# 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY <br> State of Illinois <br> 2023 and 2024 <br> SB2347 

Introduced 2/10/2023, by Sen. Adriane Johnson

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 430/20-5
10 ILCS 5/29-15
20 ILCS 505/5d
20 ILCS 3960/4
60 ILCS 1/55-6
65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-5
65 ILCS 5/6-3-9
65 ILCS 5/10-1-1
75 ILCS 16/30-20
105 ILCS 5/10-3
105 ILCS 5/34-2.1
225 ILCS 51/25
230 ILCS 5/6
230 ILCS 10/5
235 ILCS 5/3-6
720 ILCS 5/11-9.3
720 ILCS 5/33-7

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from Ch. 46, par. 29-15
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1154
from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-10-5
from Ch. 24, par. 6-3-9
from Ch. 24, par. 10-1-1
from Ch. 122, par. 10-3
from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.1
from Ch. 8, par. 37-6
from Ch. 120, par. 2405
from Ch. 43, par. }10
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#### Abstract

Amends the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, the Election Code, the Children and Family Services Act, the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act, the Township Code, the Illinois Municipal Code, the Public Library District Act of 1991, the School Code, the Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act, the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, the Illinois Gambling Act, the Liquor Control Act of 1934, and the Criminal Code of 2012. Makes changes in these Acts to provisions concerning whether a conviction for certain criminal offenses disqualifies an individual from serving in one of the specified public offices or on one of the specified boards and commissions. Makes conforming changes.


LRB103 29484 DTM 55879 b

## A BILL FOR

AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

Section 5. The State Officials and Employees Ethics Act is amended by changing Section 20-5 as follows:
(5 ILCS 430/20-5)
Sec. 20-5. Executive Ethics Commission.
(a) The Executive Ethics Commission is created.
(b) The Executive Ethics Commission shall consist of 9 commissioners. The Governor shall appoint 5 commissioners, and the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall each appoint one commissioner. 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 commissioner, 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 commissioner 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. No more than 5 commissioners may be of the same political party.

The terms of the initial commissioners shall commence upon qualification. Four initial appointees of the Governor, as designated by the Governor, shall serve terms running through June 30, 2007. One initial appointee of the Governor, as designated by the Governor, and the initial appointees of the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall serve terms running through June 30, 2008. The initial appointments shall be made within 60 days after the effective date of this Act.

After the initial terms, commissioners shall serve for 4 -year terms commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment and running through June 30 of the fourth following year. Commissioners may be reappointed to one or more subsequent terms.

Vacancies 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 commissioner whose office is vacant.

Terms shall run regardless of whether the position is filled.
(c) The appointing authorities shall appoint commissioners who have experience holding governmental office or employment and shall appoint commissioners from the general public. A person is not eligible to serve as a commissioner if that
person (i) has been convicted of a felony or a crime of dishonesty or moral turpitude, (ii) is, or was within the preceding 12 months, engaged in activities that require registration under the Lobbyist Registration Act, (ii) (iii) is related to the appointing authority, or (iii) (iv) is a State officer or employee. Appointing authorities shall require potential nominees to disclose any convictions under Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 in the preceding 5 years, and any such disclosure shall be shared with members of the Senate upon nomination.
(d) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all officers and employees of State agencies other than the General Assembly, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the President and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Senate Operations Commission, the legislative support services agencies, and the Office of the Auditor General. The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all board members and employees of Regional Transit Boards. The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to matters arising under this Act, except as provided in subsection (d-5).

A member or legislative branch State employee serving on an executive branch board or commission remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Ethics Commission and is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Executive Ethics

Commission.
(d-5) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over all chief procurement officers and procurement compliance monitors and their respective staffs. The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over any matters arising under the Illinois Procurement Code if the Commission is given explicit authority in that Code.
(d-6) (1) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over the Illinois Power Agency and its staff. The Director of the Agency shall be appointed by a majority of the commissioners of the Executive Ethics Commission, subject to Senate confirmation, for a term of 2 years. The Director is removable for cause by a majority of the Commission upon a finding of neglect, malfeasance, absence, or incompetence.
(2) In case of a vacancy in the office of Director of the Illinois Power Agency during a recess of the Senate, the Executive Ethics Commission may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, at which time the Executive Ethics Commission shall nominate some person to fill the office, and any person so nominated who is confirmed by the Senate shall hold office during the remainder of the term and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Executive Ethics Commission from removing a temporary appointee or from appointing a temporary appointee as the Director of the Illinois Power Agency.
(3) Prior to June 1, 2012, the Executive Ethics Commission may, until the Director of the Illinois Power Agency is appointed and qualified or a temporary appointment is made pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, designate some person as an acting Director to execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in that Director. An acting Director shall serve no later than 60 calendar days, or upon the making of an appointment pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Executive Ethics Commission from removing an acting Director or from appointing an acting Director as the Director of the Illinois Power Agency.
(4) No person rejected by the Senate for the office of Director of the Illinois Power Agency shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.
(d-7) The Executive Ethics Commission shall have jurisdiction over complainants and respondents in violation of subsection (d) of Section 20-90.
(e) The Executive Ethics Commission must meet, either in person or by other technological means, at least monthly and as often as necessary. At the first meeting of the Executive Ethics Commission, the commissioners shall choose from their number a chairperson and other officers that they deem appropriate. The terms of officers shall be for 2 years
commencing July 1 and running through June 30 of the second following year. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairperson or any 3 commissioners. Official action by the Commission shall require the affirmative vote of 5 commissioners, and a quorum shall consist of 5 commissioners. Commissioners shall receive compensation in an amount equal to the compensation of members of the State Board of Elections and may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.
(f) No commissioner or employee of the Executive Ethics Commission 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.
(g) An appointing authority may remove a commissioner only for cause.
(h) The Executive Ethics Commission shall appoint an Executive Director. The compensation of the Executive Director
shall be as determined by the Commission. The Executive Director of the Executive Ethics Commission may employ and determine the compensation of staff, as appropriations permit.
(i) The Executive Ethics Commission shall appoint, by a majority of the members appointed to the Commission, chief procurement officers and may appoint procurement compliance monitors in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Procurement Code. The compensation of a chief procurement officer and procurement compliance monitor shall be determined by the Commission.
(Source: P.A. 100-43, eff. 8-9-17; 101-221, eff. 8-9-19; 101-617, eff. 12-20-19.)

Section 10. The Election Code is amended by changing Section 29-15 as follows:
(10 ILCS 5/29-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 29-15)
Sec. 29-15. Official Misconduct and Election Code Convictions Gonviction infamous. Any person convicted of an offense under this Code or Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 an infamous erime as such term is defined in Section 124-1 of the Code of Cximinal Droedure of 1963, as amed shall therexter be prohibited from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, for a period of 5 years after the date of such conviction unless such person is again restored to such rights by the terms of a pardon for the
offense, has received a restoration of rights by the Governor, or otherwise according to law. Any time after a judgment of conviction is rendered, a person convicted ef an infams exim may petition the Governor for a restoration of rights.

The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 102 nd General Assembly are declarative of existing law. (Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

Section 15. The Children and Family Services Act is amended by changing Section 5d as follows:
(20 ILCS 505/5d)
Sec. 5d. The Direct Child Welfare Service Employee License Board.
(a) For purposes of this Section:
(1) "Board" means the Direct Child Welfare Service Employee License Board.
(2) "Director" means the Director of Children and Family Services.
(b) The Direct Child Welfare Service Employee License Board is created within the Department of Children and Family Services and shall consist of 9 members appointed by the Director. The Director shall annually designate a chairperson and vice-chairperson of the Board. The membership of the Board must be composed as follows: (i) 5 licensed professionals from the field of human services with a human services, juris
doctor, medical, public administration, or other relevant human services degree and who are in good standing within their profession, at least 2 of which must be employed in the private not-for-profit sector and at least one of which in the public sector; (ii) 2 faculty members of an accredited university who have child welfare experience and are in good standing within their profession and (iii) 2 members of the general public who are not licensed under this Act or a similar rule and will represent consumer interests.

In making the first appointments, the Director shall appoint 3 members to serve for a term of one year, 3 members to serve for a term of 2 years, and 3 members to serve for a term of 3 years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Their successors shall be appointed to serve 3-year terms, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Appointments to fill unexpired vacancies shall be made in the same manner as original appointments. No member may be reappointed if a reappointment would cause that member to serve on the Board for longer than 6 consecutive years. Board membership must have reasonable representation from different geographic areas of Illinois, and all members must be residents of this State.

The Director may terminate the appointment of any member for good cause, including but not limited to (i) unjustified absences from Board meetings or other failure to meet Board responsibilities, (ii) failure to recuse himself or herself
when required by subsection (c) of this Section or Department rule, or (iii) failure to maintain the professional position required by Department rule. No member of the Board may have a pending or indicated report of child abuse or neglect. The Director shall require any potential member to disclose or a ending criminal conviction of any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (b) of Section 4.2 of the Child Care Act of 1969 within the preceding 5 years.

The members of the Board shall receive no compensation for the performance of their duties as members, but each member shall be reimbursed for his or her reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Board.
(c) The Board shall make recommendations to the Director regarding licensure rules. Board members must recuse themselves from sitting on any matter involving an employee of a child welfare agency at which the Board member is an employee or contractual employee. The Board shall make a final determination concerning revocation, suspension, or reinstatement of an employee's direct child welfare service license after a hearing conducted under the Department's rules. Upon notification of the manner of the vote to all the members, votes on a final determination may be cast in person, by telephonic or electronic means, or by mail at the discretion of the chairperson. A simple majority of the members appointed and serving is required when Board members vote by mail or by telephonic or electronic means. A majority
of the currently appointed and serving Board members constitutes a quorum. A majority of a quorum is required when a recommendation is voted on during a Board meeting. A vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to perform all the duties of the Board. Board members are not personally liable in any action based upon a disciplinary proceeding or otherwise for any action taken in good faith as a member of the Board.
(d) The Director may assign Department employees to provide staffing services to the Board. The Department must promulgate any rules necessary to implement and administer the requirements of this Section.
(Source: P.A. 102-45, eff. 1-1-22.)

Section 20. The Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:
(20 ILCS 3960/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1154)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on December 31, 2029)
Sec. 4. Health Facilities and Services Review Board; membership; appointment; term; compensation; quorum.
(a) There is created the Health Facilities and Services Review Board, which shall perform the functions described in this Act. The Department shall provide operational support to the Board as necessary, including the provision of office space, supplies, and clerical, financial, and accounting
services. The Board may contract for functions or operational support as needed. The Board may also contract with experts related to specific health services or facilities and create technical advisory panels to assist in the development of criteria, standards, and procedures used in the evaluation of applications for permit and exemption.
(b) The State Board shall consist of 11 voting members. All members shall be residents of Illinois and at least 4 shall reside outside the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. Consideration shall be given to potential appointees who reflect the ethnic and cultural diversity of the state. Neither Board members nox Board staff shall be convieted felonsor have pled guilty to a felony.

Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedures and principles of the health care delivery system in Illinois, including at least 5 members who shall be knowledgeable about health care delivery systems, health systems planning, finance, or the management of health care facilities currently regulated under the Act. One member shall be a representative of a non-profit health care consumer advocacy organization. One member shall be a representative from the community with experience on the effects of discontinuing health care services or the closure of health care facilities on the surrounding community; provided, however, that all other members of the Board shall be appointed before this member shall be appointed. A spouse,
parent, sibling, or child of a Board member cannot be an employee, agent, or under contract with services or facilities subject to the Act. Prior to appointment and in the course of service on the Board, members of the Board shall disclose the employment or other financial interest of any other relative of the member, if known, in service or facilities subject to the Act. Members of the Board shall declare any conflict of interest that may exist with respect to the status of those relatives and recuse themselves from voting on any issue for which a conflict of interest is declared. No person shall be appointed or continue to serve as a member of the State Board who is, or whose spouse, parent, sibling, or child is, a member of the Board of Directors of, has a financial interest in, or has a business relationship with a health care facility.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each member of the State Board serving on the day before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly is abolished on the date upon which members of the Board, as established by this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, have been appointed and can begin to take action as a Board.
(c) The State Board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than 6 of the appointments shall be of the same political party at the time of the appointment.

The Secretary of Human Services, the Director of

Healthcare and Family Services, and the Director of Public Health, or their designated representatives, shall serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Board.
(d) Of those members initially appointed by the Governor following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2011, 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2012, and 3 shall serve for terms expiring July 1, 2013. Thereafter, each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, provided that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the term of office of each successor shall commence on July 1 of the year in which his predecessor's term expires. Each member shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor may reappoint a member for additional terms, but no member shall serve more than 3 terms, subject to review and re-approval every 3 years.
(e) State Board members, while serving on business of the State Board, shall receive actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence. Until March 1, 2010, a member of the State Board who experiences a significant financial hardship due to the loss of income on days of attendance at meetings or while otherwise engaged in the business of the State Board may be
paid a hardship allowance, as determined by and subject to the approval of the Governor's Travel Control Board.
(f) The Governor shall designate one of the members to serve as the Chairman of the Board, who shall be a person with expertise in health care delivery system planning, finance or management of health care facilities that are regulated under the Act. The Chairman shall annually review Board member performance and shall report the attendance record of each Board member to the General Assembly.
(g) The State Board, through the Chairman, shall prepare a separate and distinct budget approved by the General Assembly and shall hire and supervise its own professional staff responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the Board.
(h) The State Board shall meet at least every 45 days, or as often as the Chairman of the State Board deems necessary, or upon the request of a majority of the members.
(i) Six members of the State Board shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of 6 of the members of the State Board shall be necessary for any action requiring a vote to be taken by the State Board. A vacancy in the membership of the State Board shall not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the State Board as provided by this Act.
(j) A State Board member shall disqualify himself or herself from the consideration of any application for a permit
or exemption in which the State Board member or the State Board member's spouse, parent, sibling, or child: (i) has an economic interest in the matter; or (ii) is employed by, serves as a consultant for, or is a member of the governing board of the applicant or a party opposing the application.
(k) The Chairman, Board members, and Board staff must comply with the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. (Source: P.A. 102-4, eff. 4-27-21.)

Section 25. The Township Code is amended by changing Section 55-6 as follows:
(60 ILCS 1/55-6)
Sec. 55-6. Criminal conviction. A person is not eligible to hold any office if that person, at the time required for taking the oath of office, has been convicted of an offense under Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 within the preceding 5 years in any court loced in the United States of any infamousexime, bribexy, pexjury, or other felony.
(Source: P.A. 99-546, eff. 7-15-16.)

Section 30. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 3.1-10-5, 6-3-9, and 10-1-1 as follows:
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-10-5)
Sec. 3.1-10-5. Qualifications; elective office.
(a) A person is not eligible for an elective municipal office unless that person is a qualified elector of the municipality and has resided in the municipality at least one year next preceding the election or appointment, except as provided in Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.
(b) A person is not eligible to take the oath of office for a municipal office if that person is, at the time required for taking the oath of office, in arrears in the payment of a tax or other indebtedness due to the municipality or has been convicted of an offense under Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 in the preceding 5 years in any court located in the United States of any infameus exime, bribexy, pexjury, ox ether unless such person is again restored to his or her rights of citizenship that may have been forfeited under Illinois law as a result of a conviction, which includes eligibility to hold elected municipal office, by the terms of a pardon for the offense, has received a restoration of rights by the Governor, or otherwise according to law. Any time after a judgment of conviction is rendered, a person convicted ef an infamous exime, bribery, pexjury, or other felony may petition the Governor for a restoration of rights.

The changes made to this subsection by this amendatory Act of the 102 nd General Assembly are declarative of existing law and apply to all persons elected at the April 4, 2017 consolidated election and to persons elected or appointed
thereafter.
(b-5) (Blank).
(c) A person is not eligible for the office of alderperson of a ward unless that person has resided in the ward that the person seeks to represent, and a person is not eligible for the office of trustee of a district unless that person has resided in the municipality, at least one year next preceding the election or appointment, except as provided in Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.
(d) If a person (i) is a resident of a municipality immediately prior to the active duty military service of that person or that person's spouse, (ii) resides anywhere outside of the municipality during that active duty military service, and (iii) immediately upon completion of that active duty military service is again a resident of the municipality, then the time during which the person resides outside the municipality during the active duty military service is deemed to be time during which the person is a resident of the municipality for purposes of determining the residency requirement under subsection (a).
(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)
(65 ILCS 5/6-3-9) (from Ch. 24, par. 6-3-9)
Sec. 6-3-9. Qualifications of mayor, city clerk, city treasurer and alderpersons - eligibility for other office. No
person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, city clerk, city treasurer or alderperson:
(1) Unless he is a qualified elector of the municipality and has resided therein at least one year next preceding his election or appointment; or
(2) Unless, in the case of alderpersons, he resides within the ward for which he is elected; or
(3) If he is in arrears in the payment of any tax or other indebtedness due to the city; or
(4) If he has been convicted of an offense under Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 in the preceding 5 years in Illinois state courts or in courts of the United States of malfeasance in office, bribery, or othex infamusexime.

No alderperson shall be eligible to any office, except that of acting mayor or mayor pro tem, the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury, if at the time of his appointment he is a member of the city council. (Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)
(65 ILCS 5/10-1-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 10-1-1)
Sec. 10-1-1. The mayor of each municipality which adopts this Division 1 as hereinafter provided shall, not less than 40 nor more than 90 days after the taking effect of this Division 1 in such municipality, appoint 3 persons, who shall constitute and be known as the civil service commissioners of
such municipality, one for 3 years, one for 2 years and one for one year from the time of appointment and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. In every year thereafter the mayor shall, in like manner, appoint one person as the successor of the commissioner whose term shall expire in that year to serve as such commissioner for 3 years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Two commissioners shall constitute a quorum. All appointments to the commission, both original and to fill vacancies, shall be so made that not more than 2 members shall, at the time of appointment, be members of the same political party. The commissioners shall hold no other lucrative office or employment under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any municipal corporation or political division thereof. person shall be appointed a commissionex who has been eonvicted of a felony under the laws of this state or emparable laws of any other state or the United States. Each commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution of this state.

However, in any municipality having the commission form of municipal government, the appointment of civil service commissioners shall be made by the corporate authorities, and the corporate authorities may, by ordinance, provide that 5 commissioners shall be so appointed, one for one year, 2 for 2 years and 2 for 3 years. The corporate authorities shall
appoint, in a like manner, the successors of the commissioners whose terms expire in that year to serve as commissioners for 3 years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and no more than 3 of the commissioners shall be of the same political party. If such municipality has adopted this Division 1 prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1965, and subsequently provides, by ordinance, for 5 commissioners, 2 additional commissioners shall be so appointed, one for 2 years and one for 3 years, and successors shall be appointed in a like manner as commissions established after such effective date.
(Source: P.A. 87-423.)

Section 35. The Public Library District Act of 1991 is amended by changing Section 30-20 as follows:
(75 ILCS 16/30-20)
Sec. 30-20. Nomination of candidates; ballot.
(a) Nomination of candidates for election as trustees shall be by petition, signed by a number of qualified voters equivalent to at least $2 \%$ of the votes cast at the last election for library trustees, or 50 , whichever is less, residing within the district, and filed with the secretary of the district within the time provided by the Election Code. No party name or affiliation may appear on the petition.
(b) The names of all candidates for the office of trustee shall be certified by the secretary to the proper election authority, who shall conduct the election in accordance with the Election Code.
(c) The ballot for election of trustees shall not designate any political party, platform, or political principle.
(d) A person is not eligible to serve as a library trustee unless he or she is a qualified elector of the library district and has resided in the library district at least one year at the time he or she files nomination papers or a declaration of intent to become a write-in candidate or is presented for appointment.
(e) A person is not eligible to serve as a library trustee who, at the time of his or her appointment or filing of nomination papers or a declaration of intent to become a write-in candidate, is in arrears in the payment of a tax or other indebtedness due to the library district or has been convicted of an offense under Article 33 of the Criminal Code of 2012 in the preceding 5 years in any court in the United states of any infamous cxime, bribery, perjury, or othex felony.
(f) The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly apply only to candidates by petition or write-in candidates in the consolidated election of 2019 and thereafter and to all appointees appointed after the effective
date of this amendatory Act of the 100 th General Assembly. (Source: P.A. 100-746, eff. 8-10-18.)

Section 40. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 10-3 and 34-2.1 as follows:
(105 ILCS 5/10-3) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-3)
Sec. 10-3. Eligibility of directors. Any person who, on the date of his or her election, is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, is a resident of the State and of the territory of the district for at least one year immediately preceding his or her election, is a registered voter as provided in the general election law, is not a school trustee or a school treasurer, and has not been convicted of a "sex offense" as set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of is not a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 within the preceding 10 years shall be eligible to the office of school director.
(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
(105 ILCS 5/34-2.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.1)
Sec. 34-2.1. Local school councils; composition; voter eligibility; elections; terms.
(a) Beginning with the first local school council election that occurs after December 3, 2021 (the effective date of

Public Act 102-677), a local school council shall be established for each attendance center within the school district, including public small schools within the district. Each local school council shall consist of the following 12 voting members: the principal of the attendance center, 2 teachers employed and assigned to perform the majority of their employment duties at the attendance center, 6 parents of students currently enrolled at the attendance center, one employee of the school district employed and assigned to perform the majority of his or her employment duties at the attendance center who is not a teacher, and 2 community residents. Neither the parents nor the community residents who serve as members of the local school council shall be employees of the Board of Education. In each secondary attendance center, the local school council shall consist of 13 voting members through the 2020-2021 school year, the 12 voting members described above and one full-time student member, and 15 voting members beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, the 12 voting members described above and 3 full-time student members, appointed as provided in subsection (m) below. In each attendance center enrolling students in 7th and 8th grade, one full-time student member shall be appointed as provided in subsection (m) of this Section. In the event that the chief executive officer of the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees determines that a local school council is not carrying out its financial duties effectively, the chief
executive officer is authorized to appoint a representative of the business community with experience in finance and management to serve as an advisor to the local school council for the purpose of providing advice and assistance to the local school council on fiscal matters. The advisor shall have access to relevant financial records of the local school council. The advisor may attend executive sessions. The chief executive officer shall issue a written policy defining the circumstances under which a local school council is not carrying out its financial duties effectively.
(b) Within 7 days of January 11, 1991, the Mayor shall appoint the members and officers (a Chairperson who shall be a parent member and a Secretary) of each local school council who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Members so appointed shall have all the powers and duties of local school councils as set forth in Public Act 86-1477. The Mayor's appointments shall not require approval by the City Council.

The membership of each local school council shall be encouraged to be reflective of the racial and ethnic composition of the student population of the attendance center served by the local school council.
(c) Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year and in every even-numbered year thereafter, the Board shall set second semester Parent Report Card Pick-up Day for Local School Council elections and may schedule elections at year-round
schools for the same dates as the remainder of the school system. Elections shall be conducted as provided herein by the Board of Education in consultation with the local school council at each attendance center.
(c-5) Notwithstanding subsection (c), for the local school council election set for the 2019-2020 school year, the Board may hold the election on the first semester Parent Report Card Pick-up Day of the 2020-2021 school year, making any necessary modifications to the election process or date to comply with guidance from the Department of Public Health and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The terms of office of all local school council members eligible to serve and seated on or after March 23, 2020 through January 10, 2021 are extended through January 10, 2021, provided that the members continue to meet eligibility requirements for local school council membership.
(d) Beginning with the 1995-96 school year, the following procedures shall apply to the election of local school council members at each attendance center:
(i) The elected members of each local school council shall consist of the 6 parent members and the 2 community resident members.
(ii) Each elected member shall be elected by the eligible voters of that attendance center to serve for a two-year term commencing on July 1 immediately following the election described in subsection (c), except that the
terms of members elected to a local school council under subsection (c-5) shall commence on January 11, 2021 and end on July 1, 2022. Eligible voters for each attendance center shall consist of the parents and community residents for that attendance center.
(iii) Each eligible voter shall be entitled to cast one vote for up to a total of 5 candidates, irrespective of whether such candidates are parent or community resident candidates.
(iv) Each parent voter shall be entitled to vote in the local school council election at each attendance center in which he or she has a child currently enrolled. Each community resident voter shall be entitled to vote in the local school council election at each attendance center for which he or she resides in the applicable attendance area or voting district, as the case may be.
(v) Each eligible voter shall be entitled to vote once, but not more than once, in the local school council election at each attendance center at which the voter is eligible to vote.
(vi) The 2 teacher members and the non-teacher employee member of each local school council shall be appointed as provided in subsection (l) below each to serve for a two-year term coinciding with that of the elected parent and community resident members. From March 23, 2020 through January 10, 2021, the chief executive
officer or his or her designee may make accommodations to fill the vacancy of a teacher or non-teacher employee member of a local school council.
(vii) At secondary attendance centers and attendance centers enrolling students in 7 th and 8 th grade, the voting student members shall be appointed as provided in subsection (m) below to serve for a one-year term coinciding with the beginning of the terms of the elected parent and community members of the local school council. For the 2020-2021 school year, the chief executive officer or his or her designee may make accommodations to fill the vacancy of a student member of a local school council.
(e) The Council shall publicize the date and place of the election by posting notices at the attendance center, in public places within the attendance boundaries of the attendance center and by distributing notices to the pupils at the attendance center, and shall utilize such other means as it deems necessary to maximize the involvement of all eligible voters.
(f) Nomination. The Council shall publicize the opening of nominations by posting notices at the attendance center, in public places within the attendance boundaries of the attendance center and by distributing notices to the pupils at the attendance center, and shall utilize such other means as it deems necessary to maximize the involvement of all eligible voters. Not less than 2 weeks before the election date,
persons eligible to run for the Council shall submit their name, date of birth, social security number, if available, and some evidence of eligibility to the Council. The Council shall encourage nomination of candidates reflecting the racial/ethnic population of the students at the attendance center. Each person nominated who runs as a candidate shall disclose, in a manner determined by the Board, any economic interest held by such person, by such person's spouse or children, or by each business entity in which such person has an ownership interest, in any contract with the Board, any local school council or any public school in the school district. Each person nominated who runs as a candidate shall also disclose, in a manner determined by the Board, if he or she ever has been convicted of any of the offenses specified in subsection (c) of Section 34-18.5 within the preceding 5 years; provided that neither this provision nor any other provision of this Section shall be deemed to require the disclosure of any information that is contained in any law enforcement record or juvenile court record that is confidential or whose accessibility or disclosure is restricted or prohibited under Section 5-901 or 5-905 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Failure to make such disclosure shall render a person ineligible for election or to serve on the local school council. The same disclosure shall be required of persons under consideration for appointment to the Council pursuant to subsections (l) and (m) of this Section.
(f-5) Notwithstanding disclosure, a person who has been convicted of those offenses defined as a "sex offense" under paragraph 2 of subsection (d) of Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012 the at any time shall be ineligible for election or appointment to a local school council and ineligible for appointment to a local school council pursuant to subsections (l) and (m) of this Section: (i) those defined in Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, 11-1.60, 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-14.4, 11-16, 11-17.1, 11-19, 11-19.1, 11-19.2, 11-20.1, 11-20.18, 11-20.3, 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16, or subdivision (a) (2) of Section 11-14.3, of the Cximinal code of 1961 or the Eriminal code of 2012 , or (ii) any offense eommited or atempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses. Notwithstanding disclosure, a person whe has been eonvieted of any of the following offenses within the 10 years previous to the date of nomination or appointment shall be ineligible fox election or appointment to a local school council: (i) those defined in Section 401.1, 405.1, or 405.2 of the Illinois Controlled Surstanees Aet or (ii) any offense emmited ox attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States, which, if eommitted or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the foregoing offenses. Immediately upon election or appointment, incoming local
school council members shall be required to undergo a criminal background investigation, to be completed prior to the member taking office, in order to identify any criminal convictions under the offenses enumerated in Section 34-18.5. The investigation shall be conducted by the Illinois State Police in the same manner as provided for in Section 34-18.5. However, notwithstanding Section 34-18.5, the social security number shall be provided only if available. If it is determined at any time that a local school council member or member-elect has been convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this Section in the preceding 10 years or failed to disclose a conviction in the preceding 5 years of any of the offenses enumerated in Section 34-18.5, the general superintendent shall notify the local school council member or member-elect of such determination and the local school council member or member-elect shall be removed from the local school council by the Board, subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.
(g) At least one week before the election date, the Council shall publicize, in the manner provided in subsection (e), the names of persons nominated for election.
(h) Voting shall be in person by secret ballot at the attendance center between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
(i) Candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Council. In cases of a tie, the Council shall determine the winner by lottery.
(j) The Council shall certify the results of the election and shall publish the results in the minutes of the Council.
(k) The general superintendent shall resolve any disputes concerning election procedure or results and shall ensure that, except as provided in subsections (e) and (g), no resources of any attendance center shall be used to endorse or promote any candidate.
(l) Beginning with the first local school council election that occurs after December 3, 2021 (the effective date of Public Act 102-677), in every even numbered year, the Board shall appoint 2 teacher members to each local school council. These appointments shall be made in the following manner:
(i) The Board shall appoint 2 teachers who are employed and assigned to perform the majority of their employment duties at the attendance center to serve on the local school council of the attendance center for a two-year term coinciding with the terms of the elected parent and community members of that local school council. These appointments shall be made from among those teachers who are nominated in accordance with subsection (f).
(ii) A non-binding, advisory poll to ascertain the preferences of the school staff regarding appointments of teachers to the local school council for that attendance center shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures used to elect parent and community Council representatives. At such poll, each member of the school
staff shall be entitled to indicate his or her preference for up to 2 candidates from among those who submitted statements of candidacy as described above. These preferences shall be advisory only and the Board shall maintain absolute discretion to appoint teacher members to local school councils, irrespective of the preferences expressed in any such poll. Prior to the appointment of staff members to local school councils, the Board shall make public the vetting process of staff member candidates. Any staff member seeking candidacy shall be allowed to make an inquiry to the Board to determine if the Board may deny the appointment of the staff member. An inquiry made to the Board shall be made in writing in accordance with Board procedure.
(iii) In the event that a teacher representative is unable to perform his or her employment duties at the school due to illness, disability, leave of absence, disciplinary action, or any other reason, the Board shall declare a temporary vacancy and appoint a replacement teacher representative to serve on the local school council until such time as the teacher member originally appointed pursuant to this subsection (l) resumes service at the attendance center or for the remainder of the term. The replacement teacher representative shall be appointed in the same manner and by the same procedures as teacher representatives are appointed in subdivisions (i) and (ii)
of this subsection (l).
(m) Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year through the 2020-2021 school year, the Board shall appoint one student member to each secondary attendance center. Beginning with the 2021-2022 school year and for every school year thereafter, the Board shall appoint 3 student members to the local school council of each secondary attendance center and one student member to the local school council of each attendance center enrolling students in 7 th and 8 th grade. Students enrolled in grade 6 or above are eligible to be candidates for a local school council. No attendance center enrolling students in 7th and 8th grade may have more than one student member, unless the attendance center enrolls students in grades 7 through 12, in which case the attendance center may have a total of 3 student members on the local school council. The Board may establish criteria for students to be considered eligible to serve as a student member. These appointments shall be made in the following manner:
(i) Appointments shall be made from among those students who submit statements of candidacy to the principal of the attendance center, such statements to be submitted commencing on the first day of the twentieth week of school and continuing for 2 weeks thereafter. The form and manner of such candidacy statements shall be determined by the Board.
(ii) During the twenty-second week of school in every
year, the principal of each attendance center shall conduct a binding election to ascertain the preferences of the school students regarding the appointment of students to the local school council for that attendance center. At such election, each student shall be entitled to indicate his or her preference for up to one candidate from among those who submitted statements of candidacy as described above. The Board shall promulgate rules to ensure that these elections are conducted in a fair and equitable manner and maximize the involvement of all school students. In the case of a tie vote, the local school council shall determine the winner by lottery. The preferences expressed in these elections shall be transmitted by the principal to the Board. These preferences shall be binding on the Board. (iii) (Blank).
(n) The Board may promulgate such other rules and regulations for election procedures as may be deemed necessary to ensure fair elections.
(o) In the event that a vacancy occurs during a member's term, the Council shall appoint a person eligible to serve on the Council to fill the unexpired term created by the vacancy, except that any teacher or non-teacher staff vacancy shall be filled by the Board after considering the preferences of the school staff as ascertained through a non-binding advisory poll of school staff. In the case of a student vacancy, the
vacancy shall be filled by the preferences of an election poll of students.
(p) If less than the specified number of persons is elected within each candidate category, the newly elected local school council shall appoint eligible persons to serve as members of the Council for 2 -year terms, as provided in subsection (c-5) of Section 34-2.2 of this Code.
(q) The Board shall promulgate rules regarding conflicts of interest and disclosure of economic interests which shall apply to local school council members and which shall require reports or statements to be filed by Council members at regular intervals with the Secretary of the Board. Failure to comply with such rules or intentionally falsifying such reports shall be grounds for disqualification from local school council membership. A vacancy on the Council for disqualification may be so declared by the Secretary of the Board. Rules regarding conflicts of interest and disclosure of economic interests promulgated by the Board shall apply to local school council members. No less than 45 days prior to the deadline, the general superintendent shall provide notice, by mail, to each local school council member of all requirements and forms for compliance with economic interest statements.
(r) (1) If a parent member of a local school council ceases to have any child enrolled in the attendance center governed by the Local School Council due to the graduation or voluntary transfer of a child or children from the attendance center,
the parent's membership on the Local School Council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date of the child's graduation or voluntary transfer. If the child of a parent member of a local school council dies during the member's term in office, the member may continue to serve on the local school council for the balance of his or her term. Further, a local school council member may be removed from the Council by a majority vote of the Council as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 if the Council member has missed 3 consecutive regular meetings, not including committee meetings, or 5 regular meetings in a 12 -month period, not including committee meetings. If a parent member of a local school council ceases to be eligible to serve on the Council for any other reason, he or she shall be removed by the Board subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal. A vote to remove a Council member by the local school council shall only be valid if the Council member has been notified personally or by certified mail, mailed to the person's last known address, of the Council's intent to vote on the Council member's removal at least 7 days prior to the vote. The Council member in question shall have the right to explain his or her actions and shall be eligible to vote on the question of his or her removal from the Council. The provisions of this subsection shall be contained within the petitions used to nominate Council candidates.
(2) A person may continue to serve as a community resident
member of a local school council as long as he or she resides in the attendance area served by the school and is not employed by the Board nor is a parent of a student enrolled at the school. If a community resident member ceases to be eligible to serve on the Council, he or she shall be removed by the Board subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.
(3) A person may continue to serve as a staff member of a local school council as long as he or she is employed and assigned to perform a majority of his or her duties at the school, provided that if the staff representative resigns from employment with the Board or voluntarily transfers to another school, the staff member's membership on the local school council and all voting rights are terminated immediately as of the date of the staff member's resignation or upon the date of the staff member's voluntary transfer to another school. If a staff member of a local school council ceases to be eligible to serve on a local school council for any other reason, that member shall be removed by the Board subject to a hearing, convened pursuant to Board rule, prior to removal.
(s) As used in this Section only, "community resident" means a person, 17 years of age or older, residing within an attendance area served by a school, excluding any person who is a parent of a student enrolled in that school; provided that with respect to any multi-area school, community resident means any person, 17 years of age or older, residing within the
voting district established for that school pursuant to Section 34-2.1c, excluding any person who is a parent of a student enrolled in that school. This definition does not apply to any provisions concerning school boards.
(Source: P.A. 101-643, eff. 6-18-20; 102-194, eff. 7-30-21; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-677, eff. 12-3-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

Section 45. The Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:
(225 ILCS 51/25)
(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2028)
Sec. 25. Home Medical Equipment and Services Board. The Secretary shall appoint a Home Medical Equipment and Services Board, in consultation with a state association representing the home medical equipment and services industry, to serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary. The Board shall consist of 7 members. Four members shall be home medical equipment and services provider representatives, at least one of whom shall be a pharmacy-based provider. The 3 remaining members shall include one home care clinical specialist, one respiratory care practitioner, and one public member. The public member shall not be engaged in any way, directly or indirectly, as a provider of health care.

Members shall serve 4-year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. No member shall be reappointed to the Board for a term that would cause continuous service on the Board to exceed 8 years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in the same manner as original appointments, for the unexpired portion of the vacated term.

The home medical equipment and services provider representatives appointed to the Board shall have engaged in the provision of home medical equipment and services or related home care services for at least 3 years prior to their appointment, shall be currently engaged in providing home medical equipment and services in the State of Illinois. Prospective appointees shall disclose to the Secretary any $\boldsymbol{T}$ and must have no of convictions directly related to home medical equipment and services or related home care services within the preceding 5 vears fat or either State or federal law.

The membership of the Board should reasonably reflect representation from the geographic areas in this State.

The Board shall annually elect one of its members as chairperson and vice chairperson.

Each Board member shall be paid his or her necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

The Secretary may terminate the appointment of any member
for cause which in the opinion of the Secretary reasonably justifies the termination. The Secretary shall be the sole arbiter of whether the cause reasonably justifies termination.

Members of the Board shall be immune from suit in an action based upon any disciplinary proceedings or other activities performed in good faith as members of the Board.

A majority of Board members currently appointed shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not impair the rights of a quorum to exercise the rights and perform all of the duties of the Board. (Source: P.A. 100-525, eff. 9-22-17.)

Section 50. The Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 is amended by changing Section 6 as follows:
(230 ILCS 5/6) (from Ch. 8, par. 37-6)
Sec. 6. Restrictions on Board members.
(a) No person shall be appointed a member of the Board or continue to be a member of the Board if the person or any member of their immediate family is a member of the Board of Directors, employee, or financially interested in any of the following: (i) any licensee or other person who has applied for racing dates to the Board, or the operations thereof including, but not limited to, concessions, data processing, track maintenance, track security, and pari-mutuel operations, located, scheduled or doing business within the state of

Illinois, (ii) any race horse competing at a meeting under the Board's jurisdiction, or (iii) any licensee under the Illinois Gambling Act.
(b) No person shall be a member of the Board who is not of good moral character or whe has on onvicted of is under indietment for, a felony under the laws of Illinois or any other state, or the United States.
(c) No member of the Board or employee shall engage in any political activity.

For the purposes of this subsection (c):
"Political" means any activity in support of or in connection with any campaign for State or local elective office or any political organization, but does not include activities (i) relating to the support or opposition of any executive, legislative, or administrative action (as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Lobbyist Registration Act), (ii) relating to collective bargaining, or (iii) that are otherwise in furtherance of the person's official State duties or governmental and public service functions.
"Political organization" means a party, committee, association, fund, or other organization (whether or not incorporated) that is required to file a statement of organization with the State Board of Elections or county clerk under Section 9-3 of the Election Code, but only with regard to those activities that require filing with the State Board of Elections or county clerk.
(d) Board members and employees may not engage in communications or any activity that may cause or have the appearance of causing a conflict of interest. A conflict of interest exists if a situation influences or creates the appearance that it may influence judgment or performance of regulatory duties and responsibilities. This prohibition shall extend to any act identified by Board action that, in the judgment of the Board, could represent the potential for or the appearance of a conflict of interest.
(e) Board members and employees may not accept any gift, gratuity, service, compensation, travel, lodging, or thing of value, with the exception of unsolicited items of an incidental nature, from any person, corporation, limited liability company, or entity doing business with the Board.
(f) A Board member or employee shall not use or attempt to use his or her official position to secure, or attempt to secure, any privilege, advantage, favor, or influence for himself or herself or others. No Board member or employee, within a period of one year immediately preceding nomination by the Governor or employment, shall have been employed or received compensation or fees for services from a person or entity, or its parent or affiliate, that has engaged in business with the Board, a licensee or a licensee under the Illinois Gambling Act. In addition, all Board members and employees are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 5-45 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.
(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19.)

Section 55. The Illinois Gambling Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:
(230 ILCS 10/5) (from Ch. 120, par. 2405)
Sec. 5. Gaming Board.
(a) (1) There is hereby established the Illinois Gaming Board, which shall have the powers and duties specified in this Act, and all other powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute this Act for the purpose of administering, regulating, and enforcing the system of riverboat and casino gambling established by this Act and gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license issued under this Act. Its jurisdiction shall extend under this Act to every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in riverboat and casino gambling operations and gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license issued under this Act in the State of Illinois.
(2) The Board shall consist of 5 members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor to be chairperson. Each member shall have a reasonable knowledge of the practice, procedure and principles of gambling operations. Each member shall either be a resident of Illinois or shall certify that he or she will become a resident of Illinois before taking
office.
On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, new appointees to the Board must include the following:
(A) One member who has received, at a minimum, a bachelor's degree from an accredited school and at least 10 years of verifiable experience in the fields of investigation and law enforcement.
(B) One member who is a certified public accountant with experience in auditing and with knowledge of complex corporate structures and transactions.
(C) One member who has 5 years' experience as a principal, senior officer, or director of a company or business with either material responsibility for the daily operations and management of the overall company or business or material responsibility for the policy making of the company or business.
(D) One member who is an attorney licensed to practice law in Illinois for at least 5 years.
Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection (a), the requirements of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of this paragraph (2) shall not apply to any person reappointed pursuant to paragraph (3).

No more than 3 members of the Board may be from the same political party. No Board member shall, within a period of one year immediately preceding nomination, have been employed or
received compensation or fees for services from a person or entity, or its parent or affiliate, that has engaged in business with the Board, a licensee, or a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975. Board members must publicly disclose all prior affiliations with gaming interests, including any compensation, fees, bonuses, salaries, and other reimbursement received from a person or entity, or its parent or affiliate, that has engaged in business with the Board, a licensee, or a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975. This disclosure must be made within 30 days after nomination but prior to confirmation by the Senate and must be made available to the members of the Senate.
(3) The terms of office of the Board members shall be 3 years, except that the terms of office of the initial Board members appointed pursuant to this Act will commence from the effective date of this Act and run as follows: one for a term ending July 1, 1991, 2 for a term ending July 1, 1992, and 2 for a term ending July 1, 1993. Upon the expiration of the foregoing terms, the successors of such members shall serve a term for 3 years and until their successors are appointed and qualified for like terms. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled for the unexpired term in like manner as original appointments. Each member of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.
(4) Each member of the Board shall receive $\$ 300$ for each
day the Board meets and for each day the member conducts any hearing pursuant to this Act. Each member of the Board shall also be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in the execution of official duties.
(5) No person shall be appointed a member of the Board or continue to be a member of the Board who is, or whose spouse, child or parent is, a member of the board of directors of, or a person financially interested in, any gambling operation subject to the jurisdiction of this Board, or any race track, race meeting, racing association or the operations thereof subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Racing Board. No Board member shall hold any other public office. No person shall be a member of the Board who is not of good moral character or who has been eonvieted of, or is under indietment for, a felony under the laws of Illinois or any other state, ox the United States.
(5.5) No member of the Board shall engage in any political activity. For the purposes of this Section, "political" means any activity in support of or in connection with any campaign for federal, State, or local elective office or any political organization, but does not include activities (i) relating to the support or opposition of any executive, legislative, or administrative action (as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Lobbyist Registration Act), (ii) relating to collective bargaining, or (iii) that are otherwise in furtherance of the person's official State duties or governmental and public
service functions.
(6) Any member of the Board may be removed by the Governor for neglect of duty, misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office or for engaging in any political activity.
(7) Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, each member of the Board shall take an oath that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office according to the laws of the State and the rules and regulations adopted therewith and shall give bond to the State of Illinois, approved by the Governor, in the sum of $\$ 25,000$. Every such bond, when duly executed and approved, shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Whenever the Governor determines that the bond of any member of the Board has become or is likely to become invalid or insufficient, he shall require such member forthwith to renew his bond, which is to be approved by the Governor. Any member of the Board who fails to take oath and give bond within 30 days from the date of his appointment, or who fails to renew his bond within 30 days after it is demanded by the Governor, shall be guilty of neglect of duty and may be removed by the Governor. The cost of any bond given by any member of the Board under this Section shall be taken to be a part of the necessary expenses of the Board.
(7.5) For the examination of all mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic table games, slot machines, slot accounting systems, sports wagering systems, and other
electronic gaming equipment, and the field inspection of such systems, games, and machines, for compliance with this Act, the Board shall utilize the services of independent outside testing laboratories that have been accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 by an accreditation body that is a signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Mutual Recognition Agreement signifying they are qualified to perform such examinations. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Board shall consider the licensing of independent outside testing laboratory applicants in accordance with procedures established by the Board by rule. The Board shall not withhold its approval of an independent outside testing laboratory license applicant that has been accredited as required under this paragraph (7.5) and is licensed in gaming jurisdictions comparable to Illinois. Upon the finalization of required rules, the Board shall license independent testing laboratories and accept the test reports of any licensed testing laboratory of the system's, game's, or machine manufacturer's choice, notwithstanding the existence of contracts between the Board and any independent testing laboratory.
(8) The Board shall employ such personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions and shall determine the salaries of all personnel, except those personnel whose salaries are determined under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. No person shall be employed to serve the

Board who is, or whose spouse, parent or child is, an official of, or has a financial interest in or financial relation with, any operator engaged in gambling operations within this State or any organization engaged in conducting horse racing within this State. For the one year immediately preceding employment, an employee shall not have been employed or received compensation or fees for services from a person or entity, or its parent or affiliate, that has engaged in business with the Board, a licensee, or a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975. Any employee violating these prohibitions shall be subject to termination of employment.
(9) An Administrator shall perform any and all duties that the Board shall assign him. The salary of the Administrator shall be determined by the Board and, in addition, he shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred by him in discharge of his official duties. The Administrator shall keep records of all proceedings of the Board and shall preserve all records, books, documents and other papers belonging to the Board or entrusted to its care. The Administrator shall devote his full time to the duties of the office and shall not hold any other office or employment.
(b) The Board shall have general responsibility for the implementation of this Act. Its duties include, without limitation, the following:
(1) To decide promptly and in reasonable order all license applications. Any party aggrieved by an action of
the Board denying, suspending, revoking, restricting or refusing to renew a license may request a hearing before the Board. A request for a hearing must be made to the Board in writing within 5 days after service of notice of the action of the Board. Notice of the action of the Board shall be served either by personal delivery or by certified mail, postage prepaid, to the aggrieved party. Notice served by certified mail shall be deemed complete on the business day following the date of such mailing. The Board shall conduct any such hearings promptly and in reasonable order;
(2) To conduct all hearings pertaining to civil violations of this Act or rules and regulations promulgated hereunder;
(3) To promulgate such rules and regulations as in its judgment may be necessary to protect or enhance the credibility and integrity of gambling operations authorized by this Act and the regulatory process hereunder;
(4) To provide for the establishment and collection of all license and registration fees and taxes imposed by this Act and the rules and regulations issued pursuant hereto. All such fees and taxes shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund;
(5) To provide for the levy and collection of penalties and fines for the violation of provisions of
this Act and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. All such fines and penalties shall be deposited into the Education Assistance Fund, created by Public Act 86-0018, of the State of Illinois;
(6) To be present through its inspectors and agents any time gambling operations are conducted on any riverboat, in any casino, or at any organization gaming facility for the purpose of certifying the revenue thereof, receiving complaints from the public, and conducting such other investigations into the conduct of the gambling games and the maintenance of the equipment as from time to time the Board may deem necessary and proper;
(7) To review and rule upon any complaint by a licensee regarding any investigative procedures of the State which are unnecessarily disruptive of gambling operations. The need to inspect and investigate shall be presumed at all times. The disruption of a licensee's operations shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence, and establish that: (A) the procedures had no reasonable law enforcement purposes, and (B) the procedures were so disruptive as to unreasonably inhibit gambling operations;
(8) To hold at least one meeting each quarter of the fiscal year. In addition, special meetings may be called by the Chairman or any 2 Board members upon 72 hours written notice to each member. All Board meetings shall be
subject to the Open Meetings Act. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and 3 votes shall be required for any final determination by the Board. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its meetings. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, for the performance of any duty, or for the exercise of any power which this Act requires the Board members to transact, perform or exercise en banc, except that, upon order of the Board, one of the Board members or an administrative law judge designated by the Board may conduct any hearing provided for under this Act or by Board rule and may recommend findings and decisions to the Board. The Board member or administrative law judge conducting such hearing shall have all powers and rights granted to the Board in this Act. The record made at the time of the hearing shall be reviewed by the Board, or a majority thereof, and the findings and decision of the majority of the Board shall constitute the order of the Board in such case;
(9) To maintain records which are separate and distinct from the records of any other state board or commission. Such records shall be available for public inspection and shall accurately reflect all Board proceedings;
(10) To file a written annual report with the Governor
on or before July 1 each year and such additional reports as the Governor may request. The annual report shall include a statement of receipts and disbursements by the Board, actions taken by the Board, and any additional information and recommendations which the Board may deem valuable or which the Governor may request;
(11) (Blank);
(12) (Blank);
(13) To assume responsibility for administration and enforcement of the Video Gaming Act;
(13.1) To assume responsibility for the administration and enforcement of operations at organization gaming facilities pursuant to this Act and the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975;
(13.2) To assume responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the Sports Wagering Act; and
(14) To adopt, by rule, a code of conduct governing Board members and employees that ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that persons subject to this Code avoid situations, relationships, or associations that may represent or lead to a conflict of interest.

Internal controls and changes submitted by licensees must be reviewed and either approved or denied with cause within 90 days after receipt of submission is deemed final by the Illinois Gaming Board. In the event an internal control submission or change does not meet the standards set by the

Board, staff of the Board must provide technical assistance to the licensee to rectify such deficiencies within 90 days after the initial submission and the revised submission must be reviewed and approved or denied with cause within 90 days after the date the revised submission is deemed final by the Board. For the purposes of this paragraph, "with cause" means that the approval of the submission would jeopardize the integrity of gaming. In the event the Board staff has not acted within the timeframe, the submission shall be deemed approved.
(c) The Board shall have jurisdiction over and shall supervise all gambling operations governed by this Act. The Board shall have all powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute the provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the following:
(1) To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for licenses and to select among competing applicants the applicants which best serve the interests of the citizens of Illinois.
(2) To have jurisdiction and supervision over all riverboat gambling operations authorized under this Act and all persons in places where gambling operations are conducted.
(3) To promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and to prescribe rules, regulations and conditions under which all gambling operations subject to this Act shall be
conducted. Such rules and regulations are to provide for the prevention of practices detrimental to the public interest and for the best interests of riverboat gambling, including rules and regulations regarding the inspection of organization gaming facilities, casinos, and riverboats, and the review of any permits or licenses necessary to operate a riverboat, casino, or organization gaming facility under any laws or regulations applicable to riverboats, casinos, or organization gaming facilities and to impose penalties for violations thereof.
(4) To enter the office, riverboats, casinos, organization gaming facilities, and other facilities, or other places of business of a licensee, where evidence of the compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this Act is likely to be found.
(5) To investigate alleged violations of this Act or the rules of the Board and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational license for a violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both.
(6) To adopt standards for the licensing of all persons and entities under this Act, as well as for electronic or mechanical gambling games, and to establish fees for such licenses.
(7) To adopt appropriate standards for all organization gaming facilities, riverboats, casinos, and
other facilities authorized under this Act.
(8) To require that the records, including financial or other statements of any licensee under this Act, shall be kept in such manner as prescribed by the Board and that any such licensee involved in the ownership or management of gambling operations submit to the Board an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement, list of the stockholders or other persons having a 1\% or greater beneficial interest in the gambling activities of each licensee, and any other information the Board deems necessary in order to effectively administer this Act and all rules, regulations, orders and final decisions promulgated under this Act.
(9) To conduct hearings, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records and other pertinent documents in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the Board, it is necessary to administer or enforce this Act or the Board rules.
(10) To prescribe a form to be used by any licensee involved in the ownership or management of gambling operations as an application for employment for their employees.
(11) To revoke or suspend licenses, as the Board may
see fit and in compliance with applicable laws of the State regarding administrative procedures, and to review applications for the renewal of licenses. The Board may suspend an owners license or an organization gaming license without notice or hearing upon a determination that the safety or health of patrons or employees is jeopardized by continuing a gambling operation conducted under that license. The suspension may remain in effect until the Board determines that the cause for suspension has been abated. The Board may revoke an owners license or organization gaming license upon a determination that the licensee has not made satisfactory progress toward abating the hazard.
(12) To eject or exclude or authorize the ejection or exclusion of, any person from gambling facilities where that person is in violation of this Act, rules and regulations thereunder, or final orders of the Board, or where such person's conduct or reputation is such that his or her presence within the gambling facilities may, in the opinion of the Board, call into question the honesty and integrity of the gambling operations or interfere with the orderly conduct thereof; provided that the propriety of such ejection or exclusion is subject to subsequent hearing by the Board.
(13) To require all licensees of gambling operations to utilize a cashless wagering system whereby all players'
money is converted to tokens, electronic cards, or chips which shall be used only for wagering in the gambling establishment.
(14) (Blank).
(15) To suspend, revoke or restrict licenses, to require the removal of a licensee or an employee of a licensee for a violation of this Act or a Board rule or for engaging in a fraudulent practice, and to impose civil penalties of up to $\$ 5,000$ against individuals and up to $\$ 10,000$ or an amount equal to the daily gross receipts, whichever is larger, against licensees for each violation of any provision of the Act, 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 gambling operations.
(16) To hire employees to gather information, conduct investigations and carry out any other tasks contemplated under this Act.
(17) To establish minimum levels of insurance to be maintained by licensees.
(18) To authorize a licensee to sell or serve alcoholic liquors, wine or beer as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934 on board a riverboat or in a casino and to have exclusive authority to establish the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat or in a casino, notwithstanding any provision of
the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or any local ordinance, and regardless of whether the riverboat makes excursions. The establishment of the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat or in a casino is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not establish the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat or in a casino. This subdivision (18) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
(19) After consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to establish binding emergency orders upon the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Board regarding the navigability of water, relative to excursions, in the event of extreme weather conditions, acts of God or other extreme circumstances.
(20) To delegate the execution of any of its powers under this Act for the purpose of administering and enforcing this Act and the rules adopted by the Board.
(20.5) To approve any contract entered into on its behalf.
(20.6) To appoint investigators to conduct investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under this Act, as deemed necessary by the Board. These investigators have and may exercise all of the rights and powers of peace officers, provided that
these powers shall be limited to offenses or violations occurring or committed in a casino, in an organization gaming facility, or on a riverboat or dock, as defined in subsections (d) and (f) of Section 4, or as otherwise provided by this Act or any other law.
(20.7) To contract with the Illinois State Police for the use of trained and qualified State police officers and with the Department of Revenue for the use of trained and qualified Department of Revenue investigators to conduct investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under this Act and to exercise all of the rights and powers of peace officers, provided that the powers of Department of Revenue investigators under this subdivision (20.7) shall be limited to offenses or violations occurring or committed in a casino, in an organization gaming facility, or on a riverboat or dock, as defined in subsections (d) and (f) of Section 4, or as otherwise provided by this Act or any other law. In the event the Illinois State Police or the Department of Revenue is unable to fill contracted police or investigative positions, the Board may appoint investigators to fill those positions pursuant to subdivision (20.6).
(21) To adopt rules concerning the conduct of gaming pursuant to an organization gaming license issued under this Act.
(22) To have the same jurisdiction and supervision over casinos and organization gaming facilities as the Board has over riverboats, including, but not limited to, the power to (i) investigate, review, and approve contracts as that power is applied to riverboats, (ii) adopt rules for administering the provisions of this Act, (iii) adopt standards for the licensing of all persons involved with a casino or organization gaming facility, (iv) investigate alleged violations of this Act by any person involved with a casino or organization gaming facility, and (v) require that records, including financial or other statements of any casino or organization gaming facility, shall be kept in such manner as prescribed by the Board.
(23) To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this Act and the rules adopted by the Board.
(d) The Board may seek and shall receive the cooperation of the Illinois State Police in conducting background investigations of applicants and in fulfilling its responsibilities under this Section. Costs incurred by the Illinois State Police as a result of such cooperation shall be paid by the Board in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the Illinois State Police Law.
(e) The Board must authorize to each investigator and to any other employee of the Board exercising the powers of a
peace officer a distinct badge that, on its face, (i) clearly states that the badge is authorized by the Board and (ii) contains a unique identifying number. No other badge shall be authorized by the Board.
(Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

Section 60. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Section 3-6 as follows:
(235 ILCS 5/3-6) (from Ch. 43, par. 102)
Sec. 3-6. No person shall be appointed a commissioner, secretary, Executive Director, or inspector for the commission who is not a citizen of the United States. Unless they have disclosed to the appointing authority such conviction or violation, no commissioner, secretary, Executive Director, inspector, or other employee shall be appointed who has been convicted within the preceding 5 years of any violation of any Federal or State law concerning the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor prior or subequent to the passe of this Aet or who has paid a fine or penalty in settlement of any prosecution against him or her for any violation of such laws within the preceding 5 years or shall have forfeited his or her bond to appear in court to answer charges for any such violation within the preceding 5 years, nor shall any pers be appinted who has been eonvicted of a felony. No commissioner, Executive Director, inspector, or other
employee, may, directly or indirectly, individually or as a member of a partnership, or as a shareholder of a corporation, have any interest whatsoever in the manufacture, sale or distribution of alcoholic liquor, nor receive any compensation or profit therefrom, nor have any interest whatsoever in the purchases or sales made by the persons authorized by this Act, or to purchase or to sell alcoholic liquor. No provision of this section shall prevent any such commissioner, secretary, Executive Director, inspector, or other employee from purchasing and keeping in his or her possession for the use of himself or herself or members of his or her family or guests any alcoholic liquor which may be purchased or kept by any person by virtue of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 100-1050, eff. 7-1-19.)

Section 65. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 11-9.3 and 33-7 as follows:
(720 ILCS 5/11-9.3)
Sec. 11-9.3. Presence within school zone by child sex offenders prohibited; approaching, contacting, residing with, or communicating with a child within certain places by child sex offenders prohibited.
(a) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any school building, on 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 when persons under the age of 18 are present in the building, on the grounds or in the conveyance, unless (1) the offender is a parent or guardian of a student attending the school and the parent or guardian is: (i) attending a conference at the school with school personnel to discuss the progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii) participating in child review conferences in which evaluation and placement decisions may be made with respect to his or her child regarding special education services, or (iii) attending conferences to discuss other student issues concerning his or her child such as retention and promotion and notifies the principal of the school of his or her presence at the school or unless the offender has permission to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in the case of a private school from the principal or (2) the offender is attending a meeting of the local school council or school board of which they are a member. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent or school board president must inform the principal of the school where the sex offender will be present. Notification includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's office when he or she arrives on school property and when he or she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be present in the
vicinity of children, the sex offender has the duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school official.
(a-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present within 100 feet of a site posted as a pick-up or discharge stop for a conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity when one or more persons under the age of 18 are present at the site.
(a-10) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any public park building, a playground or recreation area within any publicly accessible privately owned building, or on real property comprising any public park when persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds and to approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.
(b) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly loiter within 500 feet of a school building or real property comprising any school while persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a student attending the school and the parent or guardian is: (i) attending a conference at the school with school personnel to discuss the progress of his or her child academically or socially, (ii) participating in child review conferences in which evaluation and placement
decisions may be made with respect to his or her child regarding special education services, or (iii) attending conferences to discuss other student issues concerning his or her child such as retention and promotion and notifies the principal of the school of his or her presence at the school or has permission to be present from the superintendent or the school board or in the case of a private school from the principal. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the superintendent or school board president must inform the principal of the school where the sex offender will be present. Notification includes the nature of the sex offender's visit and the hours in which the sex offender will be present in the school. The sex offender is responsible for notifying the principal's office when he or she arrives on school property and when he or she departs from school property. If the sex offender is to be present in the vicinity of children, the sex offender has the duty to remain under the direct supervision of a school official.
(b-2) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly loiter on a public way within 500 feet of a public park building or real property comprising any public park while persons under the age of 18 are present in the building or on the grounds and to approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds.
(b-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of a school building or the real property comprising any school that persons under the age of 18 attend. Nothing in this subsection (b-5) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a school building or the real property comprising any school that persons under 18 attend if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before July 7, 2000 (the effective date of Public Act 91-911).
(b-10) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of a playground, child care institution, day care center, part day child care facility, day care home, group day care home, or a facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age. Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of $a$ playground or a facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before July 7, 2000. Nothing in this subsection ( $b-10$ ) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a child care institution, day care center, or part day child care facility if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before June 26, 2006. Nothing in this subsection (b-10) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of a day care home or group day care
home if the property is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before August 14, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-821).
(b-15) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly reside within 500 feet of the victim of the sex offense. Nothing in this subsection (b-15) prohibits a child sex offender from residing within 500 feet of the victim if the property in which the child sex offender resides is owned by the child sex offender and was purchased before August 22, 2002 .

This subsection (b-15) does not apply if the victim of the sex offense is 21 years of age or older.
(b-20) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly communicate, other than for a lawful purpose under Illinois law, using the Internet or any other digital media, with a person under 18 years of age or with a person whom he or she believes to be a person under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age.
(c) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, manage, be employed by, volunteer at, be associated with, or knowingly be present at any: (i) facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under the age of 18; (ii) day care center; (iii) part day child care facility; (iv) child care institution; (v) school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years
of age; (vi) day care home; or (vii) group day care home. This does not prohibit a child sex offender from owning the real property upon which the programs or services are offered or upon which the day care center, part day child care facility, child care institution, or school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years of age is located, provided the child sex offender refrains from being present on the premises for the hours during which: (1) the programs or services are being offered or (2) the day care center, part day child care facility, child care institution, or school providing before and after school programs for children under 18 years of age, day care home, or group day care home is operated.
(c-2) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, including but not limited to 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. For the purposes of this subsection, child sex offender has the meaning as defined in this Section, but does not include as a sex offense under paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section, the offense under subsection (c) of Section 11-1.50 of this Code. This subsection does not apply to a child sex offender who is a parent or guardian of children under 18 years of age that are
present in the home and other non-familial minors are not present.
(c-5) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, manage, be employed by, or be associated with any carnival, amusement enterprise, or county or State fair when persons under the age of 18 are present.
(c-6) It is unlawful for a child sex offender who owns and resides at residential real estate to knowingly rent any residential unit within the same building in which he or she resides to a person who is the parent or guardian of a child or children under 18 years of age. This subsection shall apply only to leases or other rental arrangements entered into after January 1, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 95-820).
(c-7) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly offer or provide any programs or services to persons under 18 years of age in his or her residence or the residence of another or in any facility for the purpose of offering or providing such programs or services, whether such programs or services are offered or provided by contract, agreement, arrangement, or on a volunteer basis.
(c-8) It is unlawful for a child sex offender to knowingly operate, whether authorized to do so or not, any of the following vehicles: (1) a vehicle which is specifically designed, constructed or modified and equipped to be used for the retail sale of food or beverages, including but not limited to an ice cream truck; (2) an authorized emergency
vehicle; or (3) a rescue vehicle.
(d) Definitions. In this Section:
(1) "Child sex offender" means any person who:
(i) has been charged under Illinois law, or any substantially similar federal law or law of another state, with a sex offense set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection (d) or the attempt to commit an included sex offense, and the victim is a person under 18 years of age at the time of the offense; and:
(A) is convicted of such offense or an attempt to commit such offense; or
(B) is found not guilty by reason of insanity of such offense or an attempt to commit such offense; or
(C) is found not guilty by reason of insanity pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense or an attempt to commit such offense; or
(D) is the subject of a finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged commission or attempted commission of such offense; or
(E) is found not guilty by reason of insanity following a hearing conducted pursuant to a
federal law or the law of another state substantially similar to subsection (c) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 of such offense or of the attempted commission of such offense; or
(F) is the subject of a finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing conducted pursuant to a federal law or the law of another state substantially similar to subsection (a) of Section 104-25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for the alleged violation or attempted commission of such offense; or
(ii) is certified as a sexually dangerous person pursuant to the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons Act, or any substantially similar federal law or the law of another state, when any conduct giving rise to such certification is committed or attempted against a person less than 18 years of age; or
(iii) is subject to the provisions of Section 2 of the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous Persons Act.

Convictions that result from or are connected with the same act, or result from offenses committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this Section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this Section.
(2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2.5), "sex offense" means:
(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012: 10-4 (forcible detention), 10-7 (aiding or abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 10-5(b)(10) (child luring), 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9.1 (sexual exploitation of a child), 11-9.2 (custodial sexual misconduct), 11-9.5 (sexual misconduct with a person with a disability), 11-11 (sexual relations within families), 11-14.3(a)(1) (promoting prostitution by advancing prostitution), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by compelling a person to be a prostitute), 11-14.3(a)(2) (C) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by means other than as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.3), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-20.1B (aggravated child pornography), 11-21 (harmful material), 11-25 (grooming), 11-26 (traveling to meet a minor or traveling to meet a child), 12-33
(ritualized abuse of a child), 11-20 (obscenity) (when that offense was committed in any school, on real property comprising any school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or in a public park), 11-30 (public indecency) (when committed in a school, on real property comprising a school, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or in a public park). 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, when the victim is a person under 18 years of age: 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.50 (criminal sexual abuse), 11-1.60 (aggravated 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 victim is a person under 18 years of age and 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),
11-9.1(A) (permitting sexual abuse of a child).
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 clause (2)(i) or (2) (ii) of subsection (d) of this Section.
(2.5) For the purposes of subsections $(b-5)$ and ( $b-10$ ) only, a sex offense means:
(i) A violation of any of the following Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012:

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\text { 10-5(b)(10) (child luring), } 10-7 \text { (aiding or }
$$ abetting child abduction under Section 10-5(b)(10)), 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), 11-6.5 (indecent solicitation of an adult), 11-9.2 (custodial sexual misconduct), 11-9.5 (sexual misconduct with a person with a disability), 11-11 (sexual relations within families), 11-14.3(a)(1) (promoting prostitution by advancing prostitution), 11-14.3(a)(2)(A) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by compeling a person to be a prostitute), 11-14.3(a)(2) (C) (promoting prostitution by profiting from prostitution by means other than as

described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 11-14.3), 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution), 11-18.1 (patronizing a juvenile prostitute), 11-20.1 (child pornography), 11-20.1B (aggravated child pornography), 11-25 (grooming), 11-26 (traveling to meet a minor or traveling to meet 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, when the victim is a person under 18 years of age: 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), 11-1.60 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), and subsection (a) of Section 11-1.50 (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 victim is a person under 18 years of age and 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), 11-9.1(A) (permitting sexual abuse of a child).

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 paragraph (2.5) of this subsection.
(3) A conviction for an offense of federal law or the law of another state that is substantially equivalent to any offense listed in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section shall constitute a conviction for the purpose of this Section. 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 the purposes of this Section.
(4) "Authorized emergency vehicle", "rescue vehicle", and "vehicle" have the meanings ascribed to them in Sections 1-105, 1-171.8 and 1-217, respectively, of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
(5) "Child care institution" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.06 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
(6) "Day care center" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.09 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
(7) "Day care home" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.18 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
(8) "Facility providing programs or services directed towards persons under the age of 18 " means any facility providing programs or services exclusively directed
towards persons under the age of 18.
(9) "Group day care home" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.20 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
(10) "Internet" has the meaning set forth in Section 16-0.1 of this Code.
(11) "Loiter" means:
(i) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle, or remaining in or around school or public park property.
(ii) Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle, or remaining in or around school or public park property, for the purpose of committing or attempting to commit a sex offense.
(iii) Entering or remaining in a building in or around school property, other than the offender's residence.
(12) "Part day child care facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2.10 of the Child Care Act of 1969.
(13) "Playground" means a piece of land owned or controlled by a unit of local government that is designated by the unit of local government for use solely or primarily for children's recreation.
(14) "Public park" includes a park, forest preserve, bikeway, trail, or conservation area under the jurisdiction of the State or a unit of local government.
(15) "School" means a public or private preschool or elementary or secondary school.
(16) "School official" means the principal, a teacher, or any other certified employee of the school, the superintendent of schools or a member of the school board.
(e) For the purposes of this Section, the 500 feet distance shall be measured from: (1) the edge of the property of the school building or the real property comprising the school that is closest to the edge of the property of the child sex offender's residence or where he or she is loitering, and (2) the edge of the property comprising the public park building or the real property comprising the public park, playground, child care institution, day care center, part day child care facility, or facility providing programs or services exclusively directed toward persons under 18 years of age, or a victim of the sex offense who is under 21 years of age, to the edge of the child sex offender's place of residence or place where he or she is loitering.
(f) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 4 felony.
(Source: P.A. 102-997, eff. 1-1-23.)

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(720 \text { ILCS 5/33-7) }
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Sec. 33-7. Public contractor misconduct.
(a) A public contractor; a person seeking a public contract on behalf of himself, herself, or another; an
employee of a public contractor; or a person seeking a public contract on behalf of himself, herself, or another commits public contractor misconduct when, in the performance of, or in connection with, a contract with the State, a unit of local government, or a school district or in obtaining or seeking to obtain such a contract he or she commits any of the following acts:
(1) intentionally or knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property;
(2) knowingly performs an act that he or she knows he or she is forbidden by law to perform;
(3) with intent to obtain a personal advantage for himself, herself, or another, he or she performs an act in excess of his or her contractual responsibility;
(4) solicits or knowingly accepts for the performance of any act a fee or reward that he or she knows is not authorized by law; or
(5) knowingly or intentionally seeks or receives compensation or reimbursement for goods and services he or she purported to deliver or render, but failed to do so pursuant to the terms of the contract, to the unit of State or local government or school district.
(b) Sentence. Any person who violates this Section commits a Class 3 felony. Any person convicted of this offense or a
similar offense in any state of the United States which contains the same elements of this offense shall be barred for 10 years from the date of conviction from contracting with or employment by, or holding with the State or any unit of local government or school district. Any person convicted of this offense or a similar offense in any state of the United States which contains the same elements of this offense shall be barred for 5 years from the date of conviction from holding public office with the State or any unit of local government or school district. No corporation shall be barred as a result of a conviction under this Section of any employee or agent of such corporation if the employee so convicted is no longer employed by the corporation and (1) it has been finally adjudicated not guilty or (2) it demonstrates to the government entity with which it seeks to contract, and that entity finds, that the commission of the offense was neither authorized, requested, commanded, nor performed by a director, officer or high managerial agent on behalf of the corporation as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 5-4 of this Code.
(c) The Attorney General or the State's Attorney in the county where the principal office of the unit of local government or school district is located may bring a civil action on behalf of any unit of State or local government to recover a civil penalty from any person who knowingly engages in conduct which violates subsection (a) of this Section in
treble the amount of the monetary cost to the unit of State or local government or school district involved in the violation. The Attorney General or State's Attorney shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs assessed to the defendant. This subsection (c) shall in no way limit the ability of any unit of State or local government or school district to recover moneys or damages regarding public contracts under any other law or ordinance. A civil action shall be barred unless the action is commenced within 6 years after the later of (1) the date on which the conduct establishing the cause of action occurred or (2) the date on which the unit of State or local government or school district knew or should have known that the conduct establishing the cause of action occurred.
(d) This amendatory Act of the 96 th General Assembly shall not be construed to create a private right of action. (Source: P.A. 96-575, eff. 8-18-09.)

