



## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2023 and 2024

HB3474

Introduced 2/17/2023, by Rep. Justin Slaughter

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 120/2 from Ch. 102, par. 42  
430 ILCS 69/35-15  
430 ILCS 69/35-25  
430 ILCS 69/35-30  
430 ILCS 69/35-35  
430 ILCS 69/35-40

Amends the Reimagine Public Safety Act. Removes language requiring grants from the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention to be in specified quantities, specified amounts, or both. Provides that, at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary of Firearm Violence Prevention, the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention may provide grants in each eligible service area that the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention determines to be eligible. Provides that various services must be distributed equitably among various recipients. Removes language requiring initial grants issued by the Department of Human Services and the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention to be named no later than April 1, 2022 and renewed or competitively bid as appropriate in subsequent fiscal years. Provides that 60 days after the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention receives all local advisory council recommendations under specified provisions and distributes funding based on those recommendations, the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall have no responsibility to manage, oversee, or exercise administrative authority over any local advisory council and local advisory councils shall be exempt from specified State requirements. Makes other changes. Makes a conforming change in the Open Meetings Act.

LRB103 05889 CPF 50910 b

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

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

4 Section 5. The Open Meetings Act is amended by changing  
5 Section 2 as follows:

6 (5 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 102, par. 42)

7 Sec. 2. Open meetings.

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

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

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

20 (1) The appointment, employment, compensation,  
21 discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific  
22 employees, specific individuals who serve as independent  
23 contractors in a park, recreational, or educational

1 setting, or specific volunteers of the public body or  
2 legal counsel for the public body, including hearing  
3 testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee, a  
4 specific individual who serves as an independent  
5 contractor in a park, recreational, or educational  
6 setting, or a volunteer of the public body or against  
7 legal counsel for the public body to determine its  
8 validity. However, a meeting to consider an increase in  
9 compensation to a specific employee of a public body that  
10 is subject to the Local Government Wage Increase  
11 Transparency Act may not be closed and shall be open to the  
12 public and posted and held in accordance with this Act.

13 (2) Collective negotiating matters between the public  
14 body and its employees or their representatives, or  
15 deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more  
16 classes of employees.

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

24 (4) Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing,  
25 or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law,  
26 to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act,

1 provided that the body prepares and makes available for  
2 public inspection a written decision setting forth its  
3 determinative reasoning.

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

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

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

14 (8) Security procedures, school building safety and  
15 security, and the use of personnel and equipment to  
16 respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably  
17 potential danger to the safety of employees, students,  
18 staff, the public, or public property.

19 (9) Student disciplinary cases.

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

23 (11) Litigation, when an action against, affecting or  
24 on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and  
25 is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or  
26 when the public body finds that an action is probable or

1           imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be  
2           recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed  
3           meeting.

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

14          (13) Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in  
15          the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are  
16          authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair  
17          housing practices and creating a commission or  
18          administrative agency for their enforcement.

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

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

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

5           (17) The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or  
6 formal peer review of physicians or other health care  
7 professionals, or for the discussion of matters protected  
8 under the federal Patient Safety and Quality Improvement  
9 Act of 2005, and the regulations promulgated thereunder,  
10 including 42 C.F.R. Part 3 (73 FR 70732), or the federal  
11 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of  
12 1996, and the regulations promulgated thereunder,  
13 including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160, 162, and 164, by a  
14 hospital, or other institution providing medical care,  
15 that is operated by the public body.

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

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

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

24           (21) Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed  
25 under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the  
26 body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes

1 as mandated by Section 2.06.

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

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

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

14 (25) Meetings of an independent team of experts under  
15 Brian's Law.

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

19 (27) (Blank).

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

24 (29) Meetings between internal or external auditors  
25 and governmental audit committees, finance committees, and  
26 their equivalents, when the discussion involves internal

1 control weaknesses, identification of potential fraud risk  
2 areas, known or suspected frauds, and fraud interviews  
3 conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing  
4 standards of the United States of America.

5 (30) Those meetings or portions of meetings of a  
6 fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team  
7 Advisory Council during which a review of the death of an  
8 eligible adult in which abuse or neglect is suspected,  
9 alleged, or substantiated is conducted pursuant to Section  
10 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

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

14 (32) Meetings between the Regional Transportation  
15 Authority Board and its Service Boards when the discussion  
16 involves review by the Regional Transportation Authority  
17 Board of employment contracts under Section 28d of the  
18 Metropolitan Transit Authority Act and Sections 3A.18 and  
19 3B.26 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act.

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

25 (34) Meetings of the Tax Increment Financing Reform  
26 Task Force under Section 2505-800 of the Department of



1 Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

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

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

12 (37) Deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Law  
13 Enforcement Training Standards Board, the Certification  
14 Review Panel, and the Illinois State Police Merit Board  
15 regarding certification and decertification.

16 (38) Meetings of the Ad Hoc Statewide Domestic  
17 Violence Fatality Review Committee of the Illinois  
18 Criminal Justice Information Authority Board that occur in  
19 closed executive session under subsection (d) of Section  
20 35 of the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Act.

21 (39) Meetings of the regional review teams under  
22 subsection (a) of Section 75 of the Domestic Violence  
23 Fatality Review Act.

24 (40) Meetings of the Firearm Owner's Identification  
25 Card Review Board under Section 10 of the Firearm Owners  
26 Identification Card Act.

1           (41) Meetings of local advisory councils held after  
2           the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention receives all  
3           local advisory council recommendations and distributes  
4           funding based on those recommendations, pursuant to  
5           subsection (h) of Section 35-40 of the Reimagine Public  
6           Safety Act.

7           (d) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

8           "Employee" means a person employed by a public body whose  
9           relationship with the public body constitutes an  
10          employer-employee relationship under the usual common law  
11          rules, and who is not an independent contractor.

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

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

26          (e) Final action. No final action may be taken at a closed

1 meeting. Final action shall be preceded by a public recital of  
2 the nature of the matter being considered and other  
3 information that will inform the public of the business being  
4 conducted.

5 (Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-459, eff. 8-23-19;  
6 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-520, eff.  
7 8-20-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

8 Section 10. The Reimagine Public Safety Act is amended by  
9 changing Sections 35-15, 35-25, 35-30, 35-35, and 35-40 as  
10 follows:

11 (430 ILCS 69/35-15)

12 Sec. 35-15. Findings. The Illinois General Assembly finds  
13 that:

14 (1) Discrete neighborhoods in municipalities across  
15 Illinois are experiencing concentrated and perpetual  
16 firearm violence that is a public health epidemic.

17 (2) Within neighborhoods experiencing this firearm  
18 violence epidemic, violence is concentrated among teens  
19 and young adults that have chronic exposure to the risk of  
20 violence and criminal legal system involvement and related  
21 trauma in small geographic areas where these young people  
22 live or congregate.

23 (3) Firearm violence victimization and perpetration is  
24 highly concentrated in particular neighborhoods,

1 particular blocks within these neighborhoods, and among a  
2 small number of individuals living in these areas.

3 (4) People who are chronically exposed to the risk of  
4 firearm violence victimization are substantially more  
5 likely to be violently injured or violently injure another  
6 person. People who have been violently injured are  
7 substantially more likely to be violently reinjured.  
8 Chronic exposure to violence additionally leads  
9 individuals to engage in behavior, as part of a cycle of  
10 community violence, trauma, and retaliation that  
11 substantially increases their own risk of violent injury  
12 or reinjury.

13 (5) Evidence-based programs that engage individuals at  
14 the highest risk of firearm violence and provide life  
15 stabilization, case management, and culturally competent  
16 group and individual therapy reduce firearm violence  
17 victimization and perpetration and can end Illinois'  
18 firearm violence epidemic.

19 (6) A public health approach to ending Illinois'  
20 firearm violence epidemic requires targeted, integrated  
21 behavioral health services and economic opportunity that  
22 promotes self-sufficiency for victims of firearm violence  
23 and those with chronic exposure to the risk of firearm  
24 violence victimization, including, but not limited to,  
25 services for criminal and juvenile justice-involved  
26 populations, community revitalization initiatives, and

1 crisis response services, such as psychological first aid.

2 (7) A public health approach to ending Illinois'  
3 firearm violence epidemic further requires broader  
4 preventive investments in the census tracts and blocks  
5 that reduce risk factors for youth and families living in  
6 areas at the highest risk of firearm violence  
7 victimization.

8 (8) A public health approach to ending Illinois'  
9 firearm violence epidemic requires empowering residents  
10 and community-based organizations within impacted  
11 neighborhoods to provide culturally competent care based  
12 on lived experience in these areas and long-term  
13 relationships of mutual interest that promote safety and  
14 stability.

15 (9) A public health approach to ending Illinois'  
16 firearm violence epidemic further requires that preventive  
17 youth development services for youth in these  
18 neighborhoods be fully integrated with a team-based model  
19 of mental health care to address trauma recovery for those  
20 young people at the highest risk of firearm violence  
21 victimization.

22 (10) Community revitalization can be an effective  
23 violence prevention strategy, provided that revitalization  
24 is targeted to the highest risk geographies within  
25 communities and revitalization efforts are designed and  
26 led by individuals living and working in the impacted

1 communities.

2 (Source: P.A. 102-16, eff. 6-17-21; 102-679, eff. 12-10-21.)

3 (430 ILCS 69/35-25)

4 Sec. 35-25. Integrated violence prevention and other  
5 services.

6 (a) Subject to appropriation, for municipalities with  
7 1,000,000 or more residents, the Office of Firearm Violence  
8 Prevention shall make grants to violence prevention  
9 organizations for evidence-based violence prevention services.  
10 Approved technical assistance and training providers shall  
11 create learning communities for the exchange of information  
12 between community-based organizations in the same or similar  
13 fields. Firearm violence prevention organizations shall  
14 prioritize individuals at the highest risk of firearm violence  
15 victimization and provide these individuals with  
16 evidence-based comprehensive services that reduce their  
17 exposure to chronic firearm violence.

18 (b) In the geographic areas they serve, violence ~~Violence~~  
19 prevention organizations shall develop ~~the following~~ expertise  
20 in ~~the geographic areas that they cover~~:

21 (1) Analyzing and leveraging data to identify the  
22 individuals who will most benefit from evidence-based  
23 violence prevention services in their geographic areas.

24 (2) Identifying the conflicts that are responsible for  
25 recurring violence.

1           (3) Having relationships with individuals who are most  
2           able to reduce conflicts.

3           (4) Addressing the stabilization and trauma recovery  
4           needs of individuals impacted by violence by providing  
5           direct services for their unmet needs or referring them to  
6           other qualified service providers.

7           (5) Having and building relationships with community  
8           members and community organizations that provide  
9           evidence-based violence prevention services and get  
10          referrals of people who will most benefit from  
11          evidence-based violence prevention services in their  
12          geographic areas.

13          (6) Providing training and technical assistance to  
14          local law enforcement agencies to improve their  
15          effectiveness without having any role, requirement, or  
16          mandate to participate in the policing, enforcement, or  
17          prosecution of any crime.

18          (c) Violence prevention organizations receiving grants  
19          under this Act shall coordinate services with other violence  
20          prevention organizations in their area.

21          (d) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
22          identify, for each separate eligible service area under this  
23          Act, an experienced violence prevention organization to serve  
24          as the Lead Violence Prevention Convener for that area and  
25          provide each Lead Violence Prevention Convener with a grant ~~of~~  
26          ~~up to \$100,000 to these organizations~~ to coordinate monthly

1 meetings between violence prevention organizations and youth  
2 development organizations under this Act. The Lead Violence  
3 Prevention Convener may also receive, from the Office of  
4 Firearm Violence Prevention, technical assistance or training  
5 through approved providers when needs are jointly identified.  
6 The Lead Violence Prevention Convener shall:

7 (1) provide the convened organizations with summary  
8 notes recommendations made at the monthly meetings to  
9 improve the effectiveness of evidence-based violence  
10 prevention services based on review of timely data on  
11 shootings and homicides in his or her relevant  
12 neighborhood;

13 (2) attend monthly meetings where the cause of  
14 violence and other neighborhood disputes is discussed and  
15 strategize on how to resolve ongoing conflicts and execute  
16 on agreed plans;

17 (3) (blank);

18 (4) on behalf of the convened organizations, make  
19 consensus recommendations to the Office of Firearm  
20 Violence Prevention and local law enforcement on how to  
21 reduce violent conflict in his or her neighborhood;

22 (5) meet on an emergency basis when conflicts that  
23 need immediate attention and resolution arise;

24 (6) share knowledge and strategies of the community  
25 violence dynamic in monthly meetings with local youth  
26 development specialists receiving grants under this Act;



1           (7) select when and where needed an approved Office of  
2           Violence Prevention-funded technical assistance and  
3           training service provider to receive agreed upon services;  
4           and

5           (8) after meeting with community residents and other  
6           community organizations that have expertise in housing,  
7           mental health, economic development, education, and social  
8           services, make recommendations to the Office of Firearm  
9           Violence Prevention on how to target community  
10          revitalization resources available from federal and State  
11          funding sources.

12          The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall compile  
13          recommendations from all Lead Violence Prevention Conveners  
14          and report to the General Assembly bi-annually on these  
15          funding recommendations. The Lead Violence Prevention Convener  
16          may also serve as a violence prevention or youth development  
17          provider.

18          (d-5) At the discretion of the Assistant Secretary of  
19          Firearm Violence Prevention and taking into consideration  
20          funding recommendations provided by Lead Violence Prevention  
21          Conveners, community needs and trends, and emerging best  
22          practices, the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention may  
23          provide grants, in each eligible service area, for activities  
24          that include, but are not limited to, interventions for  
25          justice-involved or re-entry populations, community  
26          revitalization initiatives, trauma-informed behavioral health

1 services, restorative justice initiatives, and crisis response  
2 services, such as psychological first aid.

3 (e) The Illinois Office of Firearm Violence Prevention  
4 shall select, when possible and appropriate, no fewer than 2  
5 and no more than 3 approved technical assistance and training  
6 providers to deliver technical assistance and training to the  
7 violence prevention organizations that request to receive  
8 approved technical assistance and training. Violence  
9 prevention organizations shall have the opportunity ~~complete~~  
10 ~~authority~~ to select among the approved technical assistance  
11 services providers funded by the Office of Firearm Violence  
12 Prevention, to the extent that the approved technical  
13 assistance services providers can distribute technical  
14 assistance and training equitably among violence prevention  
15 organizations.

16 (f) Approved technical assistance and training providers  
17 may:

18 (1) provide training and certification to violence  
19 prevention professionals on how to perform violence  
20 prevention services and other professional development to  
21 violence prevention professionals.

22 (2) provide management training on how to manage  
23 violence prevention professionals;

24 (3) provide training and assistance on how to develop  
25 memorandum of understanding for referral services or  
26 create approved provider lists for these referral

1 services, or both;

2 (4) share lessons learned among violence prevention  
3 professionals and service providers in their network; and

4 (5) provide technical assistance and training on human  
5 resources, grants management, capacity building, and  
6 fiscal management strategies.

7 (g) Approved technical assistance and training providers  
8 shall:

9 (1) provide additional services identified as  
10 necessary by the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention and  
11 service providers in their network; and

12 (2) receive a base grant of up to \$250,000 plus  
13 negotiated service rates to provide group and  
14 individualized services to participating violence  
15 prevention organizations.

16 (h) (Blank).

17 (i) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall issue  
18 grants to ~~, when possible and appropriate, to no fewer than 2~~  
19 ~~violence prevention organizations in each of the eligible~~  
20 ~~service areas and no more than 6 organizations.~~ When possible,  
21 the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall work to ensure  
22 that grant resources are equitably distributed across eligible  
23 service areas ~~grants shall be for no less than \$300,000 per~~  
24 ~~violence prevention organization.~~ The Office of Firearm  
25 Violence Prevention may establish grant award ranges to ensure  
26 grants will have the potential to reduce violence in each

1 neighborhood.

2 (j) No violence prevention organization can serve more  
3 than 3 eligible service areas unless the Office of Firearm  
4 Violence Prevention is unable to identify violence prevention  
5 organizations to provide adequate coverage.

6 (k) No approved technical assistance and training provider  
7 shall provide evidence-based violence prevention services in  
8 an eligible service area under this Act unless the Office of  
9 Firearm Violence Prevention is unable to identify qualified  
10 violence prevention organizations to provide adequate  
11 coverage.

12 (Source: P.A. 102-16, eff. 6-17-21; 102-679, eff. 12-10-21.)

13 (430 ILCS 69/35-30)

14 Sec. 35-30. Integrated youth services.

15 (a) Subject to appropriation, for municipalities with  
16 1,000,000 or more residents, the Office of Firearm Violence  
17 Prevention shall make grants to youth development  
18 organizations for evidence-based youth programming, including,  
19 but not limited to, after-school and summer programming.  
20 Evidence-based youth development programs shall provide  
21 services to teens and young adults that increase their school  
22 attendance, and school performance, reduce involvement in the  
23 criminal and juvenile justice systems, develop employment and  
24 life skills, and develop nonacademic interests that build  
25 social emotional persistence and intelligence.

1           (b) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
2 identify municipal blocks where more than 35% of all fatal and  
3 nonfatal firearm-shot incidents take place and focus youth  
4 development service grants to residents of these identified  
5 blocks in the designated eligible service areas. The  
6 Department of Human Services shall prioritize funding to youth  
7 development service programs that serve the following teens  
8 before expanding services to the broader community:

9           (1) criminal and juvenile justice-involved youth;

10           (2) students who are attending or have attended option  
11 schools;

12           (3) family members of individuals working with  
13 violence prevention organizations; and

14           (4) youth living on the blocks where more than 35% of  
15 the violence takes place in a neighborhood.

16           (c) Each program participant enrolled in a youth  
17 development program under this Act, when possible and  
18 appropriate, shall receive an individualized needs assessment  
19 to determine if the participant requires intensive youth  
20 services as provided for in Section 35-35 of this Act. The  
21 needs assessment should be the best available instrument that  
22 considers the physical and mental condition of each youth  
23 based on the youth's family ties, financial resources, past  
24 substance use, criminal justice involvement, and trauma  
25 related to chronic exposure to firearm violence behavioral  
26 health assessment to determine the participant's broader

1 support and mental health needs. The Office of Firearm  
2 Violence Prevention shall determine best practices for  
3 referring program participants who are at the highest risk of  
4 violence and justice involvement to be referred to a high-risk  
5 youth intervention program established in Section 35-35.

6 (d) Youth development prevention program participants  
7 shall receive services designed to empower participants with  
8 the social and emotional skills necessary to forge paths of  
9 healthy development and disengagement from high-risk  
10 behaviors. Within the context of engaging social, physical,  
11 and personal development activities, participants should build  
12 resilience and the skills associated with healthy social,  
13 emotional, and identity development.

14 (e) Youth development providers shall develop the  
15 following expertise in the geographic areas they cover:

16 (1) Knowledge of the teens and their social  
17 organization in the blocks they are designated to serve.

18 (2) Youth development organizations receiving grants  
19 under this Act shall be required to coordinate services  
20 with other youth development organizations in their  
21 neighborhood by sharing lessons learned in monthly  
22 meetings.

23 (3) (Blank).

24 (4) Meeting on an emergency basis when conflicts  
25 related to program participants that need immediate  
26 attention and resolution arise.

1           (5) Sharing knowledge and strategies of the  
2 neighborhood violence dynamic in monthly meetings with  
3 local violence prevention organizations receiving grants  
4 under this Act.

5           (6) Selecting an approved technical assistance and  
6 training service provider to receive agreed upon services.

7           (f) The Illinois Office of Firearm Violence Prevention  
8 shall select, when possible and appropriate, no fewer than 2  
9 and no more than 3 approved technical assistance and training  
10 providers to deliver technical assistance and training to the  
11 youth development organizations that request to receive  
12 approved technical assistance and training. Youth development  
13 organizations must use an approved technical assistance and  
14 training provider ~~but have complete authority to select among~~  
15 ~~the approved technical assistance services providers funded by~~  
16 ~~the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention.~~ Youth development  
17 organizations shall have the opportunity to select among the  
18 approved technical assistance services providers funded by the  
19 Office of Firearm Violence Prevention, to the extent that  
20 youth development organizations can be distributed equitably  
21 among approved technical assistance services providers.

22           (g) Approved technical assistance and training providers  
23 may:

24           (1) provide training to youth development workers on  
25 how to perform outreach services;

26           (2) provide management training on how to manage youth

1 development workers;

2 (3) provide training and assistance on how to develop  
3 memorandum of understanding for referral services or  
4 create approved provider lists for these referral  
5 services, or both;

6 (4) share lessons learned among youth development  
7 service providers in their network; and

8 (5) provide technical assistance and training on human  
9 resources, grants management, capacity building, and  
10 fiscal management strategies.

11 (h) Approved technical assistance and training providers  
12 shall:

13 (1) provide additional services identified as  
14 necessary by the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention and  
15 youth development service providers in their network; and

16 (2) receive an annual base grant of up to \$250,000  
17 plus negotiated service rates to provide group and  
18 individualized services to participating youth development  
19 service organizations.

20 (i) (Blank).

21 (j) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall issue  
22 youth development services grants to ~~, when possible and~~  
23 ~~appropriate, to no fewer than 4~~ youth services organizations  
24 in each of the eligible service areas ~~and no more than 8~~  
25 ~~organizations~~. When possible, the Office of Firearm Violence  
26 Prevention shall work to ensure that grant resources are



1 equitably distributed across eligible service areas ~~grants~~  
2 ~~shall be for no less than \$300,000 per youth development~~  
3 ~~organization.~~ The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention may  
4 establish award ranges to ensure grants will have the  
5 potential to reduce violence in each neighborhood.

6 (k) No youth development organization can serve more than  
7 3 eligible service areas unless the Office of Firearm Violence  
8 Prevention is unable to identify youth development  
9 organizations to provide adequate coverage.

10 (l) No approved technical assistance and training provider  
11 shall provide youth development services in any neighborhood  
12 under this Act.

13 (Source: P.A. 102-16, eff. 6-17-21; 102-679, eff. 12-10-21.)

14 (430 ILCS 69/35-35)

15 Sec. 35-35. Intensive youth intervention services.

16 (a) Subject to appropriation, for municipalities with  
17 1,000,000 or more residents, the Office of Firearm Violence  
18 Prevention shall issue grants to high-risk youth intervention  
19 organizations for evidence-based intervention services that  
20 reduce involvement in the criminal and juvenile justice  
21 system, increase school attendance, and refer high-risk teens  
22 into therapeutic programs that address trauma recovery and  
23 other mental health improvements. Each program participant  
24 enrolled in a high-risk youth intervention program under this  
25 Act shall receive a nationally recognized comprehensive mental

1 health assessment delivered by a qualified mental health  
2 professional certified to provide services to Medicaid  
3 recipients.

4 (b) High-risk youth intervention program participants  
5 shall receive needed services as determined by the  
6 individualized assessment which may include, but is not  
7 limited to:

8 (1) receive group-based emotional regulation therapy  
9 that helps them control their emotions and understand how  
10 trauma and stress impacts their thinking and behavior; and

11 (2) have youth advocates that accompany them to their  
12 group therapy sessions, assist them with issues that  
13 prevent them from attending school, and address life  
14 skills development activities through weekly coaching.

15 (b-5) High-risk youth intervention service organizations  
16 shall have trained clinical staff managing the youth advocate  
17 interface with program participants.

18 (c) Youth development service organizations and providers  
19 of evidence-based violence prevention services shall be  
20 assigned to the youth intervention service providers for  
21 referrals by the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention.

22 (d) The youth receiving intervention services who are  
23 evaluated to need trauma recovery and other behavioral health  
24 interventions and who have the greatest risk of firearm  
25 violence victimization shall be referred to the family systems  
26 intervention services established in Section 35-55.

1           (e) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall issue  
2 high-risk youth intervention grants, when possible and  
3 appropriate, to no less than 2 youth intervention  
4 organizations and no more than 4 organizations in  
5 municipalities with 1,000,000 or more residents.

6           (f) No high-risk youth intervention organization can serve  
7 more than 13 eligible service areas.

8           (g) The approved technical assistance and training  
9 providers for youth development programs provided in  
10 subsection (d) of Section 35-30 shall also provide technical  
11 assistance and training to the affiliated high-risk youth  
12 intervention service providers.

13           (h) (Blank).

14           (Source: P.A. 102-16, eff. 6-17-21; 102-679, eff. 12-10-21.)

15           (430 ILCS 69/35-40)

16           Sec. 35-40. Services for municipalities with less than  
17 1,000,000 residents.

18           (a) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
19 identify the 10 municipalities or geographically contiguous  
20 areas in Illinois with less than 1,000,000 residents and more  
21 than 35,000 residents that have the largest concentration of  
22 fatal and nonfatal firearm-shot victims over the 5-year period  
23 considered for eligibility. These areas shall qualify for  
24 grants under this Act. The Office of Firearm Violence  
25 Prevention may identify up to 5 additional municipalities or

1 geographically contiguous areas with less than 1,000,000  
2 residents that would benefit from evidence-based violence  
3 prevention services. In identifying the additional  
4 municipalities that qualify for funding under Section 35-40,  
5 the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall consider the  
6 following factors when possible:

7 (1) the total number of fatal and nonfatal firearms  
8 victims, excluding self-inflicted incidents, in a  
9 potential municipality over the 5-year period considered  
10 for eligibility;

11 (2) the per capita rate of fatal and nonfatal firearms  
12 victims, excluding self-inflicted incidents, in a  
13 potential municipality over the 5-year period considered  
14 for eligibility; and

15 (3) the total potential firearms violence reduction  
16 benefit for the entire State of Illinois by serving the  
17 additional municipalities compared to the total benefit of  
18 investing in all other municipalities identified for  
19 grants to municipalities with more than 35,000 residents  
20 and less than 1,000,000 residents.

21 (b) Resources for each of these areas shall be distributed  
22 based on a formula to be developed by the Office of Firearm  
23 Violence Prevention that will maximize the total potential  
24 reduction in firearms victimization for all municipalities  
25 receiving grants under this Act.

26 (c) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall create

1 local advisory councils for each of the designated service  
2 areas for the purpose of obtaining recommendations on how to  
3 distribute funds in these areas to reduce firearm violence  
4 incidents. Local advisory councils shall have a minimum of 5  
5 members with the following expertise or experience:

6 (1) a representative of a nonelected official in local  
7 government from the designated area;

8 (2) a representative of an elected official at the  
9 local or state level for the area;

10 (3) a representative with public health experience in  
11 firearm violence prevention or youth development;

12 (4) two residents of the subsection of each area with  
13 the most concentrated firearm violence incidents; and

14 (5) additional members as determined by the individual  
15 local advisory council.

16 (d) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
17 provide data to each local council on the characteristics of  
18 firearm violence in the designated area and other relevant  
19 information on the physical and demographic characteristics of  
20 the designated area. The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention  
21 shall also provide best available evidence on how to address  
22 the social determinants of health in the designated area in  
23 order to reduce firearm violence.

24 (e) Each local advisory council shall make recommendations  
25 on how to allocate distributed resources for its area based on  
26 information provided to them by the Office of Firearm Violence

1 Prevention, local law enforcement data, and other locally  
2 available data.

3 (f) The Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
4 consider the recommendations and determine how to distribute  
5 funds through grants to community-based organizations and  
6 local governments. To the extent the Office of Firearm  
7 Violence Prevention does not follow a local advisory council's  
8 recommendation on allocation of funds, the Office of Firearm  
9 Violence Prevention shall explain in writing why a different  
10 allocation of resources is more likely to reduce firearm  
11 violence in the designated area.

12 (g) Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human  
13 Services and the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
14 issue grants to local governmental agencies or community-based  
15 organizations, or both, to maximize firearm violence reduction  
16 each year. ~~When possible, initial grants shall be named no  
17 later than April 1, 2022 and renewed or competitively bid as  
18 appropriate in subsequent fiscal years.~~

19 (h) Sixty days after the Office of Firearm Violence  
20 Prevention receives all local advisory council recommendations  
21 under subsection (f) and distributes funding based on those  
22 recommendations:

23 (1) the Office of Firearm Violence Prevention shall  
24 have no responsibility to manage, oversee, or exercise  
25 administrative authority over any local advisory council;

26 (2) each local advisory council shall operate under

1           the governing body of its designated service area;  
2           (3) each local advisory council meeting shall be  
3           exempt from the requirements of the Open Meetings Act in  
4           accordance with paragraph (41) of subsection (c) of  
5           Section 2 of that Act; and  
6           (4) each local advisory council meeting shall be  
7           exempt from any other State requirement under this Act.

8           (Source: P.A. 102-16, eff. 6-17-21; 102-679, eff. 12-10-21.)