly transition of all files, records, and documents of the Parole and Pardon Board and for such other steps as may be necessary to effect an orderly transition and shall:

(1) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, cases of prisoners who were sentenced under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 81-1099) ~~this amendatory Act of 1977~~, and who are eligible for parole;

(2) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of parole and the time of discharge from parole, impose sanctions for violations of parole, and revoke parole for those sentenced under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 81-1099) ~~this amendatory Act of 1977~~; provided that the decision to parole and the conditions of parole for all prisoners who were sentenced for first degree murder or who received a minimum sentence of 20 years or more under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 shall be determined by a majority vote of the Prisoner Review Board. One

representative supporting parole and one representative opposing parole will be allowed to speak. Their comments shall be limited to making corrections and filling in omissions to the Board's presentation and discussion;

(3) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release, and revoke mandatory supervised release for those sentenced under the law in effect after February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 81-1099) ~~this amendatory Act of 1977~~;

(3.5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, to impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release and revoke mandatory supervised release for those serving extended supervised release terms pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1;

(3.6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide whether to revoke aftercare release for those committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987;

(4) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department

of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for alleged violation of Department rules with respect to sentence credits under Section 3-6-3 of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke sentence credits, if the amount of time at issue exceeds 30 days or when, during any 12-month ~~12 month~~ period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In such cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of 30 ~~thirty~~ days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department;

(5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the release dates for certain prisoners sentenced under the law in existence prior to February 1, 1978 (the effective date of Public Act 81-1099) ~~this amendatory Act of 1977~~, in accordance with Section 3-3-2.1 of this Code;

(6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, all requests for pardon, reprieve or commutation, and make confidential

recommendations to the Governor;

(6.5) hear by at least one member who is qualified in the field of juvenile matters and through a panel of at least 3 members, 2 of whom are qualified in the field of juvenile matters, decide parole review cases in accordance with Section 5-4.5-115 of this Code and make release determinations of persons under the age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense or offenses, other than those persons serving sentences for first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault;

(6.6) hear by at least a quorum of the Prisoner Review Board and decide by a majority of members present at the hearing, in accordance with Section 5-4.5-115 of this Code, release determinations of persons under the age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense or offenses of those persons serving sentences for first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault;

(7) comply with the requirements of the Open Parole Hearings Act;

(8) hear by at least one member and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for court dismissal of a frivolous lawsuit pursuant to Section 3-6-3(d) of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit, and if the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days

of sentence credit at the time of the dismissal, then all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner shall be revoked;

(9) hear by at least 3 members, and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide whether to grant certificates of relief from disabilities or certificates of good conduct as provided in Article 5.5 of Chapter V;

(10) upon a petition by a person who has been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony and who meets the requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing recommending that the court order the sealing of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing:

(A) until 5 years have elapsed since the expiration of his or her sentence;

(B) until 5 years have elapsed since any arrests or detentions by a law enforcement officer for an alleged violation of law, other than a petty offense, traffic offense, conservation offense, or local ordinance offense;

(C) if convicted of a violation of the Cannabis

Control Act, Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the Methamphetamine Precursor Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Precursor Tracking Act unless the petitioner has completed a drug abuse program for the offense on which sealing is sought and provides proof that he or she has completed the program successfully;

(D) if convicted of:

(i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(ii) aggravated assault;

(iii) aggravated battery;

(iv) domestic battery;

(v) aggravated domestic battery;

(vi) violation of an order of protection;

(vii) an offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 involving a firearm;

(viii) driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof;

(ix) aggravated driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any

combination thereof; or

(x) any crime defined as a crime of violence under Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for pardon from the Governor unless the Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver.

The decision to issue or refrain from issuing a certificate of eligibility for sealing shall be at the Board's sole discretion, and shall not give rise to any cause of action against either the Board or its members.

The Board may only authorize the sealing of Class 3 and 4 felony convictions of the petitioner from one information or indictment under this paragraph (10). A petitioner may only receive one certificate of eligibility for sealing under this provision for life; and

(11) upon a petition by a person who after having been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony thereafter served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and had received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard or who at the time of filing the petition is enlisted in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and served one tour of duty and who

meets the requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for expungement recommending that the court order the expungement of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for expungement:

(A) if convicted of:

(i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012;

(ii) an offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012 involving a firearm; or

(iii) a crime of violence as defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act; or

(B) if the person has not served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or has not received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or who at the time of the filing of the petition is serving in the United States

Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and has not completed one tour of duty.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for expungement and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for a pardon with authorization for expungement from the Governor unless the Governor or Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver.

(a-5) The Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall implement a pilot project in 3 correctional institutions providing for the conduct of hearings under paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of this Section through interactive video conferences. The project shall be implemented within 6 months after January 1, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-490) ~~this amendatory Act of 1996~~. Within 6 months after the implementation of the pilot project, the Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the use, costs, effectiveness, and future viability of interactive video conferences for Prisoner Review Board hearings.

(b) Upon recommendation of the Department the Board may restore sentence credit previously revoked.

(c) The Board shall cooperate with the Department in

promoting an effective system of parole and mandatory supervised release.

(d) The Board shall promulgate rules for the conduct of its work, and the Chairman shall file a copy of such rules and any amendments thereto with the Director and with the Secretary of State.

(e) The Board shall keep records of all of its official actions and shall make them accessible in accordance with law and the rules of the Board.

(f) The Board or one who has allegedly violated the conditions of his or her parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation or hearing. The Chairman of the Board may sign subpoenas which shall be served by any agent or public official authorized by the Chairman of the Board, or by any person lawfully authorized to serve a subpoena under the laws of the State of Illinois. The attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the State to a hearing location in the State before the Chairman of the Board or his or her designated agent or agents or any duly constituted Committee or Subcommittee of the Board. Witnesses so summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the circuit courts of the State, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the

persons taking those depositions are each entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in actions in the circuit courts of the State. Fees and mileage shall be vouchered for payment when the witness is discharged from further attendance.

In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Board may petition any circuit court of the State for an order requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documentary evidence or both. A copy of such petition shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail upon the person who has failed to obey the subpoena, and such person shall be advised in writing that a hearing upon the petition will be requested in a court room to be designated in such notice before the judge hearing motions or extraordinary remedies at a specified time, on a specified date, not less than 10 nor more than 15 days after the deposit of the copy of the written notice and petition in the U.S. mail ~~mails~~ addressed to the person at his or her last known address or after the personal service of the copy of the notice and petition upon such person. The court upon the filing of such a petition, may order the person refusing to obey the subpoena to appear at an investigation or hearing, or to there produce documentary evidence, if so ordered, or to give evidence relative to the subject matter of that investigation or hearing. Any failure to obey such order of the circuit court may be punished by that court as a contempt of court.

Each member of the Board and any hearing officer designated by the Board shall have the power to administer oaths and to take the testimony of persons under oath.

(g) Except under subsection (a) of this Section, a majority of the members then appointed to the Prisoner Review Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Board.

(h) The Prisoner Review Board shall annually transmit to the Director a detailed report of its work for the preceding calendar year. The annual report shall also be transmitted to the Governor for submission to the Legislature.

(Source: P.A. 100-1182, eff. 6-1-19; 101-288, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-6-3)

Sec. 3-6-3. Rules and regulations for sentence credit.

(a)(1) The Department of Corrections shall prescribe rules and regulations for awarding and revoking sentence credit for persons committed to the Department which shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board.

(1.5) As otherwise provided by law, sentence credit may be awarded for the following:

(A) successful completion of programming while in custody of the Department or while in custody prior to sentencing;

(B) compliance with the rules and regulations of the

Department; or

(C) service to the institution, service to a community, or service to the State.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide, with respect to offenses listed in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or with respect to the offense listed in clause (iv) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or with respect to offense listed in clause (vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or with respect to the offense of being an armed habitual criminal committed on or after August 2, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-398) or with respect to the offenses listed in clause (v) of this paragraph (2) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or with respect to the offense of aggravated domestic battery committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224) or with respect to the offense of attempt to commit terrorism committed on or after January 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-990), the following:

(i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder or for the offense of terrorism shall receive no sentence credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;

(ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit terrorism, attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery with a firearm as described in Section 12-4.2 or subdivision (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), or (e)(4) of Section 12-3.05, heinous battery as described in Section 12-4.1 or subdivision (a)(2) of Section 12-3.05, being an armed habitual criminal, aggravated battery of a senior citizen as described in Section 12-4.6 or subdivision (a)(4) of Section 12-3.05, or aggravated battery of a child as described in Section 12-4.3 or subdivision (b)(1) of Section 12-3.05 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or

her sentence of imprisonment;

(iv) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated discharge of a firearm, whether or not the conduct leading to conviction for the offense resulted in great bodily harm to the victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(v) that a person serving a sentence for gunrunning, narcotics racketeering, controlled substance trafficking, methamphetamine trafficking, drug-induced homicide, aggravated methamphetamine-related child endangerment, money laundering pursuant to clause (c) (4) or (5) of Section 29B-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a Class X felony conviction for delivery of a controlled substance, possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver, calculated criminal drug conspiracy, criminal drug conspiracy, street gang criminal drug conspiracy, participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, aggravated participation in methamphetamine manufacturing, delivery of methamphetamine, possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, aggravated delivery of methamphetamine, aggravated possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, methamphetamine conspiracy when the substance containing the controlled substance or methamphetamine is 100 grams or more shall

receive no more than 7.5 days sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment;

(vi) that a prisoner serving a sentence for a second or subsequent offense of luring a minor shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and

(vii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for aggravated domestic battery shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) committed on or after June 19, 1998 or subdivision (a)(2)(iv) committed on or after June 23, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 94-71) or subdivision (a)(2)(v) committed on or after August 13, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-134) or subdivision (a)(2)(vi) committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-625) or subdivision (a)(2)(vii) committed on or after July 23, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1224), and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and other than the offense of aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating

compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230), the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of sentence credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of sentence credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

(2.2) A prisoner serving a term of natural life imprisonment or a prisoner who has been sentenced to death shall receive no sentence credit.

(2.3) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.4) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated

battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after July 15, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-121), that a prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.5) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after July 27, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-176) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.6) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations on sentence credit shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code committed on or after January 1, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1230) shall receive no more than 4.5 days of sentence credit for each month of his or

her sentence of imprisonment.

(3) In addition to the sentence credits earned under paragraphs (2.1), (4), (4.1), and (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that the Director may award up to 180 days of earned sentence credit for good conduct in specific instances as the Director deems proper. The good conduct may include, but is not limited to, compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, service to the Department, service to a community, or service to the State.

Eligible inmates for an award of earned sentence credit under this paragraph (3) may be selected to receive the credit at the Director's or his or her designee's sole discretion. Eligibility for the additional earned sentence credit under this paragraph (3) shall be based on, but is not limited to, the results of any available risk/needs assessment or other relevant assessments or evaluations administered by the Department using a validated instrument, the circumstances of the crime, any history of conviction for a forcible felony enumerated in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the inmate's behavior and disciplinary history while incarcerated, and the inmate's commitment to rehabilitation, including participation in programming offered by the Department.

The Director shall not award sentence credit under this paragraph (3) to an inmate unless the inmate has served a minimum of 60 days of the sentence; except nothing in this

paragraph shall be construed to permit the Director to extend an inmate's sentence beyond that which was imposed by the court. Prior to awarding credit under this paragraph (3), the Director shall make a written determination that the inmate:

(A) is eligible for the earned sentence credit;

(B) has served a minimum of 60 days, or as close to 60 days as the sentence will allow;

(B-1) has received a risk/needs assessment or other relevant evaluation or assessment administered by the Department using a validated instrument; and

(C) has met the eligibility criteria established by rule for earned sentence credit.

The Director shall determine the form and content of the written determination required in this subsection.

(3.5) The Department shall provide annual written reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on the award of earned sentence credit no later than February 1 of each year. The Department must publish both reports on its website within 48 hours of transmitting the reports to the Governor and the General Assembly. The reports must include:

(A) the number of inmates awarded earned sentence credit;

(B) the average amount of earned sentence credit awarded;

(C) the holding offenses of inmates awarded earned sentence credit; and

(D) the number of earned sentence credit revocations.

(4)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that the sentence credit accumulated and retained under paragraph (2.1) of subsection (a) of this Section by any inmate during specific periods of time in which such inmate is engaged full-time in substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completes the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department, shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 for program participation before August 11, 1993 and 1.50 for program participation on or after that date. The rules and regulations shall also provide that sentence credit, subject to the same offense limits and multiplier provided in this paragraph, may be provided to an inmate who was held in pre-trial detention prior to his or her current commitment to the Department of Corrections and successfully completed a full-time, 60-day or longer substance abuse program, educational program, behavior modification program, life skills course, or re-entry planning provided by the county department of corrections or county jail. Calculation of this county program credit shall be done at sentencing as provided in Section 5-4.5-100 of this Code and shall be included in the sentencing order. However, no

inmate shall be eligible for the additional sentence credit under this paragraph (4) or (4.1) of this subsection (a) while assigned to a boot camp or electronic detention.

(B) The Department shall award sentence credit under this paragraph (4) accumulated prior to January 1, 2020 (the effective date of Public Act 101-440) ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ in an amount specified in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (4) to an inmate serving a sentence for an offense committed prior to June 19, 1998, if the Department determines that the inmate is entitled to this sentence credit, based upon:

(i) documentation provided by the Department that the inmate engaged in any full-time substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the Department under this paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration; or

(ii) the inmate's own testimony in the form of an affidavit or documentation, or a third party's documentation or testimony in the form of an affidavit that the inmate likely engaged in any full-time substance abuse programs, correctional industry assignments, educational programs, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, or re-entry planning provided by the

Department under paragraph (4) and satisfactorily completed the assigned program as determined by the standards of the Department during the inmate's current term of incarceration.

(C) If the inmate can provide documentation that he or she is entitled to sentence credit under subparagraph (B) in excess of 45 days of participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 90 days of sentence credit. If the inmate cannot provide documentation of more than 45 days of participation in those programs, the inmate shall receive 45 days of sentence credit. In the event of a disagreement between the Department and the inmate as to the amount of credit accumulated under subparagraph (B), if the Department provides documented proof of a lesser amount of days of participation in those programs, that proof shall control. If the Department provides no documentary proof, the inmate's proof as set forth in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall control as to the amount of sentence credit provided.

(D) If the inmate has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act, sentencing credits under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4) shall be awarded by the Department only if the conditions set forth in paragraph (4.6) of subsection (a) are satisfied. No inmate serving a term of natural life imprisonment shall receive sentence credit under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (4).

Educational, vocational, substance abuse, behavior modification programs, life skills courses, re-entry planning, and correctional industry programs under which sentence credit may be increased under this paragraph (4) and paragraph (4.1) of this subsection (a) shall be evaluated by the Department on the basis of documented standards. The Department shall report the results of these evaluations to the Governor and the General Assembly by September 30th of each year. The reports shall include data relating to the recidivism rate among program participants.

Availability of these programs shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. Eligible inmates who are denied immediate admission shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The inability of any inmate to become engaged in any such programs by reason of insufficient program resources or for any other reason established under the rules and regulations of the Department shall not be deemed a cause of action under which the Department or any employee or agent of the Department shall be liable for damages to the inmate.

(4.1) Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall also provide that an additional 90 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who passes high school equivalency testing while the prisoner is committed to the Department of

Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be pursuant to the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section. The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate. If, after an award of the high school equivalency testing sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 90 days of sentence credit to any committed person who passed high school equivalency testing while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a bachelor's degree while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this

paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not earned a bachelor's degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the bachelor's degree sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a bachelor's degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Except as provided in paragraph (4.7) of this subsection (a), the rules and regulations shall provide that an additional 180 days of sentence credit shall be awarded to any prisoner who obtains a master's or professional degree while the prisoner is committed to the Department of Corrections. The sentence credit awarded under this paragraph (4.1) shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the award of sentence credit under any other paragraph of this Section, but shall also be under the guidelines and restrictions set forth in paragraph (4) of this subsection (a). The sentence credit provided for in this paragraph shall be available only to those prisoners who have not previously earned a master's or professional degree prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections. If, after an award of the master's or professional degree sentence credit has been made, the Department determines that the prisoner was not eligible, then

the award shall be revoked. The Department may also award 180 days of sentence credit to any committed person who earned a master's or professional degree while he or she was held in pre-trial detention prior to the current commitment to the Department of Corrections.

(4.5) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall also provide that when the court's sentencing order recommends a prisoner for substance abuse treatment and the crime was committed on or after September 1, 2003 (the effective date of Public Act 93-354), the prisoner shall receive no sentence credit awarded under clause (3) of this subsection (a) unless he or she participates in and completes a substance abuse treatment program. The Director may waive the requirement to participate in or complete a substance abuse treatment program in specific instances if the prisoner is not a good candidate for a substance abuse treatment program for medical, programming, or operational reasons. Availability of substance abuse treatment shall be subject to the limits of fiscal resources appropriated by the General Assembly for these purposes. If treatment is not available and the requirement to participate and complete the treatment has not been waived by the Director, the prisoner shall be placed on a waiting list under criteria established by the Department. The Director may allow a prisoner placed on a waiting list to participate in and complete a substance abuse education class or attend substance abuse self-help meetings in lieu of a substance abuse

treatment program. A prisoner on a waiting list who is not placed in a substance abuse program prior to release may be eligible for a waiver and receive sentence credit under clause (3) of this subsection (a) at the discretion of the Director.

(4.6) The rules and regulations on sentence credit shall also provide that a prisoner who has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act shall receive no sentence credit unless he or she either has successfully completed or is participating in sex offender treatment as defined by the Sex Offender Management Board. However, prisoners who are waiting to receive treatment, but who are unable to do so due solely to the lack of resources on the part of the Department, may, at the Director's sole discretion, be awarded sentence credit at a rate as the Director shall determine.

(4.7) On or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~, sentence credit under paragraph (3), (4), or (4.1) of this subsection (a) may be awarded to a prisoner who is serving a sentence for an offense described in paragraph (2), (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), or (2.6) for credit earned on or after January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-3) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~; provided, the award of the credits under this paragraph (4.7) shall not reduce the sentence of the prisoner to less than the following amounts:

(i) 85% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 85% of his or her sentence; or

(ii) 60% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 75% of his or her sentence, except if the prisoner is serving a sentence for gunrunning his or her sentence shall not be reduced to less than 75%.

(iii) 100% of his or her sentence if the prisoner is required to serve 100% of his or her sentence.

(5) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of earned sentence credit under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section given at any time during the term, the Department shall give reasonable notice of the impending release not less than 14 days prior to the date of the release to the State's Attorney of the county where the prosecution of the inmate took place, and if applicable, the State's Attorney of the county into which the inmate will be released. The Department must also make identification information and a recent photo of the inmate being released accessible on the Internet by means of a hyperlink labeled "Community Notification of Inmate Early Release" on the Department's World Wide Web homepage. The identification information shall include the inmate's: name, any known alias, date of birth, physical characteristics, commitment offense, and county where conviction was imposed. The identification information shall be placed on the website within 3 days of the inmate's release

and the information may not be removed until either: completion of the first year of mandatory supervised release or return of the inmate to custody of the Department.

(b) Whenever a person is or has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, the sentences shall be construed under Section 5-8-4 in granting and forfeiting of sentence credit.

(c) The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for revoking sentence credit, including revoking sentence credit awarded under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section. The Department shall prescribe rules and regulations for suspending or reducing the rate of accumulation of sentence credit for specific rule violations, during imprisonment. These rules and regulations shall provide that no inmate may be penalized more than one year of sentence credit for any one infraction.

When the Department seeks to revoke, suspend, or reduce the rate of accumulation of any sentence credits for an alleged infraction of its rules, it shall bring charges therefor against the prisoner sought to be so deprived of sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a)(4) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code, if the amount of credit at issue exceeds 30 days or when, during any 12-month ~~12 month~~ period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release.

In those cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of 30 days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit within any calendar year for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department.

The Director of the Department of Corrections, in appropriate cases, may restore up to 30 days of sentence credits which have been revoked, suspended, or reduced. Any restoration of sentence credits in excess of 30 days shall be subject to review by the Prisoner Review Board. However, the Board may not restore sentence credit in excess of the amount requested by the Director.

Nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the Prisoner Review Board from ordering, pursuant to Section 3-3-9(a)(3)(i)(B), that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court that was not served due to the accumulation of sentence credit.

(d) If a lawsuit is filed by a prisoner in an Illinois or federal court against the State, the Department of Corrections, or the Prisoner Review Board, or against any of their officers or employees, and the court makes a specific finding that a pleading, motion, or other paper filed by the

prisoner is frivolous, the Department of Corrections shall conduct a hearing to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit by bringing charges against the prisoner sought to be deprived of the sentence credits before the Prisoner Review Board as provided in subparagraph (a)(8) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code. If the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of sentence credit at the time of the finding, then the Prisoner Review Board may revoke all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner.

For purposes of this subsection (d):

(1) "Frivolous" means that a pleading, motion, or other filing which purports to be a legal document filed by a prisoner in his or her lawsuit meets any or all of the following criteria:

(A) it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact;

(B) it is being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

(C) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are not warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;

(D) the allegations and other factual contentions do not have evidentiary support or, if specifically so

identified, are not likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; or

(E) the denials of factual contentions are not warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are not reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

(2) "Lawsuit" means a motion pursuant to Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, a habeas corpus action under Article X of the Code of Civil Procedure or under federal law (28 U.S.C. 2254), a petition for claim under the Court of Claims Act, an action under the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1983), or a second or subsequent petition for post-conviction relief under Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 whether filed with or without leave of court or a second or subsequent petition for relief from judgment under Section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) Nothing in Public Act 90-592 or 90-593 affects the validity of Public Act 89-404.

(f) Whenever the Department is to release any inmate who has been convicted of a violation of an order of protection under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, earlier than it otherwise would because of a grant of sentence credit, the Department, as a condition of release, shall require that the person, upon

release, be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 100-575, eff. 1-8-18; 101-440, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-8-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-8-5)

Sec. 3-8-5. Transfer to Department of Human Services.

(a) The Department shall cause inquiry and examination at periodic intervals to ascertain whether any person committed to it may be subject to involuntary admission, as defined in Section 1-119 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, or meets the standard for judicial admission as defined in Section 4-500 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, or is an intoxicated person or a person with a substance use disorder as defined in the Substance Use Disorder Act. The Department may provide special psychiatric or psychological or other counseling or treatment to such persons in a separate institution within the Department, or the Director of the Department of Corrections may transfer such persons other than intoxicated persons or persons with substance use disorders to the Department of Human Services for observation, diagnosis and treatment, subject to the approval of the Secretary ~~Director~~ of the Department of Human Services, for a period of not more than 6 months, if the person consents in writing to the transfer. The person shall be advised of his right not to consent, and if he

does not consent, such transfer may be effected only by commitment under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Section.

(b) The person's spouse, guardian, or nearest relative and his attorney of record shall be advised of their right to object, and if objection is made, such transfer may be effected only by commitment under paragraph (c) of this Section. Notices of such transfer shall be mailed to such person's spouse, guardian, or nearest relative and to the attorney of record marked for delivery to addressee only at his last known address by certified mail with return receipt requested together with written notification of the manner and time within which he may object thereto.

(c) If a committed person does not consent to his transfer to the Department of Human Services or if a person objects under paragraph (b) of this Section, or if the Department of Human Services determines that a transferred person requires commitment to the Department of Human Services for more than 6 months, or if the person's sentence will expire within 6 months, the Director of the Department of Corrections shall file a petition in the circuit court of the county in which the correctional institution or facility is located requesting the transfer of such person to the Department of Human Services. A certificate of a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, or, if admission to a developmental disability facility is sought, ~~of~~ a physician that the person is in need of commitment to the Department of Human Services for treatment or habilitation

shall be attached to the petition. Copies of the petition shall be furnished to the named person and to the state's attorneys of the county in which the correctional institution or facility is located and the county in which the named person was committed to the Department of Corrections.

(d) The court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition within the time limit set forth in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. If the person is found to be in need of commitment to the Department of Human Services for treatment or habilitation, the court may commit him to that Department.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall limit the right of the Director or the chief administrative officer of any institution or facility to utilize the emergency admission provisions of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code with respect to any person in his custody or care. The transfer of a person to an institution or facility of the Department of Human Services under paragraph (a) of this Section does not discharge the person from the control of the Department.

(Source: P.A. 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; revised 7-12-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-14-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-14-1)

Sec. 3-14-1. Release from the institution.

(a) Upon release of a person on parole, mandatory release, final discharge or pardon the Department shall return all property held for him, provide him with suitable clothing and procure necessary transportation for him to his designated place of residence and employment. It may provide such person with a grant of money for travel and expenses which may be paid in installments. The amount of the money grant shall be determined by the Department.

(a-1) The Department shall, before a wrongfully imprisoned person, as defined in Section 3-1-2 of this Code, is discharged from the Department, provide him or her with any documents necessary after discharge.

(a-2) The Department of Corrections may establish and maintain, in any institution it administers, revolving funds to be known as "Travel and Allowances Revolving Funds". These revolving funds shall be used for advancing travel and expense allowances to committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners. The moneys paid into such revolving funds shall be from appropriations to the Department for Committed, Paroled, and Discharged Prisoners.

(a-3) Upon release of a person who is eligible to vote on parole, mandatory release, final discharge, or pardon, the Department shall provide the person with a form that informs him or her that his or her voting rights have been restored and a voter registration application. The Department shall have available voter registration applications in the languages

provided by the Illinois State Board of Elections. The form that informs the person that his or her rights have been restored shall include the following information:

(1) All voting rights are restored upon release from the Department's custody.

(2) A person who is eligible to vote must register in order to be able to vote.

The Department of Corrections shall confirm that the person received the voter registration application and has been informed that his or her voting rights have been restored.

(a-4) ~~(a-3)~~ Prior to release of a person on parole, mandatory supervised release, final discharge, or pardon, the Department shall screen every person for Medicaid eligibility. Officials of the correctional institution or facility where the committed person is assigned shall assist an eligible person to complete a Medicaid application to ensure that the person begins receiving benefits as soon as possible after his or her release. The application must include the eligible person's address associated with his or her residence upon release from the facility. If the residence is temporary, the eligible person must notify the Department of Human Services of his or her change in address upon transition to permanent housing.

(b) (Blank).

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the

Department shall establish procedures to provide written notification of any release of any person who has been convicted of a felony to the State's Attorney and sheriff of the county from which the offender was committed, and the State's Attorney and sheriff of the county into which the offender is to be paroled or released. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the Department shall establish procedures to provide written notification to the proper law enforcement agency for any municipality of any release of any person who has been convicted of a felony if the arrest of the offender or the commission of the offense took place in the municipality, if the offender is to be paroled or released into the municipality, or if the offender resided in the municipality at the time of the commission of the offense. If a person convicted of a felony who is in the custody of the Department of Corrections or on parole or mandatory supervised release informs the Department that he or she has resided, resides, or will reside at an address that is a housing facility owned, managed, operated, or leased by a public housing agency, the Department must send written notification of that information to the public housing agency that owns, manages, operates, or leases the housing facility. The written notification shall, when possible, be given at least 14 days before release of the person from custody, or as soon thereafter as possible. The written notification shall be provided electronically if the State's Attorney, sheriff,

proper law enforcement agency, or public housing agency has provided the Department with an accurate and up to date email address.

(c-1) (Blank).

(c-2) The Department shall establish procedures to provide notice to the Department of State Police of the release or discharge of persons convicted of violations of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act or a violation of the Methamphetamine Precursor Control Act. The Department of State Police shall make this information available to local, State, or federal law enforcement agencies upon request.

(c-5) If a person on parole or mandatory supervised release becomes a resident of a facility licensed or regulated by the Department of Public Health, the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Department of Corrections shall provide copies of the following information to the appropriate licensing or regulating Department and the licensed or regulated facility where the person becomes a resident:

(1) The mittimus and any pre-sentence investigation reports.

(2) The social evaluation prepared pursuant to Section 3-8-2.

(3) Any pre-release evaluation conducted pursuant to subsection (j) of Section 3-6-2.

(4) Reports of disciplinary infractions and dispositions.

(5) Any parole plan, including orders issued by the Prisoner Review Board, and any violation reports and dispositions.

(6) The name and contact information for the assigned parole agent and parole supervisor.

This information shall be provided within 3 days of the person becoming a resident of the facility.

(c-10) If a person on parole or mandatory supervised release becomes a resident of a facility licensed or regulated by the Department of Public Health, the Illinois Department of Public Aid, or the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Department of Corrections shall provide written notification of such residence to the following:

(1) The Prisoner Review Board.

(2) The chief of police and sheriff in the municipality and county in which the licensed facility is located.

The notification shall be provided within 3 days of the person becoming a resident of the facility.

(d) Upon the release of a committed person on parole, mandatory supervised release, final discharge or pardon, the Department shall provide such person with information concerning programs and services of the Illinois Department of Public Health to ascertain whether such person has been

exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any identified causative agent of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

(e) Upon the release of a committed person on parole, mandatory supervised release, final discharge, pardon, or who has been wrongfully imprisoned, the Department shall verify the released person's full name, date of birth, and social security number. If verification is made by the Department by obtaining a certified copy of the released person's birth certificate and the released person's social security card or other documents authorized by the Secretary, the Department shall provide the birth certificate and social security card or other documents authorized by the Secretary to the released person. If verification by the Department is done by means other than obtaining a certified copy of the released person's birth certificate and the released person's social security card or other documents authorized by the Secretary, the Department shall complete a verification form, prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall provide that verification form to the released person.

(f) Forty-five days prior to the scheduled discharge of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections, the Department shall give the person who is otherwise uninsured an opportunity to apply for health care coverage including medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code in accordance with subsection (b) of

Section 1-8.5 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, and the Department of Corrections shall provide assistance with completion of the application for health care coverage including medical assistance. The Department may adopt rules to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-351, eff. 1-1-20; 101-442, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-9-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-2-4) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-2-4)

Sec. 5-2-4. Proceedings after acquittal by reason of insanity.

(a) After a finding or verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity under Sections 104-25, 115-3, or 115-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, the defendant shall be ordered to the Department of Human Services for an evaluation as to whether he is in need of mental health services. The order shall specify whether the evaluation shall be conducted on an inpatient or outpatient basis. If the evaluation is to be conducted on an inpatient basis, the defendant shall be placed in a secure setting. With the court order for evaluation shall be sent a copy of the arrest report, criminal charges, arrest record, jail record, any report prepared under Section 115-6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, and any statement prepared under Section 6 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. The clerk of the circuit court shall transmit this information to the Department within 5 days. If the court

orders that the evaluation be done on an inpatient basis, the Department shall evaluate the defendant to determine to which secure facility the defendant shall be transported and, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, notify the sheriff of the designated facility. Upon receipt of that notice, the sheriff shall promptly transport the defendant to the designated facility. During the period of time required to determine the appropriate placement, the defendant shall remain in jail. If, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, the Department fails to notify the sheriff of the identity of the facility to which the defendant shall be transported, the sheriff shall contact a designated person within the Department to inquire about when a placement will become available at the designated facility and bed availability at other facilities. If, within 20 days of the transmittal by the clerk of the circuit court of the placement court order, the Department fails to notify the sheriff of the identity of the facility to which the defendant shall be transported, the sheriff shall notify the Department of its intent to transfer the defendant to the nearest secure mental health facility operated by the Department and inquire as to the status of the placement evaluation and availability for admission to the facility operated by the Department by contacting a designated person within the Department. The Department shall respond to the sheriff within 2 business days

of the notice and inquiry by the sheriff seeking the transfer and the Department shall provide the sheriff with the status of the placement evaluation, information on bed and placement availability, and an estimated date of admission for the defendant and any changes to that estimated date of admission. If the Department notifies the sheriff during the 2 business day period of a facility operated by the Department with placement availability, the sheriff shall promptly transport the defendant to that facility. Individualized placement evaluations by the Department of Human Services determine the most appropriate setting for forensic treatment based upon a number of factors including mental health diagnosis, proximity to surviving victims, security need, age, gender, and proximity to family.

The Department shall provide the Court with a report of its evaluation within 30 days of the date of this order. The Court shall hold a hearing as provided under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code to determine if the individual is: (a) in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; (b) in need of mental health services on an outpatient basis; (c) a person not in need of mental health services. The court shall afford the victim the opportunity to make a written or oral statement as guaranteed by Article I, Section 8.1 of the Illinois Constitution and Section 6 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. The court shall allow a victim to make an oral statement if the victim is

present in the courtroom and requests to make an oral statement. An oral statement includes the victim or a representative of the victim reading the written statement. The court may allow persons impacted by the crime who are not victims under subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act to present an oral or written statement. A victim and any person making an oral statement shall not be put under oath or subject to cross-examination. The court shall consider any statement presented along with all other appropriate factors in determining the sentence of the defendant or disposition of the juvenile. All statements shall become part of the record of the court.

If the defendant is found to be in need of mental health services on an inpatient care basis, the Court shall order the defendant to the Department of Human Services. The defendant shall be placed in a secure setting. Such defendants placed in a secure setting shall not be permitted outside the facility's housing unit unless escorted or accompanied by personnel of the Department of Human Services or with the prior approval of the Court for unsupervised on-grounds privileges as provided herein. Any defendant placed in a secure setting pursuant to this Section, transported to court hearings or other necessary appointments off facility grounds by personnel of the Department of Human Services, shall be placed in security devices or otherwise secured during the period of transportation to assure secure transport of the defendant and

the safety of Department of Human Services personnel and others. These security measures shall not constitute restraint as defined in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. If the defendant is found to be in need of mental health services, but not on an inpatient care basis, the Court shall conditionally release the defendant, under such conditions as set forth in this Section as will reasonably assure the defendant's satisfactory progress and participation in treatment or rehabilitation and the safety of the defendant, the victim, the victim's family members, and others. If the Court finds the person not in need of mental health services, then the Court shall order the defendant discharged from custody.

(a-1) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:

(A) (Blank).

(B) "In need of mental health services on an inpatient basis" means: a defendant who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity but who, due to mental illness, is reasonably expected to inflict serious physical harm upon himself or another and who would benefit from inpatient care or is in need of inpatient care.

(C) "In need of mental health services on an outpatient basis" means: a defendant who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity who is not in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis, but is in need of outpatient care, drug and/or alcohol

rehabilitation programs, community adjustment programs, individual, group, or family therapy, or chemotherapy.

(D) "Conditional Release" means: the release from either the custody of the Department of Human Services or the custody of the Court of a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under such conditions as the Court may impose which reasonably assure the defendant's satisfactory progress in treatment or habilitation and the safety of the defendant, the victim, the victim's family, and others. The Court shall consider such terms and conditions which may include, but need not be limited to, outpatient care, alcoholic and drug rehabilitation programs, community adjustment programs, individual, group, family, and chemotherapy, random testing to ensure the defendant's timely and continuous taking of any medicines prescribed to control or manage his or her conduct or mental state, and periodic checks with the legal authorities and/or the Department of Human Services. The Court may order as a condition of conditional release that the defendant not contact the victim of the offense that resulted in the finding or verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity or any other person. The Court may order the Department of Human Services to provide care to any person conditionally released under this Section. The Department may contract with any public or private agency in order to discharge any responsibilities imposed under

this Section. The Department shall monitor the provision of services to persons conditionally released under this Section and provide periodic reports to the Court concerning the services and the condition of the defendant. Whenever a person is conditionally released pursuant to this Section, the State's Attorney for the county in which the hearing is held shall designate in writing the name, telephone number, and address of a person employed by him or her who shall be notified in the event that either the reporting agency or the Department decides that the conditional release of the defendant should be revoked or modified pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section. Such conditional release shall be for a period of five years. However, the defendant, the person or facility rendering the treatment, therapy, program or outpatient care, the Department, or the State's Attorney may petition the Court for an extension of the conditional release period for an additional 5 years. Upon receipt of such a petition, the Court shall hold a hearing consistent with the provisions of paragraph (a), this paragraph (a-1), and paragraph (f) of this Section, shall determine whether the defendant should continue to be subject to the terms of conditional release, and shall enter an order either extending the defendant's period of conditional release for an additional 5-year period or discharging the defendant. Additional 5-year periods of conditional

release may be ordered following a hearing as provided in this Section. However, in no event shall the defendant's period of conditional release continue beyond the maximum period of commitment ordered by the Court pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Section. These provisions for extension of conditional release shall only apply to defendants conditionally released on or after August 8, 2003. However, the extension provisions of Public Act 83-1449 apply only to defendants charged with a forcible felony.

(E) "Facility director" means the chief officer of a mental health or developmental disabilities facility or his or her designee or the supervisor of a program of treatment or habilitation or his or her designee. "Designee" may include a physician, clinical psychologist, social worker, nurse, or clinical professional counselor.

(b) If the Court finds the defendant in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis, the admission, detention, care, treatment or habilitation, treatment plans, review proceedings, including review of treatment and treatment plans, and discharge of the defendant after such order shall be under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, except that the initial order for admission of a defendant acquitted of a felony by reason of insanity shall be for an indefinite period of time. Such period of commitment shall not exceed the maximum length of time that

the defendant would have been required to serve, less credit for good behavior as provided in Section 5-4-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections, before becoming eligible for release had he been convicted of and received the maximum sentence for the most serious crime for which he has been acquitted by reason of insanity. The Court shall determine the maximum period of commitment by an appropriate order. During this period of time, the defendant shall not be permitted to be in the community in any manner, including, but not limited to, off-grounds privileges, with or without escort by personnel of the Department of Human Services, unsupervised on-grounds privileges, discharge or conditional or temporary release, except by a plan as provided in this Section. In no event shall a defendant's continued unauthorized absence be a basis for discharge. Not more than 30 days after admission and every 90 days thereafter so long as the initial order remains in effect, the facility director shall file a treatment plan report in writing with the court and forward a copy of the treatment plan report to the clerk of the court, the State's Attorney, and the defendant's attorney, if the defendant is represented by counsel, or to a person authorized by the defendant under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act to be sent a copy of the report. The report shall include an opinion as to whether the defendant is currently in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis or in need of mental health services on an

outpatient basis. The report shall also summarize the basis for those findings and provide a current summary of the following items from the treatment plan: (1) an assessment of the defendant's treatment needs, (2) a description of the services recommended for treatment, (3) the goals of each type of element of service, (4) an anticipated timetable for the accomplishment of the goals, and (5) a designation of the qualified professional responsible for the implementation of the plan. The report may also include unsupervised on-grounds privileges, off-grounds privileges (with or without escort by personnel of the Department of Human Services), home visits and participation in work programs, but only where such privileges have been approved by specific court order, which order may include such conditions on the defendant as the Court may deem appropriate and necessary to reasonably assure the defendant's satisfactory progress in treatment and the safety of the defendant and others.

(c) Every defendant acquitted of a felony by reason of insanity and subsequently found to be in need of mental health services shall be represented by counsel in all proceedings under this Section and under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code.

(1) The Court shall appoint as counsel the public defender or an attorney licensed by this State.

(2) Upon filing with the Court of a verified statement of legal services rendered by the private attorney

appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Court shall determine a reasonable fee for such services. If the defendant is unable to pay the fee, the Court shall enter an order upon the State to pay the entire fee or such amount as the defendant is unable to pay from funds appropriated by the General Assembly for that purpose.

(d) When the facility director determines that:

(1) the defendant is no longer in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis; and

(2) the defendant may be conditionally released because he or she is still in need of mental health services or that the defendant may be discharged as not in need of any mental health services; ~~or~~

~~(3) (blank);~~

the facility director shall give written notice to the Court, State's Attorney and defense attorney. Such notice shall set forth in detail the basis for the recommendation of the facility director, and specify clearly the recommendations, if any, of the facility director, concerning conditional release. Any recommendation for conditional release shall include an evaluation of the defendant's need for psychotropic medication, what provisions should be made, if any, to ensure that the defendant will continue to receive psychotropic medication following discharge, and what provisions should be made to assure the safety of the defendant and others in the

event the defendant is no longer receiving psychotropic medication. Within 30 days of the notification by the facility director, the Court shall set a hearing and make a finding as to whether the defendant is:

(i) (blank); or

(ii) in need of mental health services in the form of inpatient care; or

(iii) in need of mental health services but not subject to inpatient care; or

(iv) no longer in need of mental health services; or

(v) (blank).

A crime victim shall be allowed to present an oral and written statement. The court shall allow a victim to make an oral statement if the victim is present in the courtroom and requests to make an oral statement. An oral statement includes the victim or a representative of the victim reading the written statement. A victim and any person making an oral statement shall not be put under oath or subject to cross-examination. All statements shall become part of the record of the court.

Upon finding by the Court, the Court shall enter its findings and such appropriate order as provided in subsections (a) and (a-1) of this Section.

(e) A defendant admitted pursuant to this Section, or any person on his behalf, may file a petition for treatment plan review or discharge or conditional release under the standards

of this Section in the Court which rendered the verdict. Upon receipt of a petition for treatment plan review or discharge or conditional release, the Court shall set a hearing to be held within 120 days. Thereafter, no new petition may be filed for 180 days without leave of the Court.

(f) The Court shall direct that notice of the time and place of the hearing be served upon the defendant, the facility director, the State's Attorney, and the defendant's attorney. If requested by either the State or the defense or if the Court feels it is appropriate, an impartial examination of the defendant by a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist as defined in Section 1-103 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code who is not in the employ of the Department of Human Services shall be ordered, and the report considered at the time of the hearing.

(g) The findings of the Court shall be established by clear and convincing evidence. The burden of proof and the burden of going forth with the evidence rest with the defendant or any person on the defendant's behalf when a hearing is held to review a petition filed by or on behalf of the defendant. The evidence shall be presented in open Court with the right of confrontation and cross-examination. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to:

(1) whether the defendant appreciates the harm caused by the defendant to others and the community by his or her prior conduct that resulted in the finding of not guilty

by reason of insanity;

(2) Whether the person appreciates the criminality of conduct similar to the conduct for which he or she was originally charged in this matter;

(3) the current state of the defendant's illness;

(4) what, if any, medications the defendant is taking to control his or her mental illness;

(5) what, if any, adverse physical side effects the medication has on the defendant;

(6) the length of time it would take for the defendant's mental health to deteriorate if the defendant stopped taking prescribed medication;

(7) the defendant's history or potential for alcohol and drug abuse;

(8) the defendant's past criminal history;

(9) any specialized physical or medical needs of the defendant;

(10) any family participation or involvement expected upon release and what is the willingness and ability of the family to participate or be involved;

(11) the defendant's potential to be a danger to himself, herself, or others;

(11.5) a written or oral statement made by the victim; and

(12) any other factor or factors the Court deems appropriate.

(h) Before the court orders that the defendant be discharged or conditionally released, it shall order the facility director to establish a discharge plan that includes a plan for the defendant's shelter, support, and medication. If appropriate, the court shall order that the facility director establish a program to train the defendant in self-medication under standards established by the Department of Human Services. If the Court finds, consistent with the provisions of this Section, that the defendant is no longer in need of mental health services it shall order the facility director to discharge the defendant. If the Court finds, consistent with the provisions of this Section, that the defendant is in need of mental health services, and no longer in need of inpatient care, it shall order the facility director to release the defendant under such conditions as the Court deems appropriate and as provided by this Section. Such conditional release shall be imposed for a period of 5 years as provided in paragraph (D) of subsection (a-1) and shall be subject to later modification by the Court as provided by this Section. If the Court finds consistent with the provisions in this Section that the defendant is in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis, it shall order the facility director not to discharge or release the defendant in accordance with paragraph (b) of this Section.

(i) If within the period of the defendant's conditional release the State's Attorney determines that the defendant has

not fulfilled the conditions of his or her release, the State's Attorney may petition the Court to revoke or modify the conditional release of the defendant. Upon the filing of such petition the defendant may be remanded to the custody of the Department, or to any other mental health facility designated by the Department, pending the resolution of the petition. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the emergency admission of a defendant pursuant to Article VI of Chapter III of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code or the voluntary admission of the defendant pursuant to Article IV of Chapter III of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. If the Court determines, after hearing evidence, that the defendant has not fulfilled the conditions of release, the Court shall order a hearing to be held consistent with the provisions of paragraph (f) and (g) of this Section. At such hearing, if the Court finds that the defendant is in need of mental health services on an inpatient basis, it shall enter an order remanding him or her to the Department of Human Services or other facility. If the defendant is remanded to the Department of Human Services, he or she shall be placed in a secure setting unless the Court determines that there are compelling reasons that such placement is not necessary. If the Court finds that the defendant continues to be in need of mental health services but not on an inpatient basis, it may modify the conditions of the original release in order to reasonably assure the

defendant's satisfactory progress in treatment and his or her safety and the safety of others in accordance with the standards established in paragraph (D) of subsection (a-1). Nothing in this Section shall limit a Court's contempt powers or any other powers of a Court.

(j) An order of admission under this Section does not affect the remedy of habeas corpus.

(k) In the event of a conflict between this Section and the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code or the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, the provisions of this Section shall govern.

(l) Public Act 90-593 shall apply to all persons who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity and who are presently committed to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (now the Department of Human Services).

(m) The Clerk of the Court shall transmit a certified copy of the order of discharge or conditional release to the Department of Human Services, to the sheriff of the county from which the defendant was admitted, to the Illinois Department of State Police, to the proper law enforcement agency for the municipality where the offense took place, and to the sheriff of the county into which the defendant is conditionally discharged. The Illinois Department of State Police shall maintain a centralized record of discharged or conditionally released defendants while they are under court

supervision for access and use of appropriate law enforcement agencies.

(n) The provisions in this Section which allow ~~allows~~ a crime victim to make a written and oral statement do not apply if the defendant was under 18 years of age at the time the offense was committed.

(o) If any provision of this Section or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity of that provision does not affect any other provision or application of this Section that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

(Source: P.A. 100-27, eff. 1-1-18; 100-424, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-961, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; revised 9-24-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-3-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-3-2)

Sec. 5-3-2. Presentence report.

(a) In felony cases, the presentence report shall set forth:

(1) the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality, physical and mental history and condition, family situation and background, economic status, education, occupation and personal habits;

(2) information about special resources within the community which might be available to assist the defendant's rehabilitation, including treatment centers,

residential facilities, vocational training services, correctional manpower programs, employment opportunities, special educational programs, alcohol and drug abuse programming, psychiatric and marriage counseling, and other programs and facilities which could aid the defendant's successful reintegration into society;

(3) the effect the offense committed has had upon the victim or victims thereof, and any compensatory benefit that various sentencing alternatives would confer on such victim or victims;

(3.5) information provided by the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, and other immediate family and household members about the effect the offense committed has had on the victim and on the person providing the information; if the victim's spouse, guardian, parent, grandparent, or other immediate family or household member has provided a written statement, the statement shall be attached to the report;

(4) information concerning the defendant's status since arrest, including his record if released on his own recognizance, or the defendant's achievement record if released on a conditional pre-trial supervision program;

(5) when appropriate, a plan, based upon the personal, economic and social adjustment needs of the defendant, utilizing public and private community resources as an alternative to institutional sentencing;

(6) any other matters that the investigatory officer deems relevant or the court directs to be included;

(7) information concerning the defendant's eligibility for a sentence to a county impact incarceration program under Section 5-8-1.2 of this Code; and

(8) information concerning the defendant's eligibility for a sentence to an impact incarceration program administered by the Department under Section 5-8-1.1.

(b) The investigation shall include a physical and mental examination of the defendant when so ordered by the court. If the court determines that such an examination should be made, it shall issue an order that the defendant submit to examination at such time and place as designated by the court and that such examination be conducted by a physician, psychologist or psychiatrist designated by the court. Such an examination may be conducted in a court clinic if so ordered by the court. The cost of such examination shall be paid by the county in which the trial is held.

(b-5) In cases involving felony sex offenses in which the offender is being considered for probation only or any felony offense that is sexually motivated as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act in which the offender is being considered for probation only, the investigation shall include a sex offender evaluation by an evaluator approved by the Board and conducted in conformance with the standards developed under the Sex Offender Management Board Act. In

cases in which the offender is being considered for any mandatory prison sentence, the investigation shall not include a sex offender evaluation.

(c) In misdemeanor, business offense or petty offense cases, except as specified in subsection (d) of this Section, when a presentence report has been ordered by the court, such presentence report shall contain information on the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality and shall further contain only those matters listed in any of paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) or in subsection (b) of this Section as are specified by the court in its order for the report.

(d) In cases under Sections 11-1.50, 12-15, and 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the presentence report shall set forth information about alcohol, drug abuse, psychiatric, and marriage counseling or other treatment programs and facilities, information on the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality, and shall contain those additional matters listed in any of paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) or in subsection (b) of this Section as are specified by the court.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall cause the defendant to be held without bail or to have his bail revoked for the purpose of preparing the presentence report or making an examination.

(Source: P.A. 101-105, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-24-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.2)

Sec. 5-5-3.2. Factors in aggravation and extended-term sentencing.

(a) The following factors shall be accorded weight in favor of imposing a term of imprisonment or may be considered by the court as reasons to impose a more severe sentence under Section 5-8-1 or Article 4.5 of Chapter V:

(1) the defendant's conduct caused or threatened serious harm;

(2) the defendant received compensation for committing the offense;

(3) the defendant has a history of prior delinquency or criminal activity;

(4) the defendant, by the duties of his office or by his position, was obliged to prevent the particular offense committed or to bring the offenders committing it to justice;

(5) the defendant held public office at the time of the offense, and the offense related to the conduct of that office;

(6) the defendant utilized his professional reputation or position in the community to commit the offense, or to afford him an easier means of committing it;

(7) the sentence is necessary to deter others from committing the same crime;

(8) the defendant committed the offense against a person 60 years of age or older or such person's property;

(9) the defendant committed the offense against a person who has a physical disability or such person's property;

(10) by reason of another individual's actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin, the defendant committed the offense against (i) the person or property of that individual; (ii) the person or property of a person who has an association with, is married to, or has a friendship with the other individual; or (iii) the person or property of a relative (by blood or marriage) of a person described in clause (i) or (ii). For the purposes of this Section, "sexual orientation" has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (O-1) of Section 1-103 of the Illinois Human Rights Act;

(11) the offense took place in a place of worship or on the grounds of a place of worship, immediately prior to, during or immediately following worship services. For purposes of this subparagraph, "place of worship" shall mean any church, synagogue or other building, structure or place used primarily for religious worship;

(12) the defendant was convicted of a felony committed while he was released on bail or his own recognizance

pending trial for a prior felony and was convicted of such prior felony, or the defendant was convicted of a felony committed while he was serving a period of probation, conditional discharge, or mandatory supervised release under subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1 for a prior felony;

(13) the defendant committed or attempted to commit a felony while he was wearing a bulletproof vest. For the purposes of this paragraph (13), a bulletproof vest is any device which is designed for the purpose of protecting the wearer from bullets, shot or other lethal projectiles;

(14) the defendant held a position of trust or supervision such as, but not limited to, family member as defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, teacher, scout leader, baby sitter, or day care worker, in relation to a victim under 18 years of age, and the defendant committed an offense in violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-11, 11-14.4 except for an offense that involves keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, 11-15.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15 or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 against that victim;

(15) the defendant committed an offense related to the activities of an organized gang. For the purposes of this factor, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention

Act;

(16) the defendant committed an offense in violation of one of the following Sections while in a school, regardless of the time of day or time of year; on any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity; on the real property of a school; or on a public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school: Section 10-1, 10-2, 10-5, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-14.4, 11-15.1, 11-17.1, 11-18.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-2, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.3, 12-6, 12-6.1, 12-6.5, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16, 18-2, or 33A-2, or Section 12-3.05 except for subdivision (a)(4) or (g)(1), of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(16.5) the defendant committed an offense in violation of one of the following Sections while in a day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year; on the real property of a day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year; or on a public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any day care center, regardless of the time of day or time of year: Section 10-1, 10-2, 10-5, 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-14.4, 11-15.1, 11-17.1, 11-18.1, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 12-2, 12-4, 12-4.1, 12-4.2, 12-4.3, 12-6, 12-6.1, 12-6.5, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, 12-16,

18-2, or 33A-2, or Section 12-3.05 except for subdivision (a)(4) or (g)(1), of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(17) the defendant committed the offense by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer. For the purpose of this Section, "community policing volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012;

(18) the defendant committed the offense in a nursing home or on the real property comprising a nursing home. For the purposes of this paragraph (18), "nursing home" means a skilled nursing or intermediate long term care facility that is subject to license by the Illinois Department of Public Health under the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the ID/DD Community Care Act, or the MC/DD Act;

(19) the defendant was a federally licensed firearm dealer and was previously convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act and has now committed either a felony violation of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or an act of armed violence while armed with a firearm;

(20) the defendant (i) committed the offense of reckless homicide under Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code

of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof under Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and (ii) was operating a motor vehicle in excess of 20 miles per hour over the posted speed limit as provided in Article VI of Chapter 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(21) the defendant (i) committed the offense of reckless driving or aggravated reckless driving under Section 11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and (ii) was operating a motor vehicle in excess of 20 miles per hour over the posted speed limit as provided in Article VI of Chapter 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(22) the defendant committed the offense against a person that the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving on active duty. For purposes of this clause (22), the term "Armed Forces" means any of the Armed Forces of the United States, including a member of any reserve component thereof or National Guard unit called to active duty;

(23) the defendant committed the offense against a person who was elderly or infirm or who was a person with a disability by taking advantage of a family or fiduciary relationship with the elderly or infirm person or person

with a disability;

(24) the defendant committed any offense under Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and possessed 100 or more images;

(25) the defendant committed the offense while the defendant or the victim was in a train, bus, or other vehicle used for public transportation;

(26) the defendant committed the offense of child pornography or aggravated child pornography, specifically including paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 where a child engaged in, solicited for, depicted in, or posed in any act of sexual penetration or bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in a sexual context and specifically including paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (7) of subsection (a) of Section 11-20.1B or Section 11-20.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 where a child engaged in, solicited for, depicted in, or posed in any act of sexual penetration or bound, fettered, or subject to sadistic, masochistic, or sadomasochistic abuse in a sexual context;

(27) the defendant committed the offense of first degree murder, assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, robbery, armed robbery, or aggravated robbery against a person who was a veteran and the

defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the person was a veteran performing duties as a representative of a veterans' organization. For the purposes of this paragraph (27), "veteran" means an Illinois resident who has served as a member of the United States Armed Forces, a member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the United States Reserve Forces; and "veterans' organization" means an organization comprised of members of which substantially all are individuals who are veterans or spouses, widows, or widowers of veterans, the primary purpose of which is to promote the welfare of its members and to provide assistance to the general public in such a way as to confer a public benefit;

(28) the defendant committed the offense of assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, robbery, armed robbery, or aggravated robbery against a person that the defendant knew or reasonably should have known was a letter carrier or postal worker while that person was performing his or her duties delivering mail for the United States Postal Service;

(29) the defendant committed the offense of criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, or aggravated criminal sexual abuse against a victim with an intellectual disability, and the defendant holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim;

(30) the defendant committed the offense of promoting juvenile prostitution, patronizing a prostitute, or patronizing a minor engaged in prostitution and at the time of the commission of the offense knew that the prostitute or minor engaged in prostitution was in the custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services;

(31) the defendant (i) committed the offense of driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof in violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and (ii) the defendant during the commission of the offense was driving his or her vehicle upon a roadway designated for one-way traffic in the opposite direction of the direction indicated by official traffic control devices; ~~or~~

(32) the defendant committed the offense of reckless homicide while committing a violation of Section 11-907 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; ~~.~~

(33) ~~(32)~~ the defendant was found guilty of an administrative infraction related to an act or acts of public indecency or sexual misconduct in the penal institution. In this paragraph (33) ~~(32)~~, "penal institution" has the same meaning as in Section 2-14 of the Criminal Code of 2012; or ~~.~~

(34) ~~(32)~~ the defendant committed the offense of leaving the scene of an accident in violation of subsection (b) of Section 11-401 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and the accident resulted in the death of a person and at the time of the offense, the defendant was: (i) driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof as defined by Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; or (ii) operating the motor vehicle while using an electronic communication device as defined in Section 12-610.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

For the purposes of this Section:

"School" is defined as a public or private elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university.

"Day care center" means a public or private State certified and licensed day care center as defined in Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969 that displays a sign in plain view stating that the property is a day care center.

"Intellectual disability" means significantly subaverage intellectual functioning which exists concurrently with impairment in adaptive behavior.

"Public transportation" means the transportation or conveyance of persons by means available to the general public, and includes paratransit services.

"Traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices that conform to the Illinois Manual on

Uniform Traffic Control Devices, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(b) The following factors, related to all felonies, may be considered by the court as reasons to impose an extended term sentence under Section 5-8-2 upon any offender:

(1) When a defendant is convicted of any felony, after having been previously convicted in Illinois or any other jurisdiction of the same or similar class felony or greater class felony, when such conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous conviction, excluding time spent in custody, and such charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts; or

(2) When a defendant is convicted of any felony and the court finds that the offense was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(3) When a defendant is convicted of any felony committed against:

(i) a person under 12 years of age at the time of the offense or such person's property;

(ii) a person 60 years of age or older at the time of the offense or such person's property; or

(iii) a person who had a physical disability at the time of the offense or such person's property; or

(4) When a defendant is convicted of any felony and the offense involved any of the following types of specific misconduct committed as part of a ceremony, rite, initiation, observance, performance, practice or activity of any actual or ostensible religious, fraternal, or social group:

(i) the brutalizing or torturing of humans or animals;

(ii) the theft of human corpses;

(iii) the kidnapping of humans;

(iv) the desecration of any cemetery, religious, fraternal, business, governmental, educational, or other building or property; or

(v) ritualized abuse of a child; or

(5) When a defendant is convicted of a felony other than conspiracy and the court finds that the felony was committed under an agreement with 2 or more other persons to commit that offense and the defendant, with respect to the other individuals, occupied a position of organizer, supervisor, financier, or any other position of management or leadership, and the court further finds that the felony committed was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the defendant's leadership in an organized gang; or

(6) When a defendant is convicted of an offense committed while using a firearm with a laser sight

attached to it. For purposes of this paragraph, "laser sight" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 26-7 of the Criminal Code of 2012; or

(7) When a defendant who was at least 17 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense is convicted of a felony and has been previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed by an adult would be a Class X or Class 1 felony when the conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous adjudication, excluding time spent in custody; or

(8) When a defendant commits any felony and the defendant used, possessed, exercised control over, or otherwise directed an animal to assault a law enforcement officer engaged in the execution of his or her official duties or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang in which the defendant is engaged; or

(9) When a defendant commits any felony and the defendant knowingly video or audio records the offense with the intent to disseminate the recording.

(c) The following factors may be considered by the court as reasons to impose an extended term sentence under Section 5-8-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) upon any offender for the listed offenses:

(1) When a defendant is convicted of first degree murder, after having been previously convicted in Illinois

of any offense listed under paragraph (c)(2) of Section 5-5-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3), when that conviction has occurred within 10 years after the previous conviction, excluding time spent in custody, and the charges are separately brought and tried and arise out of different series of acts.

(1.5) When a defendant is convicted of first degree murder, after having been previously convicted of domestic battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2) or aggravated domestic battery (720 ILCS 5/12-3.3) committed on the same victim or after having been previously convicted of violation of an order of protection (720 ILCS 5/12-30) in which the same victim was the protected person.

(2) When a defendant is convicted of voluntary manslaughter, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, or reckless homicide in which the defendant has been convicted of causing the death of more than one individual.

(3) When a defendant is convicted of aggravated criminal sexual assault or criminal sexual assault, when there is a finding that aggravated criminal sexual assault or criminal sexual assault was also committed on the same victim by one or more other individuals, and the defendant voluntarily participated in the crime with the knowledge of the participation of the others in the crime, and the commission of the crime was part of a single course of

conduct during which there was no substantial change in the nature of the criminal objective.

(4) If the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, when a defendant is convicted of aggravated criminal sexual assault or predatory criminal sexual assault of a child under subsection (a)(1) of Section 11-1.40 or subsection (a)(1) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40 or 5/12-14.1).

(5) When a defendant is convicted of a felony violation of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1) and there is a finding that the defendant is a member of an organized gang.

(6) When a defendant was convicted of unlawful use of weapons under Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1) for possessing a weapon that is not readily distinguishable as one of the weapons enumerated in Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/24-1).

(7) When a defendant is convicted of an offense involving the illegal manufacture of a controlled substance under Section 401 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/401), the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine under Section 25 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act (720 ILCS 646/25), or

the illegal possession of explosives and an emergency response officer in the performance of his or her duties is killed or injured at the scene of the offense while responding to the emergency caused by the commission of the offense. In this paragraph, "emergency" means a situation in which a person's life, health, or safety is in jeopardy; and "emergency response officer" means a peace officer, community policing volunteer, fireman, emergency medical technician-ambulance, emergency medical technician-intermediate, emergency medical technician-paramedic, ambulance driver, other medical assistance or first aid personnel, or hospital emergency room personnel.

(8) When the defendant is convicted of attempted mob action, solicitation to commit mob action, or conspiracy to commit mob action under Section 8-1, 8-2, or 8-4 of the Criminal Code of 2012, where the criminal object is a violation of Section 25-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, and an electronic communication is used in the commission of the offense. For the purposes of this paragraph (8), "electronic communication" shall have the meaning provided in Section 26.5-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(e) The court may impose an extended term sentence under

Article 4.5 of Chapter V upon an offender who has been convicted of a felony violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 when the victim of the offense is under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense and, during the commission of the offense, the victim was under the influence of alcohol, regardless of whether or not the alcohol was supplied by the offender; and the offender, at the time of the commission of the offense, knew or should have known that the victim had consumed alcohol.

(Source: P.A. 100-1053, eff. 1-1-19; 101-173, eff. 1-1-20; 101-401, eff. 1-1-20; 101-417, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-18-19.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-6-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3)

Sec. 5-6-3. Conditions of probation and of conditional discharge.

(a) The conditions of probation and of conditional discharge shall be that the person:

(1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction;

(2) report to or appear in person before such person or agency as directed by the court;

(3) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon where the offense is a felony or, if a misdemeanor, the offense involved the intentional or

knowing infliction of bodily harm or threat of bodily harm;

(4) not leave the State without the consent of the court or, in circumstances in which the reason for the absence is of such an emergency nature that prior consent by the court is not possible, without the prior notification and approval of the person's probation officer. Transfer of a person's probation or conditional discharge supervision to another state is subject to acceptance by the other state pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision;

(5) permit the probation officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere to the extent necessary to discharge his duties;

(6) perform no less than 30 hours of community service and not more than 120 hours of community service, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board where the offense was committed, where the offense was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang and was motivated by the offender's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang. The community service shall include, but not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and similar damage to property located within the

municipality or county in which the violation occurred. When possible and reasonable, the community service should be performed in the offender's neighborhood. For purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act. The court may give credit toward the fulfillment of community service hours for participation in activities and treatment as determined by court services;

(7) if he or she is at least 17 years of age and has been sentenced to probation or conditional discharge for a misdemeanor or felony in a county of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants and has not been previously convicted of a misdemeanor or felony, may be required by the sentencing court to attend educational courses designed to prepare the defendant for a high school diploma and to work toward a high school diploma or to work toward passing high school equivalency testing or to work toward completing a vocational training program approved by the court. The person on probation or conditional discharge must attend a public institution of education to obtain the educational or vocational training required by this paragraph (7). The court shall revoke the probation or conditional discharge of a person who wilfully fails to comply with this paragraph (7). The person on probation or conditional discharge shall be required to pay for the cost of the

educational courses or high school equivalency testing if a fee is charged for those courses or testing. The court shall resentence the offender whose probation or conditional discharge has been revoked as provided in Section 5-6-4. This paragraph (7) does not apply to a person who has a high school diploma or has successfully passed high school equivalency testing. This paragraph (7) does not apply to a person who is determined by the court to be a person with a developmental disability or otherwise mentally incapable of completing the educational or vocational program;

(8) if convicted of possession of a substance prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act after a previous conviction or disposition of supervision for possession of a substance prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act or Illinois Controlled Substances Act or after a sentence of probation under Section 10 of the Cannabis Control Act, Section 410 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or Section 70 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and upon a finding by the court that the person is addicted, undergo treatment at a substance abuse program approved by the court;

(8.5) if convicted of a felony sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act, the person shall

undergo and successfully complete sex offender treatment by a treatment provider approved by the Board and conducted in conformance with the standards developed under the Sex Offender Management Board Act;

(8.6) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act, refrain from residing at the same address or in the same condominium unit or apartment unit or in the same condominium complex or apartment complex with another person he or she knows or reasonably should know is a convicted sex offender or has been placed on supervision for a sex offense; the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to a person convicted of a sex offense who is placed in a Department of Corrections licensed transitional housing facility for sex offenders;

(8.7) if convicted for an offense committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-464) that would qualify the accused as a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 or 11-9.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, refrain from communicating with or contacting, by means of the Internet, a person who is not related to the accused and whom the accused reasonably believes to be under 18 years of age; for purposes of this paragraph (8.7), "Internet" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 16-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012; and a person is not

related to the accused if the person is not: (i) the spouse, brother, or sister of the accused; (ii) a descendant of the accused; (iii) a first or second cousin of the accused; or (iv) a step-child or adopted child of the accused;

(8.8) if convicted for an offense under Section 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-14.4 that involves soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, 11-15.1, 11-20.1, 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-21 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or any attempt to commit any of these offenses, committed on or after June 1, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 95-983):

(i) not access or use a computer or any other device with Internet capability without the prior written approval of the offender's probation officer, except in connection with the offender's employment or search for employment with the prior approval of the offender's probation officer;

(ii) submit to periodic unannounced examinations of the offender's computer or any other device with Internet capability by the offender's probation officer, a law enforcement officer, or assigned computer or information technology specialist, including the retrieval and copying of all data from the computer or device and any internal or external peripherals and removal of such information,

equipment, or device to conduct a more thorough inspection;

(iii) submit to the installation on the offender's computer or device with Internet capability, at the offender's expense, of one or more hardware or software systems to monitor the Internet use; and

(iv) submit to any other appropriate restrictions concerning the offender's use of or access to a computer or any other device with Internet capability imposed by the offender's probation officer;

(8.9) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Registration Act committed on or after January 1, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-262), refrain from accessing or using a social networking website as defined in Section 17-0.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012;

(9) if convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor violation of Section 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-3.2, 12-3.4, or 12-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 that was determined, pursuant to Section 112A-11.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, to trigger the prohibitions of 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(9), physically surrender at a time and place designated by the court, his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card and any and all firearms in his or her possession. The Court shall return to the Department of State Police Firearm Owner's

Identification Card Office the person's Firearm Owner's Identification Card;

(10) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in subsection (a-5) of Section 3-1-2 of this Code, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age present in the home and no non-familial minors are present, not participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, such as distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus costume on or preceding Christmas, being employed as a department store Santa Claus, or wearing an Easter Bunny costume on or preceding Easter;

(11) if convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 2 of the Sex Offender Registration Act committed on or after January 1, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-362) that requires the person to register as a sex offender under that Act, may not knowingly use any computer scrub software on any computer that the sex offender uses;

(12) if convicted of a violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the Methamphetamine Precursor Control Act, or a methamphetamine related offense:

(A) prohibited from purchasing, possessing, or having under his or her control any product containing

pseudoephedrine unless prescribed by a physician; and

(B) prohibited from purchasing, possessing, or having under his or her control any product containing ammonium nitrate; and

(13) if convicted of a hate crime involving the protected class identified in subsection (a) of Section 12-7.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 that gave rise to the offense the offender committed, perform public or community service of no less than 200 hours and enroll in an educational program discouraging hate crimes that includes racial, ethnic, and cultural sensitivity training ordered by the court.

(b) The Court may in addition to other reasonable conditions relating to the nature of the offense or the rehabilitation of the defendant as determined for each defendant in the proper discretion of the Court require that the person:

(1) serve a term of periodic imprisonment under Article 7 for a period not to exceed that specified in paragraph (d) of Section 5-7-1;

(2) pay a fine and costs;

(3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;

(4) undergo medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment; or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;

(5) attend or reside in a facility established for the

instruction or residence of defendants on probation;

(6) support his dependents;

(7) and in addition, if a minor:

(i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;

(ii) attend school;

(iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;

(iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a foster home;

(v) with the consent of the superintendent of the facility, attend an educational program at a facility other than the school in which the offense was committed if he or she is convicted of a crime of violence as defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act committed in a school, on the real property comprising a school, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a school;

(8) make restitution as provided in Section 5-5-6 of this Code;

(9) perform some reasonable public or community service;

(10) serve a term of home confinement. In addition to any other applicable condition of probation or conditional discharge, the conditions of home confinement shall be that the offender:

(i) remain within the interior premises of the place designated for his confinement during the hours

designated by the court;

(ii) admit any person or agent designated by the court into the offender's place of confinement at any time for purposes of verifying the offender's compliance with the conditions of his confinement; and

(iii) if further deemed necessary by the court or the Probation or Court Services Department, be placed on an approved electronic monitoring device, subject to Article 8A of Chapter V;

(iv) for persons convicted of any alcohol, cannabis or controlled substance violation who are placed on an approved monitoring device as a condition of probation or conditional discharge, the court shall impose a reasonable fee for each day of the use of the device, as established by the county board in subsection (g) of this Section, unless after determining the inability of the offender to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee or no fee as the case may be. This fee shall be imposed in addition to the fees imposed under subsections (g) and (i) of this Section. The fee shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the substance abuse services fund under

Section 5-1086.1 of the Counties Code, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court of the county may by administrative order establish a program for electronic monitoring of offenders, in which a vendor supplies and monitors the operation of the electronic monitoring device, and collects the fees on behalf of the county. The program shall include provisions for indigent offenders and the collection of unpaid fees. The program shall not unduly burden the offender and shall be subject to review by the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court may suspend any additional charges or fees for late payment, interest, or damage to any device; and

(v) for persons convicted of offenses other than those referenced in clause (iv) above and who are placed on an approved monitoring device as a condition of probation or conditional discharge, the court shall impose a reasonable fee for each day of the use of the device, as established by the county board in subsection (g) of this Section, unless after determining the inability of the defendant to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee or no fee as the case may be. This fee shall be imposed in addition to the fees imposed under subsections (g) and (i) of this

Section. The fee shall be collected by the clerk of the circuit court, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer who shall use the monies collected to defray the costs of corrections. The county treasurer shall deposit the fee collected in the probation and court services fund. The Chief Judge of the circuit court of the county may by administrative order establish a program for electronic monitoring of offenders, in which a vendor supplies and monitors the operation of the electronic monitoring device, and collects the fees on behalf of the county. The program shall include provisions for indigent offenders and the collection of unpaid fees. The program shall not unduly burden the offender and shall be subject to review by the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court may suspend any additional charges or fees for late payment, interest, or damage to any device.

(11) comply with the terms and conditions of an order of protection issued by the court pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, as now or hereafter amended, or an order of protection issued by the court of another state, tribe, or United States territory. A copy

of the order of protection shall be transmitted to the probation officer or agency having responsibility for the case;

(12) reimburse any "local anti-crime program" as defined in Section 7 of the Anti-Crime Advisory Council Act for any reasonable expenses incurred by the program on the offender's case, not to exceed the maximum amount of the fine authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced;

(13) contribute a reasonable sum of money, not to exceed the maximum amount of the fine authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced, (i) to a "local anti-crime program", as defined in Section 7 of the Anti-Crime Advisory Council Act, or (ii) for offenses under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, to the fund established by the Department of Natural Resources for the purchase of evidence for investigation purposes and to conduct investigations as outlined in Section 805-105 of the Department of Natural Resources (Conservation) Law;

(14) refrain from entering into a designated geographic area except upon such terms as the court finds appropriate. Such terms may include consideration of the purpose of the entry, the time of day, other persons accompanying the defendant, and advance approval by a probation officer, if the defendant has been placed on

probation or advance approval by the court, if the defendant was placed on conditional discharge;

(15) refrain from having any contact, directly or indirectly, with certain specified persons or particular types of persons, including but not limited to members of street gangs and drug users or dealers;

(16) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug;

(17) if convicted for an offense committed on or after June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-464) that would qualify the accused as a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 or 11-9.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, refrain from communicating with or contacting, by means of the Internet, a person who is related to the accused and whom the accused reasonably believes to be under 18 years of age; for purposes of this paragraph (17), "Internet" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 16-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012; and a person is related to the accused if the person is: (i) the spouse, brother, or sister of the accused; (ii) a descendant of the accused;

(iii) a first or second cousin of the accused; or (iv) a step-child or adopted child of the accused;

(18) if convicted for an offense committed on or after June 1, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 95-983) that would qualify as a sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Registration Act:

(i) not access or use a computer or any other device with Internet capability without the prior written approval of the offender's probation officer, except in connection with the offender's employment or search for employment with the prior approval of the offender's probation officer;

(ii) submit to periodic unannounced examinations of the offender's computer or any other device with Internet capability by the offender's probation officer, a law enforcement officer, or assigned computer or information technology specialist, including the retrieval and copying of all data from the computer or device and any internal or external peripherals and removal of such information, equipment, or device to conduct a more thorough inspection;

(iii) submit to the installation on the offender's computer or device with Internet capability, at the subject's expense, of one or more hardware or software systems to monitor the Internet use; and

(iv) submit to any other appropriate restrictions concerning the offender's use of or access to a computer or any other device with Internet capability imposed by the offender's probation officer; and

(19) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon where the offense is a misdemeanor that did not involve the intentional or knowing infliction of bodily harm or threat of bodily harm.

(c) The court may as a condition of probation or of conditional discharge require that a person under 18 years of age found guilty of any alcohol, cannabis or controlled substance violation, refrain from acquiring a driver's license during the period of probation or conditional discharge. If such person is in possession of a permit or license, the court may require that the minor refrain from driving or operating any motor vehicle during the period of probation or conditional discharge, except as may be necessary in the course of the minor's lawful employment.

(d) An offender sentenced to probation or to conditional discharge shall be given a certificate setting forth the conditions thereof.

(e) Except where the offender has committed a fourth or subsequent violation of subsection (c) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the court shall not require as a condition of the sentence of probation or conditional discharge that the offender be committed to a period of

imprisonment in excess of 6 months. This 6-month limit shall not include periods of confinement given pursuant to a sentence of county impact incarceration under Section 5-8-1.2.

Persons committed to imprisonment as a condition of probation or conditional discharge shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections.

(f) The court may combine a sentence of periodic imprisonment under Article 7 or a sentence to a county impact incarceration program under Article 8 with a sentence of probation or conditional discharge.

(g) An offender sentenced to probation or to conditional discharge and who during the term of either undergoes mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, or is assigned to be placed on an approved electronic monitoring device, shall be ordered to pay all costs incidental to such mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, and all costs incidental to such approved electronic monitoring in accordance with the defendant's ability to pay those costs. The county board with the concurrence of the Chief Judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall establish reasonable fees for the cost of maintenance, testing, and incidental expenses related to the mandatory drug or alcohol testing, or both, and all costs incidental to approved electronic monitoring, involved in a successful probation program for the county. The concurrence of the Chief Judge shall be in the form of an administrative order. The fees shall be collected by the clerk

of the circuit court, except as provided in an administrative order of the Chief Judge of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all moneys collected from these fees to the county treasurer who shall use the moneys collected to defray the costs of drug testing, alcohol testing, and electronic monitoring. The county treasurer shall deposit the fees collected in the county working cash fund under Section 6-27001 or Section 6-29002 of the Counties Code, as the case may be. The Chief Judge of the circuit court of the county may by administrative order establish a program for electronic monitoring of offenders, in which a vendor supplies and monitors the operation of the electronic monitoring device, and collects the fees on behalf of the county. The program shall include provisions for indigent offenders and the collection of unpaid fees. The program shall not unduly burden the offender and shall be subject to review by the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge of the circuit court may suspend any additional charges or fees for late payment, interest, or damage to any device.

(h) Jurisdiction over an offender may be transferred from the sentencing court to the court of another circuit with the concurrence of both courts. Further transfers or retransfers of jurisdiction are also authorized in the same manner. The court to which jurisdiction has been transferred shall have the same powers as the sentencing court. The probation department within the circuit to which jurisdiction has been

transferred, or which has agreed to provide supervision, may impose probation fees upon receiving the transferred offender, as provided in subsection (i). For all transfer cases, as defined in Section 9b of the Probation and Probation Officers Act, the probation department from the original sentencing court shall retain all probation fees collected prior to the transfer. After the transfer, all probation fees shall be paid to the probation department within the circuit to which jurisdiction has been transferred.

(i) The court shall impose upon an offender sentenced to probation after January 1, 1989 or to conditional discharge after January 1, 1992 or to community service under the supervision of a probation or court services department after January 1, 2004, as a condition of such probation or conditional discharge or supervised community service, a fee of $50 for each month of probation or conditional discharge supervision or supervised community service ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the person sentenced to probation or conditional discharge or supervised community service to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee. The court may not impose the fee on a minor who is placed in the guardianship or custody of the Department of Children and Family Services under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 while the minor is in placement. The fee shall be imposed only upon an offender who is actively supervised by the probation and court services department. The fee shall be collected by the

clerk of the circuit court. The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the probation and court services fund under Section 15.1 of the Probation and Probation Officers Act.

A circuit court may not impose a probation fee under this subsection (i) in excess of $25 per month unless the circuit court has adopted, by administrative order issued by the chief judge, a standard probation fee guide determining an offender's ability to pay. Of the amount collected as a probation fee, up to $5 of that fee collected per month may be used to provide services to crime victims and their families.

The Court may only waive probation fees based on an offender's ability to pay. The probation department may re-evaluate an offender's ability to pay every 6 months, and, with the approval of the Director of Court Services or the Chief Probation Officer, adjust the monthly fee amount. An offender may elect to pay probation fees due in a lump sum. Any offender that has been assigned to the supervision of a probation department, or has been transferred either under subsection (h) of this Section or under any interstate compact, shall be required to pay probation fees to the department supervising the offender, based on the offender's ability to pay.

Public Act 93-970 deletes the $10 increase in the fee under this subsection that was imposed by Public Act 93-616.

This deletion is intended to control over any other Act of the 93rd General Assembly that retains or incorporates that fee increase.

(i-5) In addition to the fees imposed under subsection (i) of this Section, in the case of an offender convicted of a felony sex offense (as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act) or an offense that the court or probation department has determined to be sexually motivated (as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act), the court or the probation department shall assess additional fees to pay for all costs of treatment, assessment, evaluation for risk and treatment, and monitoring the offender, based on that offender's ability to pay those costs either as they occur or under a payment plan.

(j) All fines and costs imposed under this Section for any violation of Chapters 3, 4, 6, and 11 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and any violation of the Child Passenger Protection Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, shall be collected and disbursed by the circuit clerk as provided under the Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act.

(k) Any offender who is sentenced to probation or conditional discharge for a felony sex offense as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act or any offense that the court or probation department has determined to be sexually motivated as defined in the Sex Offender Management Board Act

shall be required to refrain from any contact, directly or indirectly, with any persons specified by the court and shall be available for all evaluations and treatment programs required by the court or the probation department.

(l) The court may order an offender who is sentenced to probation or conditional discharge for a violation of an order of protection be placed under electronic surveillance as provided in Section 5-8A-7 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-797, eff. 8-12-16; 100-159, eff. 8-18-17; 100-260, eff. 1-1-18; 100-575, eff. 1-8-18; 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; revised 7-12-19.)

Section 750. The Open Parole Hearings Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(730 ILCS 105/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 1655)

Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

(a) "Applicant" means an inmate who is being considered for parole by the Prisoner Review Board.

(a-1) "Aftercare releasee" means a person released from the Department of Juvenile Justice on aftercare release subject to aftercare revocation proceedings.

(b) "Board" means the Prisoner Review Board as established in Section 3-3-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(c) "Parolee" means a person subject to parole revocation proceedings.

(d) "Parole hearing" means the formal hearing and determination of an inmate being considered for release from incarceration on parole.

(e) "Parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release revocation hearing" means the formal hearing and determination of allegations that a parolee, aftercare releasee, or mandatory supervised releasee has violated the conditions of his or her release.

(f) "Victim" means a victim or witness of a violent crime as defined in subsection (a) of Section 3 of the ~~Bill of~~ Rights of Crime ~~for~~ Victims and Witnesses ~~of Violent Crime~~ Act, or any person legally related to the victim by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship, or any friend of the victim, or any concerned citizen.

(g) "Violent crime" means a crime defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the ~~Bill of~~ Rights of Crime ~~for~~ Victims and Witnesses ~~of Violent Crime~~ Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17; revised 9-21-20.)

Section 755. The Private Detention Facility Moratorium Act is amended by changing Sections 10 and 20 as follows:

(730 ILCS 141/10)

Sec. 10. Definition ~~Definitions~~. In this Act, ~~:~~ "detention ~~Detention~~ facility" means any building, facility, or structure

used to detain individuals, not including State work release centers or juvenile or adult residential treatment facilities.
(Source: P.A. 101-20, eff. 6-21-19; revised 7-23-19.)

(730 ILCS 141/20)

Sec. 20. Exemptions. This Act does not prohibit the State, a unit of local government, or any sheriff that owns, manages, or operates a detention facility from contracting with a private entity or person to provide ancillary services in that facility, such as~~,~~ medical services, food service, educational services, or facility repair and maintenance.
(Source: P.A. 101-20, eff. 6-21-19; revised 7-23-19.)

Section 760. The Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(730 ILCS 190/10)

Sec. 10. Evidence-based programming.

(a) Purpose. Research and practice have identified new strategies and policies that can result in a significant reduction in recidivism rates and the successful local reintegration of offenders. The purpose of this Section is to ensure that State and local agencies direct their resources to services and programming that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing recidivism and reintegrating offenders into the locality.

(b) Evidence-based programming in local supervision.

(1) The Parole Division of the Department of Corrections and the Prisoner Review Board shall adopt policies, rules, and regulations that, within the first year of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool described in this Act, result in at least 25% of supervised individuals being supervised in accordance with evidence-based practices; within 3 years of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool result in at least 50% of supervised individuals being supervised in accordance with evidence-based practices; and within 5 years of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool result in at least 75% of supervised individuals being supervised in accordance with evidence-based practices. The policies, rules, and regulations shall:

(A) Provide for a standardized individual case plan that follows the offender through the criminal justice system (including in-prison if the supervised individual is in prison) that is:

(i) Based on the assets of the individual as well as his or her risks and needs identified through the assessment tool as described in this Act.

(ii) Comprised of treatment and supervision services appropriate to achieve the purpose of this Act.

(iii) Consistently updated, based on program participation by the supervised individual and other behavior modification exhibited by the supervised individual.

(B) Concentrate resources and services on high-risk offenders.

(C) Provide for the use of evidence-based programming related to education, job training, cognitive behavioral therapy, and other programming designed to reduce criminal behavior.

(D) Establish a system of graduated responses.

(i) The system shall set forth a menu of presumptive responses for the most common types of supervision violations.

(ii) The system shall be guided by the model list of intermediate sanctions created by the Probation Services Division of the State of Illinois pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 15 of the Probation and Probation Officers Act and the system of intermediate sanctions created by the Chief Judge of each circuit court pursuant to Section 5-6-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(iii) The system of responses shall take into

account factors such as the severity of the current violation; the supervised individual's risk level as determined by a validated assessment tool described in this Act; the supervised individual's assets; his or her previous criminal record; and the number and severity of any previous supervision violations.

(iv) The system shall also define positive reinforcements that supervised individuals may receive for compliance with conditions of supervision.

(v) Response to violations should be swift and certain and should be imposed as soon as practicable but no longer than 3 working days of detection of the violation behavior.

(2) Conditions of local supervision (probation and mandatory supervised release). Conditions of local supervision whether imposed by a sentencing judge or the Prisoner Review Board shall be imposed in accordance with the offender's risks, assets, and needs as identified through the assessment tool described in this Act.

(3) The Department of Corrections and the Prisoner Review Board shall annually publish an exemplar copy of any evidence-based assessments, questionnaires, or other instruments used to set conditions of release.

(c) Evidence-based in-prison programming.

(1) The Department of Corrections shall adopt policies, rules, and regulations that, within the first year of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool described in this Act, result in at least 25% of incarcerated individuals receiving services and programming in accordance with evidence-based practices; within 3 years of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool result in at least 50% of incarcerated individuals receiving services and programming in accordance with evidence-based practices; and within 5 years of the adoption, validation, and utilization of the statewide, standardized risk assessment tool result in at least 75% of incarcerated individuals receiving services and programming in accordance with evidence-based practices. The policies, rules, and regulations shall:

(A) Provide for the use and development of a case plan based on the risks, assets, and needs identified through the assessment tool as described in this Act. The case plan should be used to determine in-prison programming; should be continuously updated based on program participation by the prisoner and other behavior modification exhibited by the prisoner; and should be used when creating the case plan described in subsection (b).

(B) Provide for the use of evidence-based programming related to education, job training, cognitive behavioral therapy and other evidence-based programming.

(C) Establish education programs based on a teacher to student ratio of no more than 1:30.

(D) Expand the use of drug prisons, modeled after the Sheridan Correctional Center, to provide sufficient drug treatment and other support services to non-violent inmates with a history of substance abuse.

(2) Participation and completion of programming by prisoners can impact earned time credit as determined under Section 3-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(3) The Department of Corrections shall provide its employees with intensive and ongoing training and professional development services to support the implementation of evidence-based practices. The training and professional development services shall include assessment techniques, case planning, cognitive behavioral training, risk reduction and intervention strategies, effective communication skills, substance abuse treatment education and other topics identified by the Department or its employees.

(d) The Parole Division of the Department of Corrections and the Prisoner Review Board shall provide their employees

with intensive and ongoing training and professional development services to support the implementation of evidence-based practices. The training and professional development services shall include assessment techniques, case planning, cognitive behavioral training, risk reduction and intervention strategies, effective communication skills, substance abuse treatment education, and other topics identified by the agencies or their employees.

(e) The Department of Corrections, the Prisoner Review Board, and other correctional entities referenced in the policies, rules, and regulations of this Act shall design, implement, and make public a system to evaluate the effectiveness of evidence-based practices in increasing public safety and in successful reintegration of those under supervision into the locality. Annually, each agency shall submit to the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council a comprehensive report on the success of implementing evidence-based practices. The data compiled and analyzed by the Council shall be delivered annually to the Governor and the General Assembly.

(f) The Department of Corrections and the Prisoner Review Board shall release a report annually published on their websites that reports the following information about the usage of electronic monitoring and GPS monitoring as a condition of parole and mandatory supervised release during the prior calendar year:

(1) demographic data of individuals on electronic monitoring and GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) race or ethnicity;

(B) gender; and

(C) age;

(2) incarceration data of individuals subject to conditions of electronic or GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) highest class of offense for which the individuals are ~~is~~ currently serving a term of release; and

(B) length of imprisonment served prior to the current release period;

(3) the number of individuals subject to conditions of electronic or GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) the number of individuals subject to monitoring under Section 5-8A-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(B) the number of individuals subject monitoring under Section 5-8A-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections;

(C) the number of individuals subject to monitoring under a discretionary order of the Prisoner Review Board at the time of their release; and

(D) the number of individuals subject to monitoring as a sanction for violations of parole or mandatory supervised release, separated by the following categories:

(i) the number of individuals subject to monitoring as part of a graduated sanctions program; and

(ii) the number of individuals subject to monitoring as a new condition of re-release after a revocation hearing before the Prisoner Review Board;

(4) the number of discretionary monitoring orders issued by the Prisoner Review Board, separated by the following categories:

(A) less than 30 days;

(B) 31 to 60 days;

(C) 61 to 90 days;

(D) 91 to 120 days;

(E) 121 to 150 days;

(F) 151 to 180 days;

(G) 181 to 364 days;

(H) 365 days or more; and

(I) duration of release term;

(5) the number of discretionary monitoring orders by the Board which removed or terminated monitoring prior to the completion of the original period ordered;

(6) the number and severity category for sanctions imposed on individuals on electronic or GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) absconding from electronic monitoring or GPS;

(B) tampering or removing the electronic monitoring or GPS device;

(C) unauthorized leaving of the residence;

(D) presence of the individual in a prohibited area; or

(E) other violations of the terms of the electronic monitoring program;

(7) the number of individuals for whom a parole revocation case was filed for failure to comply with the terms of electronic or GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) cases when failure to comply with the terms of monitoring was the sole violation alleged; and

(B) cases when failure to comply with the terms of monitoring was alleged in conjunction with other alleged violations;

(8) residential data for individuals subject to electronic or GPS monitoring, separated by the following categories:

(A) the county of the residence address for individuals subject to electronic or GPS monitoring as a condition of their release; and

(B) for counties with a population over 3,000,000, the zip codes of the residence address for individuals subject to electronic or GPS monitoring as a condition of their release;

(9) the number of individuals for whom parole revocation cases were filed due to violations of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections, separated by the following categories:

(A) the number of individuals whose violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections allegedly occurred while the individual was subject to conditions of electronic or GPS monitoring;

(B) the number of individuals who had violations of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections alleged against them who were never subject to electronic or GPS monitoring during their current term of release; and

(C) the number of individuals who had violations of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections alleged against them who were subject to electronic or GPS monitoring for any period of time during their current term of their release, but who were not subject to such monitoring at the time of the alleged violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7 of the Unified Code

of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 101-231, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 765. The Re-Entering Citizens Civics Education Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(730 ILCS 200/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Committed person" means a person committed to the Department.

"Commitment" means a judicially determined placement in the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice on the basis of conviction or delinquency.

"Correctional institution or facility" means a Department of Corrections or Department of Juvenile Justice building or part of a Department of Corrections or Department of Juvenile Justice building where committed persons are detained in a secure manner.

"Department" includes the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice, unless the text solely specifies a particular Department.

"Detainee" means a committed person in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice.

"Director" includes the Directors ~~Director~~ of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile

Justice unless the text solely specifies a particular Director.

"Discharge" means the end of a sentence or the final termination of a detainee's physical commitment to and confinement in the Department of Corrections or Department of Juvenile Justice.

"Peer educator" means an incarcerated citizen who is specifically trained in voting rights education, who shall conduct voting and civics education workshops for detainees scheduled for discharge within 12 months.

"Program" means the nonpartisan peer education and information instruction established by this Act.

"Re-entering citizen" means any United States citizen who is: 17 years of age or older; in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections or Department of Juvenile Justice; and scheduled to be re-entering society within 12 months.

(Source: P.A. 101-441, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 770. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Sections 2-206, 2-1401, 5-105, 8-301, and 20-104 and the heading of Article VIII Part 3 as follows:

(735 ILCS 5/2-206) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-206)

Sec. 2-206. Service by publication; affidavit; mailing; certificate.

(a) Whenever, in any action affecting property or status

within the jurisdiction of the court, including an action to obtain the specific performance, reformation, or rescission of a contract for the conveyance of land, except for an action brought under Part 15 of Article XV of this Code that is ~~are~~ subject to subsection (a-5), the plaintiff or his or her attorney shall file, at the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, an affidavit showing that the defendant resides or has gone out of this State, or on due inquiry cannot be found, or is concealed within this State, so that process cannot be served upon him or her, and stating the place of residence of the defendant, if known, or that upon diligent inquiry his or her place of residence cannot be ascertained, the clerk shall cause publication to be made in some newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending. If there is no newspaper published in that county, then the publication shall be in a newspaper published in an adjoining county in this State, having a circulation in the county in which action is pending. The publication shall contain notice of the pendency of the action, the title of the court, the title of the case, showing the names of the first named plaintiff and the first named defendant, the number of the case, the names of the parties to be served by publication, and the date on or after which default may be entered against such party. The clerk shall also, within 10 days of the first publication of the notice, send a copy thereof by mail, addressed to each defendant whose place of residence is stated

in such affidavit. The certificate of the clerk that he or she has sent the copy in pursuance of this Section is evidence that he or she has done so.

(a-5) If, in any action brought under Part 15 of Article XV of this Code, the plaintiff, or his or her attorney, shall file, at the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, an affidavit showing that the defendant resides outside of or has left this State, or on due inquiry cannot be found, or is concealed within this State so that process cannot be served upon him or her, and stating the place of residence of the defendant, if known, or that upon diligent inquiry his or her place of residence cannot be ascertained, the plaintiff, or his or her representative, shall cause publication to be made in some newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending. If there is no newspaper published in that county, then the publication shall be in a newspaper published in an adjoining county in this State, having a circulation in the county in which action is pending. The publication shall contain notice of the pendency of the action, the title of the court, the title of the case, showing the names of the first named plaintiff and the first named defendant, the number of the case, the names of the parties to be served by publication, and the date on or after which default may be entered against such party. It shall be the non-delegable duty of the clerk of the court, within 10 days of the first publication of the notice, to send a copy thereof by

mail, addressed to each defendant whose place of residence is stated in such affidavit. The certificate of the clerk of the court that he or she has sent the copy in pursuance of this Section is evidence that he or she has done so.

(b) In any action brought by a unit of local government to cause the demolition, repair, or enclosure of a dangerous and unsafe or uncompleted or abandoned building, notice by publication under this Section may be commenced during the time during which attempts are made to locate the defendant for personal service. In that case, the unit of local government shall file with the clerk an affidavit stating that the action meets the requirements of this subsection and that all required attempts are being made to locate the defendant. Upon the filing of the affidavit, the clerk shall cause publication to be made under this Section. Upon completing the attempts to locate the defendant required by this Section, the municipality shall file with the clerk an affidavit meeting the requirements of subsection (a). Service under this subsection shall not be deemed to have been made until the affidavit is filed and service by publication in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) is completed.

(Source: P.A. 101-539, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-19-20.)

(735 ILCS 5/2-1401) (from Ch. 110, par. 2-1401)

Sec. 2-1401. Relief from judgments.

(a) Relief from final orders and judgments, after 30 days

from the entry thereof, may be had upon petition as provided in this Section. Writs of error coram nobis and coram vobis, bills of review and bills in the nature of bills of review are abolished. All relief heretofore obtainable and the grounds for such relief heretofore available, whether by any of the foregoing remedies or otherwise, shall be available in every case, by proceedings hereunder, regardless of the nature of the order or judgment from which relief is sought or of the proceedings in which it was entered. Except as provided in the Illinois Parentage Act of 2015, there shall be no distinction between actions and other proceedings, statutory or otherwise, as to availability of relief, grounds for relief or the relief obtainable.

(b) The petition must be filed in the same proceeding in which the order or judgment was entered but is not a continuation thereof. The petition must be supported by affidavit or other appropriate showing as to matters not of record. A petition to reopen a foreclosure proceeding must include as parties to the petition, but is not limited to, all parties in the original action in addition to the current record title holders of the property, current occupants, and any individual or entity that had a recorded interest in the property before the filing of the petition. All parties to the petition shall be notified as provided by rule.

(b-5) A movant may present a meritorious claim under this Section if the allegations in the petition establish each of

the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(1) the movant was convicted of a forcible felony;

(2) the movant's participation in the offense was related to him or her previously having been a victim of domestic violence as perpetrated by an intimate partner;

(3) no evidence of domestic violence against the movant was presented at the movant's sentencing hearing;

(4) the movant was unaware of the mitigating nature of the evidence of the domestic violence at the time of sentencing and could not have learned of its significance sooner through diligence; and

(5) the new evidence of domestic violence against the movant is material and noncumulative to other evidence offered at the sentencing hearing, and is of such a conclusive character that it would likely change the sentence imposed by the original trial court.

Nothing in this subsection (b-5) shall prevent a movant from applying for any other relief under this Section or any other law otherwise available to him or her.

As used in this subsection (b-5):

"Domestic violence" means abuse as defined in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

"Forcible felony" has the meaning ascribed to the term in Section 2-8 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

"Intimate partner" means a spouse or former spouse, persons who have or allegedly have had a child in common,

or persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship.

(b-10) A movant may present a meritorious claim under this Section if the allegations in the petition establish each of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(A) she was convicted of a forcible felony;

(B) her participation in the offense was a direct result of her suffering from post-partum depression or post-partum psychosis;

(C) no evidence of post-partum depression or post-partum psychosis was presented by a qualified medical person at trial or sentencing, or both;

(D) she was unaware of the mitigating nature of the evidence or, if aware, was at the time unable to present this defense due to suffering from post-partum depression or post-partum psychosis, or, at the time of trial or sentencing, neither was a recognized mental illness and as such, she was unable to receive proper treatment; and

(E) evidence of post-partum depression or post-partum psychosis as suffered by the person is material and noncumulative to other evidence offered at the time of trial or sentencing, and it is of such a conclusive character that it would likely change the sentence imposed by the original court.

Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prevents a person from applying for any other relief under this Article or any other

law otherwise available to her.

As used in this subsection (b-10):

"Post-partum depression" means a mood disorder which strikes many women during and after pregnancy and usually occurs during pregnancy and up to 12 months after delivery. This depression can include anxiety disorders.

"Post-partum psychosis" means an extreme form of post-partum depression which can occur during pregnancy and up to 12 months after delivery. This can include losing touch with reality, distorted thinking, delusions, auditory and visual hallucinations, paranoia, hyperactivity and rapid speech, or mania.

(c) Except as provided in Section 20b of the Adoption Act and Section 2-32 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 or in a petition based upon Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 or subsection (b-10) of this Section, or in a motion to vacate and expunge convictions under the Cannabis Control Act as provided by subsection (i) of Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act, the petition must be filed not later than 2 years after the entry of the order or judgment. Time during which the person seeking relief is under legal disability or duress or the ground for relief is fraudulently concealed shall be excluded in computing the period of 2 years.

(d) The filing of a petition under this Section does not affect the order or judgment, or suspend its operation.

(e) Unless lack of jurisdiction affirmatively appears from the record proper, the vacation or modification of an order or judgment pursuant to the provisions of this Section does not affect the right, title or interest in or to any real or personal property of any person, not a party to the original action, acquired for value after the entry of the order or judgment but before the filing of the petition, nor affect any right of any person not a party to the original action under any certificate of sale issued before the filing of the petition, pursuant to a sale based on the order or judgment. When a petition is filed pursuant to this Section to reopen a foreclosure proceeding, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15-1701 of this Code, the purchaser or successor purchaser of real property subject to a foreclosure sale who was not a party to the mortgage foreclosure proceedings is entitled to remain in possession of the property until the foreclosure action is defeated or the previously foreclosed defendant redeems from the foreclosure sale if the purchaser has been in possession of the property for more than 6 months.

(f) Nothing contained in this Section affects any existing right to relief from a void order or judgment, or to employ any existing method to procure that relief.

(Source: P.A. 100-1048, eff. 8-23-18; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-411, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-17-19.)

(735 ILCS 5/5-105) (from Ch. 110, par. 5-105)

Sec. 5-105. Waiver of court fees, costs, and charges.

(a) As used in this Section:

(1) "Fees, costs, and charges" means payments imposed on a party in connection with the prosecution or defense of a civil action, including, but not limited to: fees set forth in Section 27.1b of the Clerks of Courts Act; fees for service of process and other papers served either within or outside this State, including service by publication pursuant to Section 2-206 of this Code and publication of necessary legal notices; motion fees; charges for participation in, or attendance at, any mandatory process or procedure including, but not limited to, conciliation, mediation, arbitration, counseling, evaluation, "Children First", "Focus on Children" or similar programs; fees for supplementary proceedings; charges for translation services; guardian ad litem fees; and all other processes and procedures deemed by the court to be necessary to commence, prosecute, defend, or enforce relief in a civil action.

(2) "Indigent person" means any person who meets one or more of the following criteria:

(i) He or she is receiving assistance under one or more of the following means-based governmental public benefits programs: Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), General Assistance, Transitional Assistance, or State Children and Family Assistance.

(ii) His or her available personal income is 125% or less of the current poverty level, unless the applicant's assets that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of this Code are of a nature and value that the court determines that the applicant is able to pay the fees, costs, and charges.

(iii) He or she is, in the discretion of the court, unable to proceed in an action without payment of fees, costs, and charges and whose payment of those fees, costs, and charges would result in substantial hardship to the person or his or her family.

(iv) He or she is an indigent person pursuant to Section 5-105.5 of this Code.

(3) "Poverty level" means the current poverty level as established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

(b) On the application of any person, before or after the commencement of an action:

(1) If the court finds that the applicant is an indigent person, the court shall grant the applicant a full fees, costs, and charges waiver entitling him or her to sue or defend the action without payment of any of the fees, costs, and charges.

(2) If the court finds that the applicant satisfies any of the criteria contained in items (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subdivision (b)(2), the court shall grant the applicant a partial fees, costs, and charges waiver entitling him or her to sue or defend the action upon payment of the applicable percentage of the assessments, costs, and charges of the action, as follows:

(i) the court shall waive 75% of all fees, costs, and charges if the available income of the applicant is greater than 125% but does not exceed 150% of the poverty level, unless the assets of the applicant that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of this Code are such that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay a greater portion of the fees, costs, and charges;

(ii) the court shall waive 50% of all fees, costs, and charges if the available income is greater than 150% but does not exceed 175% of the poverty level, unless the assets of the applicant that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of this Code are such that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay a greater portion of the fees, costs, and charges; and

(iii) the court shall waive 25% of all fees, costs, and charges if the available income of the applicant is greater than 175% but does not exceed

200% of the current poverty level, unless the assets of the applicant that are not exempt under Part 9 or 10 of Article XII of this Code are such that the applicant is able, without undue hardship, to pay a greater portion of the fees, costs, and charges.

(c) An application for waiver of court fees, costs, and charges shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, or, if the applicant is a minor or an incompetent adult, by another person having knowledge of the facts. The contents of the application for waiver of court fees, costs, and charges, and the procedure for the decision of the applications, shall be established by Supreme Court Rule. Factors to consider in evaluating an application shall include:

(1) the applicant's receipt of needs based governmental public benefits, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD ~~ADBD~~); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or "food stamps"); General Assistance; Transitional Assistance; or State Children and Family Assistance;

(2) the employment status of the applicant and amount of monthly income, if any;

(3) income received from the applicant's pension, Social Security benefits, unemployment benefits, and other sources;

(4) income received by the applicant from other

household members;

(5) the applicant's monthly expenses, including rent, home mortgage, other mortgage, utilities, food, medical, vehicle, childcare, debts, child support, and other expenses; and

(6) financial affidavits or other similar supporting documentation provided by the applicant showing that payment of the imposed fees, costs, and charges would result in substantial hardship to the applicant or the applicant's family.

(c-5) The court shall provide, through the office of the clerk of the court, the application for waiver of court fees, costs, and charges to any person seeking to sue or defend an action who indicates an inability to pay the fees, costs, and charges of the action. The clerk of the court shall post in a conspicuous place in the courthouse a notice no smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches, using no smaller than 30-point typeface printed in English and in Spanish, advising the public that they may ask the court for permission to sue or defend a civil action without payment of fees, costs, and charges. The notice shall be substantially as follows:

"If you are unable to pay the fees, costs, and charges of an action you may ask the court to allow you to proceed without paying them. Ask the clerk of the court for forms."

(d) (Blank).

(e) The clerk of the court shall not refuse to accept and file any complaint, appearance, or other paper presented by the applicant if accompanied by an application for waiver of court fees, costs, and charges, and those papers shall be considered filed on the date the application is presented. If the application is denied or a partial fees, costs, and charges waiver is granted, the order shall state a date certain by which the necessary fees, costs, and charges must be paid. For good cause shown, the court may allow an applicant who receives a partial fees, costs, and charges waiver to defer payment of fees, costs, and charges, make installment payments, or make payment upon reasonable terms and conditions stated in the order. The court may dismiss the claims or strike the defenses of any party failing to pay the fees, costs, and charges within the time and in the manner ordered by the court. A judicial ruling on an application for waiver of court assessments does not constitute a decision of a substantial issue in the case under Section 2-1001 of this Code.

(f) The order granting a full or partial fees, costs, and charges waiver shall expire after one year. Upon expiration of the waiver, or a reasonable period of time before expiration, the party whose fees, costs, and charges were waived may file another application for waiver and the court shall consider the application in accordance with the applicable Supreme Court Rule.

(f-5) If, before or at the time of final disposition of the

case, the court obtains information, including information from the court file, suggesting that a person whose fees, costs, and charges were initially waived was not entitled to a full or partial waiver at the time of application, the court may require the person to appear at a court hearing by giving the applicant no less than 10 days' written notice of the hearing and the specific reasons why the initial waiver might be reconsidered. The court may require the applicant to provide reasonably available evidence, including financial information, to support his or her eligibility for the waiver, but the court shall not require submission of information that is unrelated to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in subdivision (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this Section. If the court finds that the person was not initially entitled to any waiver, the person shall pay all fees, costs, and charges relating to the civil action, including any previously waived fees, costs, and charges. The order may state terms of payment in accordance with subsection (e). The court shall not conduct a hearing under this subsection more often than once every 6 months.

(f-10) If, before or at the time of final disposition of the case, the court obtains information, including information from the court file, suggesting that a person who received a full or partial waiver has experienced a change in financial condition so that he or she is no longer eligible for that waiver, the court may require the person to appear at a court

hearing by giving the applicant no less than 10 days' written notice of the hearing and the specific reasons why the waiver might be reconsidered. The court may require the person to provide reasonably available evidence, including financial information, to support his or her continued eligibility for the waiver, but shall not require submission of information that is unrelated to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in subdivisions (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this Section. If the court enters an order finding that the person is no longer entitled to a waiver, or is entitled to a partial waiver different than that which the person had previously received, the person shall pay the requisite fees, costs, and charges from the date of the order going forward. The order may state terms of payment in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section. The court shall not conduct a hearing under this subsection more often than once every 6 months.

(g) A court, in its discretion, may appoint counsel to represent an indigent person, and that counsel shall perform his or her duties without fees, charges, or reward.

(h) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to affect the right of a party to sue or defend an action in forma pauperis without the payment of fees, costs, charges, or the right of a party to court-appointed counsel, as authorized by any other provision of law or by the rules of the Illinois Supreme Court. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to

limit the authority of a court to order another party to the action to pay the fees, costs, and charges of the action.

(h-5) If a party is represented by a civil legal services provider or an attorney in a court-sponsored pro bono program as defined in Section 5-105.5 of this Code, the attorney representing that party shall file a certification with the court in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 298 and that party shall be allowed to sue or defend without payment of fees, costs, and charges without filing an application under this Section.

(h-10) (Blank).

(i) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 100-987, eff. 7-1-19; 100-1161, eff. 7-1-19; 101-36, eff. 6-28-19; revised 8-6-19.)

(735 ILCS 5/Art. VIII Pt. 3 heading)

Part 3. Surviving Partner or Joint Contractor ~~Joint Contractor~~

(735 ILCS 5/8-301) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-301)

Sec. 8-301. Surviving partner or joint contractor ~~joint-contractor~~. In any action or proceeding by or against any surviving partner or partners, or joint contractor or joint contractors, no adverse party or person adversely interested in the event thereof, shall, by virtue of Section 8-101 of this Act, be rendered a competent witness to testify

to any admission or conversation by any deceased partner or joint contractor, unless some one or more of the surviving partners or joint contractors were also present at the time of such admission or conversation; and in every action or proceeding a party to the same who has contracted with an agent of the adverse party - the agent having since died - shall not be a competent witness as to any admission or conversation between himself or herself and such agent, unless such admission or conversation with the deceased agent was had or made in the presence of a surviving agent or agents of such adverse party, and then only except where the conditions are such that under the provisions of Sections 8-201 and 8-401 of this Act he or she would have been permitted to testify if the deceased person had been a principal and not an agent.

(Source: P.A. 82-280; revised 7-16-19.)

(735 ILCS 5/20-104) (from Ch. 110, par. 20-104)

Sec. 20-104. (a) Before any action is instituted pursuant to this Act, the State or local governmental unit shall make a good faith attempt to collect amounts owed to it by using informal procedures and methods. Civil recoveries provided for in this Article shall be recoverable only: (1) in actions on behalf of the State, by the Attorney General; (2) in actions on behalf of a municipality with a population over 500,000, by the corporation counsel of such municipality; and (3) in actions on behalf of any other local governmental unit, by

counsel designated by the local government unit or, if so requested by the local governmental unit and the state's attorney so agrees, by the state's attorney. However, nothing in clause (3) of this subsection (a) shall affect agreements made pursuant to the State's Attorneys ~~Attorney~~ Appellate Prosecutor's Act~~, as amended~~. If the state's attorney of a county brings an action on behalf of another unit of local government pursuant to this Section, the county shall be reimbursed by the unit of local government in an amount mutually agreed upon before the action is initiated.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, any private citizen residing within the boundaries of the governmental unit affected may bring an action to recover the damages authorized in this Article on behalf of such governmental unit if: (a) the citizen has sent a letter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the appropriate government official stating his intention to file suit for recovery under this Article and (b) the appropriate governmental official has not, within 60 days of the date of delivery on the citizen's return receipt, either instituted an action for recovery or sent notice to the citizen by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the official has arranged for a settlement with the party alleged to have illegally obtained the compensation or that the official intends to commence suit within 60 days of the date of the notice. A denial by the official of the liability of the party alleged

liable by the citizen, failure to have actually arranged for a settlement as stated, or failure to commence a suit within the designated period after having stated the intention in the notice to do so shall also permit the citizen to commence the action.

For purposes of this subsection (b), "appropriate government official" shall mean: (1) the Attorney General, where the government unit alleged damaged is the State; (2) the corporation counsel where the government unit alleged damaged is a municipality with a population of over 500,000; and (3) the chief executive officer of any other local government unit where that unit is alleged damaged.

Any private citizen commencing an action in compliance with this subsection which is reasonable and commenced in good faith shall be entitled to recover court costs and litigation expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, from any defendant found liable under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 84-1462; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 775. The Parental Right of Recovery Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(740 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 70, par. 602)

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this Act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Illegal drug" means (i) any substance as defined and

included in the Schedules of Article II of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, (ii) any cannabis as defined in Section 3 of the Cannabis Control Act, or (iii) any drug as defined in paragraph (b) of Section 3 of the Pharmacy Practice Act which is obtained without a prescription or otherwise in violation of the law.

(2) "Minor" means a person who has not attained age 18.

(3) "Legal guardian" means a person appointed guardian, or given custody, of a minor by a circuit court of this State, but does not include a person appointed guardian, or given custody, of a minor under the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(4) "Parent" means any natural or adoptive parent of a minor.

(5) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, association, partnership, or other organization.

(6) "Prescription" means any order for drugs, written or verbal, by a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other person authorized to prescribe drugs within the limits of his or her license, containing the following: (1) name ~~Name~~ of the patient; (2) date when prescription was given; (3) name and strength of drug prescribed; (4) quantity, directions for use, prescriber's name, address and signature, and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration ~~Agency~~ number where required, for controlled substances.

(7) "Sale or transfer" means the actual or constructive

transfer of possession of an illegal drug, with or without consideration, whether directly or through an agent.

(Source: P.A. 95-689, eff. 10-29-07; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 780. The Federal Law Enforcement Officer Immunity Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(745 ILCS 22/5)

Sec. 5. Definition. As used in this Act, "federal law enforcement officer" means any officer, agent, or employee of the federal government commissioned by federal statute to make arrests for violations of federal criminal laws, including but not limited to, all criminal investigators of:

(a) The United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, ~~Agency~~ and all United States Marshals or Deputy United States Marshals whose duties involve the enforcement of federal criminal laws;

(a-5) The United States Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, United States Coast Guard, United States Customs and Border Protection, and United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(b) The United States Department of the Treasury, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, and the United States Secret Service;

(c) The United States Internal Revenue Service;

(d) The United States General Services Administration;

(e) The United States Postal Service;

(f) (Blank); and

(g) The United States Department of Defense.

(Source: P.A. 99-651, eff. 1-1-17; revised 8-19-20.)

Section 785. The Good Samaritan Food Donor Act is amended by changing Section 2.02 as follows:

(745 ILCS 50/2.02) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 2002.02)

Sec. 2.02. "Charitable organization" is defined as set forth in Section 1 of the Solicitation for Charity Act ~~"An Act to regulate solicitation and collection of funds for charitable purposes, providing for violations thereof, and making an appropriation therefor", approved July 26, 1963, as amended~~.

(Source: P.A. 82-580; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 790. The Adoption Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(750 ILCS 50/1) (from Ch. 40, par. 1501)

Sec. 1. Definitions. When used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "Child" means a person under legal age subject to

adoption under this Act.

B. "Related child" means a child subject to adoption where either or both of the adopting parents stands in any of the following relationships to the child by blood, marriage, adoption, or civil union: parent, grand-parent, great-grandparent, brother, sister, step-parent, step-grandparent, step-brother, step-sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt, first cousin, or second cousin. A person is related to the child as a first cousin or second cousin if they are both related to the same ancestor as either grandchild or great-grandchild. A child whose parent has executed a consent to adoption, a surrender, or a waiver pursuant to Section 10 of this Act or whose parent has signed a denial of paternity pursuant to Section 12 of the Vital Records Act or Section 12a of this Act, or whose parent has had his or her parental rights terminated, is not a related child to that person, unless (1) the consent is determined to be void or is void pursuant to subsection O of Section 10 of this Act; or (2) the parent of the child executed a consent to adoption by a specified person or persons pursuant to subsection A-1 of Section 10 of this Act and a court of competent jurisdiction finds that such consent is void; or (3) the order terminating the parental rights of the parent is vacated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

C. "Agency" for the purpose of this Act means a public child welfare agency or a licensed child welfare agency.

D. "Unfit person" means any person whom the court shall find to be unfit to have a child, without regard to the likelihood that the child will be placed for adoption. The grounds of unfitness are any one or more of the following, except that a person shall not be considered an unfit person for the sole reason that the person has relinquished a child in accordance with the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act:

(a) Abandonment of the child.

(a-1) Abandonment of a newborn infant in a hospital.

(a-2) Abandonment of a newborn infant in any setting where the evidence suggests that the parent intended to relinquish his or her parental rights.

(b) Failure to maintain a reasonable degree of interest, concern or responsibility as to the child's welfare.

(c) Desertion of the child for more than 3 months next preceding the commencement of the Adoption proceeding.

(d) Substantial neglect of the child if continuous or repeated.

(d-1) Substantial neglect, if continuous or repeated, of any child residing in the household which resulted in the death of that child.

(e) Extreme or repeated cruelty to the child.

(f) There is a rebuttable presumption, which can be overcome only by clear and convincing evidence, that a parent is unfit if:

(1) Two or more findings of physical abuse have been entered regarding any children under Section 2-21 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the most recent of which was determined by the juvenile court hearing the matter to be supported by clear and convincing evidence; or

(2) The parent has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity and the conviction or finding resulted from the death of any child by physical abuse; or

(3) There is a finding of physical child abuse resulting from the death of any child under Section 2-21 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

No conviction or finding of delinquency pursuant to Article V of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 shall be considered a criminal conviction for the purpose of applying any presumption under this item (f).

(g) Failure to protect the child from conditions within his environment injurious to the child's welfare.

(h) Other neglect of, or misconduct toward the child; provided that in making a finding of unfitness the court hearing the adoption proceeding shall not be bound by any previous finding, order or judgment affecting or determining the rights of the parents toward the child sought to be adopted in any other proceeding except such proceedings terminating parental rights as shall be had

under either this Act, the Juvenile Court Act or the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(i) Depravity. Conviction of any one of the following crimes shall create a presumption that a parent is depraved which can be overcome only by clear and convincing evidence: (1) first degree murder in violation of paragraph (1) ~~1~~ or (2) ~~2~~ of subsection (a) of Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or conviction of second degree murder in violation of subsection (a) of Section 9-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 of a parent of the child to be adopted; (2) first degree murder or second degree murder of any child in violation of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (3) attempt or conspiracy to commit first degree murder or second degree murder of any child in violation of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (4) solicitation to commit murder of any child, solicitation to commit murder of any child for hire, or solicitation to commit second degree murder of any child in violation of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (5) predatory criminal sexual assault of a child in violation of Section 11-1.40 or 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (6) heinous battery of any child in violation of the Criminal Code of 1961; (7) aggravated battery of any child in violation of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the

Criminal Code of 2012; (8) any violation of Section 11-1.20 or Section 12-13 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (9) any violation of subsection (a) of Section 11-1.50 or Section 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (10) any violation of Section 11-9.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; (11) any violation of Section 11-9.1A of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012; or (12) an offense in any other state the elements of which are similar and bear a substantial relationship to any of the enumerated offenses in this subsection (i).

There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent is depraved if the parent has been criminally convicted of at least 3 felonies under the laws of this State or any other state, or under federal law, or the criminal laws of any United States territory; and at least one of these convictions took place within 5 years of the filing of the petition or motion seeking termination of parental rights.

There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent is depraved if that parent has been criminally convicted of either first or second degree murder of any person as defined in the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 within 10 years of the filing date of the petition or motion to terminate parental rights.

No conviction or finding of delinquency pursuant to

Article 5 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 shall be considered a criminal conviction for the purpose of applying any presumption under this item (i).

(j) Open and notorious adultery or fornication.

(j-1) (Blank).

(k) Habitual drunkenness or addiction to drugs, other than those prescribed by a physician, for at least one year immediately prior to the commencement of the unfitness proceeding.

There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent is unfit under this subsection with respect to any child to which that parent gives birth where there is a confirmed test result that at birth the child's blood, urine, or meconium contained any amount of a controlled substance as defined in subsection (f) of Section 102 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or metabolites of such substances, the presence of which in the newborn infant was not the result of medical treatment administered to the mother or the newborn infant; and the biological mother of this child is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated a neglected minor under subsection (c) of Section 2-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(l) Failure to demonstrate a reasonable degree of interest, concern or responsibility as to the welfare of a new born child during the first 30 days after its birth.

(m) Failure by a parent (i) to make reasonable efforts to correct the conditions that were the basis for the removal of the child from the parent during any 9-month period following the adjudication of neglected or abused minor under Section 2-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 or dependent minor under Section 2-4 of that Act, or (ii) to make reasonable progress toward the return of the child to the parent during any 9-month period following the adjudication of neglected or abused minor under Section 2-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 or dependent minor under Section 2-4 of that Act. If a service plan has been established as required under Section 8.2 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act to correct the conditions that were the basis for the removal of the child from the parent and if those services were available, then, for purposes of this Act, "failure to make reasonable progress toward the return of the child to the parent" includes the parent's failure to substantially fulfill his or her obligations under the service plan and correct the conditions that brought the child into care during any 9-month period following the adjudication under Section 2-3 or 2-4 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Notwithstanding any other provision, when a petition or motion seeks to terminate parental rights on the basis of item (ii) of this subsection (m), the petitioner shall file with the court and serve on the parties a pleading

that specifies the 9-month period or periods relied on. The pleading shall be filed and served on the parties no later than 3 weeks before the date set by the court for closure of discovery, and the allegations in the pleading shall be treated as incorporated into the petition or motion. Failure of a respondent to file a written denial of the allegations in the pleading shall not be treated as an admission that the allegations are true.

(m-1) (Blank).

(n) Evidence of intent to forgo his or her parental rights, whether or not the child is a ward of the court, (1) as manifested by his or her failure for a period of 12 months: (i) to visit the child, (ii) to communicate with the child or agency, although able to do so and not prevented from doing so by an agency or by court order, or (iii) to maintain contact with or plan for the future of the child, although physically able to do so, or (2) as manifested by the father's failure, where he and the mother of the child were unmarried to each other at the time of the child's birth, (i) to commence legal proceedings to establish his paternity under the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984, the Illinois Parentage Act of 2015, or the law of the jurisdiction of the child's birth within 30 days of being informed, pursuant to Section 12a of this Act, that he is the father or the likely father of the child or, after being so informed where the child is not

yet born, within 30 days of the child's birth, or (ii) to make a good faith effort to pay a reasonable amount of the expenses related to the birth of the child and to provide a reasonable amount for the financial support of the child, the court to consider in its determination all relevant circumstances, including the financial condition of both parents; provided that the ground for termination provided in this subparagraph (n)(2)(ii) shall only be available where the petition is brought by the mother or the husband of the mother.

Contact or communication by a parent with his or her child that does not demonstrate affection and concern does not constitute reasonable contact and planning under subdivision (n). In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the ability to visit, communicate, maintain contact, pay expenses and plan for the future shall be presumed. The subjective intent of the parent, whether expressed or otherwise, unsupported by evidence of the foregoing parental acts manifesting that intent, shall not preclude a determination that the parent has intended to forgo his or her parental rights. In making this determination, the court may consider but shall not require a showing of diligent efforts by an authorized agency to encourage the parent to perform the acts specified in subdivision (n).

It shall be an affirmative defense to any allegation

under paragraph (2) of this subsection that the father's failure was due to circumstances beyond his control or to impediments created by the mother or any other person having legal custody. Proof of that fact need only be by a preponderance of the evidence.

(o) Repeated or continuous failure by the parents, although physically and financially able, to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, or shelter.

(p) Inability to discharge parental responsibilities supported by competent evidence from a psychiatrist, licensed clinical social worker, or clinical psychologist of mental impairment, mental illness or an intellectual disability as defined in Section 1-116 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, or developmental disability as defined in Section 1-106 of that Code, and there is sufficient justification to believe that the inability to discharge parental responsibilities shall extend beyond a reasonable time period. However, this subdivision (p) shall not be construed so as to permit a licensed clinical social worker to conduct any medical diagnosis to determine mental illness or mental impairment.

(q) (Blank).

(r) The child is in the temporary custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, the parent is incarcerated as a result of

criminal conviction at the time the petition or motion for termination of parental rights is filed, prior to incarceration the parent had little or no contact with the child or provided little or no support for the child, and the parent's incarceration will prevent the parent from discharging his or her parental responsibilities for the child for a period in excess of 2 years after the filing of the petition or motion for termination of parental rights.

(s) The child is in the temporary custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, the parent is incarcerated at the time the petition or motion for termination of parental rights is filed, the parent has been repeatedly incarcerated as a result of criminal convictions, and the parent's repeated incarceration has prevented the parent from discharging his or her parental responsibilities for the child.

(t) A finding that at birth the child's blood, urine, or meconium contained any amount of a controlled substance as defined in subsection (f) of Section 102 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or a metabolite of a controlled substance, with the exception of controlled substances or metabolites of such substances, the presence of which in the newborn infant was the result of medical treatment administered to the mother or the newborn infant, and that the biological mother of this child is the biological mother of at least one other child who was

adjudicated a neglected minor under subsection (c) of Section 2-3 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, after which the biological mother had the opportunity to enroll in and participate in a clinically appropriate substance abuse counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation program.

E. "Parent" means a person who is the legal mother or legal father of the child as defined in subsection X or Y of this Section. For the purpose of this Act, a parent who has executed a consent to adoption, a surrender, or a waiver pursuant to Section 10 of this Act, who has signed a Denial of Paternity pursuant to Section 12 of the Vital Records Act or Section 12a of this Act, or whose parental rights have been terminated by a court, is not a parent of the child who was the subject of the consent, surrender, waiver, or denial unless (1) the consent is void pursuant to subsection O of Section 10 of this Act; or (2) the person executed a consent to adoption by a specified person or persons pursuant to subsection A-1 of Section 10 of this Act and a court of competent jurisdiction finds that the consent is void; or (3) the order terminating the parental rights of the person is vacated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

F. A person is available for adoption when the person is:

(a) a child who has been surrendered for adoption to an agency and to whose adoption the agency has thereafter consented;

(b) a child to whose adoption a person authorized by

law, other than his parents, has consented, or to whose adoption no consent is required pursuant to Section 8 of this Act;

(c) a child who is in the custody of persons who intend to adopt him through placement made by his parents;

(c-1) a child for whom a parent has signed a specific consent pursuant to subsection O of Section 10;

(d) an adult who meets the conditions set forth in Section 3 of this Act; or

(e) a child who has been relinquished as defined in Section 10 of the Abandoned Newborn Infant Protection Act.

A person who would otherwise be available for adoption shall not be deemed unavailable for adoption solely by reason of his or her death.

G. The singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular and the "male" includes the "female", as the context of this Act may require.

H. (Blank).

I. "Habitual residence" has the meaning ascribed to it in the federal Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

J. "Immediate relatives" means the biological parents, the parents of the biological parents and siblings of the biological parents.

K. "Intercountry adoption" is a process by which a child from a country other than the United States is adopted by

persons who are habitual residents of the United States, or the child is a habitual resident of the United States who is adopted by persons who are habitual residents of a country other than the United States.

L. (Blank).

M. "Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children" is a law enacted by all states and certain territories for the purpose of establishing uniform procedures for handling the interstate placement of children in foster homes, adoptive homes, or other child care facilities.

N. (Blank).

O. "Preadoption requirements" means any conditions or standards established by the laws or administrative rules of this State that must be met by a prospective adoptive parent prior to the placement of a child in an adoptive home.

P. "Abused child" means a child whose parent or immediate family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare, or any individual residing in the same home as the child, or a paramour of the child's parent:

(a) inflicts, causes to be inflicted, or allows to be inflicted upon the child physical injury, by other than accidental means, that causes death, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function;

(b) creates a substantial risk of physical injury to the child by other than accidental means which would be

likely to cause death, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function;

(c) commits or allows to be committed any sex offense against the child, as sex offenses are defined in the Criminal Code of 2012 and extending those definitions of sex offenses to include children under 18 years of age;

(d) commits or allows to be committed an act or acts of torture upon the child; or

(e) inflicts excessive corporal punishment.

Q. "Neglected child" means any child whose parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare withholds or denies nourishment or medically indicated treatment including food or care denied solely on the basis of the present or anticipated mental or physical impairment as determined by a physician acting alone or in consultation with other physicians or otherwise does not provide the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, or medical or other remedial care recognized under State law as necessary for a child's well-being, or other care necessary for his or her well-being, including adequate food, clothing and shelter; or who is abandoned by his or her parents or other person responsible for the child's welfare.

A child shall not be considered neglected or abused for the sole reason that the child's parent or other person responsible for his or her welfare depends upon spiritual

means through prayer alone for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care as provided under Section 4 of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. A child shall not be considered neglected or abused for the sole reason that the child's parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare failed to vaccinate, delayed vaccination, or refused vaccination for the child due to a waiver on religious or medical grounds as permitted by law.

R. "Putative father" means a man who may be a child's father, but who (1) is not married to the child's mother on or before the date that the child was or is to be born and (2) has not established paternity of the child in a court proceeding before the filing of a petition for the adoption of the child. The term includes a male who is less than 18 years of age. "Putative father" does not mean a man who is the child's father as a result of criminal sexual abuse or assault as defined under Article 11 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

S. "Standby adoption" means an adoption in which a parent consents to custody and termination of parental rights to become effective upon the occurrence of a future event, which is either the death of the parent or the request of the parent for the entry of a final judgment of adoption.

T. (Blank).

T-5. "Biological parent", "birth parent", or "natural parent" of a child are interchangeable terms that mean a person who is biologically or genetically related to that

child as a parent.

U. "Interstate adoption" means the placement of a minor child with a prospective adoptive parent for the purpose of pursuing an adoption for that child that is subject to the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

V. (Blank).

W. (Blank).

X. "Legal father" of a child means a man who is recognized as or presumed to be that child's father:

(1) because of his marriage to or civil union with the child's parent at the time of the child's birth or within 300 days prior to that child's birth, unless he signed a denial of paternity pursuant to Section 12 of the Vital Records Act or a waiver pursuant to Section 10 of this Act; or

(2) because his paternity of the child has been established pursuant to the Illinois Parentage Act, the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984, or the Gestational Surrogacy Act; or

(3) because he is listed as the child's father or parent on the child's birth certificate, unless he is otherwise determined by an administrative or judicial proceeding not to be the parent of the child or unless he rescinds his acknowledgment of paternity pursuant to the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984; or

(4) because his paternity or adoption of the child has been established by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The definition in this subsection X shall not be construed to provide greater or lesser rights as to the number of parents who can be named on a final judgment order of adoption or Illinois birth certificate that otherwise exist under Illinois law.

Y. "Legal mother" of a child means a woman who is recognized as or presumed to be that child's mother:

(1) because she gave birth to the child except as provided in the Gestational Surrogacy Act; or

(2) because her maternity of the child has been established pursuant to the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984 or the Gestational Surrogacy Act; or

(3) because her maternity or adoption of the child has been established by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(4) because of her marriage to or civil union with the child's other parent at the time of the child's birth or within 300 days prior to the time of birth; or

(5) because she is listed as the child's mother or parent on the child's birth certificate unless she is otherwise determined by an administrative or judicial proceeding not to be the parent of the child.

The definition in this subsection Y shall not be construed to provide greater or lesser rights as to the number of parents who can be named on a final judgment order of adoption or

Illinois birth certificate that otherwise exist under Illinois law.

Z. "Department" means the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

AA. "Placement disruption" means a circumstance where the child is removed from an adoptive placement before the adoption is finalized.

BB. "Secondary placement" means a placement, including but not limited to the placement of a youth in care as defined in Section 4d of the Children and Family Services Act, that occurs after a placement disruption or an adoption dissolution. "Secondary placement" does not mean secondary placements arising due to the death of the adoptive parent of the child.

CC. "Adoption dissolution" means a circumstance where the child is removed from an adoptive placement after the adoption is finalized.

DD. "Unregulated placement" means the secondary placement of a child that occurs without the oversight of the courts, the Department, or a licensed child welfare agency.

EE. "Post-placement and post-adoption support services" means support services for placed or adopted children and families that include, but are not limited to, mental health treatment, including counseling and other support services for emotional, behavioral, or developmental needs, and treatment for substance abuse.

(Source: P.A. 100-159, eff. 8-18-17; 101-155, eff. 1-1-20; 101-529, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-17-19.)

Section 795. The Probate Act of 1975 is amended by changing Section 11-1 as follows:

(755 ILCS 5/11-1) (from Ch. 110 1/2, par. 11-1)

Sec. 11-1. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Administrative separation" means a parent's, legal guardian's, legal custodian's, or primary caretaker's: (1) arrest, detention, incarceration, removal, or deportation in connection with federal immigration enforcement; or (2) receipt of official communication by federal, State, or local authorities regarding immigration enforcement that gives reasonable notice that care and supervision of the child by the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or primary caretaker will be interrupted or cannot be provided.

"Minor" means ~~is~~ a person who has not attained the age of 18 years. A person who has attained the age of 18 years is of legal age for all purposes except as otherwise provided in the Illinois Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-120, eff. 7-23-19; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 800. The Illinois Residential Real Property Transfer on Death Instrument Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(755 ILCS 27/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Beneficiary" means a person that receives residential real estate under a transfer on death instrument.

"Designated beneficiary" means a person designated to receive residential real estate in a transfer on death instrument.

"Joint owner" means an individual who owns residential real estate concurrently with one or more other individuals with a right of survivorship. The term includes a joint tenant or a tenant by the entirety. The term does not include a tenant in common.

"Owner" means an individual who makes a transfer on death instrument.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, land trust, estate, inter vivos ~~inter vivos~~ revocable or irrevocable trust, testamentary trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

"Residential real estate" means real property improved with not less than one nor more than 4 residential dwelling units; a residential condominium unit, including, but not limited to, the common elements allocated to the exclusive use thereof that form an integral part of the condominium unit and

any parking unit or units specified by the declaration to be allocated to a specific residential condominium unit; or a single tract of agriculture real estate consisting of 40 acres or less which is improved with a single family residence. If a declaration of condominium ownership provides for individually owned and transferable parking units, "residential real estate" does not include the parking unit of a specific residential condominium unit unless the parking unit is included in the legal description of the property being transferred by a transfer on death instrument.

"Transfer on death instrument" means an instrument authorized under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-555, eff. 1-1-12; 98-821, eff. 1-1-15; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 805. The Illinois Trust Code is amended by changing Sections 816, 913, 1005, and 1219 as follows:

(760 ILCS 3/816)

Sec. 816. Specific powers of trustee. Without limiting the authority conferred by Section 815, a trustee may:

(1) collect trust property and accept or reject additions to the trust property from a settlor or any other person;

(2) acquire or sell property, for cash or on credit, at public or private sale;

(3) exchange, partition, or otherwise change the character of trust property;

(4) deposit trust money in an account in a regulated financial-service institution;

(5) borrow money, with or without security, and mortgage or pledge or otherwise encumber trust property for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(6) with respect to an interest in a proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, or other form of business or enterprise, continue the business or other enterprise and take any action that may be taken by shareholders, members, or property owners, including merging, dissolving, pledging other trust assets or guaranteeing a debt obligation of the business or enterprise, or otherwise changing the form of business organization or contributing additional capital;

(7) with respect to stocks or other securities, exercise the rights of an absolute owner, including the right to:

(A) vote, or give proxies to vote, with or without power of substitution, or enter into or continue a voting trust agreement;

(B) hold a security in the name of a nominee or in other form without disclosure of the trust so that

title may pass by delivery;

(C) pay calls, assessments, and other sums chargeable or accruing against the securities, and sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights;

(D) deposit the securities with a depository or other regulated financial-service institution; and

(E) participate in mergers, consolidations, foreclosures, reorganizations, and liquidations;

(8) with respect to an interest in real property, construct, or make ordinary or extraordinary repairs to, alterations to, or improvements in, buildings or other structures, demolish improvements, raze existing or erect new party walls or buildings, subdivide or develop land, dedicate any interest in real estate, dedicate land to public use or grant public or private easements, enter into contracts relating to real estate, and make or vacate plats and adjust boundaries;

(9) enter into a lease for any purpose as lessor or lessee, including a lease or other arrangement for exploration and removal of natural resources, with or without the option to purchase or renew, for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(10) grant an option involving a sale, lease, or other disposition of trust property or acquire an option for the acquisition of property, including an option exercisable

beyond the duration of the trust, and exercise an option so acquired;

(11) insure the property of the trust against damage or loss and insure the trustee, the trustee's agents, and beneficiaries against liability arising from the administration of the trust;

(12) abandon or decline to administer property of no value or of insufficient value to justify its collection or continued administration;

(13) with respect to possible liability for violation of environmental law:

(A) inspect or investigate property the trustee holds or has been asked to hold, or property owned or operated by an organization in which the trustee holds or has been asked to hold an interest, for the purpose of determining the application of environmental law with respect to the property;

(B) take action to prevent, abate, or otherwise remedy any actual or potential violation of any environmental law affecting property held directly or indirectly by the trustee, whether taken before or after the assertion of a claim or the initiation of governmental enforcement;

(C) decline to accept property into trust or disclaim any power with respect to property that is or may be burdened with liability for violation of

environmental law;

(D) compromise claims against the trust that may be asserted for an alleged violation of environmental law; and

(E) pay the expense of any inspection, review, abatement, or remedial action to comply with environmental law;

(14) pay, contest, prosecute, or abandon any claim, settle a claim or charges in favor of or against the trust, and release, in whole or in part, a claim belonging to the trust;

(15) pay taxes, assessments, compensation of the trustee and of employees and agents of the trust, and other expenses incurred in the administration of the trust;

(16) exercise elections with respect to federal, state, and local taxes;

(17) select a mode of payment under any employee benefit or retirement plan, annuity, or life insurance payable to the trustee, exercise rights related to the employee benefit or retirement plan, annuity, or life insurance payable to the trustee, including exercise the right to indemnification for expenses and against liabilities, and take appropriate action to collect the proceeds;

(18) make loans out of trust property, including loans

to a beneficiary on terms and conditions the trustee considers to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances, and the trustee has a lien on future distributions for repayment of those loans;

(19) pledge trust property to guarantee loans made by others to the beneficiary;

(20) appoint a trustee to act in another jurisdiction to act as sole or co-trustee with respect to any part or all of trust property located in the other jurisdiction, confer upon the appointed trustee any or all of the rights, powers, and duties of the appointing trustee, require that the appointed trustee furnish security, and remove any trustee so appointed;

(21) distribute income and principal in one or more of the following ways, without being required to see to the application of any distribution, as the trustee believes to be for the best interests of any beneficiary who at the time of distribution is incapacitated or in the opinion of the trustee is unable to manage property or business affairs because of incapacity:

(A) directly to the beneficiary;

(B) to the guardian of the estate, or if none, the guardian of the person of the beneficiary;

(C) to a custodian for the beneficiary under any state's Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Custodial Trust Act, and, for

that purpose, to create a custodianship or custodial trust;

(D) to an adult relative of the beneficiary to be expended on the beneficiary's behalf;

(E) by expending the money or using the property directly for the benefit of the beneficiary;

(F) to a trust, created before the distribution becomes payable, for the sole benefit of the beneficiary and those dependent upon the beneficiary during his or her lifetime, to be administered as a part of the trust, except that any amount distributed to the trust under this subparagraph (F) shall be separately accounted for by the trustee of the trust and shall be indefeasibly vested in the beneficiary so that if the beneficiary dies before complete distribution of the amounts, the amounts and the accretions, earnings, and income, if any, shall be paid to the beneficiary's estate, except that this subparagraph (F) does not apply to the extent that it would cause a trust otherwise qualifying for the federal estate tax marital deduction not to qualify; and

(G) by managing it as a separate fund on the beneficiary's behalf, subject to the beneficiary's continuing right to withdraw the distribution;

(22) on distribution of trust property or the division

or termination of a trust, make distributions in divided or undivided interests, allocate particular assets in proportionate or disproportionate shares, value the trust property for those purposes, and adjust for resulting differences in valuation;

(23) resolve a dispute concerning the interpretation of the trust or its administration by judicial proceeding, nonjudicial settlement agreement under Section 111, mediation, arbitration, or other procedure for alternative dispute resolution;

(24) prosecute or defend an action, claim, or judicial proceeding in any jurisdiction to protect trust property and the trustee in the performance of the trustee's duties;

(25) execute contracts, notes, conveyances, and other instruments that are useful to achieve or facilitate the exercise of the trustee's powers, regardless of whether the instruments contain covenants and warranties binding upon and creating a charge against the trust estate or excluding personal liability;

(26) on termination of the trust, exercise the powers appropriate to wind up the administration of the trust and distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it;

(27) enter into agreements for bank or other deposit accounts, safe deposit boxes, or custodian, agency, or

depository arrangements for all or any part of the trust estate, including, to the extent fair to the beneficiaries, agreements for services provided by a bank operated by or affiliated with the trustee, and to pay reasonable compensation for those services, including, to the extent fair to the beneficiaries, compensation to the bank operated by or affiliated with the trustee, except that nothing in this Section shall be construed as removing any depository arrangements from the requirements of the prudent investor rule;

(28) engage attorneys, auditors, financial advisors, and other agents and pay reasonable compensation to such persons;

(29) invest in or hold undivided interests in property;

(30) if fair to the beneficiaries, deal with the executor, trustee, or other representative of any other trust or estate in which a beneficiary of the trust has an interest, even if the trustee is an executor, trustee, or other representative of the other trust or estate;

(31) make equitable division or distribution in cash or in kind, or both, and for that purpose may value any property divided or distributed in kind;

(32) rely upon an affidavit, certificate, letter, or other evidence reasonably believed to be genuine and on the basis of any such evidence to make any payment or

distribution in good faith without liability;

(33) except as otherwise directed by the court, have all of the rights, powers, and duties given to or imposed upon the trustee by law and the terms of the trust during the period between the termination of the trust and the distribution of the trust assets and during any period in which any litigation is pending that may void or invalidate the trust in whole or in part or affect the rights, powers, duties, or discretions of the trustee;

(34) plant and harvest crops; breed, raise, purchase, and sell livestock; lease land, equipment, or livestock for cash or on shares, purchase and sell, exchange or otherwise acquire or dispose of farm equipment and farm produce of all kinds; make improvements, construct, repair, or demolish and remove any buildings, structures, or fences, engage agents, managers, and employees and delegate powers to them; engage in drainage and conservation programs; terrace, clear, ditch, and drain lands and install irrigation systems; replace improvements and equipment; fertilize and improve the soil; engage in the growing, improvement, and sale of trees and other forest crops; participate or decline to participate in governmental agricultural or land programs; and perform such acts as the trustee deems appropriate using such methods as are commonly employed by other farm owners in the community in which the farm property is located;

(35) drill, mine, and otherwise operate for the development of oil, gas, and other minerals; enter into contracts relating to the installation and operation of absorption and repressuring plants; enter into unitization or pooling agreements for any purpose including primary, secondary, or tertiary recovery; place and maintain pipelines ~~pipe lines~~; execute oil, gas, and mineral leases, division and transfer orders, grants, deeds, releases and assignments, and other instruments; participate in a cooperative coal marketing association or similar entity; and perform such other acts as the trustee deems appropriate using such methods as are commonly employed by owners of similar interests in the community in which the interests are located;

(36) continue an unincorporated business and participate in its management by having the trustee or one or more agents of the trustee act as a manager with appropriate compensation from the business and incorporate the business;

(37) continue a business in the partnership form and participate in its management by having the trustee or one or more agents of the trustee act as a partner, limited partner, or employee with appropriate compensation from the business; enter into new partnership agreements and incorporate the business; and, with respect to activities under this paragraph (37), the trustee or the agent or

agents of the trustee shall not be personally liable to third persons with respect to actions not sounding in tort unless the trustee or agent fails to identify the trust estate and disclose that the trustee or agent is acting in a representative capacity, except that nothing in this paragraph impairs in any way the liability of the trust estate with respect to activities under this paragraph (37) to the extent of the assets of the trust estate;~~.~~

(38) Release, by means of any written renunciation, relinquishment, surrender, refusal to accept, extinguishment, and any other form of release, any power granted to the trustee by applicable law or the terms of a trust and held by such trustee in its fiduciary capacity, including any power to invade property, any power to alter, amend, or revoke any instrument, whether or not such release causes a termination of any right or interest thereunder, and any power remaining where one or more partial releases have heretofore or hereafter been made with respect to such power, whether heretofore or hereafter created or reserved as to: (i) any property that is subject thereto; (ii) any one or more of the objects thereof; or (iii) limit in any other respect the extent to which it may be exercised. The release may be permanent or applicable only for a specific time and may apply only to the trustee executing the release or the trustee and all future trustees, successor trustees, and co-trustees of

the trust acting at any time or from time to time.

(Source: P.A. 101-48, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

(760 ILCS 3/913)

Sec. 913. Life insurance.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision, the duties of a trustee with respect to acquiring or retaining as a trust asset a contract of insurance upon the life of the settlor, upon the lives of the settlor and the settlor's spouse, or upon the life of any person for which the trustee has an insurable interest in accordance with Section 113, do not include any of the following duties:

(1) to determine whether any contract of life insurance in the trust, or to be acquired by the trust, is or remains a proper investment, including, without limitation, with respect to:

(A) the type of insurance contract;

(B) the quality of the insurance contract;

(C) the quality of the insurance company; or

(D) the investments held within the insurance contract;~~.~~

(2) to diversify the investment among different policies or insurers, among available asset classes, or within an insurance contract;

(3) to inquire about or investigate into the health or financial condition of an insured;

(4) to prevent the lapse of a life insurance contract if the trust does not receive contributions or hold other readily marketable assets to pay the life insurance contract premiums; or

(5) to exercise any policy options, rights, or privileges available under any contract of life insurance in the trust, including any right to borrow the cash value or reserve of the policy, acquire a paid-up policy, or convert to a different policy.

(b) The trustee is not liable to the beneficiaries of the trust, the beneficiaries of the contract of insurance, or to any other party for loss arising from the absence of these duties regarding insurance contracts under this Section.

(c) This Section applies to an irrevocable trust created after the effective date of this Code or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable after the effective date of this Code. The trustee of a trust described under this Section established before the effective date of this Code shall notify the settlor in writing that, unless the settlor provides written notice to the contrary to the trustee within 90 days of the trustee's notice, this Section applies to the trust. This Section does not apply if, within 90 days of the trustee's notice, the settlor notifies the trustee in writing that this Section does not apply. If the settlor is deceased, then the trustee shall give notice to all of the legally competent current beneficiaries, and this Section applies to

the trust unless the majority of the beneficiaries notify the trustee to the contrary in writing within 90 days of the trustee's notice.

(Source: P.A. 101-48, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

(760 ILCS 3/1005)

Sec. 1005. Limitation on action against trustee.

(a) A beneficiary may not commence a proceeding against a trustee for breach of trust for any matter disclosed in writing by a trust accounting, or otherwise as provided in Sections 813.1, 813.2, and ~~Section~~ 1102, after the date on which the disclosure becomes binding upon the beneficiary as provided below:

(1) With respect to a trust that becomes irrevocable after the effective date of this Code and to trustees accepting appointment after the effective date of this Code, a matter disclosed in writing by a trust accounting or otherwise pursuant to Section 813.1 and Section 1102 is binding on each person who receives the information and each person represented as provided in Article 3 by a person who receives the information, and all of the person's respective successors, representatives, heirs, and assigns, unless an action against the trustee is instituted within 2 years after the date the information is furnished. A trust accounting or other communication adequately discloses the existence of a potential claim

for breach of trust if it provides sufficient information so that the person entitled to receive the information knows of the potential claim or should have inquired into its existence.

(2) With respect to a trust that became irrevocable before the effective date of this Code or a trustee that accepted appointment before the effective date of this Code, a current account is binding on each beneficiary receiving the account and on the beneficiary's heirs and assigns unless an action against the trustee is instituted by the beneficiary or the beneficiary's heirs and assigns within 3 years after the date the current account is furnished, and a final accounting is binding on each beneficiary receiving the final accounting and all persons claiming by or through the beneficiary, unless an action against the trustee is instituted by the beneficiary or person claiming by or through him or her within 3 years after the date the final account is furnished. If the account is provided to the representative of the estate of the beneficiary or to a spouse, parent, adult child, or guardian of the person of the beneficiary, the account is binding on the beneficiary unless an action is instituted against the trustee by the representative of the estate of the beneficiary or by the spouse, parent, adult child, or guardian of the person to whom the account is furnished within 3 years after the date it is furnished.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), with respect to trust estates that terminated and were distributed 10 years or less before January 1, 1988, the final account furnished to the beneficiaries entitled to distribution of the trust estate is binding on the beneficiaries receiving the final account, and all persons claiming by or through them, unless an action against the trustee is instituted by the beneficiary or person claiming by or through him or her within 5 years after January 1, 1988 or within 10 years after the date the final account was furnished, whichever is longer.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), with respect to trust estates that terminated and were distributed more than 10 years before January 1, 1988, the final account furnished to the beneficiaries entitled to distribution of the trust estate is binding on the beneficiaries receiving the final account, and all persons claiming by or through them, unless an action against the trustee is instituted by the beneficiary or person claiming by or through him or her within 2 years after January 1, 1988.

(b) Unless barred earlier under subsection (a), a judicial proceeding by a beneficiary against a trustee for breach of trust must be commenced within 5 years after the first to occur of:

(1) the removal, resignation, or death of the trustee;

(2) the termination of the beneficiary's interest in the trust; or

(3) the termination of the trust.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a beneficiary may bring any action against the trustee for fraudulent concealment within the time limit set forth in Section 13-215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Source: P.A. 101-48, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

(760 ILCS 3/1219)

Sec. 1219. Tax-related limitations.

(a) In this Section:

(1) "Grantor trust" means a trust as to which a settlor of a first trust is considered the owner under Sections 671 through 677 of the Internal Revenue Code or Section 679 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) "Nongrantor trust" means a trust that is not a grantor trust.

(3) "Qualified benefits property" means property subject to the minimum distribution requirements of Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any applicable regulations, or to any similar requirements that refer to Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code or the regulations.

(b) An exercise of the decanting power is subject to the following limitations:

(1) If a first trust contains property that qualified, or would have qualified but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, for a marital deduction for purposes of the gift or estate tax under the Internal Revenue Code or a state gift, estate, or inheritance tax, the second-trust instrument must not include or omit any term that, if included in or omitted from the trust instrument for the trust to which the property was transferred, would have prevented the transfer from qualifying for the deduction, or would have reduced the amount of the deduction, under the same provisions of the Internal Revenue Code or state law under which the transfer qualified.

(2) If the first trust contains property that qualified, or would have qualified but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, for a charitable deduction for purposes of the income, gift, or estate tax under the Internal Revenue Code or a state income, gift, estate, or inheritance tax, the second-trust instrument must not include or omit any term that, if included in or omitted from the trust instrument for the trust to which the property was transferred, would have prevented the transfer from qualifying for the deduction, or would have reduced the amount of the deduction, under the same provisions of the Internal Revenue Code or state law under which the transfer qualified.

(3) If the first trust contains property that qualified, or would have qualified but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, for the exclusion from the gift tax described in Section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, the second-trust instrument must not include or omit a term that, if included in or omitted from the trust instrument for the trust to which the property was transferred, would have prevented the transfer from qualifying under the same provision of Section 2503 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the first trust contains property that qualified, or would have qualified but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, for the exclusion from the gift tax described in Section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, by application of Section 2503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the second-trust instrument must not include or omit a term that, if included or omitted from the trust instrument for the trust to which the property was transferred, would have prevented the transfer from qualifying under Section 2503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) If the property of the first trust includes shares of stock in an S corporation, as defined in Section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code and the first trust is, or but for provisions of this Article other than this Section would be, a permitted shareholder under any provision of

Section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code, an authorized fiduciary may exercise the power with respect to part or all of the S corporation ~~S-corporation~~ stock only if any second trust receiving the stock is a permitted shareholder under Section 1361(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the property of the first trust includes shares of stock in an S corporation and the first trust is, or but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, would be, a qualified subchapter S ~~subchapter S~~ trust within the meaning of Section 1361(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the second-trust instrument must not include or omit a term that prevents the second trust from qualifying as a qualified subchapter S ~~subchapter S~~ trust.

(5) If the first trust contains property that qualified, or would have qualified but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, for a zero inclusion ratio for purposes of the generation-skipping transfer tax under Section 2642(c) of the Internal Revenue Code the second-trust instrument must not include or omit a term that, if included in or omitted from the first-trust instrument, would have prevented the transfer to the first trust from qualifying for a zero inclusion ratio under Section 2642(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If the first trust is directly or indirectly the beneficiary of qualified benefits property, the

second-trust instrument may not include or omit any term that, if included in or omitted from the first-trust instrument, would have increased the minimum distributions required with respect to the qualified benefits property under Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable regulations, or any similar requirements that refer to Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code or the regulations. If an attempted exercise of the decanting power violates the preceding sentence, the trustee is deemed to have held the qualified benefits property and any reinvested distributions of the property as a separate share from the date of the exercise of the power and Section 1222 applies to the separate share.

(7) If the first trust qualifies as a grantor trust because of the application of Section 672(f)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code the second trust may not include or omit a term that, if included in or omitted from the first-trust instrument, would have prevented the first trust from qualifying under Section 672(f)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) In this paragraph (8), "tax benefit" means a federal or state tax deduction, exemption, exclusion, or other benefit not otherwise listed in this Section, except for a benefit arising from being a grantor trust. Subject to paragraph (9) of this subsection (b), a second-trust instrument may not include or omit a term that, if

included in or omitted from the first-trust instrument, would have prevented qualification for a tax benefit if:

(A) the first-trust instrument expressly indicates an intent to qualify for the benefit or the first-trust instrument clearly is designed to enable the first trust to qualify for the benefit; and

(B) the transfer of property held by the first trust or the first trust qualified, or but for provisions of this Article other than this Section, would have qualified for the tax benefit.

(9) Subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection (b):

(A) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection (b), the second trust may be a nongrantor trust, even if the first trust is a grantor trust; and

(B) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (10) of this subsection (b), the second trust may be a grantor trust, even if the first trust is a nongrantor trust.

(10) An authorized fiduciary may not exercise the decanting power if a settlor objects in a signed record delivered to the fiduciary within the notice period and:

(A) the first trust and second trusts are both grantor trusts, in whole or in part, the first trust grants the settlor or another person the power to cause the second trust to cease to be a grantor trust,

and the second trust does not grant an equivalent power to the settlor or other person; or

(B) the first trust is a nongrantor trust and the second trust is a grantor trust, in whole or in part, with respect to the settlor, unless:

(i) the settlor has the power at all times to cause the second trust to cease to be a grantor trust; or

(ii) the first-trust instrument contains a provision granting the settlor or another person a power that would cause the first trust to cease to be a grantor trust and the second-trust instrument contains the same provision.

(Source: P.A. 101-48, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

Section 810. The Charitable Trust Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(760 ILCS 55/1) (from Ch. 14, par. 51)

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the Charitable Trust Act.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 2094; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 815. The Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Rights Act is amended by changing Section 16 as follows:

(765 ILCS 745/16) (from Ch. 80, par. 216)

Sec. 16. Improper grounds for eviction. The following conduct by a tenant shall not constitute grounds for eviction or termination of the lease, nor shall an eviction order be entered against a tenant:

(a) As a reprisal for the tenant's effort to secure or enforce any rights under the lease or the laws of the State of Illinois, or its governmental subdivisions of the United States;

(b) As a reprisal for the tenant's good faith complaint to a governmental authority of the park owner's alleged violation of any health or safety law, regulation, code or ordinance, or State law or regulation which has as its objective the regulation of premises used for dwelling purposes;

(c) As a reprisal for the tenant's being an organizer or member of, or involved in any activities relative to a homeowners' ~~home owners~~ association;

(d) As a reprisal for or on the basis of the tenant's immigration or citizenship status.

(Source: P.A. 100-173, eff. 1-1-18; 101-439, eff. 8-21-19; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 820. The Illinois Trade Secrets Act is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:

(765 ILCS 1065/6) (from Ch. 140, par. 356)

Sec. 6. In an action under this Act, a court shall preserve the secrecy of an alleged trade secret by reasonable means, which may include granting protective orders in connection with discovery proceedings, holding in camera ~~in-camera~~ hearings, sealing the records of the action, and ordering any person involved in the litigation not to disclose an alleged trade secret without prior court approval.

(Source: P.A. 85-366; revised 7-16-19.)

Section 825. The Illinois Human Rights Act is amended by changing Sections 1-103, 2-101, 2-108, 6-102, 7A-102, and 7A-103 as follows:

(775 ILCS 5/1-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 1-103)

Sec. 1-103. General definitions. When used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise, the term:

(A) Age. "Age" means the chronological age of a person who is at least 40 years old, except with regard to any practice described in Section 2-102, insofar as that practice concerns training or apprenticeship programs. In the case of training or apprenticeship programs, for the purposes of Section 2-102, "age" means the chronological age of a person who is 18 but not yet 40 years old.

(B) Aggrieved party. "Aggrieved party" means a person who is alleged or proved to have been injured by a civil rights violation or believes he or she will be injured by a civil

rights violation under Article 3 that is about to occur.

(B-5) Arrest record. "Arrest record" means:

(1) an arrest not leading to a conviction;

(2) a juvenile record; or

(3) criminal history record information ordered expunged, sealed, or impounded under Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act.

(C) Charge. "Charge" means an allegation filed with the Department by an aggrieved party or initiated by the Department under its authority.

(D) Civil rights violation. "Civil rights violation" includes and shall be limited to only those specific acts set forth in Sections 2-102, 2-103, 2-105, 3-102, 3-102.1, 3-103, 3-104, 3-104.1, 3-105, 3-105.1, 4-102, 4-103, 5-102, 5A-102, 6-101, and 6-102 of this Act.

(E) Commission. "Commission" means the Human Rights Commission created by this Act.

(F) Complaint. "Complaint" means the formal pleading filed by the Department with the Commission following an investigation and finding of substantial evidence of a civil rights violation.

(G) Complainant. "Complainant" means a person including the Department who files a charge of civil rights violation with the Department or the Commission.

(H) Department. "Department" means the Department of Human Rights created by this Act.

(I) Disability. "Disability" means a determinable physical or mental characteristic of a person, including, but not limited to, a determinable physical characteristic which necessitates the person's use of a guide, hearing or support dog, the history of such characteristic, or the perception of such characteristic by the person complained against, which may result from disease, injury, congenital condition of birth or functional disorder and which characteristic:

(1) For purposes of Article 2, is unrelated to the person's ability to perform the duties of a particular job or position and, pursuant to Section 2-104 of this Act, a person's illegal use of drugs or alcohol is not a disability;

(2) For purposes of Article 3, is unrelated to the person's ability to acquire, rent, or maintain a housing accommodation;

(3) For purposes of Article 4, is unrelated to a person's ability to repay;

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

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

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

widowed.

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

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

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

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

bankruptcy or receivers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Q) Unlawful discrimination. "Unlawful discrimination"

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

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

(775 ILCS 5/2-101)

Sec. 2-101. Definitions. The following definitions are applicable strictly in the context of this Article.

(A) Employee.

(1) "Employee" includes:

(a) Any individual performing services for remuneration within this State for an employer;

(b) An apprentice;

(c) An applicant for any apprenticeship.

For purposes of subsection (D) of Section 2-102 of this Act, "employee" also includes an unpaid intern. An unpaid intern is a person who performs work for an employer under the following circumstances:

(i) the employer is not committed to hiring the person performing the work at the conclusion of the intern's tenure;

(ii) the employer and the person performing the

work agree that the person is not entitled to wages for the work performed; and

(iii) the work performed:

(I) supplements training given in an educational environment that may enhance the employability of the intern;

(II) provides experience for the benefit of the person performing the work;

(III) does not displace regular employees;

(IV) is performed under the close supervision of existing staff; and

(V) provides no immediate advantage to the employer providing the training and may occasionally impede the operations of the employer.

(2) "Employee" does not include:

(a) (Blank);

(b) Individuals employed by persons who are not "employers" as defined by this Act;

(c) Elected public officials or the members of their immediate personal staffs;

(d) Principal administrative officers of the State or of any political subdivision, municipal corporation or other governmental unit or agency;

(e) A person in a vocational rehabilitation facility certified under federal law who has been

designated an evaluee, trainee, or work activity client.

(B) Employer.

(1) "Employer" includes:

(a) Any person employing one or more employees within Illinois during 20 or more calendar weeks within the calendar year of or preceding the alleged violation;

(b) Any person employing one or more employees when a complainant alleges civil rights violation due to unlawful discrimination based upon his or her physical or mental disability unrelated to ability, pregnancy, or sexual harassment;

(c) The State and any political subdivision, municipal corporation or other governmental unit or agency, without regard to the number of employees;

(d) Any party to a public contract without regard to the number of employees;

(e) A joint apprenticeship or training committee without regard to the number of employees.

(2) "Employer" does not include any place of worship, religious corporation, association, educational institution, society, or non-profit nursing institution conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by prayer through spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of a recognized church or religious denomination

with respect to the employment of individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such place of worship, corporation, association, educational institution, society or non-profit nursing institution of its activities.

(C) Employment Agency. "Employment Agency" includes both public and private employment agencies and any person, labor organization, or labor union having a hiring hall or hiring office regularly undertaking, with or without compensation, to procure opportunities to work, or to procure, recruit, refer or place employees.

(D) Labor Organization. "Labor Organization" includes any organization, labor union, craft union, or any voluntary unincorporated association designed to further the cause of the rights of union labor which is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment, including apprenticeships or applications for apprenticeships.

(E) Sexual Harassment. "Sexual harassment" means any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of

such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

For purposes of this definition, the phrase "working environment" is not limited to a physical location an employee is assigned to perform his or her duties.

(E-1) Harassment. "Harassment" means any unwelcome conduct on the basis of an individual's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, marital status, order of protection status, disability, military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, unfavorable discharge from military service, or citizenship status that has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with the individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment. For purposes of this definition, the phrase "working environment" is not limited to a physical location an employee is assigned to perform his or her duties.

(F) Religion. "Religion" with respect to employers includes all aspects of religious observance and practice, as well as belief, unless an employer demonstrates that he is unable to reasonably accommodate an employee's or prospective employee's religious observance or practice without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.

(G) Public Employer. "Public employer" means the State, an agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school district, instrumentality or political subdivision.

(H) Public Employee. "Public employee" means an employee of the State, agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school district, instrumentality or political subdivision. "Public employee" does not include public officers or employees of the General Assembly or agencies thereof.

(I) Public Officer. "Public officer" means a person who is elected to office pursuant to the Constitution or a statute or ordinance, or who is appointed to an office which is established, and the qualifications and duties of which are prescribed, by the Constitution or a statute or ordinance, to discharge a public duty for the State, agency or department thereof, unit of local government, school district, instrumentality or political subdivision.

(J) Eligible Bidder. "Eligible bidder" means a person who, prior to contract award or prior to bid opening for State contracts for construction or construction-related services, has filed with the Department a properly completed, sworn and currently valid employer report form, pursuant to the Department's regulations. The provisions of this Article relating to eligible bidders apply only to bids on contracts with the State and its departments, agencies, boards, and commissions, and the provisions do not apply to bids on

contracts with units of local government or school districts.

(K) Citizenship Status. "Citizenship status" means the status of being:

(1) a born U.S. citizen;

(2) a naturalized U.S. citizen;

(3) a U.S. national; or

(4) a person born outside the United States and not a U.S. citizen who is not an unauthorized alien and who is protected from discrimination under the provisions of Section 1324b of Title 8 of the United States Code, as now or hereafter amended.

(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 101-430, eff. 7-1-20; revised 8-4-20.)

(775 ILCS 5/2-108)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2030)

Sec. 2-108. Employer disclosure requirements.

(A) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable strictly to this Section:

(1) "Employer" means:

(a) any person employing one or more employees within this State;

(b) a labor organization; or

(c) the State and any political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other governmental unit or agency, without regard to the number of employees.

(2) "Settlement" means any written commitment or written agreement, including any agreed judgment, stipulation, decree, agreement to settle, assurance of discontinuance, or otherwise between an employee, as defined by subsection (A) of Section 2-101, or a nonemployee to whom an employer owes a duty under this Act pursuant to subsection (A-10) or (D-5) of Section 2-102, and an employer under which the employer directly or indirectly provides to an individual compensation or other consideration due to an allegation that the individual has been a victim of sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination under this Act.

(3) "Adverse judgment or administrative ruling" means any final and non-appealable adverse judgment or final and non-appealable administrative ruling entered in favor of an employee as defined by subsection (A) of Section 2-101 or a nonemployee to whom an employer owes a duty under this Act pursuant to subsection (A-10) or (D-5) of Section 2-102, and against the employer during the preceding year in which there was a finding of sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination brought under this Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or any other federal, State, or local law prohibiting sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination.

(B) Required disclosures. Beginning July 1, 2020, and by each July 1 thereafter, each employer that had an adverse

judgment or administrative ruling against it in the preceding calendar year, as provided in this Section, shall disclose annually to the Department of Human Rights the following information:

(1) the total number of adverse judgments or administrative rulings during the preceding year;

(2) whether any equitable relief was ordered against the employer in any adverse judgment or administrative ruling described in paragraph (1);

(3) how many adverse judgments or administrative rulings described in paragraph (1) are in each of the following categories:

(a) sexual harassment;

(b) discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex;

(c) discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, or national origin;

(d) discrimination or harassment on the basis of religion;

(e) discrimination or harassment on the basis of age;

(f) discrimination or harassment on the basis of disability;

(g) discrimination or harassment on the basis of military status or unfavorable discharge from military status;

(h) discrimination or harassment on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity; and

(i) discrimination or harassment on the basis of any other characteristic protected under this Act.~~;~~

(C) Settlements. If the Department is investigating a charge filed pursuant to this Act, the Department may request the employer responding to the charge to submit the total number of settlements entered into during the preceding 5 years, or less at the direction of the Department, that relate to any alleged act of sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination that:

(1) occurred in the workplace of the employer; or

(2) involved the behavior of an employee of the employer or a corporate executive of the employer, without regard to whether that behavior occurred in the workplace of the employer.

The total number of settlements entered into during the requested period shall be reported along with how many settlements are in each of the following categories, when requested by the Department pursuant to this subsection:

(a) sexual harassment;

(b) discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex;

(c) discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, or national origin;

(d) discrimination or harassment on the basis of religion;

(e) discrimination or harassment on the basis of age;

(f) discrimination or harassment on the basis of disability;

(g) discrimination or harassment on the basis of military status or unfavorable discharge from military status;

(h) discrimination or harassment on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity; and

(i) discrimination or harassment on the basis of any other characteristic protected under this Act;

The Department shall not rely on the existence of any settlement agreement to support a finding of substantial evidence under this Act.

(D) Prohibited disclosures. An employer may not disclose the name of a victim of an act of alleged sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination in any disclosures required under this Section.

(E) Annual report. The Department shall publish an annual report aggregating the information reported by employers under subsection (B) of this Section such that no individual employer data is available to the public. The report shall include the number of adverse judgments or administrative rulings filed during the preceding calendar year based on each of the protected classes identified by this Act.

The report shall be filed with the General Assembly and made available to the public by December 31 of each reporting

year. Data submitted by an employer to comply with this Section is confidential and exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

(F) Failure to report and penalties. If an employer fails to make any disclosures required under this Section, the Department shall issue a notice to show cause giving the employer 30 days to disclose the required information. If the employer does not make the required disclosures within 30 days, the Department shall petition the Illinois Human Rights Commission for entry of an order imposing a civil penalty against the employer pursuant to Section 8-109.1. The civil penalty shall be paid into the Department of Human Rights' Training and Development Fund.

(G) Rules. The Department shall adopt any rules it deems necessary for implementation of this Section.

(H) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2030.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

(775 ILCS 5/6-102)

Sec. 6-102. Violations of other Acts. A person who violates ~~the~~ Section 11-117-12.2 of the Illinois Municipal Code, Section 224.05 of the Illinois Insurance Code, Section 8-201.5 of the Public Utilities Act, Sections 2-1401.1, 9-107.10, 9-107.11, and 15-1501.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 4.05 of the Interest Act, the Military Personnel Cellular Phone Contract Termination Act, Section

405-272 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, Section 10-63 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, Sections 30.25 and 30.30 of the Military Code of Illinois, Section 16 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, Section 26.5 of the Retail Installment Sales Act, or Section 37 of the Motor Vehicle Leasing Act commits a civil rights violation within the meaning of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1101, eff. 1-1-19; revised 7-16-19.)

(775 ILCS 5/7A-102) (from Ch. 68, par. 7A-102)

Sec. 7A-102. Procedures.

(A) Charge.

(1) Within 300 calendar days after the date that a civil rights violation allegedly has been committed, a charge in writing under oath or affirmation may be filed with the Department by an aggrieved party or issued by the Department itself under the signature of the Director.

(2) The charge shall be in such detail as to substantially apprise any party properly concerned as to the time, place, and facts surrounding the alleged civil rights violation.

(3) Charges deemed filed with the Department pursuant to subsection (A-1) of this Section shall be deemed to be in compliance with this subsection.

(A-1) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Charges.

(1) If a charge is filed with the Equal Employment

Opportunity Commission (EEOC) within 300 calendar days after the date of the alleged civil rights violation, the charge shall be deemed filed with the Department on the date filed with the EEOC. If the EEOC is the governmental agency designated to investigate the charge first, the Department shall take no action until the EEOC makes a determination on the charge and after the complainant notifies the Department of the EEOC's determination. In such cases, after receiving notice from the EEOC that a charge was filed, the Department shall notify the parties that (i) a charge has been received by the EEOC and has been sent to the Department for dual filing purposes; (ii) the EEOC is the governmental agency responsible for investigating the charge and that the investigation shall be conducted pursuant to the rules and procedures adopted by the EEOC; (iii) it will take no action on the charge until the EEOC issues its determination; (iv) the complainant must submit a copy of the EEOC's determination within 30 days after service of the determination by the EEOC on the complainant; and (v) that the time period to investigate the charge contained in subsection (G) of this Section is tolled from the date on which the charge is filed with the EEOC until the EEOC issues its determination.

(2) If the EEOC finds reasonable cause to believe that there has been a violation of federal law and if the

Department is timely notified of the EEOC's findings by the complainant, the Department shall notify the complainant that the Department has adopted the EEOC's determination of reasonable cause and that the complainant has the right, within 90 days after receipt of the Department's notice, to either file his or her own complaint with the Illinois Human Rights Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court or other appropriate court of competent jurisdiction. This notice shall be provided to the complainant within 10 business days after the Department's receipt of the EEOC's determination. The Department's notice to the complainant that the Department has adopted the EEOC's determination of reasonable cause shall constitute the Department's Report for purposes of subparagraph (D) of this Section.

(3) For those charges alleging violations within the jurisdiction of both the EEOC and the Department and for which the EEOC either (i) does not issue a determination, but does issue the complainant a notice of a right to sue, including when the right to sue is issued at the request of the complainant, or (ii) determines that it is unable to establish that illegal discrimination has occurred and issues the complainant a right to sue notice, and if the Department is timely notified of the EEOC's determination by the complainant, the Department shall notify the parties, within 10 business days after receipt of the

EEOC's determination, that the Department will adopt the EEOC's determination as a dismissal for lack of substantial evidence unless the complainant requests in writing within 35 days after receipt of the Department's notice that the Department review the EEOC's determination.

(a) If the complainant does not file a written request with the Department to review the EEOC's determination within 35 days after receipt of the Department's notice, the Department shall notify the complainant, within 10 business days after the expiration of the 35-day period, that the decision of the EEOC has been adopted by the Department as a dismissal for lack of substantial evidence and that the complainant has the right, within 90 days after receipt of the Department's notice, to commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court or other appropriate court of competent jurisdiction. The Department's notice to the complainant that the Department has adopted the EEOC's determination shall constitute the Department's report for purposes of subparagraph (D) of this Section.

(b) If the complainant does file a written request with the Department to review the EEOC's determination, the Department shall review the EEOC's determination and any evidence obtained by the EEOC

during its investigation. If, after reviewing the EEOC's determination and any evidence obtained by the EEOC, the Department determines there is no need for further investigation of the charge, the Department shall issue a report and the Director shall determine whether there is substantial evidence that the alleged civil rights violation has been committed pursuant to subsection (D) of this Section ~~7A-102~~. If, after reviewing the EEOC's determination and any evidence obtained by the EEOC, the Department determines there is a need for further investigation of the charge, the Department may conduct any further investigation it deems necessary. After reviewing the EEOC's determination, the evidence obtained by the EEOC, and any additional investigation conducted by the Department, the Department shall issue a report and the Director shall determine whether there is substantial evidence that the alleged civil rights violation has been committed pursuant to subsection (D) of this Section ~~7A-102 of this Act~~.

(4) Pursuant to this Section, if the EEOC dismisses the charge or a portion of the charge of discrimination because, under federal law, the EEOC lacks jurisdiction over the charge, and if, under this Act, the Department has jurisdiction over the charge of discrimination, the Department shall investigate the charge or portion of the

charge dismissed by the EEOC for lack of jurisdiction pursuant to subsections (A), (A-1), (B), (B-1), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), and (K) of this Section ~~7A-102 of this Act~~.

(5) The time limit set out in subsection (G) of this Section is tolled from the date on which the charge is filed with the EEOC to the date on which the EEOC issues its determination.

(6) The failure of the Department to meet the 10-business-day notification deadlines set out in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not impair the rights of any party.

(B) Notice and Response to Charge. The Department shall, within 10 days of the date on which the charge was filed, serve a copy of the charge on the respondent and provide all parties with a notice of the complainant's right to opt out of the investigation within 60 days as set forth in subsection (C-1). This period shall not be construed to be jurisdictional. The charging party and the respondent may each file a position statement and other materials with the Department regarding the charge of alleged discrimination within 60 days of receipt of the notice of the charge. The position statements and other materials filed shall remain confidential unless otherwise agreed to by the party providing the information and shall not be served on or made available to the other party during the pendency of a charge with the Department. The Department may

require the respondent to file a response to the allegations contained in the charge. Upon the Department's request, the respondent shall file a response to the charge within 60 days and shall serve a copy of its response on the complainant or his or her representative. Notwithstanding any request from the Department, the respondent may elect to file a response to the charge within 60 days of receipt of notice of the charge, provided the respondent serves a copy of its response on the complainant or his or her representative. All allegations contained in the charge not denied by the respondent within 60 days of the Department's request for a response may be deemed admitted, unless the respondent states that it is without sufficient information to form a belief with respect to such allegation. The Department may issue a notice of default directed to any respondent who fails to file a response to a charge within 60 days of receipt of the Department's request, unless the respondent can demonstrate good cause as to why such notice should not issue. The term "good cause" shall be defined by rule promulgated by the Department. Within 30 days of receipt of the respondent's response, the complainant may file a reply to said response and shall serve a copy of said reply on the respondent or his or her representative. A party shall have the right to supplement his or her response or reply at any time that the investigation of the charge is pending. The Department shall, within 10 days of the date on which the charge was filed, and again no later than 335 days thereafter,

send by certified or registered mail, or electronic mail if elected by the party, written notice to the complainant and to the respondent informing the complainant of the complainant's rights to either file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court under subparagraph (2) of paragraph (G), including in such notice the dates within which the complainant may exercise these rights. In the notice the Department shall notify the complainant that the charge of civil rights violation will be dismissed with prejudice and with no right to further proceed if a written complaint is not timely filed with the Commission or with the appropriate circuit court by the complainant pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (G) or by the Department pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (G).

(B-1) Mediation. The complainant and respondent may agree to voluntarily submit the charge to mediation without waiving any rights that are otherwise available to either party pursuant to this Act and without incurring any obligation to accept the result of the mediation process. Nothing occurring in mediation shall be disclosed by the Department or admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceeding unless the complainant and the respondent agree in writing that such disclosure be made.

(C) Investigation.

(1) The Department shall conduct an investigation

sufficient to determine whether the allegations set forth in the charge are supported by substantial evidence unless the complainant elects to opt out of an investigation pursuant to subsection (C-1).

(2) The Director or his or her designated representatives shall have authority to request any member of the Commission to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of a witness or the production for examination of any books, records or documents whatsoever.

(3) If any witness whose testimony is required for any investigation resides outside the State, or through illness or any other good cause as determined by the Director is unable to be interviewed by the investigator or appear at a fact finding conference, his or her testimony or deposition may be taken, within or without the State, in the same manner as is provided for in the taking of depositions in civil cases in circuit courts.

(4) Upon reasonable notice to the complainant and the respondent, the Department shall conduct a fact finding conference, unless prior to 365 days after the date on which the charge was filed the Director has determined whether there is substantial evidence that the alleged civil rights violation has been committed, the charge has been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, or the parties voluntarily and in writing agree to waive the fact finding conference. Any party's failure to attend the conference

without good cause shall result in dismissal or default. The term "good cause" shall be defined by rule promulgated by the Department. A notice of dismissal or default shall be issued by the Director. The notice of default issued by the Director shall notify the respondent that a request for review may be filed in writing with the Commission within 30 days of receipt of notice of default. The notice of dismissal issued by the Director shall give the complainant notice of his or her right to seek review of the dismissal before the Human Rights Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court. If the complainant chooses to have the Human Rights Commission review the dismissal order, he or she shall file a request for review with the Commission within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice. If the complainant chooses to file a request for review with the Commission, he or she may not later commence a civil action in a circuit court. If the complainant chooses to commence a civil action in a circuit court, he or she must do so within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice.

(C-1) Opt out of Department's investigation. At any time within 60 days after receipt of notice of the right to opt out, a complainant may submit a written request seeking notice from the Director indicating that the complainant has opted out of the investigation and may commence a civil action in the

appropriate circuit court or other appropriate court of competent jurisdiction. Within 10 business days of receipt of the complainant's request to opt out of the investigation, the Director shall issue a notice to the parties stating that: (i) the complainant has exercised the right to opt out of the investigation; (ii) the complainant has 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice to commence an action in the appropriate circuit court or other appropriate court of competent jurisdiction; and (iii) the Department has ceased its investigation and is administratively closing the charge. The complainant shall notify the Department and the respondent that a complaint has been filed with the appropriate circuit court or other appropriate court of competent jurisdiction and shall mail a copy of the complaint to the Department and the respondent on the same date that the complaint is filed with the appropriate court. Once a complainant has opted out of the investigation under this subsection, he or she may not file or refile a substantially similar charge with the Department arising from the same incident of unlawful discrimination or harassment.

(D) Report.

(1) Each charge investigated under subsection (C) shall be the subject of a report to the Director. The report shall be a confidential document subject to review by the Director, authorized Department employees, the parties, and, where indicated by this Act, members of the

Commission or their designated hearing officers.

(2) Upon review of the report, the Director shall determine whether there is substantial evidence that the alleged civil rights violation has been committed. The determination of substantial evidence is limited to determining the need for further consideration of the charge pursuant to this Act and includes, but is not limited to, findings of fact and conclusions, as well as the reasons for the determinations on all material issues. Substantial evidence is evidence which a reasonable mind accepts as sufficient to support a particular conclusion and which consists of more than a mere scintilla but may be somewhat less than a preponderance.

(3) If the Director determines that there is no substantial evidence, the charge shall be dismissed by order of the Director and the Director shall give the complainant notice of his or her right to seek review of the dismissal order before the Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court. If the complainant chooses to have the Human Rights Commission review the dismissal order, he or she shall file a request for review with the Commission within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice. If the complainant chooses to file a request for review with the Commission, he or she may not later commence a civil action in a circuit court. If the complainant chooses to commence a

civil action in a circuit court, he or she must do so within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice.

(4) If the Director determines that there is substantial evidence, he or she shall notify the complainant and respondent of that determination. The Director shall also notify the parties that the complainant has the right to either commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court or request that the Department of Human Rights file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission on his or her behalf. Any such complaint shall be filed within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice. If the complainant chooses to have the Department file a complaint with the Human Rights Commission on his or her behalf, the complainant must, within 30 days after receipt of the Director's notice, request in writing that the Department file the complaint. If the complainant timely requests that the Department file the complaint, the Department shall file the complaint on his or her behalf. If the complainant fails to timely request that the Department file the complaint, the complainant may file his or her complaint with the Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court. If the complainant files a complaint with the Human Rights Commission, the complainant shall give notice to the Department of the filing of the complaint with the Human Rights Commission.

(E) Conciliation.

(1) When there is a finding of substantial evidence, the Department may designate a Department employee who is an attorney licensed to practice in Illinois to endeavor to eliminate the effect of the alleged civil rights violation and to prevent its repetition by means of conference and conciliation.

(2) When the Department determines that a formal conciliation conference is necessary, the complainant and respondent shall be notified of the time and place of the conference by registered or certified mail at least 10 days prior thereto and either or both parties shall appear at the conference in person or by attorney.

(3) The place fixed for the conference shall be within 35 miles of the place where the civil rights violation is alleged to have been committed.

(4) Nothing occurring at the conference shall be disclosed by the Department unless the complainant and respondent agree in writing that such disclosure be made.

(5) The Department's efforts to conciliate the matter shall not stay or extend the time for filing the complaint with the Commission or the circuit court.

(F) Complaint.

(1) When the complainant requests that the Department file a complaint with the Commission on his or her behalf, the Department shall prepare a written complaint, under

oath or affirmation, stating the nature of the civil rights violation substantially as alleged in the charge previously filed and the relief sought on behalf of the aggrieved party. The Department shall file the complaint with the Commission.

(2) If the complainant chooses to commence a civil action in a circuit court, he or she must do so in the circuit court in the county wherein the civil rights violation was allegedly committed. The form of the complaint in any such civil action shall be in accordance with the ~~Illinois~~ Code of Civil Procedure.

(G) Time Limit.

(1) When a charge of a civil rights violation has been properly filed, the Department, within 365 days thereof or within any extension of that period agreed to in writing by all parties, shall issue its report as required by subparagraph (D). Any such report shall be duly served upon both the complainant and the respondent.

(2) If the Department has not issued its report within 365 days after the charge is filed, or any such longer period agreed to in writing by all the parties, the complainant shall have 90 days to either file his or her own complaint with the Human Rights Commission or commence a civil action in the appropriate circuit court. If the complainant files a complaint with the Commission, the form of the complaint shall be in accordance with the

provisions of paragraph (F)(1). If the complainant commences a civil action in a circuit court, the form of the complaint shall be in accordance with the ~~Illinois~~ Code of Civil Procedure. The aggrieved party shall notify the Department that a complaint has been filed and shall serve a copy of the complaint on the Department on the same date that the complaint is filed with the Commission or in circuit court. If the complainant files a complaint with the Commission, he or she may not later commence a civil action in circuit court.

(3) If an aggrieved party files a complaint with the Human Rights Commission or commences a civil action in circuit court pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, or if the time period for filing a complaint has expired, the Department shall immediately cease its investigation and dismiss the charge of civil rights violation. Any final order entered by the Commission under this Section is appealable in accordance with paragraph (B)(1) of Section 8-111. Failure to immediately cease an investigation and dismiss the charge of civil rights violation as provided in this paragraph (3) constitutes grounds for entry of an order by the circuit court permanently enjoining the investigation. The Department may also be liable for any costs and other damages incurred by the respondent as a result of the action of the Department.

(4) (Blank).

(H) Public Act 89-370 ~~This amendatory Act of 1995~~ applies to causes of action filed on or after January 1, 1996.

(I) Public Act 89-520 ~~This amendatory Act of 1996~~ applies to causes of action filed on or after January 1, 1996.

(J) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 95-243 apply to charges filed on or after the effective date of those changes.

(K) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 96-876 ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~ apply to charges filed on or after the effective date of those changes.

(L) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 100-1066 ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~ apply to charges filed on or after August 24, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-1066) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 100-492, eff. 9-8-17; 100-588, eff. 6-8-18; 100-1066, eff. 8-24-18; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

(775 ILCS 5/7A-103) (from Ch. 68, par. 7A-103)

Sec. 7A-103. Settlement.

(A) Circumstances. A settlement of any charge prior to the filing of a complaint may be effectuated at any time upon agreement of the parties and the approval of the Department. A settlement of any charge after the filing of a complaint shall

be effectuated as specified in Section 8-105(A)(2) of this Act.

(B) Form. Settlements of charges prior to the filing of complaints shall be reduced to writing by the Department, signed by the parties, and submitted by the Department to the Commission for approval. Settlements of charges after the filing of complaints shall be effectuated as specified in Section 8-105(A)(2) of this Act.

(C) Violation.

(1) When either party alleges that a settlement order has been violated, the Department shall conduct an investigation into the matter.

(2) Upon finding substantial evidence to demonstrate that a settlement has been violated, the Department shall file notice of a settlement order violation with the Commission and serve all parties.

(D) Dismissal For Refusal To Accept Settlement Offer. The Department shall dismiss a charge if it is satisfied that:

(1) the respondent has eliminated the effects of the civil rights violation charged and taken steps to prevent its repetition; or

(2) the respondent offers and the complainant declines to accept terms of settlement which the Department finds are sufficient to eliminate the effects of the civil rights violation charged and prevent its repetition.

When the Department dismisses a charge under this Section

it shall notify the complainant that he or she may seek review of the dismissal order before the Commission. The complainant shall have 30 days from receipt of notice to file a request for review by the Commission.

In determining whether the respondent has eliminated the effects of the civil rights violation charged, or has offered terms of settlement sufficient to eliminate same, the Department shall consider the extent to which the respondent has either fully provided, or reasonably offered by way of terms of settlement, as the case may be, the relevant relief available to the complainant under Section 8A-104 ~~8-108~~ of this Act.

(E) Public Act 89-370 ~~This amendatory Act of 1995~~ applies to causes of action filed on or after January 1, 1996.

(F) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 95-243 ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~ apply to charges filed on or after the effective date of those changes.

(Source: P.A. 95-243, eff. 1-1-08; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 830. The Business Corporation Act of 1983 is amended by changing Sections 15.35 and 15.65 as follows:

(805 ILCS 5/15.35) (from Ch. 32, par. 15.35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2025)

Sec. 15.35. Franchise taxes payable by domestic corporations. For the privilege of exercising its franchises

in this State, each domestic corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State the following franchise taxes, computed on the basis, at the rates and for the periods prescribed in this Act:

(a) An initial franchise tax at the time of filing its first report of issuance of shares.

(b) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing (1) a report of the issuance of additional shares, or (2) a report of an increase in paid-in capital without the issuance of shares, or (3) an amendment to the articles of incorporation or a report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital, whenever any amendment or such report discloses an increase in its paid-in capital over the amount thereof last reported in any document, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(c) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing a report of paid-in capital following a statutory merger or consolidation, which discloses that the paid-in capital of the surviving or new corporation immediately after the merger or consolidation is greater than the sum of the paid-in capital of all of the merged or consolidated corporations as last reported by them in any documents, other than annual reports, required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and in

addition, the surviving or new corporation shall be liable for a further additional franchise tax on the paid-in capital of each of the merged or consolidated corporations as last reported by them in any document, other than an annual report, required by this Act to be filed with the Secretary of State from their taxable year end to the next succeeding anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation; however if the taxable year ends within the 2-month ~~2 month~~ period immediately preceding the anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation the tax will be computed to the anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving or new corporation in the next succeeding calendar year.

(d) An annual franchise tax payable each year with the annual report which the corporation is required by this Act to file.

~~(e)~~ On or after January 1, 2020 and prior to January 1, 2021, the first $30 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2021 and prior to January 1, 2022, the first $1,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2022

and prior to January 1, 2023, the first $10,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2023 and prior to January 1, 2024, the first $100,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. The provisions of this Section shall not require the payment of any franchise tax that would otherwise have been due and payable on or after January 1, 2024. There shall be no refunds or proration of franchise tax for any taxes due and payable on or after January 1, 2024 on the basis that a portion of the corporation's taxable year extends beyond January 1, 2024. Public Act 101-9 ~~This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall not affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or penalty incurred prior to January 1, 2024.

~~(f)~~ This Section is repealed on December 31, 2025.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

(805 ILCS 5/15.65) (from Ch. 32, par. 15.65)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2024)

Sec. 15.65. Franchise taxes payable by foreign corporations. For the privilege of exercising its authority to transact such business in this State as set out in its application therefor or any amendment thereto, each foreign corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State the following franchise taxes, computed on the basis, at the rates and for the periods prescribed in this Act:

(a) An initial franchise tax at the time of filing its application for authority to transact business in this State.

(b) An additional franchise tax at the time of filing (1) a report of the issuance of additional shares, or (2) a report of an increase in paid-in capital without the issuance of shares, or (3) a report of cumulative changes in paid-in capital or a report of an exchange or reclassification of shares, whenever any such report discloses an increase in its paid-in capital over the amount thereof last reported in any document, other than an annual report, interim annual report or final transition annual report, required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(c) Whenever the corporation shall be a party to a statutory merger and shall be the surviving corporation, an additional franchise tax at the time of filing its report following merger, if such report discloses that the amount represented in this State of its paid-in capital immediately after the merger is greater than the aggregate of the amounts represented in this State of the paid-in capital of such of the merged corporations as were authorized to transact business in this State at the time of the merger, as last reported by them in any documents, other than annual reports, required by this Act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and in

addition, the surviving corporation shall be liable for a further additional franchise tax on the paid-in capital of each of the merged corporations as last reported by them in any document, other than an annual report, required by this Act to be filed with the Secretary of State, from their taxable year end to the next succeeding anniversary month or, in the case of a corporation which has established an extended filing month, the extended filing month of the surviving corporation; however if the taxable year ends within the 2-month ~~2 month~~ period immediately preceding the anniversary month or the extended filing month of the surviving corporation, the tax will be computed to the anniversary or, extended filing month of the surviving corporation in the next succeeding calendar year.

(d) An annual franchise tax payable each year with any annual report which the corporation is required by this Act to file.

~~(c)~~ On or after January 1, 2020 and prior to January 1, 2021, the first $30 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2021 and prior to January 1, 2022, the first $1,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2022 and prior to January 1, 2023, the first $10,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. On or after January 1, 2023 and prior to January 1, 2024, the first

$100,000 in liability is exempt from the tax imposed under this Section. The provisions of this Section shall not require the payment of any franchise tax that would otherwise have been due and payable on or after January 1, 2024. There shall be no refunds or proration of franchise tax for any taxes due and payable on or after January 1, 2024 on the basis that a portion of the corporation's taxable year extends beyond January 1, 2024. Public Act 101-9 ~~This amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~ shall not affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or penalty incurred prior to January 1, 2024.

~~(f)~~ This Section is repealed on December 31, 2024.

(Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; revised 7-18-19.)

Section 835. The General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 is amended by changing Section 111.25 as follows:

(805 ILCS 105/111.25) (from Ch. 32, par. 111.25)

Sec. 111.25. Articles of merger or consolidation.

(a) Articles of merger or consolidation shall be executed by each corporation and filed in duplicate in accordance with Section 101.10 of this Act and shall set forth:

(1) the name of each corporation;

(2) the plan of merger or consolidation;

(3) as to each corporation where the plan of merger or consolidation was adopted pursuant to Section 111.15 of

this Act:

(i) a statement that the plan received the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors in office, at a meeting of the board of directors, and the date of the meeting; or

(ii) a statement that the plan was adopted by written consent, signed by all the directors in office, in compliance with Section 108.45 of this Act; and

(4) as to each corporation where the plan of merger or consolidation was adopted pursuant to Section 111.20 of this Act:

(i) a statement that the plan was adopted at a meeting of members by the affirmative vote of members having not less than the minimum number of votes necessary to adopt the plan, as provided by this Act, the articles of incorporation, or the bylaws, and the date of the meeting; or

(ii) a statement that the plan was adopted by written consent, signed by members having not less than the minimum number of votes necessary to adopt the plan, as provided by this Act, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, in compliance with Section 107.10 of this Act.

(b) When the provisions of this Section have been complied with, the Secretary of State shall file the articles of merger

or consolidation.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-33, eff. 7-1-01; revised 7-18-19.)

Section 840. The Limited Worker Cooperative Association Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(805 ILCS 317/25)

Sec. 25. Articles of organization. ~~(a)~~ The articles of organization of a limited cooperative association shall state:

(1) the domestic entity name of the limited cooperative association;

(2) the purposes for which the limited cooperative association is formed, which may be for any lawful purpose;

(3) the registered agent name and registered agent address of the association's initial registered agent;

(4) the street address and, if different, mailing address of the association's initial principal office;

(5) the true name and street address and, if different, mailing address of each organizer; and

(6) any other provision, not inconsistent with law, that the worker-members, members, or organizers elect to set out in the articles for the regulation of the internal affairs of the worker cooperative, including any provisions that, under this Act, are required or permitted

to be set out in the bylaws of the worker cooperative.

(Source: P.A. 101-292, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 845. The Illinois Pre-Need Cemetery Sales Act is amended by changing Section 16 as follows:

(815 ILCS 390/16) (from Ch. 21, par. 216)

Sec. 16. Trust funds; disbursements.

(a) A trustee shall make no disbursements from the trust fund except as provided in this Act.

(b) A trustee has a duty to invest and manage the trust assets pursuant to the Illinois Prudent Investor Law under Article 9 of the Illinois Trust Code. Whenever the seller changes trustees pursuant to this Act, the trustee must provide written notice of the change in trustees to the Comptroller no less than 28 days prior to the effective date of such a change in trustee. The trustee has an ongoing duty to provide the Comptroller with a current and true copy of the trust agreement under which the trust funds are held pursuant to this Act.

(c) The trustee may rely upon certifications and affidavits made to it under the provisions of this Act, and shall not be liable to any person for such reliance.

(d) A trustee shall be allowed to withdraw from the trust funds maintained pursuant to this Act a reasonable fee pursuant to the Illinois Trust Code.

(e) The trust shall be a single-purpose trust fund. In the event of the seller's bankruptcy, insolvency or assignment for the benefit of creditors, or an adverse judgment, the trust funds shall not be available to any creditor as assets of the seller or to pay any expenses of any bankruptcy or similar proceeding, but shall be distributed to the purchasers or managed for their benefit by the trustee holding the funds. Except in an action by the Comptroller to revoke a license issued pursuant to this Act and for creation of a receivership as provided in this Act, the trust shall not be subject to judgment, execution, garnishment, attachment, or other seizure by process in bankruptcy or otherwise, nor to sale, pledge, mortgage, or other alienation, and shall not be assignable except as approved by the Comptroller. The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly are intended to clarify existing law regarding the inability of licensees to pledge the trust.

(f) Because it is not known at the time of deposit or at the time that income is earned on the trust account to whom the principal and the accumulated earnings will be distributed, for purposes of determining the Illinois Income Tax due on these trust funds, the principal and any accrued earnings or losses relating to each individual account shall be held in suspense until the final determination is made as to whom the account shall be paid.

(g) A trustee shall at least annually furnish to each

purchaser a statement identifying: (1) the receipts, disbursements, and inventory of the trust, including an explanation of any fees or expenses charged by the trustee under paragraph (d) of this Section or otherwise, (2) an explanation of the purchaser's right to a refund, if any, under this Act, and (3) the primary regulator of the trust as a corporate fiduciary under state or federal law.

(h) If the trustee has reason to believe that the contact information for a purchaser is no longer valid, then the trustee shall promptly notify the seller. If the trustee has reason to believe that the purchaser is deceased, then the trustee shall promptly notify the seller. A trustee shall remit as provided in Section 18.5 of this Act any pre-need trust funds, including both the principal and any accrued earnings or losses, relating to an individual account that is presumed abandoned under Section 18.5.

(Source: P.A. 101-48, eff. 1-1-20; 101-552, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-17-19.)

Section 850. The Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act is amended by changing Section 2DDD as follows:

(815 ILCS 505/2DDD)

Sec. 2DDD. Alternative gas suppliers.

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Alternative gas supplier" has the same meaning as

in Section 19-105 of the Public Utilities Act.

(2) "Gas utility" has the same meaning as in Section 19-105 of the Public Utilities Act.

(b) It is an unfair or deceptive act or practice within the meaning of Section 2 of this Act for any person to violate any provision of this Section.

(c) Solicitation.

(1) An alternative gas supplier shall not utilize the name of a public utility in any manner that is deceptive or misleading, including, but not limited to, implying or otherwise leading a customer to believe that an alternative gas supplier is soliciting on behalf of or is an agent of a utility. An alternative gas supplier shall not utilize the name, or any other identifying insignia, graphics, or wording, that has been used at any time to represent a public utility company or its services or to identify, label, or define any of its natural gas supply offers and shall not misrepresent the affiliation of any alternative supplier with the gas utility, governmental bodies, or consumer groups.

(2) If any sales solicitation, agreement, contract, or verification is translated into another language and provided to a customer, all of the documents must be provided to the customer in that other language.

(2.3) An alternative gas supplier shall state that it represents an independent seller of gas certified by the

Illinois Commerce Commission and that he or she is not employed by, representing, endorsed by, or acting on behalf of a utility, or a utility program.

(2.5) All in-person and telephone solicitations shall be conducted in, translated into, and provided in a language in which the consumer subject to the marketing or solicitation is able to understand and communicate. An alternative gas supplier shall terminate a solicitation if the consumer subject to the marketing or communication is unable to understand and communicate in the language in which the marketing or solicitation is being conducted. An alternative gas supplier shall comply with Section 2N of this Act.

(3) An alternative gas supplier shall clearly and conspicuously disclose the following information to all customers:

(A) the prices, terms, and conditions of the products and services being sold to the customer;

(B) where the solicitation occurs in person, including through door-to-door solicitation, the salesperson's name;

(C) the alternative gas supplier's contact information, including the address, phone number, and website;

(D) contact information for the Illinois Commerce Commission, including the toll-free number for

consumer complaints and website;

(E) a statement of the customer's right to rescind the offer within 10 business days of the date on the utility's notice confirming the customer's decision to switch suppliers, as well as phone numbers for the supplier and utility that the consumer may use to rescind the contract;

(F) the amount of the early termination fee, if any; and

(G) the utility gas supply cost rates per therm price available from the Illinois Commerce Commission website applicable at the time the alternative gas supplier is offering or selling the products or services to the customer and shall disclose the following statement:

"(Name of the alternative gas supplier) is not the same entity as your gas delivery company. You are not required to enroll with (name of alternative retail gas supplier). Beginning on (effective date), the utility gas supply cost rate per therm is (cost). The utility gas supply cost will expire on (expiration date). For more information go to the Illinois Commerce Commission's free website at www.icc.illinois.gov/ags/consumereducation.aspx.".

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this subsection (c), an alternative gas supplier shall send the

information described in paragraph (3) of this subsection (c) to all customers within one business day of the authorization of a switch.

(5) An alternative gas supplier engaging in door-to-door solicitation of consumers shall provide the information described in paragraph (3) of this subsection (c) during all door-to-door solicitations that result in a customer deciding to switch his or her ~~their~~ supplier.

(d) Customer Authorization. An alternative gas supplier shall not submit or execute a change in a customer's selection of a natural gas provider unless and until (i) the alternative gas supplier first discloses all material terms and conditions of the offer to the customer; (ii) the alternative gas supplier has obtained the customer's express agreement to accept the offer after the disclosure of all material terms and conditions of the offer; and (iii) the alternative gas supplier has confirmed the request for a change in accordance with one of the following procedures:

(1) The alternative gas supplier has obtained the customer's written or electronically signed authorization in a form that meets the following requirements:

(A) An alternative gas supplier shall obtain any necessary written or electronically signed authorization from a customer for a change in natural gas service by using a letter of agency as specified in this Section. Any letter of agency that does not

conform with this Section is invalid.

(B) The letter of agency shall be a separate document (or an easily separable document containing only the authorization language described in item (E) of this paragraph (1)) whose sole purpose is to authorize a natural gas provider change. The letter of agency must be signed and dated by the customer requesting the natural gas provider change.

(C) The letter of agency shall not be combined with inducements of any kind on the same document.

(D) Notwithstanding items (A) and (B) of this paragraph (1), the letter of agency may be combined with checks that contain only the required letter of agency language prescribed in item (E) of this paragraph (1) and the necessary information to make the check a negotiable instrument. The letter of agency check shall not contain any promotional language or material. The letter of agency check shall contain in easily readable, bold face type on the face of the check, a notice that the consumer is authorizing a natural gas provider change by signing the check. The letter of agency language also shall be placed near the signature line on the back of the check.

(E) At a minimum, the letter of agency must be printed with a print of sufficient size to be clearly

legible, and must contain clear and unambiguous language that confirms:

(i) the customer's billing name and address;

(ii) the decision to change the natural gas provider from the current provider to the prospective alternative gas supplier;

(iii) the terms, conditions, and nature of the service to be provided to the customer, including, but not limited to, the rates for the service contracted for by the customer; and

(iv) that the customer understands that any natural gas provider selection the customer chooses may involve a charge to the customer for changing the customer's natural gas provider.

(F) Letters of agency shall not suggest or require that a customer take some action in order to retain the customer's current natural gas provider.

(G) If any portion of a letter of agency is translated into another language, then all portions of the letter of agency must be translated into that language.

(2) An appropriately qualified independent third party has obtained, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this paragraph (2), the customer's oral authorization to change natural gas providers that confirms and includes appropriate verification data. The independent third party

must (i) not be owned, managed, controlled, or directed by the alternative gas supplier or the alternative gas supplier's marketing agent; (ii) not have any financial incentive to confirm provider change requests for the alternative gas supplier or the alternative gas supplier's marketing agent; and (iii) operate in a location physically separate from the alternative gas supplier or the alternative gas supplier's marketing agent. Automated third-party verification systems and 3-way conference calls may be used for verification purposes so long as the other requirements of this paragraph (2) are satisfied. An ~~A~~ alternative gas supplier or alternative gas supplier's sales representative initiating a 3-way conference call or a call through an automated verification system must drop off the call once the 3-way connection has been established. All third-party verification methods shall elicit, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) the identity of the customer;

(B) confirmation that the person on the call is authorized to make the provider change;

(C) confirmation that the person on the call wants to make the provider change;

(D) the names of the providers affected by the change;

(E) the service address of the service to be switched; and

(F) the price of the service to be provided and the material terms and conditions of the service being offered, including whether any early termination fees apply.

Third-party verifiers may not market the alternative gas supplier's services. All third-party verifications shall be conducted in the same language that was used in the underlying sales transaction and shall be recorded in their entirety. Submitting alternative gas suppliers shall maintain and preserve audio records of verification of customer authorization for a minimum period of 2 years after obtaining the verification. Automated systems must provide customers with an option to speak with a live person at any time during the call. Each disclosure made during the third-party verification must be made individually to obtain clear acknowledgment of each disclosure. The alternative gas supplier must be in a location where he or she cannot hear the customer while the third-party verification is conducted. The alternative gas supplier shall not contact the customer after the third-party verification for a period of 24 hours unless the customer initiates the contact.

(3) The alternative gas supplier has obtained the customer's electronic authorization to change natural gas service via telephone. Such authorization must elicit the information in subparagraphs (A) ~~paragraph (2)(A)~~ through

(F) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (d). Alternative gas suppliers electing to confirm sales electronically shall establish one or more toll-free telephone numbers exclusively for that purpose. Calls to the number or numbers shall connect a customer to a voice response unit, or similar mechanism, that makes a date-stamped, time-stamped recording of the required information regarding the alternative gas supplier change.

The alternative gas supplier shall not use such electronic authorization systems to market its services.

(4) When a consumer initiates the call to the prospective alternative gas supplier, in order to enroll the consumer as a customer, the prospective alternative gas supplier must, with the consent of the customer, make a date-stamped, time-stamped audio recording that elicits, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) the identity of the customer;

(B) confirmation that the person on the call is authorized to make the provider change;

(C) confirmation that the person on the call wants to make the provider change;

(D) the names of the providers affected by the change;

(E) the service address of the service to be switched; and

(F) the price of the service to be supplied and the

material terms and conditions of the service being offered, including whether any early termination fees apply.

Submitting alternative gas suppliers shall maintain and preserve the audio records containing the information set forth above for a minimum period of 2 years.

(5) In the event that a customer enrolls for service from an alternative gas supplier via an Internet website, the alternative gas supplier shall obtain an electronically signed letter of agency in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) and any customer information shall be protected in accordance with all applicable statutes and rules. In addition, an alternative gas supplier shall provide the following when marketing via an Internet website:

(A) The Internet enrollment website shall, at a minimum, include:

(i) a copy of the alternative gas supplier's customer contract, which clearly and conspicuously discloses all terms and conditions; and

(ii) a conspicuous prompt for the customer to print or save a copy of the contract.

(B) Any electronic version of the contract shall be identified by version number, in order to ensure the ability to verify the particular contract to which the customer assents.

(C) Throughout the duration of the alternative gas supplier's contract with a customer, the alternative gas supplier shall retain and, within 3 business days of the customer's request, provide to the customer an e-mail, paper, or facsimile of the terms and conditions of the numbered contract version to which the customer assents.

(D) The alternative gas supplier shall provide a mechanism by which both the submission and receipt of the electronic letter of agency are recorded by time and date.

(E) After the customer completes the electronic letter of agency, the alternative gas supplier shall disclose conspicuously through its website that the customer has been enrolled and the alternative gas supplier shall provide the customer an enrollment confirmation number.

(6) When a customer is solicited in person by the alternative gas supplier's sales agent, the alternative gas supplier may only obtain the customer's authorization to change natural gas service through the method provided for in paragraph (2) of this subsection (d).

Alternative gas suppliers must be in compliance with the provisions of this subsection (d) within 90 days after April 10, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 95-1051) ~~this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly~~.

(e) Early Termination.

(1) Beginning January 1, 2020, consumers shall have the right to terminate their contract with an alternative gas supplier at any time without any termination fees or penalties.

(2) In any agreement that contains an early termination clause, an alternative gas supplier shall provide the customer the opportunity to terminate the agreement without any termination fee or penalty within 10 business days after the date of the first bill issued to the customer for products or services provided by the alternative gas supplier. The agreement shall disclose the opportunity and provide a toll-free phone number that the customer may call in order to terminate the agreement.

(f) The alternative gas supplier shall provide each customer the opportunity to rescind its agreement without penalty within 10 business days after the date on the gas utility notice to the customer. The alternative gas supplier shall disclose to the customer all of the following:

(1) that the gas utility shall send a notice confirming the switch;

(2) that from the date the utility issues the notice confirming the switch, the customer shall have 10 business days before the switch will become effective;

(3) that the customer may contact the gas utility or the alternative gas supplier to rescind the switch within

10 business days; and

(4) the contact information for the gas utility and the alternative gas supplier.

The alternative gas supplier disclosure shall be included in its sales solicitations, contracts, and all applicable sales verification scripts.

(f-5)(1) Beginning January 1, 2020, an alternative gas supplier shall not sell or offer to sell any products or services to a consumer pursuant to a contract in which the contract automatically renews, unless an alternative gas supplier provides to the consumer at the outset of the offer, in addition to other disclosures required by law, a separate written statement titled "Automatic Contract Renewal" that clearly and conspicuously discloses in bold lettering in at least 12-point font the terms and conditions of the automatic contract renewal provision, including: (i) the estimated bill cycle on which the initial contract term expires and a statement that it could be later based on when the utility accepts the initial enrollment; (ii) the estimated bill cycle on which the new contract term begins and a statement that it will immediately follow the last billing cycle of the current term; (iii) the procedure to terminate the contract before the new contract term applies; and (iv) the cancellation procedure. If the alternative gas supplier sells or offers to sell the products or services to a consumer during an in-person solicitation or telemarketing solicitation, the

disclosures described in this paragraph (1) shall also be made to the consumer verbally during the solicitation. Nothing in this paragraph (1) shall be construed to apply to contracts entered into before January 1, 2020.

(2) At least 30 days before, but not more than 60 days prior, to the end of the initial contract term, in any and all contracts that automatically renew after the initial term, the alternative gas supplier shall send, in addition to other disclosures required by law, a separate written notice of the contract renewal to the consumer that clearly and conspicuously discloses the following:

(A) a statement printed or visible from the outside of the envelope or in the subject line of the email, if the customer has agreed to receive official documents by email, that states "Contract Renewal Notice";

(B) a statement in bold lettering, in at least 12-point font, that the contract will automatically renew unless the customer cancels it;

(C) the billing cycle in which service under the current term will expire;

(D) the billing cycle in which service under the new term will begin;

(E) the process and options available to the consumer to reject the new contract terms;

(F) the cancellation process if the consumer's contract automatically renews before the consumer rejects

the new contract terms;

(G) the terms and conditions of the new contract term;

(H) for a fixed rate or flat bill contract, a side-by-side comparison of the current fixed rate or flat bill to the new fixed rate or flat bill; for a variable rate contract or time-of-use product in which the first month's renewal price can be determined, a side-by-side comparison of the current price and the price for the first month of the new variable or time-of-use price; or for a variable or time-of-use contract based on a publicly available index, a side-by-side comparison of the current formula and the new formula; and

(I) the phone number and email address to submit a consumer inquiry or complaint to the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Office of the Attorney General.

(3) An alternative gas supplier shall not automatically renew a consumer's enrollment after the current term of the contract expires when the current term of the contract provides that the consumer will be charged a fixed rate and the renewed contract provides that the consumer will be charged a variable rate, unless: (i) the alternative gas supplier complies with paragraphs (1) and (2); and (ii) the customer expressly consents to the contract renewal in writing or by electronic signature at least 30 days, but no more than 60 days, before the contract expires.

(4) An alternative gas supplier shall not submit a change

to a customer's gas service provider in violation of Section 19-116 of the Public Utilities Act.

(g) The provisions of this Section shall apply only to alternative gas suppliers serving or seeking to serve residential and small commercial customers and only to the extent such alternative gas suppliers provide services to residential and small commercial customers.

(Source: P.A. 101-590, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 855. The Automatic Contract Renewal Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:

(815 ILCS 601/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions ~~Definition~~. In this Act:

"Contract" means a written agreement between 2 or more parties.

"Parties" includes ~~include~~ individuals and other legal entities, but does ~~do~~ not include the federal government, this State or another state, or a unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 101-412, eff. 8-16-19; revised 9-4-20.)

Section 860. The Workplace Transparency Act is amended by changing Section 1-25 as follows:

(820 ILCS 96/1-25)

Sec. 1-25. Conditions of employment or continued

employment.

(a) Any agreement, clause, covenant, or waiver that is a unilateral condition of employment or continued employment and has the purpose or effect of preventing an employee or prospective employee from making truthful statements or disclosures about alleged unlawful employment practices is against public policy, void to the extent it prevents such statements or disclosures, and severable from an otherwise valid and enforceable contract under this Act.

(b) Any agreement, clause, covenant, or waiver that is a unilateral condition of employment or continued employment and requires the employee or prospective employee to waive, arbitrate, or otherwise diminish any existing or future claim, right, or benefit related to an unlawful employment practice to which the employee or prospective employee would otherwise be entitled under any provision of State or federal law, is against public policy, void to the extent it denies an employee or prospective employee a substantive or procedural right or remedy related to alleged unlawful employment practices, and severable from an otherwise valid and enforceable contract under this Act.

(c) Any agreement, clause, covenant, or waiver that is a mutual condition of employment or continued employment may include provisions that would otherwise be against public policy as a unilateral condition of employment or continued employment, but only if the agreement, clause, covenant, or

waiver is in writing, demonstrates actual, knowing, and bargained-for consideration from both parties, and acknowledges the right of the employee or prospective employee to:

(1) report any good faith allegation of unlawful employment practices to any appropriate federal, State, or local government agency enforcing discrimination laws;

(2) report any good faith allegation of criminal conduct to any appropriate federal, State, or local official;

(3) participate in a proceeding with any appropriate federal, State, or local government agency enforcing discrimination laws;

(4) make any truthful statements or disclosures required by law, regulation, or legal process; and

(5) request or receive confidential legal advice.

(d) Failure to comply with the provisions of subsection (c) shall establish a rebuttable presumption that the agreement, clause, covenant, or waiver is a unilateral condition of employment or continued employment that is governed by subsection ~~subsections~~ (a) or (b).

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent an employee or prospective employee and an employer from negotiating and bargaining over the terms, privileges, and conditions of employment.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; revised 9-12-19.)

Section 865. The Workers' Compensation Act is amended by changing Section 4a-5 as follows:

(820 ILCS 305/4a-5) (from Ch. 48, par. 138.4a-5)

Sec. 4a-5. There is hereby created a Self-Insurers Security Fund. The State Treasurer shall be the ex officio ~~ex officio~~ custodian of the Self-Insurers Security Fund. Moneys in the Fund shall be deposited in a separate account in the same manner as are State Funds and any interest accruing thereon shall be added thereto every 6 months. It shall be subject to audit the same as State funds and accounts and shall be protected by the general bond given by the State Treasurer. The funds in the Self-Insurers Security Fund shall not be subject to appropriation and shall be made available for the purposes of compensating employees who are eligible to receive benefits from their employers pursuant to the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act or Workers' Occupational Diseases Act, when, pursuant to this Section, the Board has determined that a private self-insurer has become an insolvent self-insurer and is unable to pay compensation benefits due to financial insolvency. Moneys in the Fund may be used to compensate any type of injury or occupational disease which is compensable under either Act, and all claims for related administrative fees, operating costs of the Board, attorney's fees, and other costs reasonably incurred by the Board. At the

discretion of the Chairman, moneys in the Self-Insurers Security Fund may also be used for paying the salaries and benefits of the Self-Insurers Advisory Board employees and the operating costs of the Board. Payment from the Self-Insurers Security Fund shall be made by the Comptroller only upon the authorization of the Chairman as evidenced by properly certified vouchers of the Commission, upon the direction of the Board.

(Source: P.A. 101-40, eff. 1-1-20; revised 8-6-19.)

Section 870. The Hotel and Casino Employee Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 5-5, 5-10, and 5-15 as follows:

(820 ILCS 325/5-5)

(This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a delayed effective date)

Sec. 5-5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Casino" has the meaning ascribed to the term "riverboat" under the Illinois ~~Riverboat~~ Gambling Act.

"Casino employer" means any person, business, or organization that holds an owners license pursuant to the Illinois ~~Riverboat~~ Gambling Act that operates a casino and either directly employs or through a subcontractor, including through the services of a temporary staffing agency, exercises direction and control over any natural person who is working on the casino premises.

"Complaining employee" means an employee who has alleged an instance of sexual assault or sexual harassment by a guest.

"Employee" means any natural person who works full-time or part-time for a hotel employer or casino employer for or under the direction of the hotel employer or casino employer or any subcontractor of the hotel employer or casino employer for wages or salary or remuneration of any type under a contract or subcontract of employment.

"Guest" means any invitee to a hotel or casino, including a registered guest, person occupying a guest room with a registered guest or other occupant of a guest room, person patronizing food or beverage facilities provided by the hotel or casino, or any other person whose presence at the hotel or casino is permitted by the hotel or casino. "Guest" does not include an employee.

"Guest room" means any room made available by a hotel for overnight occupancy by guests.

"Hotel" means any building or buildings maintained, advertised, and held out to the public to be a place where lodging is offered for consideration to travelers and guests. "Hotel" includes an inn, motel, tourist home or court, and lodging house.

"Hotel employer" means any person, business entity, or organization that operates a hotel and either directly employs or through a subcontractor, including through the services of a temporary staffing agency, exercises direction and control

over any natural person who is working on the hotel premises and employed in furtherance of the hotel's provision of lodging to travelers and guests.

"Notification device" or "safety device" means a portable emergency contact device, supplied by the hotel employer or casino employer, that utilizes technology that the hotel employer or casino employer deems appropriate for the hotel's or casino's size, physical layout, and technological capabilities and that is designed so that an employee can quickly and easily activate the device to alert a hotel or casino security officer, manager, or other appropriate hotel or casino staff member designated by the hotel or casino and effectively summon to the employee's location prompt assistance by a hotel or casino security officer, manager, or other appropriate hotel or casino staff member designated by the hotel or casino.

"Offending guest" means a guest a complaining employee has alleged sexually assaulted or sexually harassed the complaining employee.

"Restroom" means any room equipped with toilets or urinals.

"Sexual assault" means: (1) an act of sexual conduct, as defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012; or (2) any act of sexual penetration, as defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 and includes, without limitation, acts prohibited under Sections 11-1.20 through 11-1.60 of the

Criminal Code of 2012.

"Sexual harassment" means any harassment or discrimination on the basis of an individual's actual or perceived sex or gender, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 3-1-21 (See Section 50 of P.A. 101-639 for effective date of P.A. 101-221); revised 6-16-20.)

(820 ILCS 325/5-10)

(This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a delayed effective date)

Sec. 5-10. Hotels and casinos; safety devices; anti-sexual harassment policies.

(a) Each hotel and casino shall equip an employee who is assigned to work in a guest room, restroom, or casino floor, under circumstances where no other employee is present in the room or area, with a safety device or notification device. The employee may use the safety device or notification device to summon help if the employee reasonably believes that an ongoing crime, sexual harassment, sexual assault, or other emergency is occurring in the employee's presence. The safety device or notification device shall be provided by the hotel or casino at no cost to the employee.

(b) Each hotel employer and casino employer shall develop, maintain, and comply with a written anti-sexual harassment

policy to protect employees against sexual assault and sexual harassment by guests. This policy shall:

(1) encourage an employee to immediately report to the hotel employer or casino employer any instance of alleged sexual assault or sexual harassment by a guest;

(2) describe the procedures that the complaining employee and hotel employer or casino employer shall follow in cases under paragraph (1);

(3) instruct the complaining employee to cease work and to leave the immediate area where danger is perceived until hotel or casino security personnel or police arrive to provide assistance;

(4) offer temporary work assignments to the complaining employee during the duration of the offending guest's stay at the hotel or casino, which may include assigning the complaining employee to work on a different floor or at a different station or work area away from the offending guest;

(5) provide the complaining employee with necessary paid time off to:

(A) file a police report or criminal complaint with the appropriate local authorities against the offending guest; and

(B) if so required, testify as a witness at any legal proceeding that may ensue as a result of the criminal complaint filed against the offending guest,

if the complaining employee is still in the employ of the hotel or casino at the time the legal proceeding occurs;

(6) inform the complaining employee that the Illinois Human Rights Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provide additional protections against sexual harassment in the workplace; and

(7) inform the complaining employee that Section 5-15 ~~15~~ makes it illegal for an employer to retaliate against any employee who: reasonably uses a safety device or notification device; in good faith avails himself or herself of the requirements set forth in paragraph (3), (4), or (5); or discloses, reports, or testifies about any violation of this Act or rules adopted under this Act.

Each hotel employer and casino employer shall provide all employees with a current copy in English and Spanish of the hotel employer's or casino employer's anti-sexual harassment policy and post the policy in English and Spanish in conspicuous places in areas of the hotel or casino, such as supply rooms or employee lunch rooms, where employees can reasonably be expected to see it. Each hotel employer and casino employer shall also make all reasonable efforts to provide employees with a current copy of its written anti-sexual harassment policy in any language other than English and Spanish that, in its sole discretion, is spoken by a predominant portion of its employees.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 3-1-21 (See Section 50 of P.A. 101-639 for effective date of P.A. 101-221); revised 6-16-20.)

(820 ILCS 325/5-15)

(This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a delayed effective date)

Sec. 5-15. Retaliation prohibited. It is unlawful for a hotel employer or casino employer to retaliate against an employee for:

(1) reasonably using a safety device or notification device;

(2) availing himself or herself of the provisions of paragraph (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (b) of Section 5-10 ~~10~~; or

(3) disclosing, reporting, or testifying about any violation of this Act or any rule adopted under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-221, eff. 3-1-21 (See Section 50 of P.A. 101-639 for effective date of P.A. 101-221); revised 6-16-20.)

Section 875. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 201, 208, 502, and 901 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/201)

(Text of Section without the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 201. Tax imposed.

(a) In general. A tax measured by net income is hereby imposed on every individual, corporation, trust and estate for each taxable year ending after July 31, 1969 on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. Such tax shall be in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Rates. The tax imposed by subsection (a) of this Section shall be determined as follows, except as adjusted by subsection (d-1):

(1) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(2) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(3) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate,

for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.1) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.2) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.3) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017, and ending after June 30, 2017, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period

prior to July 1, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(6) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(7) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(8) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(9) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and

(ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(10) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(11) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(12) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(13) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017, and ending after June 30, 2017, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(14) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 7%

of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

The rates under this subsection (b) are subject to the provisions of Section 201.5.

(b-5) Surcharge; sale or exchange of assets, properties, and intangibles of organization gaming licensees. For each of taxable years 2019 through 2027, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets, depreciable business property, real property used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles (i) of an organization licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 and (ii) of an organization gaming licensee under the Illinois Gambling Act. The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The surcharge imposed shall not apply if:

(1) the organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred as a result of any of the following:

(A) bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt adjustment initiated by or against the initial licensee or the substantial owners of the initial licensee;

(B) cancellation, revocation, or termination of any such license by the Illinois Gaming Board or the Illinois Racing Board;

(C) a determination by the Illinois Gaming Board

that transfer of the license is in the best interests of Illinois gaming;

(D) the death of an owner of the equity interest in a licensee;

(E) the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;

(F) a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary; or

(G) the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the license when the license was issued; or

(2) the controlling interest in the organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized; or

(3) live horse racing was not conducted in 2010 at a racetrack located within 3 miles of the Mississippi River under a license issued pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975.

The transfer of an organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property by a person other than the initial licensee to receive the organization gaming

license is not subject to a surcharge. The Department shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer this subsection.

(c) Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. Beginning on July 1, 1979 and thereafter, in addition to such income tax, there is also hereby imposed the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax measured by net income on every corporation (including Subchapter S corporations), partnership and trust, for each taxable year ending after June 30, 1979. Such taxes are imposed on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. The Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax shall be in addition to the income tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section and in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(d) Additional Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax Rates. The personal property tax replacement income tax imposed by this subsection and subsection (c) of this Section in the case of a corporation, other than a Subchapter S corporation and except as adjusted by subsection (d-1), shall be an additional amount equal to 2.85% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, except that beginning on January 1, 1981, and thereafter, the rate of 2.85% specified in this subsection shall be reduced to 2.5%, and in the case of a partnership, trust or a Subchapter S corporation shall be an

additional amount equal to 1.5% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(d-1) Rate reduction for certain foreign insurers. In the case of a foreign insurer, as defined by Section 35A-5 of the Illinois Insurance Code, whose state or country of domicile imposes on insurers domiciled in Illinois a retaliatory tax (excluding any insurer whose premiums from reinsurance assumed are 50% or more of its total insurance premiums as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 304, except that for purposes of this determination premiums from reinsurance do not include premiums from inter-affiliate reinsurance arrangements), beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) shall be reduced (but not increased) to the rate at which the total amount of tax imposed under this Act, net of all credits allowed under this Act, shall equal (i) the total amount of tax that would be imposed on the foreign insurer's net income allocable to Illinois for the taxable year by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile if that net income were subject to all income taxes and taxes measured by net income imposed by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile, net of all credits allowed or (ii) a rate of zero if no such tax is imposed on such income by the foreign insurer's state of domicile. For the purposes of this subsection (d-1), an inter-affiliate includes a mutual insurer under common management.

(1) For the purposes of subsection (d-1), in no event shall the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) be reduced below the rate at which the sum of:

(A) the total amount of tax imposed on such foreign insurer under this Act for a taxable year, net of all credits allowed under this Act, plus

(B) the privilege tax imposed by Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code, the fire insurance company tax imposed by Section 12 of the Fire Investigation Act, and the fire department taxes imposed under Section 11-10-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code,

equals 1.25% for taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2003, or 1.75% for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2003, of the net taxable premiums written for the taxable year, as described by subsection (1) of Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code. This paragraph will in no event increase the rates imposed under subsections (b) and (d).

(2) Any reduction in the rates of tax imposed by this subsection shall be applied first against the rates imposed by subsection (b) and only after the tax imposed by subsection (a) net of all credits allowed under this Section other than the credit allowed under subsection (i) has been reduced to zero, against the rates imposed by subsection (d).

This subsection (d-1) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(e) Investment credit. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for investment in qualified property.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1984. There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1986, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. The provisions added to this Section by Public Act 85-1200 (and restored by Public Act 87-895) shall be construed as declaratory of existing law and not as a new enactment. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the

numerator of which is .5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed .5%. The investment credit shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability in any tax year below zero, nor may any credit for qualified property be allowed for any year other than the year in which the property was placed in service in Illinois. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, and on or before December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years if the taxpayer (i) makes investments which cause the creation of a minimum of 2,000 full-time equivalent jobs in Illinois, (ii) is located in an enterprise zone established pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act and (iii) is certified by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) as complying with the requirements specified in clause (i) and (ii) by July 1, 1986. The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) shall notify the Department of Revenue of all such certifications immediately. For tax years ending

after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit shall be applied first.

(2) The term "qualified property" means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings and signs that are real property, but not including land or improvements to real property that are not a structural component of a building such as landscaping, sewer lines, local access roads, fencing, parking lots, and other appurtenances;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (e);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section

179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in Illinois by a taxpayer who is primarily engaged in manufacturing, or in mining coal or fluorite, or in retailing, or was placed in service on or after July 1, 2006 in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; and

(E) has not previously been used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (e) or subsection (f).

(3) For purposes of this subsection (e), "manufacturing" means the material staging and production of tangible personal property by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or assembling which changes some existing material into new shapes, new qualities, or new combinations. For purposes of this subsection (e) the term "mining" shall have the same meaning as the term "mining" in Section 613(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subsection (e), the term "retailing" means the sale of tangible personal property for use or consumption and not for resale, or services rendered in conjunction with the sale of tangible personal property for use or consumption and not for resale. For purposes of this subsection (e), "tangible personal property" has the same meaning as when

that term is used in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and, for taxable years ending after December 31, 2008, does not include the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

(4) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(5) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(6) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation and, (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously

allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(8) Unless the investment credit is extended by law, the basis of qualified property shall not include costs incurred after December 31, 2018, except for costs incurred pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or before December 31, 2018.

(9) Each taxable year ending before December 31, 2000, a partnership may elect to pass through to its partners the credits to which the partnership is entitled under this subsection (e) for the taxable year. A partner may use the credit allocated to him or her under this paragraph only against the tax imposed in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. If the partnership makes that election, those credits shall be allocated among the partners in the partnership in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the rules promulgated under that Section, and the allocated amount of the credits shall be allowed to the partners for that taxable year. The partnership shall make this election on its Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax return for that taxable year. The election to pass through the credits shall be irrevocable.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000, a partner that qualifies its partnership for a subtraction under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 203 or a shareholder that qualifies a Subchapter S corporation for a subtraction under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 203 shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (e) equal to its share of the credit earned under this subsection (e) during the taxable year by the partnership or Subchapter S corporation, determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. This paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(f) Investment credit; Enterprise Zone; River Edge Redevelopment Zone.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service in an Enterprise Zone created pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or, for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act. For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a

partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (f) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1985, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including

buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (f);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer; and

(E) has not been previously used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (f) or subsection (e).

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to

be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to 0.5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois

shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed 0.5%.

(8) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, there shall be allowed an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section as provided in Section 13 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.

The credit or credits may not reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the credit or credits exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability in succeeding calendar years in the same manner provided under paragraph (4) of Section 211 of this Act. The credit or credits shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one taxable year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S

corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for the purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

This paragraph (8) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(g) (Blank).

(h) Investment credit; High Impact Business.

(1) Subject to subsections (b) and (b-5) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service by a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designated High Impact Business. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall not be available (i) until the minimum investments in qualified property set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act have been satisfied or (ii) until the

time authorized in subsection (b-5) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act for entities designated as High Impact Businesses under subdivisions (a)(3)(B), (a)(3)(C), and (a)(3)(D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. The credit applicable to such investments shall be taken in the taxable year in which such investments have been completed. The credit for additional investments beyond the minimum investment by a designated high impact business authorized under subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit

from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

Changes made in this subdivision (h)(1) by Public Act 88-670 restore changes made by Public Act 85-1182 and reflect existing law.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (h);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(D) is not eligible for the Enterprise Zone Investment Credit provided by subsection (f) of this Section.

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois by the taxpayer, the

amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 1996, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1996, if a taxpayer qualifies for the credit under this subsection (h) and thereby is granted a tax abatement and the taxpayer relocates its entire facility in violation of

the explicit terms and length of the contract under Section 18-183 of the Property Tax Code, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall be increased for the taxable year in which the taxpayer relocated its facility by an amount equal to the amount of credit received by the taxpayer under this subsection (h).

(h-5) High Impact Business construction ~~constructions~~ jobs credit. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, there shall also be allowed a High Impact Business construction jobs credit against the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section as provided in subsections (i) and (j) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.

The credit or credits may not reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the credit or credits exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability in succeeding calendar years in the manner provided under paragraph (4) of Section 211 of this Act. The credit or credits shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one taxable year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for the purposes of

federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

This subsection (h-5) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(i) Credit for Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2003, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. This credit shall be computed by multiplying the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section by a fraction, the numerator of which is base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator of which is Illinois base income, and further multiplying the product by the tax rate imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Any credit earned on or after December 31, 1986 under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is computed because it exceeds the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) for that year (whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended) may be carried

forward and applied to the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year, provided that no credit may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first.

If, during any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 1986, the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section for which a taxpayer has claimed a credit under this subsection (i) is reduced, the amount of credit for such tax shall also be reduced. Such reduction shall be determined by recomputing the credit to take into account the reduced tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d). If any portion of the reduced amount of credit has been carried to a different taxable year, an amended return shall be filed for such taxable year to reduce the amount of credit claimed.

(j) Training expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1986 and prior to December 31, 2003, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) under this Section for all amounts paid or accrued, on behalf of all persons employed by the taxpayer in Illinois or Illinois residents employed outside of Illinois by a taxpayer, for educational or

vocational training in semi-technical or technical fields or semi-skilled or skilled fields, which were deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income. The credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be 1.6% of such training expenses. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (j) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any credit allowed under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first computed until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. No carryforward credit may be claimed in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

(k) Research and development credit. For tax years ending after July 1, 1990 and prior to December 31, 2003, and beginning again for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004, and ending prior to January 1, 2027, a taxpayer shall be

allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for increasing research activities in this State. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 6 1/2% of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this subsection, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities which would be allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are conducted in this State, "qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State" means the excess of qualifying expenditures for the taxable year in which incurred over qualifying expenditures for the base period, "qualifying expenditures for the base period" means the average of the qualifying expenditures for each year in the base period, and "base period" means the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year for which the determination is being made.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year may be carried forward. A taxpayer may elect to have the unused credit shown on its final completed return carried over as a credit against the tax liability for the following 5 taxable years or until it has been fully used, whichever occurs first; provided that no credit earned in a tax year ending prior to December 31, 2003 may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

If an unused credit is carried forward to a given year from 2 or more earlier years, that credit arising in the earliest year will be applied first against the tax liability for the given year. If a tax liability for the given year still remains, the credit from the next earliest year will then be applied, and so on, until all credits have been used or no tax liability for the given year remains. Any remaining unused credit or credits then will be carried forward to the next following year in which a tax liability is incurred, except that no credit can be carried forward to a year which is more than 5 years after the year in which the expense for which the credit is given was incurred.

No inference shall be drawn from Public Act 91-644 ~~this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly~~ in construing this Section for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1999.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the research and development credit under this subsection (k) shall apply continuously for all tax years ending on or after December 31,

2004 and ending prior to January 1, 2027, including, but not limited to, the period beginning on January 1, 2016 and ending on July 6, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~. All actions taken in reliance on the continuation of the credit under this subsection (k) by any taxpayer are hereby validated.

(l) Environmental Remediation Tax Credit.

(i) For tax years ending after December 31, 1997 and on or before December 31, 2001, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14 of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the

remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. After the Pollution Control Board rules are adopted pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act, determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with those rules. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site, except that the $100,000 threshold shall not apply to any site contained in an enterprise zone as determined by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity). The total credit allowed shall not exceed $40,000 per year with a maximum total of $150,000 per site. For partners and shareholders of subchapter S corporations, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and

distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. The term "unused credit" does not include any amounts of unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of the maximum credit per site authorized under paragraph (i). This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a

related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(m) Education expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1999, a taxpayer who is the custodian of one or more qualifying pupils shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of the qualifying pupils. The credit shall be equal to 25% of qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit under this subsection claimed by a family that is the custodian of qualifying pupils exceed (i) $500 for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2017, and (ii) $750 for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2017. In no event shall a credit under this subsection reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim a credit under this subsection (m) if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers. This subsection is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Qualifying pupils" means individuals who (i) are residents of the State of Illinois, (ii) are under the age of 21 at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought, and (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought were full-time pupils enrolled in a kindergarten through twelfth grade education program at any school, as defined in this subsection.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying pupil in excess of $250 for tuition, book fees, and lab fees at the school in which the pupil is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Illinois that is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of the School Code, except that nothing shall be construed to require a child to attend any particular public or nonpublic school to qualify for the credit under this Section.

"Custodian" means, with respect to qualifying pupils, an Illinois resident who is a parent, the parents, a legal guardian, or the legal guardians of the qualifying pupils.

(n) River Edge Redevelopment Zone site remediation tax credit.

(i) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for

certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14a of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site within a River Edge Redevelopment Zone for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. Determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related

party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of

the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(o) For each of taxable years during the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets, depreciable business property, real property used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles of an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The surcharge imposed does not apply if:

(1) the medical cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the property of a registration is transferred as a result of any of the following:

(A) bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt adjustment initiated by or against the initial registration or the substantial owners of the initial registration;

(B) cancellation, revocation, or termination of any registration by the Illinois Department of Public

Health;

(C) a determination by the Illinois Department of Public Health that transfer of the registration is in the best interests of Illinois qualifying patients as defined by the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;

(D) the death of an owner of the equity interest in a registrant;

(E) the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;

(F) a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary; or

(G) the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the registration when the registration was issued; or

(2) the cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the controlling interest in a registrant's property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-207, eff. 8-2-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19;

revised 11-18-20.)

(Text of Section with the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 201. Tax imposed.

(a) In general. A tax measured by net income is hereby imposed on every individual, corporation, trust and estate for each taxable year ending after July 31, 1969 on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. Such tax shall be in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(b) Rates. The tax imposed by subsection (a) of this Section shall be determined as follows, except as adjusted by subsection (d-1):

(1) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(2) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 2 1/2% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(3) In the case of an individual, trust or estate, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.1) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.2) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 3.75%

of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(5.3) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017, and ending after June 30, 2017, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 3.75% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(5.4) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017 ~~and beginning prior to January 1, 2021~~, an amount equal to 4.95% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

~~(5.5) In the case of an individual, trust, or estate, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, an amount calculated under the rate structure set forth in Section 201.1.~~

(6) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years ending prior to July 1, 1989, an amount equal to 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(7) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1989 and ending after June 30, 1989, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3, and (ii) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 1989, as calculated under Section 202.3.

(8) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning after June 30, 1989, and ending prior to January 1, 2011, an amount equal to 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(9) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2011, and ending after December 31, 2010, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 4.8% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2011, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2010, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(10) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and ending prior to January 1, 2015, an amount equal to 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(11) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2015, and ending after December 31, 2014, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to January 1, 2015, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after December 31, 2014, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(12) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and ending prior to July 1, 2017, an amount equal to 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(13) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 2017, and ending after June 30, 2017, an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5.25% of the taxpayer's net income for the period prior to July 1, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5, and (ii) 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the period after June 30, 2017, as calculated under Section 202.5.

(14) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2017 ~~and beginning prior to January 1, 2021~~, an amount equal to 7% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

~~(15) In the case of a corporation, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, an amount equal to 7.99% of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.~~

The rates under this subsection (b) are subject to the provisions of Section 201.5.

(b-5) Surcharge; sale or exchange of assets, properties, and intangibles of organization gaming licensees. For each of taxable years 2019 through 2027, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets, depreciable business property, real property used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles (i) of an organization licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 and (ii) of an organization gaming licensee under the Illinois Gambling Act. The amount of the surcharge is equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the

taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The surcharge imposed shall not apply if:

(1) the organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred as a result of any of the following:

(A) bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt adjustment initiated by or against the initial licensee or the substantial owners of the initial licensee;

(B) cancellation, revocation, or termination of any such license by the Illinois Gaming Board or the Illinois Racing Board;

(C) a determination by the Illinois Gaming Board that transfer of the license is in the best interests of Illinois gaming;

(D) the death of an owner of the equity interest in a licensee;

(E) the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;

(F) a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary; or

(G) the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the license when the license was issued; or

(2) the controlling interest in the organization

gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized; or

(3) live horse racing was not conducted in 2010 at a racetrack located within 3 miles of the Mississippi River under a license issued pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975.

The transfer of an organization gaming license, organization license, or racetrack property by a person other than the initial licensee to receive the organization gaming license is not subject to a surcharge. The Department shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer this subsection.

(c) Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. Beginning on July 1, 1979 and thereafter, in addition to such income tax, there is also hereby imposed the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax measured by net income on every corporation (including Subchapter S corporations), partnership and trust, for each taxable year ending after June 30, 1979. Such taxes are imposed on the privilege of earning or receiving income in or as a resident of this State. The Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax shall be in addition to the income tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b)

of this Section and in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by this State or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

(d) Additional Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax Rates. The personal property tax replacement income tax imposed by this subsection and subsection (c) of this Section in the case of a corporation, other than a Subchapter S corporation and except as adjusted by subsection (d-1), shall be an additional amount equal to 2.85% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, except that beginning on January 1, 1981, and thereafter, the rate of 2.85% specified in this subsection shall be reduced to 2.5%, and in the case of a partnership, trust or a Subchapter S corporation shall be an additional amount equal to 1.5% of such taxpayer's net income for the taxable year.

(d-1) Rate reduction for certain foreign insurers. In the case of a foreign insurer, as defined by Section 35A-5 of the Illinois Insurance Code, whose state or country of domicile imposes on insurers domiciled in Illinois a retaliatory tax (excluding any insurer whose premiums from reinsurance assumed are 50% or more of its total insurance premiums as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 304, except that for purposes of this determination premiums from reinsurance do not include premiums from inter-affiliate reinsurance arrangements), beginning with taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the sum of the rates of tax

imposed by subsections (b) and (d) shall be reduced (but not increased) to the rate at which the total amount of tax imposed under this Act, net of all credits allowed under this Act, shall equal (i) the total amount of tax that would be imposed on the foreign insurer's net income allocable to Illinois for the taxable year by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile if that net income were subject to all income taxes and taxes measured by net income imposed by such foreign insurer's state or country of domicile, net of all credits allowed or (ii) a rate of zero if no such tax is imposed on such income by the foreign insurer's state of domicile. For the purposes of this subsection (d-1), an inter-affiliate includes a mutual insurer under common management.

(1) For the purposes of subsection (d-1), in no event shall the sum of the rates of tax imposed by subsections (b) and (d) be reduced below the rate at which the sum of:

(A) the total amount of tax imposed on such foreign insurer under this Act for a taxable year, net of all credits allowed under this Act, plus

(B) the privilege tax imposed by Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code, the fire insurance company tax imposed by Section 12 of the Fire Investigation Act, and the fire department taxes imposed under Section 11-10-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code,

equals 1.25% for taxable years ending prior to December

31, 2003, or 1.75% for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2003, of the net taxable premiums written for the taxable year, as described by subsection (1) of Section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code. This paragraph will in no event increase the rates imposed under subsections (b) and (d).

(2) Any reduction in the rates of tax imposed by this subsection shall be applied first against the rates imposed by subsection (b) and only after the tax imposed by subsection (a) net of all credits allowed under this Section other than the credit allowed under subsection (i) has been reduced to zero, against the rates imposed by subsection (d).

This subsection (d-1) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(e) Investment credit. A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for investment in qualified property.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1984. There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to .5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 1986, and the taxpayer's base employment

within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. The provisions added to this Section by Public Act 85-1200 (and restored by Public Act 87-895) shall be construed as declaratory of existing law and not as a new enactment. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is .5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed .5%. The investment credit shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability in any tax year below zero, nor may any credit for qualified property be allowed for any year other than the year in which the property was placed in service in Illinois. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, and on or before December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to

the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years if the taxpayer (i) makes investments which cause the creation of a minimum of 2,000 full-time equivalent jobs in Illinois, (ii) is located in an enterprise zone established pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act and (iii) is certified by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) as complying with the requirements specified in clause (i) and (ii) by July 1, 1986. The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) shall notify the Department of Revenue of all such certifications immediately. For tax years ending after December 31, 1988, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit years. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, earlier credit shall be applied first.

(2) The term "qualified property" means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings and signs that are real property, but not including land or improvements to real property that are not a structural component of a building such as landscaping, sewer lines, local access roads, fencing, parking lots, and other appurtenances;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (e);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in Illinois by a taxpayer who is primarily engaged in manufacturing, or in mining coal or fluorite, or in retailing, or was placed in service on or after July 1, 2006 in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; and

(E) has not previously been used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (e) or subsection (f).

(3) For purposes of this subsection (e), "manufacturing" means the material staging and production

of tangible personal property by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or assembling which changes some existing material into new shapes, new qualities, or new combinations. For purposes of this subsection (e) the term "mining" shall have the same meaning as the term "mining" in Section 613(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subsection (e), the term "retailing" means the sale of tangible personal property for use or consumption and not for resale, or services rendered in conjunction with the sale of tangible personal property for use or consumption and not for resale. For purposes of this subsection (e), "tangible personal property" has the same meaning as when that term is used in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and, for taxable years ending after December 31, 2008, does not include the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

(4) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(5) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(6) The term "placed in service" shall have the same

meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation and, (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (7), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(8) Unless the investment credit is extended by law, the basis of qualified property shall not include costs incurred after December 31, 2018, except for costs incurred pursuant to a binding contract entered into on or before December 31, 2018.

(9) Each taxable year ending before December 31, 2000, a partnership may elect to pass through to its partners the credits to which the partnership is entitled under

this subsection (e) for the taxable year. A partner may use the credit allocated to him or her under this paragraph only against the tax imposed in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. If the partnership makes that election, those credits shall be allocated among the partners in the partnership in accordance with the rules set forth in Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the rules promulgated under that Section, and the allocated amount of the credits shall be allowed to the partners for that taxable year. The partnership shall make this election on its Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax return for that taxable year. The election to pass through the credits shall be irrevocable.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2000, a partner that qualifies its partnership for a subtraction under subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 203 or a shareholder that qualifies a Subchapter S corporation for a subtraction under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 203 shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (e) equal to its share of the credit earned under this subsection (e) during the taxable year by the partnership or Subchapter S corporation, determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. This

paragraph is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(f) Investment credit; Enterprise Zone; River Edge Redevelopment Zone.

(1) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service in an Enterprise Zone created pursuant to the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act or, for property placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, a River Edge Redevelopment Zone established pursuant to the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act. For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (f) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall be available only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1985, the credit

shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection (f);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(D) is used in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer; and

(E) has not been previously used in Illinois in such a manner and by such a person as would qualify for the credit provided by this subsection (f) or

subsection (e).

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside the Enterprise Zone or River Edge Redevelopment Zone within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a

reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) There shall be allowed an additional credit equal to 0.5% of the basis of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone, provided such property is placed in service on or after July 1, 2006, and the taxpayer's base employment within Illinois has increased by 1% or more over the preceding year as determined by the taxpayer's employment records filed with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Taxpayers who are new to Illinois shall be deemed to have met the 1% growth in base employment for the first year in which they file employment records with the Illinois Department of Employment Security. If, in any year, the increase in base employment within Illinois over the preceding year is less than 1%, the additional credit shall be limited to that percentage times a fraction, the numerator of which is 0.5% and the denominator of which is 1%, but shall not exceed 0.5%.

(8) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, there shall be allowed an Enterprise Zone construction jobs credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section as provided in

Section 13 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.

The credit or credits may not reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the credit or credits exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability in succeeding calendar years in the same manner provided under paragraph (4) of Section 211 of this Act. The credit or credits shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one taxable year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for the purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

This paragraph (8) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(g) (Blank).

(h) Investment credit; High Impact Business.

(1) Subject to subsections (b) and (b-5) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for investment in qualified property which is placed in service by a Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity designated High Impact Business. The credit shall be .5% of the basis for such property. The credit shall not be available (i) until the minimum investments in qualified property set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act have been satisfied or (ii) until the time authorized in subsection (b-5) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act for entities designated as High Impact Businesses under subdivisions (a)(3)(B), (a)(3)(C), and (a)(3)(D) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. The credit applicable to such investments shall be taken in the taxable year in which such investments have been completed. The credit for additional investments beyond the minimum investment by a designated high impact business authorized under subdivision (a)(3)(A) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act shall be available

only in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service and shall not be allowed to the extent that it would reduce a taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section to below zero. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 1987, the credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the property is placed in service, or, if the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for that year, whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended, such excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is credit from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the credit accruing first in time shall be applied first.

Changes made in this subdivision (h)(1) by Public Act 88-670 restore changes made by Public Act 85-1182 and reflect existing law.

(2) The term qualified property means property which:

(A) is tangible, whether new or used, including buildings and structural components of buildings;

(B) is depreciable pursuant to Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "3-year property" as defined in Section 168(c)(2)(A) of that Code is not eligible for the credit provided by this subsection

(h);

(C) is acquired by purchase as defined in Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(D) is not eligible for the Enterprise Zone Investment Credit provided by subsection (f) of this Section.

(3) The basis of qualified property shall be the basis used to compute the depreciation deduction for federal income tax purposes.

(4) If the basis of the property for federal income tax depreciation purposes is increased after it has been placed in service in a federally designated Foreign Trade Zone or Sub-Zone located in Illinois by the taxpayer, the amount of such increase shall be deemed property placed in service on the date of such increase in basis.

(5) The term "placed in service" shall have the same meaning as under Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) If during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 1996, any property ceases to be qualified property in the hands of the taxpayer within 48 months after being placed in service, or the situs of any qualified property is moved outside Illinois within 48 months after being placed in service, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for such taxable year shall be increased. Such increase shall be determined by (i) recomputing the investment credit which

would have been allowed for the year in which credit for such property was originally allowed by eliminating such property from such computation, and (ii) subtracting such recomputed credit from the amount of credit previously allowed. For the purposes of this paragraph (6), a reduction of the basis of qualified property resulting from a redetermination of the purchase price shall be deemed a disposition of qualified property to the extent of such reduction.

(7) Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1996, if a taxpayer qualifies for the credit under this subsection (h) and thereby is granted a tax abatement and the taxpayer relocates its entire facility in violation of the explicit terms and length of the contract under Section 18-183 of the Property Tax Code, the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall be increased for the taxable year in which the taxpayer relocated its facility by an amount equal to the amount of credit received by the taxpayer under this subsection (h).

(h-5) High Impact Business construction ~~constructions~~ jobs credit. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, there shall also be allowed a High Impact Business construction jobs credit against the tax imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section as provided in subsections (i) and (j) of Section 5.5 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act.

The credit or credits may not reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. If the amount of the credit or credits exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability in succeeding calendar years in the manner provided under paragraph (4) of Section 211 of this Act. The credit or credits shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one taxable year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first.

For partners, shareholders of Subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for the purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this Section to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

The total aggregate amount of credits awarded under the Blue Collar Jobs Act (Article 20 of Public Act 101-9 ~~this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly~~) shall not exceed $20,000,000 in any State fiscal year.

This subsection (h-5) is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.

(i) Credit for Personal Property Tax Replacement Income Tax. For tax years ending prior to December 31, 2003, a credit

shall be allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section. This credit shall be computed by multiplying the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section by a fraction, the numerator of which is base income allocable to Illinois and the denominator of which is Illinois base income, and further multiplying the product by the tax rate imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Any credit earned on or after December 31, 1986 under this subsection which is unused in the year the credit is computed because it exceeds the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) for that year (whether it exceeds the original liability or the liability as later amended) may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of the 5 taxable years following the excess credit year, provided that no credit may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first.

If, during any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 1986, the tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of this Section for which a taxpayer has claimed a credit under this subsection (i) is reduced, the amount of credit for such tax

shall also be reduced. Such reduction shall be determined by recomputing the credit to take into account the reduced tax imposed by subsections (c) and (d). If any portion of the reduced amount of credit has been carried to a different taxable year, an amended return shall be filed for such taxable year to reduce the amount of credit claimed.

(j) Training expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1986 and prior to December 31, 2003, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) under this Section for all amounts paid or accrued, on behalf of all persons employed by the taxpayer in Illinois or Illinois residents employed outside of Illinois by a taxpayer, for educational or vocational training in semi-technical or technical fields or semi-skilled or skilled fields, which were deducted from gross income in the computation of taxable income. The credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be 1.6% of such training expenses. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection (j) to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any credit allowed under this subsection which is unused

in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first computed until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. No carryforward credit may be claimed in any tax year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

(k) Research and development credit. For tax years ending after July 1, 1990 and prior to December 31, 2003, and beginning again for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004, and ending prior to January 1, 2027, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for increasing research activities in this State. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 6 1/2% of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State. For partners, shareholders of subchapter S corporations, and owners of limited liability companies, if the liability company is treated as a partnership for purposes of federal and State income taxation, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

For purposes of this subsection, "qualifying expenditures" means the qualifying expenditures as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities which would be allowable under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code and which are conducted in this State, "qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities in this State" means the excess of qualifying expenditures for the taxable year in which incurred over qualifying expenditures for the base period, "qualifying expenditures for the base period" means the average of the qualifying expenditures for each year in the base period, and "base period" means the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year for which the determination is being made.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year may be carried forward. A taxpayer may elect to have the unused credit shown on its final completed return carried over as a credit against the tax liability for the following 5 taxable years or until it has been fully used, whichever occurs first; provided that no credit earned in a tax year ending prior to December 31, 2003 may be carried forward to any year ending on or after December 31, 2003.

If an unused credit is carried forward to a given year from 2 or more earlier years, that credit arising in the earliest year will be applied first against the tax liability for the given year. If a tax liability for the given year still remains, the credit from the next earliest year will then be

applied, and so on, until all credits have been used or no tax liability for the given year remains. Any remaining unused credit or credits then will be carried forward to the next following year in which a tax liability is incurred, except that no credit can be carried forward to a year which is more than 5 years after the year in which the expense for which the credit is given was incurred.

No inference shall be drawn from Public Act 91-644 ~~this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly~~ in construing this Section for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1999.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the research and development credit under this subsection (k) shall apply continuously for all tax years ending on or after December 31, 2004 and ending prior to January 1, 2027, including, but not limited to, the period beginning on January 1, 2016 and ending on July 6, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-22) ~~this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly~~. All actions taken in reliance on the continuation of the credit under this subsection (k) by any taxpayer are hereby validated.

(l) Environmental Remediation Tax Credit.

(i) For tax years ending after December 31, 1997 and on or before December 31, 2001, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section,

"unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14 of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. After the Pollution Control Board rules are adopted pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act, determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with those rules. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of

being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site, except that the $100,000 threshold shall not apply to any site contained in an enterprise zone as determined by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity). The total credit allowed shall not exceed $40,000 per year with a maximum total of $150,000 per site. For partners and shareholders of subchapter S corporations, there shall be allowed a credit under this subsection to be determined in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. The term "unused credit" does not include any amounts of unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of the maximum credit per site authorized under paragraph (i). This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit

arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(m) Education expense credit. Beginning with tax years ending after December 31, 1999, a taxpayer who is the custodian of one or more qualifying pupils shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for qualified education expenses incurred on behalf of the qualifying pupils. The credit shall be equal to 25% of qualified education expenses, but in no event may the total credit under this subsection claimed by a family that is

the custodian of qualifying pupils exceed (i) $500 for tax years ending prior to December 31, 2017, and (ii) $750 for tax years ending on or after December 31, 2017. In no event shall a credit under this subsection reduce the taxpayer's liability under this Act to less than zero. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim a credit under this subsection (m) if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers. This subsection is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Qualifying pupils" means individuals who (i) are residents of the State of Illinois, (ii) are under the age of 21 at the close of the school year for which a credit is sought, and (iii) during the school year for which a credit is sought were full-time pupils enrolled in a kindergarten through twelfth grade education program at any school, as defined in this subsection.

"Qualified education expense" means the amount incurred on behalf of a qualifying pupil in excess of $250 for tuition, book fees, and lab fees at the school in which the pupil is enrolled during the regular school year.

"School" means any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school in Illinois that is in compliance with Title

VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of the School Code, except that nothing shall be construed to require a child to attend any particular public or nonpublic school to qualify for the credit under this Section.

"Custodian" means, with respect to qualifying pupils, an Illinois resident who is a parent, the parents, a legal guardian, or the legal guardians of the qualifying pupils.

(n) River Edge Redevelopment Zone site remediation tax credit.

(i) For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2006, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section for certain amounts paid for unreimbursed eligible remediation costs, as specified in this subsection. For purposes of this Section, "unreimbursed eligible remediation costs" means costs approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") under Section 58.14a of the Environmental Protection Act that were paid in performing environmental remediation at a site within a River Edge Redevelopment Zone for which a No Further Remediation Letter was issued by the Agency and recorded under Section 58.10 of the Environmental Protection Act. The credit must be claimed for the taxable year in which Agency approval of the eligible remediation costs is granted. The credit is not available to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or any

related party caused or contributed to, in any material respect, a release of regulated substances on, in, or under the site that was identified and addressed by the remedial action pursuant to the Site Remediation Program of the Environmental Protection Act. Determinations as to credit availability for purposes of this Section shall be made consistent with rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for the administration and enforcement of Section 58.9 of the Environmental Protection Act. For purposes of this Section, "taxpayer" includes a person whose tax attributes the taxpayer has succeeded to under Section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code and "related party" includes the persons disallowed a deduction for losses by paragraphs (b), (c), and (f)(1) of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code by virtue of being a related taxpayer, as well as any of its partners. The credit allowed against the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall be equal to 25% of the unreimbursed eligible remediation costs in excess of $100,000 per site.

(ii) A credit allowed under this subsection that is unused in the year the credit is earned may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following the year for which the credit is first earned until it is used. This credit shall be applied first to the earliest year for which there is a liability. If there is a credit under this

subsection from more than one tax year that is available to offset a liability, the earliest credit arising under this subsection shall be applied first. A credit allowed under this subsection may be sold to a buyer as part of a sale of all or part of the remediation site for which the credit was granted. The purchaser of a remediation site and the tax credit shall succeed to the unused credit and remaining carry-forward period of the seller. To perfect the transfer, the assignor shall record the transfer in the chain of title for the site and provide written notice to the Director of the Illinois Department of Revenue of the assignor's intent to sell the remediation site and the amount of the tax credit to be transferred as a portion of the sale. In no event may a credit be transferred to any taxpayer if the taxpayer or a related party would not be eligible under the provisions of subsection (i).

(iii) For purposes of this Section, the term "site" shall have the same meaning as under Section 58.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(o) For each of taxable years during the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program, a surcharge is imposed on all taxpayers on income arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets, depreciable business property, real property used in the trade or business, and Section 197 intangibles of an organization registrant under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act. The amount of the surcharge is

equal to the amount of federal income tax liability for the taxable year attributable to those sales and exchanges. The surcharge imposed does not apply if:

(1) the medical cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the property of a registration is transferred as a result of any of the following:

(A) bankruptcy, a receivership, or a debt adjustment initiated by or against the initial registration or the substantial owners of the initial registration;

(B) cancellation, revocation, or termination of any registration by the Illinois Department of Public Health;

(C) a determination by the Illinois Department of Public Health that transfer of the registration is in the best interests of Illinois qualifying patients as defined by the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;

(D) the death of an owner of the equity interest in a registrant;

(E) the acquisition of a controlling interest in the stock or substantially all of the assets of a publicly traded company;

(F) a transfer by a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary; or

(G) the transfer or sale to or by one person to another person where both persons were initial owners of the registration when the registration was issued; or

(2) the cannabis cultivation center registration, medical cannabis dispensary registration, or the controlling interest in a registrant's property is transferred in a transaction to lineal descendants in which no gain or loss is recognized or as a result of a transaction in accordance with Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code in which no gain or loss is recognized.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-8, see Section 99 for effective date; 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-207, eff. 8-2-19; 101-363, eff. 8-9-19; revised 11-18-20.)

(35 ILCS 5/208) (from Ch. 120, par. 2-208)

(Text of Section without the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 208. Tax credit for residential real property taxes. Beginning with tax years ending on or after December 31, 1991, every individual taxpayer shall be entitled to a tax credit equal to 5% of real property taxes paid by such taxpayer during the taxable year on the principal residence of the taxpayer. In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes which is attributable

to such principal residence. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, no taxpayer may claim a credit under this Section if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return, or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17.)

(Text of Section with the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 208. Tax credit for residential real property taxes. Beginning with ~~For~~ tax years ending on or after December 31, 1991 ~~and ending prior to December 31, 2021~~, every individual taxpayer shall be entitled to a tax credit equal to 5% of real property taxes paid by such taxpayer during the taxable year on the principal residence of the taxpayer. ~~For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2021, every individual taxpayer shall be entitled to a tax credit equal to 6% of real property taxes paid by such taxpayer during the taxable year on the principal residence of the taxpayer.~~ In the case of multi-unit or multi-use structures and farm dwellings, the taxes on the taxpayer's principal residence shall be that portion of the total taxes which is attributable to such principal residence. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017,

no taxpayer may claim a credit under this Section if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds (i) $500,000, in the case of spouses filing a joint federal tax return, or (ii) $250,000, in the case of all other taxpayers. ~~This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250.~~ (Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 101-8, see Section 99 for effective date.)

(35 ILCS 5/502) (from Ch. 120, par. 5-502)

(Text of Section without the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 502. Returns and notices.

(a) In general. A return with respect to the taxes imposed by this Act shall be made by every person for any taxable year:

(1) for which such person is liable for a tax imposed by this Act, or

(2) in the case of a resident or in the case of a corporation which is qualified to do business in this State, for which such person is required to make a federal income tax return, regardless of whether such person is liable for a tax imposed by this Act. However, this paragraph shall not require a resident to make a return if such person has an Illinois base income of the basic amount in Section 204(b) or less and is either claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return under the Internal Revenue Code, or is claimed as a dependent on

another person's tax return under this Act.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), a nonresident (other than, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, a nonresident required to withhold tax under Section 709.5) whose Illinois income tax liability under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act is paid in full after taking into account the credits allowed under subsection (f) of this Section or allowed under Section 709.5 of this Act shall not be required to file a return under this subsection (a).

(b) Fiduciaries and receivers.

(1) Decedents. If an individual is deceased, any return or notice required of such individual under this Act shall be made by his executor, administrator, or other person charged with the property of such decedent.

(2) Individuals under a disability. If an individual is unable to make a return or notice required under this Act, the return or notice required of such individual shall be made by his duly authorized agent, guardian, fiduciary or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such individual.

(3) Estates and trusts. Returns or notices required of an estate or a trust shall be made by the fiduciary thereof.

(4) Receivers, trustees and assignees for corporations. In a case where a receiver, trustee in

bankruptcy, or assignee, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, by operation of law, or otherwise, has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not such property or business is being operated, such receiver, trustee, or assignee shall make the returns and notices required of such corporation in the same manner and form as corporations are required to make such returns and notices.

(c) Joint returns by husband and wife.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3):

(A) if a husband and wife file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year ending before December 31, 2009, they shall file a joint return under this Act for such taxable year and their liabilities shall be joint and several;

(B) if a husband and wife file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year ending on or after December 31, 2009, they may elect to file separate returns under this Act for such taxable year. The election under this paragraph must be made on or before the due date (including extensions) of the return and, once made, shall be irrevocable. If no election is timely made under this paragraph for a taxable year:

(i) the couple must file a joint return under

this Act for such taxable year,

(ii) their liabilities shall be joint and several, and

(iii) any overpayment for that taxable year may be withheld under Section 909 of this Act or under Section 2505-275 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois and applied against a debt of either spouse without regard to the amount of the overpayment attributable to the other spouse; and

(C) if the federal income tax liability of either spouse is determined on a separate federal income tax return, they shall file separate returns under this Act.

(2) If neither spouse is required to file a federal income tax return and either or both are required to file a return under this Act, they may elect to file separate or joint returns and pursuant to such election their liabilities shall be separate or joint and several.

(3) If either husband or wife is a resident and the other is a nonresident, they shall file separate returns in this State on such forms as may be required by the Department in which event their tax liabilities shall be separate; but if they file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year, they may elect to determine their joint net income and file a joint return for that taxable year under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this

subsection as if both were residents and in such case, their liabilities shall be joint and several.

(4) Innocent spouses.

(A) However, for tax liabilities arising and paid prior to August 13, 1999, an innocent spouse shall be relieved of liability for tax (including interest and penalties) for any taxable year for which a joint return has been made, upon submission of proof that the Internal Revenue Service has made a determination under Section 6013(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the same taxable year, which determination relieved the spouse from liability for federal income taxes. If there is no federal income tax liability at issue for the same taxable year, the Department shall rely on the provisions of Section 6013(e) to determine whether the person requesting innocent spouse abatement of tax, penalty, and interest is entitled to that relief.

(B) For tax liabilities arising on and after August 13, 1999 or which arose prior to that date, but remain unpaid as of that date, if an individual who filed a joint return for any taxable year has made an election under this paragraph, the individual's liability for any tax shown on the joint return shall not exceed the individual's separate return amount and the individual's liability for any deficiency assessed

for that taxable year shall not exceed the portion of the deficiency properly allocable to the individual. For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) An election properly made pursuant to Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code shall constitute an election under this paragraph, provided that the election shall not be effective until the individual has notified the Department of the election in the form and manner prescribed by the Department.

(ii) If no election has been made under Section 6015, the individual may make an election under this paragraph in the form and manner prescribed by the Department, provided that no election may be made if the Department finds that assets were transferred between individuals filing a joint return as part of a scheme by such individuals to avoid payment of Illinois income tax and the election shall not eliminate the individual's liability for any portion of a deficiency attributable to an error on the return of which the individual had actual knowledge as of the date of filing.

(iii) In determining the separate return amount or portion of any deficiency attributable to an individual, the Department shall follow the

provisions in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(iv) In determining the validity of an individual's election under subparagraph (ii) and in determining an electing individual's separate return amount or portion of any deficiency under subparagraph (iii), any determination made by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the United States Tax Court on petition for review of a determination by the Secretary of the Treasury, or on appeal from the United States Tax Court under Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding criteria for eligibility or under subsection (d) of Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding the allocation of any item of income, deduction, payment, or credit between an individual making the federal election and that individual's spouse shall be conclusively presumed to be correct. With respect to any item that is not the subject of a determination by the Secretary of the Treasury or the federal courts, in any proceeding involving this subsection, the individual making the election shall have the burden of proof with respect to any item except that the Department shall have the burden of proof with respect to items in subdivision (ii).

(v) Any election made by an individual under this subsection shall apply to all years for which that individual and the spouse named in the election have filed a joint return.

(vi) After receiving a notice that the federal election has been made or after receiving an election under subdivision (ii), the Department shall take no collection action against the electing individual for any liability arising from a joint return covered by the election until the Department has notified the electing individual in writing that the election is invalid or of the portion of the liability the Department has allocated to the electing individual. Within 60 days (150 days if the individual is outside the United States) after the issuance of such notification, the individual may file a written protest of the denial of the election or of the Department's determination of the liability allocated to him or her and shall be granted a hearing within the Department under the provisions of Section 908. If a protest is filed, the Department shall take no collection action against the electing individual until the decision regarding the protest has become final under subsection (d) of Section 908 or, if

administrative review of the Department's decision is requested under Section 1201, until the decision of the court becomes final.

(d) Partnerships. Every partnership having any base income allocable to this State in accordance with section 305(c) shall retain information concerning all items of income, gain, loss and deduction; the names and addresses of all of the partners, or names and addresses of members of a limited liability company, or other persons who would be entitled to share in the base income of the partnership if distributed; the amount of the distributive share of each; and such other pertinent information as the Department may by forms or regulations prescribe. The partnership shall make that information available to the Department when requested by the Department.

(e) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1985, and before December 31, 1993, taxpayers that are corporations (other than Subchapter S corporations) having the same taxable year and that are members of the same unitary business group may elect to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of any original return, amended return which includes the same taxpayers of the unitary group which joined in the election to file the original return, extension, claim for refund, assessment, collection and payment and determination of the group's tax liability under this Act. This subsection (e) does not permit the election to be made for some, but not

all, of the purposes enumerated above. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1987, corporate members (other than Subchapter S corporations) of the same unitary business group making this subsection (e) election are not required to have the same taxable year.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1993, taxpayers that are corporations (other than Subchapter S corporations) and that are members of the same unitary business group shall be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of any original return, amended return which includes the same taxpayers of the unitary group which joined in filing the original return, extension, claim for refund, assessment, collection and payment and determination of the group's tax liability under this Act.

(f) For taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2014, the Department may promulgate regulations to permit nonresident individual partners of the same partnership, nonresident Subchapter S corporation shareholders of the same Subchapter S corporation, and nonresident individuals transacting an insurance business in Illinois under a Lloyds plan of operation, and nonresident individual members of the same limited liability company that is treated as a partnership under Section 1501 (a)(16) of this Act, to file composite individual income tax returns reflecting the composite income of such individuals allocable to Illinois and to make composite individual income tax payments. For taxable

years ending prior to December 31, 2014, the Department may by regulation also permit such composite returns to include the income tax owed by Illinois residents attributable to their income from partnerships, Subchapter S corporations, insurance businesses organized under a Lloyds plan of operation, or limited liability companies that are treated as partnership under Section 1501(a)(16) of this Act, in which case such Illinois residents will be permitted to claim credits on their individual returns for their shares of the composite tax payments. This paragraph of subsection (f) applies to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1987 and ending prior to December 31, 2014.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the Department may, by regulation, permit any persons transacting an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation to file composite returns reflecting the income of such persons allocable to Illinois and the tax rates applicable to such persons under Section 201 and to make composite tax payments and shall, by regulation, also provide that the income and apportionment factors attributable to the transaction of an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation by any person joining in the filing of a composite return shall, for purposes of allocating and apportioning income under Article 3 of this Act and computing net income under Section 202 of this Act, be excluded from any other income and apportionment factors of that person or of

any unitary business group, as defined in subdivision (a)(27) of Section 1501, to which that person may belong.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, every nonresident shall be allowed a credit against his or her liability under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 for any amount of tax reported on a composite return and paid on his or her behalf under this subsection (f). Residents (other than persons transacting an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation) may claim a credit for taxes reported on a composite return and paid on their behalf under this subsection (f) only as permitted by the Department by rule.

(f-5) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, the Department may adopt rules to provide that, when a partnership or Subchapter S corporation has made an error in determining the amount of any item of income, deduction, addition, subtraction, or credit required to be reported on its return that affects the liability imposed under this Act on a partner or shareholder, the partnership or Subchapter S corporation may report the changes in liabilities of its partners or shareholders and claim a refund of the resulting overpayments, or pay the resulting underpayments, on behalf of its partners and shareholders.

(g) The Department may adopt rules to authorize the electronic filing of any return required to be filed under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 97-507, eff. 8-23-11; 98-478, eff. 1-1-14.)

(Text of Section with the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 502. Returns and notices.

(a) In general. A return with respect to the taxes imposed by this Act shall be made by every person for any taxable year:

(1) for which such person is liable for a tax imposed by this Act, or

(2) in the case of a resident or in the case of a corporation which is qualified to do business in this State, for which such person is required to make a federal income tax return, regardless of whether such person is liable for a tax imposed by this Act. However, this paragraph shall not require a resident to make a return if such person has an Illinois base income of the basic amount in Section 204(b) or less and is either claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return under the Internal Revenue Code, or is claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return under this Act.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), a nonresident (other than, for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2011, a nonresident required to withhold tax under Section 709.5) whose Illinois income tax liability under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act is paid in full after taking into account the credits allowed

under subsection (f) of this Section or allowed under Section 709.5 of this Act shall not be required to file a return under this subsection (a).

(b) Fiduciaries and receivers.

(1) Decedents. If an individual is deceased, any return or notice required of such individual under this Act shall be made by his executor, administrator, or other person charged with the property of such decedent.

(2) Individuals under a disability. If an individual is unable to make a return or notice required under this Act, the return or notice required of such individual shall be made by his duly authorized agent, guardian, fiduciary or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such individual.

(3) Estates and trusts. Returns or notices required of an estate or a trust shall be made by the fiduciary thereof.

(4) Receivers, trustees and assignees for corporations. In a case where a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, by operation of law, or otherwise, has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not such property or business is being operated, such receiver, trustee, or assignee shall make the returns and notices required of such corporation in the same manner

and form as corporations are required to make such returns and notices.

(c) Joint returns by husband and wife ~~spouses~~.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3):

(A) if a husband and wife ~~spouses~~ file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year ending before December 31, 2009 ~~or ending on or after December 31, 2021~~, they shall file a joint return under this Act for such taxable year and their liabilities shall be joint and several;

(B) if a husband and wife ~~spouses~~ file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year ending on or after December 31, 2009 ~~and ending prior to December 31, 2021~~, they may elect to file separate returns under this Act for such taxable year. The election under this paragraph must be made on or before the due date (including extensions) of the return and, once made, shall be irrevocable. If no election is timely made under this paragraph for a taxable year:

(i) the couple must file a joint return under this Act for such taxable year,

(ii) their liabilities shall be joint and several, and

(iii) any overpayment for that taxable year may be withheld under Section 909 of this Act or

under Section 2505-275 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois and applied against a debt of either spouse without regard to the amount of the overpayment attributable to the other spouse; and

(C) if the federal income tax liability of either spouse is determined on a separate federal income tax return, they shall file separate returns under this Act.

(2) If neither spouse is required to file a federal income tax return and either or both are required to file a return under this Act, they may elect to file separate or joint returns and pursuant to such election their liabilities shall be separate or joint and several.

(3) If either husband or wife ~~spouse~~ is a resident and the other is a nonresident, they shall file separate returns in this State on such forms as may be required by the Department in which event their tax liabilities shall be separate; but if they file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year, they may elect to determine their joint net income and file a joint return for that taxable year under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection as if both were residents and in such case, their liabilities shall be joint and several.

(4) Innocent spouses.

(A) However, for tax liabilities arising and paid prior to August 13, 1999, an innocent spouse shall be

relieved of liability for tax (including interest and penalties) for any taxable year for which a joint return has been made, upon submission of proof that the Internal Revenue Service has made a determination under Section 6013(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the same taxable year, which determination relieved the spouse from liability for federal income taxes. If there is no federal income tax liability at issue for the same taxable year, the Department shall rely on the provisions of Section 6013(e) to determine whether the person requesting innocent spouse abatement of tax, penalty, and interest is entitled to that relief.

(B) For tax liabilities arising on and after August 13, 1999 or which arose prior to that date, but remain unpaid as of that date, if an individual who filed a joint return for any taxable year has made an election under this paragraph, the individual's liability for any tax shown on the joint return shall not exceed the individual's separate return amount and the individual's liability for any deficiency assessed for that taxable year shall not exceed the portion of the deficiency properly allocable to the individual. For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) An election properly made pursuant to Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code shall

constitute an election under this paragraph, provided that the election shall not be effective until the individual has notified the Department of the election in the form and manner prescribed by the Department.

(ii) If no election has been made under Section 6015, the individual may make an election under this paragraph in the form and manner prescribed by the Department, provided that no election may be made if the Department finds that assets were transferred between individuals filing a joint return as part of a scheme by such individuals to avoid payment of Illinois income tax and the election shall not eliminate the individual's liability for any portion of a deficiency attributable to an error on the return of which the individual had actual knowledge as of the date of filing.

(iii) In determining the separate return amount or portion of any deficiency attributable to an individual, the Department shall follow the provisions in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(iv) In determining the validity of an individual's election under subparagraph (ii) and in determining an electing individual's separate

return amount or portion of any deficiency under subparagraph (iii), any determination made by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the United States Tax Court on petition for review of a determination by the Secretary of the Treasury, or on appeal from the United States Tax Court under Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding criteria for eligibility or under subsection (d) of Section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding the allocation of any item of income, deduction, payment, or credit between an individual making the federal election and that individual's spouse shall be conclusively presumed to be correct. With respect to any item that is not the subject of a determination by the Secretary of the Treasury or the federal courts, in any proceeding involving this subsection, the individual making the election shall have the burden of proof with respect to any item except that the Department shall have the burden of proof with respect to items in subdivision (ii).

(v) Any election made by an individual under this subsection shall apply to all years for which that individual and the spouse named in the election have filed a joint return.

(vi) After receiving a notice that the federal

election has been made or after receiving an election under subdivision (ii), the Department shall take no collection action against the electing individual for any liability arising from a joint return covered by the election until the Department has notified the electing individual in writing that the election is invalid or of the portion of the liability the Department has allocated to the electing individual. Within 60 days (150 days if the individual is outside the United States) after the issuance of such notification, the individual may file a written protest of the denial of the election or of the Department's determination of the liability allocated to him or her and shall be granted a hearing within the Department under the provisions of Section 908. If a protest is filed, the Department shall take no collection action against the electing individual until the decision regarding the protest has become final under subsection (d) of Section 908 or, if administrative review of the Department's decision is requested under Section 1201, until the decision of the court becomes final.

(d) Partnerships. Every partnership having any base income allocable to this State in accordance with section 305(c)

shall retain information concerning all items of income, gain, loss and deduction; the names and addresses of all of the partners, or names and addresses of members of a limited liability company, or other persons who would be entitled to share in the base income of the partnership if distributed; the amount of the distributive share of each; and such other pertinent information as the Department may by forms or regulations prescribe. The partnership shall make that information available to the Department when requested by the Department.

(e) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1985, and before December 31, 1993, taxpayers that are corporations (other than Subchapter S corporations) having the same taxable year and that are members of the same unitary business group may elect to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of any original return, amended return which includes the same taxpayers of the unitary group which joined in the election to file the original return, extension, claim for refund, assessment, collection and payment and determination of the group's tax liability under this Act. This subsection (e) does not permit the election to be made for some, but not all, of the purposes enumerated above. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1987, corporate members (other than Subchapter S corporations) of the same unitary business group making this subsection (e) election are not required to have the same taxable year.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1993, taxpayers that are corporations (other than Subchapter S corporations) and that are members of the same unitary business group shall be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of any original return, amended return which includes the same taxpayers of the unitary group which joined in filing the original return, extension, claim for refund, assessment, collection and payment and determination of the group's tax liability under this Act.

(f) For taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2014, the Department may promulgate regulations to permit nonresident individual partners of the same partnership, nonresident Subchapter S corporation shareholders of the same Subchapter S corporation, and nonresident individuals transacting an insurance business in Illinois under a Lloyds plan of operation, and nonresident individual members of the same limited liability company that is treated as a partnership under Section 1501 (a)(16) of this Act, to file composite individual income tax returns reflecting the composite income of such individuals allocable to Illinois and to make composite individual income tax payments. For taxable years ending prior to December 31, 2014, the Department may by regulation also permit such composite returns to include the income tax owed by Illinois residents attributable to their income from partnerships, Subchapter S corporations, insurance businesses organized under a Lloyds plan of operation, or

limited liability companies that are treated as partnership under Section 1501(a)(16) of this Act, in which case such Illinois residents will be permitted to claim credits on their individual returns for their shares of the composite tax payments. This paragraph of subsection (f) applies to taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1987 and ending prior to December 31, 2014.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1999, the Department may, by regulation, permit any persons transacting an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation to file composite returns reflecting the income of such persons allocable to Illinois and the tax rates applicable to such persons under Section 201 and to make composite tax payments and shall, by regulation, also provide that the income and apportionment factors attributable to the transaction of an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation by any person joining in the filing of a composite return shall, for purposes of allocating and apportioning income under Article 3 of this Act and computing net income under Section 202 of this Act, be excluded from any other income and apportionment factors of that person or of any unitary business group, as defined in subdivision (a)(27) of Section 1501, to which that person may belong.

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, every nonresident shall be allowed a credit against his or her liability under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 for any

amount of tax reported on a composite return and paid on his or her behalf under this subsection (f). Residents (other than persons transacting an insurance business organized under a Lloyds plan of operation) may claim a credit for taxes reported on a composite return and paid on their behalf under this subsection (f) only as permitted by the Department by rule.

(f-5) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2008, the Department may adopt rules to provide that, when a partnership or Subchapter S corporation has made an error in determining the amount of any item of income, deduction, addition, subtraction, or credit required to be reported on its return that affects the liability imposed under this Act on a partner or shareholder, the partnership or Subchapter S corporation may report the changes in liabilities of its partners or shareholders and claim a refund of the resulting overpayments, or pay the resulting underpayments, on behalf of its partners and shareholders.

(g) The Department may adopt rules to authorize the electronic filing of any return required to be filed under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 101-8, see Section 99 for effective date.)

(35 ILCS 5/901)

(Text of Section without the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 901. Collection authority.

(a) In general. The Department shall collect the taxes imposed by this Act. The Department shall collect certified past due child support amounts under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this Section, money collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State treasury; money collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury; and money collected under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois shall be paid into the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund, a special fund outside the State Treasury, or to the State Disbursement Unit established under Section 10-26 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, as directed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(b) Local Government Distributive Fund. Beginning August 1, 2017, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i) 6.06% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 4.95% individual income tax rate after July 1, 2017) of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and

(b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.85% (10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 7% corporate income tax rate after July 1, 2017) of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the preceding month. Net revenue realized for a month shall be defined as the revenue from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act which is deposited in the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the Commitment to Human Services Fund during the month minus the amount paid out of the General Revenue Fund in State warrants during that same month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability under the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning on July 6, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-23), those amounts required under this subsection (b) to be transferred by the Treasurer into the Local Government Distributive Fund from the General Revenue Fund shall be directly deposited into the Local Government Distributive Fund as the revenue is realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act.

For State fiscal year 2020 only, notwithstanding any

provision of law to the contrary, the total amount of revenue and deposits under this Section attributable to revenues realized during State fiscal year 2020 shall be reduced by 5%.

(c) Deposits Into Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 10%. For fiscal year 2018, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.8%. For fiscal year 2019, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.7%. For fiscal year 2020, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For fiscal year 2021, the Annual Percentage shall be 9%. For all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax

liability under subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, minus the amounts transferred into the Income Tax Refund Fund from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 7.6%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For fiscal year 2014, the

Annual Percentage shall be 13.4%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For fiscal year 2018, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2019, the Annual Percentage shall be 15.5%. For fiscal year 2020, the Annual Percentage shall be 14.25%. For fiscal year 2021, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 23%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(3) The Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund (i)

$35,000,000 in January, 2001, (ii) $35,000,000 in January, 2002, and (iii) $35,000,000 in January, 2003.

(d) Expenditures from Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning January 1, 1989, money in the Income Tax Refund Fund shall be expended exclusively for the purpose of paying refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act and for making transfers pursuant to this subsection (d).

(2) The Director shall order payment of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act from the Income Tax Refund Fund only to the extent that amounts collected pursuant to Section 201 of this Act and transfers pursuant to this subsection (d) and item (3) of subsection (c) have been deposited and retained in the Fund.

(3) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid

from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4.5) As soon as possible after the end of fiscal year 1999 and of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the General Revenue Fund any surplus remaining in the Income Tax Refund Fund as of the end of such fiscal year; excluding for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 amounts attributable to transfers under item (3) of subsection (c) less refunds resulting from the earned income tax credit.

(5) This Act shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation from the Income Tax Refund Fund for the purpose of paying refunds upon the order of the Director in accordance with the provisions of this

Section.

(e) Deposits into the Education Assistance Fund and the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund. On July 1, 1991, and thereafter, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 7.3% into the Education Assistance Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1991, and continuing through January 31, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 3.0% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning February 1, 1993 and continuing through June 30, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 4.4% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1993, and continuing through June 30, 1994, of the amounts collected under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 1.475% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury.

(f) Deposits into the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall

deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Fund for the Advancement of Education:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (f) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(g) Deposits into the Commitment to Human Services Fund. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Commitment to Human Services Fund:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this

subsection (g) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(h) Deposits into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. Beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department from the tax imposed by subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act, net of deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund made from those cash receipts.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-621, eff. 7-20-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)

(Text of Section with the changes made by P.A. 101-8, which did not take effect (see Section 99 of P.A. 101-8))

Sec. 901. Collection authority.

(a) In general. The Department shall collect the taxes imposed by this Act. The Department shall collect certified past due child support amounts under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of

Illinois. Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this Section, money collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State treasury; money collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act shall be paid into the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund, a special fund in the State Treasury; and money collected under Section 2505-650 of the Department of Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois shall be paid into the Child Support Enforcement Trust Fund, a special fund outside the State Treasury, or to the State Disbursement Unit established under Section 10-26 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, as directed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(b) Local Government Distributive Fund. Beginning August 1, 2017 ~~and continuing through January 31, 2021~~, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i) 6.06% (10% of the ratio of the 3% individual income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 4.95% individual income tax rate after July 1, 2017) of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.85% (10% of the ratio of the 4.8% corporate income tax rate prior to 2011 to the 7% corporate income tax rate after July 1, 2017) of the net revenue realized from the

tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the preceding month. ~~Beginning February 1, 2021, the Treasurer shall transfer each month from the General Revenue Fund to the Local Government Distributive Fund an amount equal to the sum of (i) 5.32% of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon individuals, trusts, and estates during the preceding month and (ii) 6.16% of the net revenue realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act upon corporations during the preceding month.~~ Net revenue realized for a month shall be defined as the revenue from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act which is deposited in the General Revenue Fund, the Education Assistance Fund, the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the Commitment to Human Services Fund during the month minus the amount paid out of the General Revenue Fund in State warrants during that same month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability under the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning on July 6, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 100-23), those amounts required under this subsection (b) to be transferred by the Treasurer into the Local Government Distributive Fund from the General Revenue Fund shall be

directly deposited into the Local Government Distributive Fund as the revenue is realized from the tax imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act.

For State fiscal year 2020 only, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the total amount of revenue and deposits under this Section attributable to revenues realized during State fiscal year 2020 shall be reduced by 5%.

(c) Deposits Into Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual Percentage. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 8.75%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.75%. For fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 10%. For fiscal year 2018, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.8%. For fiscal year 2019, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.7%. For fiscal year 2020, the Annual Percentage shall be 9.5%. For fiscal year 2021, the Annual Percentage shall be 9%. For all other fiscal

years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, minus the amounts transferred into the Income Tax Refund Fund from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(1), (2), and (3) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 7.6%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which it is to be effective.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 1989 and thereafter, the Department shall deposit a percentage of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act into a fund in the State treasury known as the Income Tax Refund Fund. Beginning with State fiscal year 1990 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the percentage deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during a fiscal year shall be the Annual

Percentage. For fiscal year 2011, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2012, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2013, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For fiscal year 2014, the Annual Percentage shall be 13.4%. For fiscal year 2015, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For fiscal year 2018, the Annual Percentage shall be 17.5%. For fiscal year 2019, the Annual Percentage shall be 15.5%. For fiscal year 2020, the Annual Percentage shall be 14.25%. For fiscal year 2021, the Annual Percentage shall be 14%. For all other fiscal years, the Annual Percentage shall be calculated as a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the amount of refunds approved for payment by the Department during the preceding fiscal year as a result of overpayment of tax liability under subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act plus the amount of such refunds remaining approved but unpaid at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and the denominator of which shall be the amounts which will be collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b)(6), (7), and (8), (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act during the preceding fiscal year; except that in State fiscal year 2002, the Annual Percentage shall in no event exceed 23%. The Director of Revenue shall certify the Annual Percentage to the Comptroller on the last business day of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for

which it is to be effective.

(3) The Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the Tobacco Settlement Recovery Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund (i) $35,000,000 in January, 2001, (ii) $35,000,000 in January, 2002, and (iii) $35,000,000 in January, 2003.

(d) Expenditures from Income Tax Refund Fund.

(1) Beginning January 1, 1989, money in the Income Tax Refund Fund shall be expended exclusively for the purpose of paying refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act and for making transfers pursuant to this subsection (d).

(2) The Director shall order payment of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under Section 201 of this Act from the Income Tax Refund Fund only to the extent that amounts collected pursuant to Section 201 of this Act and transfers pursuant to this subsection (d) and item (3) of subsection (c) have been deposited and retained in the Fund.

(3) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section

201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4) As soon as possible after the end of each fiscal year, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund to the Income Tax Refund Fund an amount, certified by the Director to the Comptroller, equal to the excess of the amount of refunds resulting from overpayment of tax liability under subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act paid from the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year over the amount collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of Section 201 of this Act deposited into the Income Tax Refund Fund during the fiscal year.

(4.5) As soon as possible after the end of fiscal year 1999 and of each fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall order transferred and the State Treasurer and State Comptroller shall transfer from the Income Tax Refund Fund to the General Revenue Fund any surplus remaining in the Income Tax Refund Fund as of the end of such fiscal year; excluding for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 amounts attributable to transfers under item (3) of subsection (c) less refunds resulting from the earned income tax credit.

(5) This Act shall constitute an irrevocable and continuing appropriation from the Income Tax Refund Fund for the purpose of paying refunds upon the order of the Director in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(e) Deposits into the Education Assistance Fund and the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund. On July 1, 1991, and thereafter, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 7.3% into the Education Assistance Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1991, and continuing through January 31, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 3.0% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning February 1, 1993 and continuing through June 30, 1993, of the amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the Department shall deposit 4.4% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury. Beginning July 1, 1993, and continuing through June 30, 1994, of the amounts collected under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, the

Department shall deposit 1.475% into the Income Tax Surcharge Local Government Distributive Fund in the State Treasury.

(f) Deposits into the Fund for the Advancement of Education. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Fund for the Advancement of Education:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (f) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(g) Deposits into the Commitment to Human Services Fund. Beginning February 1, 2015, the Department shall deposit the following portions of the revenue realized from the tax imposed upon individuals, trusts, and estates by subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act, minus deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund, into the Commitment to Human Services Fund:

(1) beginning February 1, 2015, and prior to February 1, 2025, 1/30; and

(2) beginning February 1, 2025, 1/26.

If the rate of tax imposed by subsection (a) and (b) of Section 201 is reduced pursuant to Section 201.5 of this Act, the Department shall not make the deposits required by this subsection (g) on or after the effective date of the reduction.

(h) Deposits into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund. Beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after August 26, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-1098), each month the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department from the tax imposed by subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of Section 201 of this Act, net of deposits into the Income Tax Refund Fund made from those cash receipts.

(Source: P.A. 100-22, eff. 7-6-17; 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-587, eff. 6-4-18; 100-621, eff. 7-20-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-8, see Section 99 for effective date; 101-10, eff. 6-5-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-636, eff. 6-10-20.)

(35 ILCS 5/201.1 rep.)

(35 ILCS 5/229 rep.)

Section 880. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by repealing Section 201.1 and Section 229 as added by Public Act 101-8.

Section 995. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 996. No revival or extension. This Act does not revive or extend any Section or Act otherwise repealed.

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

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