



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

57TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 2017

11:13 O'CLOCK A.M.

SENATE
Daily Journal Index
57th Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Senator Terry Link, Waukegan, Illinois, presiding.
Prayer by Elder Michael Young, Main Street Church of the Living God, Decatur, Illinois.
Senator Cunningham led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, May 30, 2017, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
The motion prevailed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator Linda Holmes to temporarily replace Senator Toi Hutchinson as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator Terry Link to temporarily replace Senator William Haine as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

[May 31, 2017]

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator Donne Trotter to temporarily replace Senator Ira Silverstein as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 581

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lucille Rose (Kotewa) Msall.

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

Senator J. Cullerton offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 582

WHEREAS, The United States was built upon the premise and promise of religious tolerance, a principle enshrined in the First Amendment guarantee of free exercise of religion; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has historically welcomed newcomers from all nations and of all faith traditions, and has historically benefited from the diversity these newcomers bring; and

WHEREAS, The most recent federal election campaign featured rhetoric and discussion of policy proposals hostile to certain nationality and religious groups, including specifically a possible registry of Muslim Americans; and

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WHEREAS, Reported attacks on Muslim, Arab, and South Asian Americans and other incidents of discrimination, including in housing, education, and employment, have increased sharply during the past two years and in particular since the 2016 elections; and

WHEREAS, Muslim youths in particular face barriers to safely expressing their religion in school, with young Muslim women being bullied for wearing the hijab or niqab; and

WHEREAS, Muslim, Arab, and South Asian Americans have endured discriminatory policies such as the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS), which targeted men from 24 predominantly Muslim countries in the immediate aftermath of the 9-11 attacks; and

WHEREAS, The current federal administration has issued two executive orders attempting to impose restrictions on individuals from seven (later six) Muslim majority countries seeking to enter the United States, restrictions that federal courts have enjoined in part due to their discriminatory intent; and

WHEREAS, Initiatives such as NSEERS, the travel restrictions, and a potential Muslim registry recall past discriminatory initiatives such as the internment of 120,000 Americans of Japanese descent during World War II, for which our nation has formally apologized; and

WHEREAS, Our State should continue to welcome all nationality and religious groups and should stand in opposition to any attempts to discriminate against Arab, South Asian, and Muslim Americans or any other group based on national origin or religion; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that it is the sense of this body that no State or local government agency or official should expend any time, facilities, equipment, information, or other resources of the agency or official to facilitate the creation, publication, or maintenance of or any participation in any federal program with the purpose of registering or maintaining a database of individuals present in the United States based on their race, color, ancestry, national origin, or religion; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Cunningham, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Higher Education, to which was referred **Senate Joint Resolution No. 40**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

Under the rules, **Senate Joint Resolution No. 40** was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Cunningham, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Higher Education, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 887

Under the rules, the foregoing motion is eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Raoul, Chairperson of the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 910

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Under the rules, the foregoing motion is eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Sandoval, Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation, to which was referred **Senate Joint Resolution No. 21**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted. Under the rules, **Senate Joint Resolution No. 21** was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Sandoval, Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 675; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 675

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Sandoval, Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendment, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2802

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendment is eligible for consideration on second reading.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 57

A bill for AN ACT concerning domestic violence.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 57

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 57

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 57 on page 14, by replacing lines 1 through 16 with the following:

"(A) Unless a condition described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph exists, the court may, upon request by the petitioner, order a wireless telephone service provider to transfer to the petitioner the right to continue to use a telephone number or numbers indicated by the petitioner and the financial responsibility associated with the number or numbers, as set forth in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph (18), the term "wireless telephone service provider" means a provider of commercial mobile service as defined in 47 U.S.C. 332. The petitioner may request the transfer of each telephone number that the petitioner, or a minor child in his or her custody, uses. The clerk of the court shall serve the order on the wireless telephone service provider's agent for service of process provided to the Illinois Commerce Commission. The order shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name and billing telephone number of the account holder including the name of the wireless telephone service provider that serves the account."; and

on page 16, by inserting immediately below line 4 the following:

"(F) All wireless service providers that provide services to residential customers shall provide to the Illinois Commerce Commission the name and address of an agent for service of orders entered under this paragraph (18). Any change in status of the registered agent must be reported to the Illinois Commerce Commission within 30 days of such change.

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(G) The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain the list of registered agents for service for each wireless telephone service provider on the Commission's website. The Commission may consult with wireless telephone service providers and the Circuit Court Clerks on the manner in which this information is provided and displayed."; and

on page 36, by replacing lines 11 through 26 with the following:

"(A) Unless a condition described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph exists, the court may, upon request by the petitioner, order a wireless telephone service provider to transfer to the petitioner the right to continue to use a telephone number or numbers indicated by the petitioner and the financial responsibility associated with the number or numbers, as set forth in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph (18), the term "wireless telephone service provider" means a provider of commercial mobile service as defined in 47 U.S.C. 332. The petitioner may request the transfer of each telephone number that the petitioner, or a minor child in his or her custody, uses. The clerk of the court shall serve the order on the wireless telephone service provider's agent for service of process provided to the Illinois Commerce Commission. The order shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name and billing telephone number of the account holder including the name of the wireless telephone service provider that serves the account."; and

on page 38, by inserting immediately below line 14 the following:

"(F) All wireless service providers that provide services to residential customers shall provide to the Illinois Commerce Commission the name and address of an agent for service of orders entered under this paragraph (18). Any change in status of the registered agent must be reported to the Illinois Commerce Commission within 30 days of such change.

(G) The Illinois Commerce Commission shall maintain the list of registered agents for service for each wireless telephone service provider on the Commission's website. The Commission may consult with wireless telephone service providers and the Circuit Court Clerks on the manner in which this information is provided and displayed."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 57**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 262

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 262

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 262

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 262 as follows:

on page 86, by replacing lines 3 through 5 with the following:

"(f) Non-construction solicitations that include Business Enterprise Program participation goals shall require bidders and offerors to include utilization plans. Utilization plans are due"; and

by replacing line 19 on page 111 through line 3 on page 112 with the following:

"(b) The Department of Central Management Services shall provide a report to the Council identifying all State agency non-construction awards that exceed \$20,000,000. The report shall contain the following:

(i) the name of the awardee; (ii) the total bid amount; (iii) the established Business Enterprise Program goal; (iv) the dollar amount and percentage of participation by businesses owned by minorities, women,

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and persons with disabilities; and (v) the names of the certified firms identified in the utilization plan."; and

on page 114, line 13, by replacing "shall" with "may"; and

on page 115, line 2, by replacing "diversity" with "contract"; and

on page 115, line 10, by replacing "diversity" with "contract"; and

on page 115, line 13, by replacing "prime contractors" with "a prime contractor"; and

on page 115, line 15, by replacing "diversity" with "contract"; and

on page 115, line 16, by replacing "(e)" with "(d)"; and

on page 115, line 19, by replacing "diversity" with "contract".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 262**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 266

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 266

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 266

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 266 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Department of Veterans Affairs Act is amended by changing Sections 2g, 2.01, 2.03, and 2.04 and by adding Section 2.01b as follows:

(20 ILCS 2805/2g)

Sec. 2g. The Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund. The Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State treasury. From appropriations to the Department from the Fund the Department shall purchase needed equipment and supplies to enhance the lives of the residents at and ~~for to enhance~~ the operations of veterans' homes in Illinois, including capital improvements, building rehabilitation, and repairs.

(Source: P.A. 93-776, eff. 7-21-04.)

(20 ILCS 2805/2.01) (from Ch. 126 1/2, par. 67.01)

Sec. 2.01. Veterans Home admissions.

(a) Any honorably discharged veteran is entitled to admission to an Illinois Veterans Home if the applicant meets the requirements of this Section.

(b) The veteran must:

(1) have served in the armed forces of the United States at least 1 day in World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Viet Nam Campaign, or the Persian Gulf Conflict between the dates recognized by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or between any other present or future dates recognized by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as a war period, or have served in a hostile fire environment and has been awarded a campaign or expeditionary medal signifying his or her service, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(2) have served and been honorably discharged or retired from the armed forces of the

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United States for a service connected disability or injury, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(3) have served as an enlisted person at least 90 days on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, excluding service on active duty for training purposes only, and entered active duty before September 8, 1980, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(4) have served as an officer at least 90 days on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, excluding service on active duty for training purposes only, and entered active duty before October 17, 1981, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(5) have served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States for 24 months of continuous service or more, excluding active duty for training purposes only, and enlisted after September 7, 1980, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(6) have served as a reservist in the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard and the service included being called to federal active duty, excluding service on active duty for training purposes only, and who completed the term, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care;

(7) have been discharged for reasons of hardship or released from active duty due to a reduction in the United States armed forces prior to the completion of the required period of service, regardless of the actual time served, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care; or

(8) have served in the National Guard or Reserve Forces of the United States and completed 20 years of satisfactory service, be otherwise eligible to receive reserve or active duty retirement benefits, and have been an Illinois resident for at least one year before applying for admission for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary care only.

(c) The veteran must have service accredited to the State of Illinois or have been a resident of this State for one year immediately preceding the date of application.

(d) For admission to the Illinois Veterans Homes at Anna and Quincy, the veteran must have developed a disability by disease, wounds, or otherwise and because of the disability be incapable of earning a living.

(e) For admission to the Illinois Veterans Homes at Chicago, LaSalle, and Manteno, the veteran must have developed a disability by disease, wounds, or otherwise and, for purposes of eligibility for nursing home care, require nursing care because of the disability.

(f) An individual who served during a time of conflict as set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section has preference over all other qualifying candidates, for purposes of eligibility for domiciliary or nursing home care at any Illinois Veterans Home.

(g) A veteran or spouse, once admitted to an Illinois Veterans Home facility, is considered a resident for interfacility purposes.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-314, eff. 8-7-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(20 ILCS 2805/2.01b new)

Sec. 2.01b. Illinois Veterans Home at Chicago. The Illinois Veterans Home at Chicago is established. The Department shall operate and maintain the Illinois Veterans Home at Chicago.

(20 ILCS 2805/2.03) (from Ch. 126 1/2, par. 67.03)

Sec. 2.03. Admissions. Admissions to an Illinois Veterans Home are subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Veterans' Affairs to govern the admission of applicants.

Each resident of a Home is liable for the payment of sums representing maintenance charges for care at the Home at a rate to be determined by the Department, based on the resident's ability to pay. However, the charges shall not exceed the average annual per capita cost of maintaining the resident in the Home. The Department, upon being furnished proof of payment, shall in its discretion make allowances for unusual expenses in determining the ability of the resident to pay maintenance charges.

The basis upon which the payment of maintenance charges shall be calculated by the Department is the average per capita cost for the care of all residents at each Home for the fiscal year immediately preceding the period for which the rate for each Home is being calculated.

The Department may require residents to pay charges monthly, quarterly, or otherwise as may be most suitably arranged for the individual members. The amounts received from each Home for the charges shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the State of Illinois for deposit in each Veterans Home Fund, respectively, except that receipts attributable to the Illinois Veterans Home at Chicago shall be deposited into the Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund.

The Department may investigate the financial condition of residents of a Home to determine their ability to pay maintenance charges and to establish standards as a basis of judgment for such determination. Such standards shall be recomputed periodically to reflect changes in the cost of living and other pertinent factors.

Refusal to pay the maintenance charges is cause for discharge of a resident from a Home.

The Department may collect any medical or health benefits to which a resident may become entitled through tax supported or privately financed systems of insurance, as a result of his or her care or treatment in the facilities provided by the Department, or because of care or treatment in other facilities when such care or treatment has been paid for by the Department.

Admission of a resident is not limited or conditioned in any manner by the financial status of the resident or his or her ability to pay maintenance charges.

The Department may accept and hold on behalf of the State, if for the public interest, a grant, gift, devise, or bequest of money or property to the Department made in trust for the maintenance or support of a resident of an Illinois Veterans Home or for any other legitimate purpose. The Department shall cause each gift, grant, devise, or bequest to be kept as a distinct fund and shall invest the same in the manner provided by the laws of this State relating to securities in which the deposit in savings banks may be invested. However, the Department may, at its discretion, deposit in a proper trust company, bank, or savings bank, during the continuance of the trust, any fund left in trust for the life of a person and shall adopt rules and regulations governing the deposit, transfer, or withdrawal of the fund. The Department shall, on the expiration of any trust as provided in any instrument creating the trust, dispose of the fund in the manner provided in the instrument. The Department shall include in its required reports a statement showing what funds are so held by it and the condition of the funds; provided that monies found on residents at the time of their admission or accruing to them during their residence at a Home and monies deposited with the administrators by relatives, guardians, or friends of residents for the special comfort and pleasure of the resident shall remain in the custody of the administrators who shall act as trustees for disbursement to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of the resident. All types of retirement and pension benefits from private and public sources may be paid directly to the administrator of a Home for deposit to the resident trust fund account.

(Source: P.A. 96-95, eff. 1-1-10; 96-100, eff. 1-1-10.)

(20 ILCS 2805/2.04) (from Ch. 126 1/2, par. 67.04)

Sec. 2.04. There shall be established in the State Treasury special funds known as (i) the LaSalle Veterans Home Fund, (ii) the Anna Veterans Home Fund, (iii) the Manteno Veterans Home Fund, and (iv) the Quincy Veterans Home Fund. All moneys received by an Illinois Veterans Home from Medicare and from maintenance charges to veterans, spouses, and surviving spouses residing at that Home shall be paid into that Home's Fund. All moneys received from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for patient care shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the State for deposit in the Veterans Home Fund for the Home in which the veteran resides. Appropriations shall be made from a Fund only for the needs of the Home, including capital improvements, building rehabilitation, and repairs. The Illinois Veterans' Homes Fund shall be the Veterans Home Fund for the Illinois Veterans Home at Chicago.

The administrator of each Veterans Home shall establish a locally-held member's benefits fund. The Director may authorize the Veterans Home to conduct limited fundraising in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for which the sole purpose is to benefit the Veterans Home's member's benefits fund. Revenues accruing to an Illinois Veterans Home, including any donations, grants for the operation of the Home, profits from commissary stores, and funds received from any individual or other source, including limited fundraising, shall be deposited into that Home's benefits fund. Expenditures from the benefits funds shall be solely for the special comfort, pleasure, and amusement of residents. Contributors of unsolicited private donations may specify the purpose for which the private donations are to be used.

Upon request of the Department, the State's Attorney of the county in which a resident or living former resident of an Illinois Veterans Home who is liable under this Act for payment of sums representing maintenance charges resides shall file an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against any such person who fails or refuses to pay such sums. The court may order the payment of sums due to maintenance charges for such period or periods of time as the circumstances require.

Upon the death of a person who is or has been a resident of an Illinois Veterans Home who is liable for maintenance charges and who is possessed of property, the Department may present a claim for such sum or for the balance due in case less than the rate prescribed under this Act has been paid. The claim shall be allowed and paid as other lawful claims against the estate.

The administrator of each Veterans Home shall establish a locally-held trust fund to maintain moneys held for residents. Whenever the Department finds it necessary to preserve order, preserve health, or enforce discipline, the resident shall deposit in a trust account at the Home such monies from any source of income as may be determined necessary, and disbursement of these funds to the resident shall be made only by direction of the administrator.

If a resident of an Illinois Veterans Home has a dependent child, spouse, or parent the administrator may require that all monies received be deposited in a trust account with dependency contributions being made at the direction of the administrator. The balance retained in the trust account shall be disbursed to

the resident at the time of discharge from the Home or to his or her heirs or legal representative at the time of the resident's death, subject to Department regulations or order of the court.

The Director of Central Management Services, with the consent of the Director of Veterans' Affairs, is authorized and empowered to lease or let any real property held by the Department of Veterans' Affairs for an Illinois Veterans Home to entities or persons upon terms and conditions which are considered to be in the best interest of that Home. The real property must not be needed for any direct or immediate purpose of the Home. In any leasing or letting, primary consideration shall be given to the use of real property for agricultural purposes, and all moneys received shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the State for deposit in the appropriate Veterans Home Fund.
(Source: P.A. 99-314, eff. 8-7-15.)

Section 10. The Illinois Library System Act is amended by changing Section 8.6 as follows:
(75 ILCS 10/8.6)

Sec. 8.6. Illinois ~~Veterans~~ ~~Veteran's~~ Home Libraries. The State Librarian shall distribute annual grants for initiatives of library development and services within Illinois ~~Veterans~~ ~~Veteran's~~ Home libraries located in Quincy, Manteno, LaSalle, Chicago, and Anna upon the approval by the State Librarian of application from libraries. Grants made under this Section shall be made only from the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund. The State Librarian shall establish the criteria for awarding the grants by rule.
(Source: P.A. 89-697, eff. 1-6-97.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 266**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

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

SENATE BILL NO. 322

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 322

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 322

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 322 on page 64, immediately below line 22, by inserting the following:

"(sss) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a store that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:

(1) the premises are primarily used for the sale of alcoholic liquor;

(2) on January 1, 2017, the store was authorized to sell alcoholic liquor pursuant to a package goods liquor license;

(3) on January 1, 2017, the store occupied approximately 5,560 square feet and will be expanded to include 440 additional square feet for the purpose of storage;

(4) the store was in existence before the church;

(5) the building in which the store is located was built in 1956 and is immediately south of the church;

(6) the store and church are separated by an east-west street;

(7) the owner of the store received his first liquor license in 1986;

(8) the church has not indicated its opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing; and

(9) the alderman of the ward in which the store is located has expressed his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 322**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

[May 31, 2017]

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 326

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 326

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 326

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 326 on page 2, by replacing line 3 with "Section 11.5 as follows:"; and

on page 7, line 21, after "Qualifications.", by inserting "An applicant shall provide written documentation showing his or her fulfillment of the education requirements of the Council for Interior Design Qualification in order for the applicant to sit for the examination."; and

on page 18, by deleting lines 18 through 23.

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 326**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 707

A bill for AN ACT concerning cybersecurity.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 707

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 707

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 707 on page 5, by replacing lines 15 through 18 with the following:

"the determination, to the General Assembly, provided that such report".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 707**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 852

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 852

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 852

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

[May 31, 2017]

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 852

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 852 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Section 222 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/222)

Sec. 222. Live theater production credit.

(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and beginning prior to January 1, 2027, a taxpayer who has received a tax credit award under the Live Theater Production Tax Credit Act is entitled to a credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act in an amount determined under that Act by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(b) If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or Subchapter S corporation, the tax credit award is allowed to the partners, unit holders, or shareholders in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) A sale, assignment, or transfer of the tax credit award may be made by the taxpayer earning the credit within one year after the credit is awarded in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(d) The Department of Revenue, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, shall adopt rules to enforce and administer the provisions of this Section.

(e) The tax credit award may not be carried back. If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 tax years following the excess credit year. The tax credit award shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one tax year that are available to offset liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first. In no event may a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. (Source: P.A. 97-636, eff. 6-1-12.)"

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 852

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 852, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Section 222 as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/222)

Sec. 222. Live theater production credit.

(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and beginning prior to January 1, 2022, a taxpayer who has received a tax credit award under the Live Theater Production Tax Credit Act is entitled to a credit against the taxes imposed under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 201 of this Act in an amount determined under that Act by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(b) If the taxpayer is a partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or Subchapter S corporation, the tax credit award is allowed to the partners, unit holders, or shareholders in accordance with the determination of income and distributive share of income under Sections 702 and 704 and Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) A sale, assignment, or transfer of the tax credit award may be made by the taxpayer earning the credit within one year after the credit is awarded in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

(d) The Department of Revenue, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, shall adopt rules to enforce and administer the provisions of this Section.

(e) The tax credit award may not be carried back. If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability for the year, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax liability of the 5 tax years following the excess credit year. The tax credit award shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one tax year that are available to offset liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first. In no event may a credit under this Section reduce the taxpayer's liability to less than zero. (Source: P.A. 97-636, eff. 6-1-12.)"

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 852**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

[May 31, 2017]

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 865

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 865

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 865

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 865 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Section 10-17a as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/10-17a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-17a)

Sec. 10-17a. State, school district, and school report cards.

(1) By October 31, 2013 and October 31 of each subsequent school year, the State Board of Education, through the State Superintendent of Education, shall prepare a State report card, school district report cards, and school report cards, and shall by the most economic means provide to each school district in this State, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, the report cards for the school district and each of its schools.

(2) In addition to any information required by federal law, the State Superintendent shall determine the indicators and presentation of the school report card, which must include, at a minimum, the most current data possessed by the State Board of Education related to the following:

(A) school characteristics and student demographics, including average class size, average teaching experience, student racial/ethnic breakdown, and the percentage of students classified as low-income; the percentage of students classified as English learners; the percentage of students who have individualized education plans or 504 plans that provide for special education services; the percentage of students who annually transferred in or out of the school district; the per-pupil operating expenditure of the school district; and the per-pupil State average operating expenditure for the district type (elementary, high school, or unit);

(B) curriculum information, including, where applicable, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate or equivalent courses, dual enrollment courses, foreign language classes, school personnel resources (including Career Technical Education teachers), before and after school programs, extracurricular activities, subjects in which elective classes are offered, health and wellness initiatives (including the average number of days of Physical Education per week per student), approved programs of study, awards received, community partnerships, and special programs such as programming for the gifted and talented, students with disabilities, and work-study students;

(C) student outcomes, including, where applicable, the percentage of students deemed proficient on assessments of State standards, the percentage of students in the eighth grade who pass Algebra, the percentage of students enrolled in post-secondary institutions (including colleges, universities, community colleges, trade/vocational schools, and training programs leading to career certification within 2 semesters of high school graduation), the percentage of students graduating from high school who are college and career ready, and the percentage of graduates enrolled in community colleges, colleges, and universities who are in one or more courses that the community college, college, or university identifies as a developmental course;

(D) student progress, including, where applicable, the percentage of students in the ninth grade who have earned 5 credits or more without failing more than one core class, a measure of students entering kindergarten ready to learn, a measure of growth, and the percentage of students who enter high school on track for college and career readiness;

(E) the school environment, including, where applicable, the percentage of students with less than 10 absences in a school year, the percentage of teachers with less than 10 absences in a school year for reasons other than professional development, leaves taken pursuant to the federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993, long-term disability, or parental leaves, the 3-year average of the percentage

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of teachers returning to the school from the previous year, the number of different principals at the school in the last 6 years, 2 or more indicators from any school climate survey selected or approved by the State and administered pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, with the same or similar indicators included on school report cards for all surveys selected or approved by the State pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, and the combined percentage of teachers rated as proficient or excellent in their most recent evaluation; and

(F) a school district's and its individual schools' balanced accountability measure, in accordance with Section 2-3.25a of this Code; -

(G) the total and per pupil normal cost amount the State contributed to the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois in the prior fiscal year for the school's employees, which shall be reported to the State Board of Education by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois; and

(H) for a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code only, State contributions to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago and State contributions for health care for employees of that school district.

The school report card shall also provide information that allows for comparing the current outcome, progress, and environment data to the State average, to the school data from the past 5 years, and to the outcomes, progress, and environment of similar schools based on the type of school and enrollment of low-income students, special education students, and English learners.

(3) At the discretion of the State Superintendent, the school district report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section, as well as information relating to the operating expense per pupil and other finances of the school district, and the State report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, in consultation with key education stakeholders, the State Superintendent shall at any time have the discretion to amend or update any and all metrics on the school, district, or State report card.

(5) Annually, no more than 30 calendar days after receipt of the school district and school report cards from the State Superintendent of Education, each school district, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, shall present such report cards at a regular school board meeting subject to applicable notice requirements, post the report cards on the school district's Internet web site, if the district maintains an Internet web site, make the report cards available to a newspaper of general circulation serving the district, and, upon request, send the report cards home to a parent (unless the district does not maintain an Internet web site, in which case the report card shall be sent home to parents without request). If the district posts the report card on its Internet web site, the district shall send a written notice home to parents stating (i) that the report card is available on the web site, (ii) the address of the web site, (iii) that a printed copy of the report card will be sent to parents upon request, and (iv) the telephone number that parents may call to request a printed copy of the report card.

(6) Nothing contained in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly repeals, supersedes, invalidates, or nullifies final decisions in lawsuits pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in Illinois courts involving the interpretation of Public Act 97-8.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-648, eff. 7-1-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-193, eff. 7-30-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 865**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 885

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 885

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 885

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 885

[May 31, 2017]

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 885

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 885 on page 8, line 17, after "notarized." by inserting "However, any provision in an installment sales contract that forbids the buyer to record the contract or a memorandum of the contract is void and unenforceable."; and

on page 8, by replacing lines 24 and 25 with the following:

"reason that may affect the ability of the seller to comply with the terms of the installment sales contract regarding the conveyance of marketable title to the buyer, the buyer has the option to"; and

on page 9, by deleting lines 1 and 2; and

on page 11, line 8, after "seller." by inserting "There shall be an exception for the application of insurance proceeds to the seller's mortgage balance when required by the terms of the seller's mortgage, with a corresponding credit to the buyer for the amount payable due on the installment sales contract."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 885

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 885 on page 2, line 7, by replacing "a dwelling structure" with "residential real estate"; and

on page 2, by replacing lines 12 through 14 with the following:

"Residential real estate" means real estate with a dwelling structure, excluding property that is sold as a part of a tract of land consisting of 4 acres or more zoned for agricultural purposes.

"Seller" means an individual or legal entity that possesses a legal or beneficial interest in real estate and that enters into an installment sales contract more than 3 times during a 12-month period to sell residential real estate. Any individual or legal entity that has a legal or beneficial interest in real estate under the name of more than one legal entity shall be considered the same seller."; and

on page 3, lines 2 and 3, by deleting "a dwelling structure and"; and

on page 3, line 9, by deleting "dwelling structure and any"; and

on page 3, line 12, by deleting "dwelling structure and any"; and

on page 4, line 1, by deleting "dwelling or any"; and

on page 5, lines 8 and 9, by deleting "dwelling structure and any"; and

on page 6, line 6, by deleting "or dwelling structure"; and

on page 7, line 12, by replacing "30" with "90"; and

on page 7, line 14, by replacing "30-day" with "90-day"; and

on page 8, line 2, by replacing "5" with "10"; and

on page 8, line 3, by deleting "or dwelling structure "; and

on page 8, lines 5 and 6, by replacing "estate, dwelling structure," with "estate"; and

on page 9, line 17, by replacing "a dwelling unit" with "residential real estate"; and

on page 11, line 11, by replacing "30" with "90"; and

on page 11, line 13, by replacing "30-day" with "90-day"; and

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on page 11, lines 21 and 22, by replacing "a dwelling structure" with "residential real estate"; and

on page 15, by replacing lines 18 through 23 with the following:

"~~amendatory Act of 1986 and under which (i) the purchase price is to be paid in installments over a period in excess of five years and (ii) the amount unpaid under the terms of the contract at the time of the filing of the foreclosure complaint, including principal and due and unpaid interest, at the rate prior to default, is less than 80% of the original purchase price of the real estate as stated in the contract;~~"; and

on page 16, by deleting lines 1 through 4; and

on page 32, by replacing lines 19 and 20 with the following:

"Installment Sales Contract Act and Section 1(e) of the Dwelling Unit Installment Contract Act."; and

on page 43, by replacing lines 1 and 2 with the following:

"Act and subsection (e) of Section 1 of the Dwelling Unit Installment Contract Act."; and

on page 57, by deleting lines 21 through 24; and

on page 58, by deleting lines 1 and 2; and

on page 58, line 3, by changing "925" to "915".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 885

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 885 on page 14, by replacing lines 17 through 24 with the following:

"Section 85. Enforcement. Any violation of this Act constitutes an unlawful practice under the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 885**, with House Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1261

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1261

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1261

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1261 on page 2, line 22, by inserting after the period the following:

"As used in this Section, "companion animal" does not include a service animal as defined in Section 2.01c of the Humane Care for Animals Act."; and

on page 10, line 24, by inserting after the period the following:

"As used in this Section, "companion animal" does not include a service animal as defined in Section 2.01c of the Humane Care for Animals Act."; and

on page 11, line 12, by inserting after the period the following:

"As used in this Section, "companion animal" does not include a service animal as defined in Section 2.01c of the Humane Care for Animals Act."; and

on page 26, line 16, by inserting after the period the following:

"As used in this Section, "companion animal" does not include a service animal as defined in Section 2.01c of the Humane Care for Animals Act."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1261**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2046

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2046

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 2046

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 2046

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2046 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by adding Section 507GGG as follows:

(35 ILCS 5/507GGG new)

Sec. 507GGG. State Police Memorial checkoff.

(a) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, the Department must print on its standard individual income tax form a provision (i) indicating that if the taxpayer wishes to contribute to the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, as authorized by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, he or she may do so by stating the amount of the contribution (not less than \$1) on the return and (ii) stating that the contribution will reduce the taxpayer's refund or increase the amount of payment to accompany the return. Failure to remit any amount of increased payment shall reduce the contribution accordingly. This Section does not apply to any amended return.

(b) Moneys deposited into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund under this Section shall be distributed equally, as soon as practical but at least on a monthly basis, to the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation Fund, the Police Memorial Committee Fund, and the Illinois State Police Memorial Fund. Moneys transferred to the funds shall be used, subject to appropriation, to fund grants for building and maintaining memorials and parks; holding annual memorial commemorations; giving scholarships to children of officers killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty, or those interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement; and providing financial assistance to police officers and their families when a police officer is killed or injured in the line of duty."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 2046

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 2046, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Sections 5.878 and 6z-102 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.878 new)

Sec. 5.878. The Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff Fund.

(30 ILCS 105/6z-102 new)

Sec. 6z-102. Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff Fund; creation. The Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury. Moneys in the Fund shall be used by the Department of Human Services for the purpose of making grants to providers delivering non-Medicaid services for community-based youth programs in the State.

Section 10. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by adding Sections 507GGG and 507HHH as follows:

[May 31, 2017]

(35 ILCS 5/507GGG new)

Sec. 507GGG. Thriving Youth checkoff. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, the Department must print on its standard individual income tax form a provision (i) indicating that if the taxpayer wishes to contribute to the Thriving Youth Income Tax Checkoff Fund, as authorized by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, he or she may do so by stating the amount of the contribution (not less than \$1) on the return and (ii) stating that the contribution will reduce the taxpayer's refund or increase the amount of payment to accompany the return. Failure to remit any amount of increased payment shall reduce the contribution accordingly. This Section does not apply to any amended return.

(35 ILCS 5/507HHH new)

Sec. 507HHH. Illinois Police Memorial checkoff.

(a) For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2017, the Department must print on its standard individual income tax form a provision (i) indicating that if the taxpayer wishes to contribute to the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, as authorized by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, he or she may do so by stating the amount of the contribution (not less than \$1) on the return and (ii) stating that the contribution will reduce the taxpayer's refund or increase the amount of payment to accompany the return. Failure to remit any amount of increased payment shall reduce the contribution accordingly. This Section does not apply to any amended return.

(b) Moneys deposited into the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund under this Section shall be distributed equally, as soon as practical but at least on a monthly basis, to the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation Fund, the Police Memorial Committee Fund, and the Illinois State Police Memorial Park Fund. Moneys transferred to the funds shall be used, subject to appropriation, to fund grants for building and maintaining memorials and parks; holding annual memorial commemorations; giving scholarships to children of officers killed or catastrophically injured in the line of duty, or those interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement; and providing financial assistance to police officers and their families when a police officer is killed or injured in the line of duty.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2046**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 2068

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 2068

Passed the House, as amended, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 2068

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2068 on page 1, line 9, by replacing "of public policy" with "directly related to the operation of the library"; and

on page 1, line 20, by replacing "of public policy" with "directly related to the operation of the library".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 2068**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 58

[May 31, 2017]

A bill for AN ACT concerning law enforcement officers.

SENATE BILL NO. 683

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 1304

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

SENATE BILL NO. 1319

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

SENATE BILL NO. 1479

A bill for AN ACT concerning elections.

Passed the House, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 282

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

SENATE BILL NO. 312

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 314

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 320

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 448

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

SENATE BILL NO. 611

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

SENATE BILL NO. 641

A bill for AN ACT concerning animals.

SENATE BILL NO. 1444

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Passed the House, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 315

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 318

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 325

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Passed the House, May 30, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 583

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:

Mourns the death of Marguerite B. "Peggy" Pesavento of Lockport.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 584

[May 31, 2017]

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Helen “Jean” McPartlin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 585

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gertrude M. “Nana” (Bronkema) Flaynik.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 586

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John E. Adamich.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS ON SECRETARY’S DESK

Senator Collins moved that **Senate Resolution No. 353**, on the Secretary’s Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Collins moved that Senate Resolution No. 353 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Collins moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 11**, on the Secretary’s Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Collins moved that House Joint Resolution No. 11 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Manar moved that **Senate Resolution No. 12**, on the Secretary’s Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Manar moved that Senate Resolution No. 12 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 51; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Connelly	Lightford	Radogno
Anderson	Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul
Aquino	Cunningham	Manar	Righter
Barickman	Fowler	Martinez	Rooney
Bennett	Harmon	McCann	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hunter	Mulroe	Tracy
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Trotter
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Weaver
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	Mr. President
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Harris moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 17**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

AMENDMENT NO.____. Amend Senate Joint Resolution 17 as follows:

on page 1, immediately below line 18, by inserting:

"(2) the Lieutenant Governor or his or her designee;" and

on page 1, line 19, by replacing "(2)" with "(3)"; and

on page 1, line 20, by replacing "(3)" with "(4)"; and

on page 1, line 21, by replacing "(4)" with "(5)"; and

on page 2, line 1, by replacing "(5)" with "(6)"; and

on page 2, line 3, by replacing "(6)" with "(7)"; and

on page 2, line 5, by replacing "(7)" with "(8)"; and

on page 2, line 7, by replacing "(8)" with "(9)"; and

on page 2, line 10, by replacing "(9)" with "(10)"; and

on page 2, line 13, by replacing "(10)" with "(11)"; and

on page 2, line 16, by replacing "(11)" with "(12)"; and

on page 2, line 19, by replacing "(12)" with "(13)"; and

on page 2, line 22, by replacing "(13)" with "(14)"; and

on page 2, line 25, by replacing "(14)" with "(15)"; and

on page 3, line 2, by replacing "(15)" with "(16)"; and

on page 3, line 5, by replacing "(16)" with "(17)"; and

on page 3, line 8, by replacing "(17)" with "(18)"; and

on page 3, immediately below line 10, by inserting:

"(19) a representative of a statewide association representing high school districts, appointed by the State Superintendent of Education;" and

on page 3, line 11, by replacing "(18)" with "(20)"; and

on page 3, line 14, by replacing "(19)" with "(21)".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted.

Senator Harris moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 17, as amended, be adopted.

And on that motion a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 50; NAYS None.

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The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Connelly	Lightford	Raoul
Anderson	Cullerton, T.	Link	Rezin
Aquino	Cunningham	Manar	Righter
Barickman	Fowler	Martinez	Rose
Bennett	Harmon	McCann	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hastings	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Holmes	Mulroe	Tracy
Brady	Hunter	Muñoz	Trotter
Bush	Hutchinson	Murphy	Weaver
Castro	Jones, E.	Nybo	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Oberweis	
Collins	Landek	Radogno	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator T. Cullerton moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 26**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator T. Cullerton moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 26 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator Bivins moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 34**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Bivins moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 34 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

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Senator Mulroe moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 39**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Mulroe moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 39 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **House Bill No. 270** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Stadelman offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 270

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 270 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Law Enforcement Criminal Sexual Assault Investigation Act.

Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Law enforcement agency" means an agency of this State or unit of local government which is vested by law or ordinance with the duty to maintain public order and to enforce criminal laws or ordinances.

"Law enforcement officer" or "officer" means any person employed by a State, county, or municipality as a policeman, peace officer, or in a like position involving the enforcement of the law and protection of public interest at the risk of the person's life.

"Officer-involved criminal sexual assault" means an alleged violation of Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, or 11-1.60 of the Criminal Code of 2012 while an officer is on duty.

Section 10. Investigation of officer-involved criminal assault; requirements.

(a) Each law enforcement agency shall have a written policy regarding the investigation of officer-involved criminal sexual assault that involves a law enforcement officer employed by that law enforcement agency.

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(b) Each officer-involved criminal sexual assault investigation shall be conducted by at least 2 investigators or an entity comprised of at least 2 investigators, one of whom shall be the lead investigator. The investigators shall have completed a specialized sexual assault and sexual abuse investigation training program approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board or similar training approved by the Department of State Police. No investigator involved in the investigation may be employed by the law enforcement agency that employs the officer involved in the officer-involved criminal sexual assault, unless the investigator is employed by the Department of State Police or a municipality with a population over 1,000,000 and is not assigned to the same division or unit as the officer involved in the criminal sexual assault.

(c) Upon receipt of an allegation or complaint of an officer-involved criminal sexual assault, a municipality with a population over 1,000,000 shall promptly notify an independent agency, created by ordinance of the municipality, tasked with investigating incidents of police misconduct.

Section 15. Intra-agency investigations. This Act does not prohibit a law enforcement agency from conducting an internal investigation into the officer-involved criminal sexual assault if the internal investigation does not interfere with the investigation conducted under the requirements of Section 10 of this Act.

Section 20. Compensation for investigations. Compensation for participation in an investigation of an officer-involved criminal sexual assault under Section 10 of this Act may be determined in an intergovernmental or interagency agreement.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2018."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **House Bill No. 270** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 51; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Bennett	Harmon	McCarter	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Lightford	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

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On motion of Senator T. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 348** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Martinez, **House Bill No. 3910** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

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HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 303** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Harmon offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 303

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 303 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

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

- (1) Section 3.23 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;
- (2) Section 44.1 of the Environmental Protection Act;
- (3) Section 105-55 of the Herptiles-Herps Act;
- (4) Section 1-215 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code;
- (5) Section 1.25 of the Wildlife Code;
- (6) Section 17-10.6 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (financial institution fraud);
- (7) Section 28-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (gambling);
- (8) Article 29B of the Criminal Code of 2012 (money laundering);
- (9) Article 33G of the Criminal Code of 2012 (Illinois Street Gang and Racketeer Influenced And Corrupt Organizations Law);
- (10) Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft);
- (11) Section 47-15 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (dumping garbage upon real property);
- (12) Article 124B of the Code of Criminal procedure (forfeiture);
- (13) Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;
- (14) Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act;
- (15) Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act; and
- (16) Illinois Securities Law of 1953.

Section 10. Reporting by law enforcement agency.

(a) Each law enforcement agency that seizes property subject to reporting under this Act shall report the following information about property seized or forfeited under State law:

- (1) the name of the law enforcement agency that seized the property;
- (2) the date of the seizure;
- (3) the type of property seized, including a building, vehicle, boat, cash, negotiable security, or firearm, except reporting is not required for seizures of contraband including alcohol, gambling devices, drug paraphernalia, and controlled substances;
- (4) a description of the property seized and the estimated value of the property and if the property is a conveyance, the description shall include the make, model, year, and vehicle identification number or serial number; and
- (5) the location where the seizure occurred.

The filing requirement shall be met upon filing the form 4-64 with the State's Attorney's Office in the county where the forfeiture action is being commenced or with the Attorney General's Office if the forfeiture action is being commenced by that office, and the forwarding of the form 4-64 upon approval of the State's Attorney's Office or the Attorney General's Office to the Department of State Police Asset Forfeiture Section. With regard to seizures for which form 4-64 is not required to be filed, the filing requirement shall be met by the filing of an annual summary report with the Department of State Police no later than 60 days after December 31 of that year.

(b) Each law enforcement agency, including a drug task force or Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) unit, that receives proceeds from forfeitures subject to reporting under this Act shall file an annual report with the Department of State Police no later than 60 days after December 31 of that year. The format of the report shall be developed by the Department of State Police and shall be completed by the law enforcement agency. The report shall include, at a minimum, the amount of funds and other property

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distributed to the law enforcement agency by the Department of State Police, the amount of funds expended by the law enforcement agency, and the category of expenditure, including:

- (1) crime, gang, or abuse prevention or intervention programs;
- (2) compensation or services for crime victims;
- (3) witness protection, informant fees, and controlled purchases of contraband;
- (4) salaries, overtime, and benefits, as permitted by law;
- (5) operating expenses, including but not limited to, capital expenditures for vehicles,

firearms, equipment, computers, furniture, office supplies, postage, printing, membership fees paid to trade associations, and fees for professional services including auditing, court reporting, expert witnesses, and attorneys;

(6) travel, meals, entertainment, conferences, training, and continuing education seminars; and

- (7) other expenditures of forfeiture proceeds.

(c) The Department of State Police shall establish and maintain on its official website a public database that includes annual aggregate data for each law enforcement agency that reports seizures of property under subsection (a) of this Section, that receives distributions of forfeiture proceeds subject to reporting under this Act, or reports expenditures under subsection (b) of this Section. This aggregate data shall include, for each law enforcement agency:

(1) the total number of asset seizures reported by each law enforcement agency during the calendar year;

(2) the monetary value of all currency or its equivalent seized by the law enforcement agency during the calendar year;

(3) the number of conveyances seized by the law enforcement agency during the calendar year, and the aggregate estimated value;

(4) the aggregate estimated value of all other property seized by the law enforcement agency during the calendar year;

(5) the monetary value of distributions by the Department of State Police of forfeited currency or auction proceeds from forfeited property to the law enforcement agency during the calendar year; and

(6) the total amount of the law enforcement agency's expenditures of forfeiture proceeds during the calendar year, categorized as provided under subsection (b) of this Section.

The database shall not provide names, addresses, phone numbers, or other personally identifying information of owners or interest holders, persons, business entities, covert office locations, or business entities involved in the forfeiture action and shall not disclose the vehicle identification number or serial number of any conveyance.

(d) The Department of State Police shall adopt rules to administer the asset forfeiture program, including the categories of authorized expenditures consistent with the statutory guidelines for each of the included forfeiture statutes, the use of forfeited funds, other expenditure requirements, and the reporting of seizure and forfeiture information. The Department may adopt rules necessary to implement this Act through the use of emergency rulemaking under Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act for a period not to exceed 180 days after the effective date of this Act.

(e) The Department of State Police shall have authority and oversight over all law enforcement agencies receiving forfeited funds from the Department. This authority shall include enforcement of rules and regulations adopted by the Department and sanctions for violations of any rules and regulations, including the withholding of distributions of forfeiture proceeds from the law enforcement agency in violation.

(f) Upon application by a law enforcement agency to the Department of State Police, the reporting of a particular asset forfeited under this Section may be delayed if the asset in question was seized from a person who has become a confidential informant under the agency's confidential informant policy, or if the asset was seized as part of an ongoing investigation. This delayed reporting shall be granted by the Department of State Police for a maximum period of 6 months if the confidential informant is still providing cooperation to law enforcement or the investigation is still ongoing, and at that time the asset shall be reported as required under this Act.

(g) The Department of State Police shall on or before January 1, 2019, establish and implement the requirements of this Act. In order to implement the reporting and public database requirements under this Act, the Department of State Police Asset Forfeiture Section requires a one-time upgrade of its information technology software and hardware. This one-time upgrade shall be funded by a temporary allocation of 5% of all forfeited currency and 5% of the auction proceeds from each forfeited asset, which are to be distributed after the effective date of this Act. The Department of State Police shall transfer these funds at the time of distribution to a separate fund established by the Department of State Police. Monies deposited

in this fund shall be accounted for and shall be used only to pay for the actual one-time cost of purchasing and installing the hardware and software required to comply with this new reporting and public database requirement. Monies deposited in the fund shall not be subject to re-appropriation, reallocation, or redistribution for any other purpose. After sufficient funds are transferred to the fund to cover the actual one-time cost of purchasing and installing the hardware and software required to comply with this new reporting and public database requirement, no additional funds shall be transferred to the fund for any purpose. At the completion of the one-time upgrade of the information technology hardware and software to comply with this new reporting and public database requirement, any remaining funds in the fund shall be returned to the participating agencies under the distribution requirements of the statutes from which the funds were transferred, and the fund shall no longer exist.

(h)(1) The Department of State Police, in consultation with and subject to the approval of the Chief Procurement Officer, may procure a single contract or multiple contracts to implement the provisions of this Act.

(2) A contract or contracts under this subsection (h) are not subject to the Illinois Procurement Code, except for Sections 20-60, 20-65, 20-70, and 20-160 and Article 50 of that Code, provided that the Chief Procurement Officer may, in writing with justification, waive any certification required under Article 50 of the Illinois Procurement Code. The provisions of this paragraph (2), other than this sentence, are inoperative on and after July 1, 2019.

Section 15. Fund audits.

(a) The Auditor General shall conduct as a part of its 2 year compliance audit, an audit of the State Asset Forfeiture Fund for compliance with the requirements of this Act. The audit shall include, but not be limited to, the following determinations:

(1) if detailed records of all receipts and disbursements from the State Asset Forfeiture Fund are being maintained;

(2) if administrative costs charged to the fund are adequately documented and are reasonable; and

(3) if the procedures for making disbursements under the Act are adequate.

(b) The Department of State Police, and any other entity or person that may have information relevant to the audit, shall cooperate fully and promptly with the Office of the Auditor General in conducting the audit. The Auditor General shall begin the audit during the next regular two year compliance audit of the Department of State Police and distribute the report upon completion under Section 3-14 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

Section 105. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 7.5 as follows:
(5 ILCS 140/7.5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.

(v) Names and information of people who have applied for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1039, eff. 8-25-14; 98-1045, eff. 8-25-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-776, eff. 8-12-16; 99-863, eff. 8-19-16; revised 9-1-16.)

Section 110. The Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is amended by changing Section 3.23 as follows:
(410 ILCS 620/3.23)

Sec. 3.23. Legend drug prohibition.

(a) In this Section:

"Legend drug" means a drug limited by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to being dispensed by or upon a medical practitioner's prescription because the drug is:

- (1) habit forming;
- (2) toxic or having potential for harm; or
- (3) limited in use by the new drug application for the drug to use only under a medical practitioner's supervision.

"Medical practitioner" means any person licensed to practice medicine in all its branches in the State.

"Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of possession of a legend drug, with or without consideration, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

"Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a legend drug, either directly or indirectly, by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling of its container. "Manufacture" does not include:

- (1) by an ultimate user, the preparation or compounding of a legend drug for his own use; or
- (2) by a medical practitioner, or his authorized agent under his supervision, the preparation, compounding, packaging, or labeling of a legend drug:

(A) as an incident to his administering or dispensing of a legend drug in the course of his professional practice; or

(B) as an incident to lawful research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.

"Prescription" has the same meaning ascribed to it in Section 3 of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly manufacture or deliver or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver a legend drug of 6 or more pills, tablets, capsules, or caplets or 30 ml or more of a legend drug in liquid form who is not licensed by applicable law to prescribe or dispense legend drugs or is not an employee of the licensee operating in the normal course of business under the supervision of the licensee. Any person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$100,000. A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this Section is guilty of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$250,000.

(c) The following are subject to forfeiture:

(1) ~~(blank); all substances that have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or possessed in violation of this Act;~~

(2) all raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use in manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, administering, or possessing any substance in violation of this Section Act;

(3) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of any substance manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or possessed in violation of this Section or property described in paragraph items (1) and (2) of this subsection (c), but:

(A) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to the a violation of this Act;

(B) no conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of any act or omission which the owner proves to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent; and

(C) a forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission;

(4) all money, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data that are used, or intended to be used in violation of this Section Aet;

(5) everything of value furnished, or intended to be furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of this Section Aet, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used, or intended to be used, to commit or in any manner to facilitate any violation of this Section Aet; and

(6) all real property, including any right, title, and interest, including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust, in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or in any manner to facilitate the commission of, any violation or act that constitutes a violation of this Section 33.1 of this Aet or that is the proceeds of any violation or act that constitutes a violation of this Section 33.1 of this Aet.

(d) Property subject to forfeiture under this Act may be seized under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act, by the Director of the Department of State Police or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure by the Director of the Department of State Police or any peace officer without process may be made:

(1) if the seizure is incident to inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(2) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding, or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act or the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;

(3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;

(4) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Act and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(5) in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(e) Forfeiture under this Act is subject to an 8th amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis as provided under Section 9.5 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted in accordance with the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act.

(f) With regard to possession of legend drug offenses only, a sum of currency with a value of less than \$500 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. For all other offenses under this Act, currency with a value of under \$100 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director of the Department of State Police subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. If property is seized under this Act, then the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value, and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director of the Department of State Police. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Secretary may:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by the Secretary;

(3) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;

(4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account;

(5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or

(6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the Director of the Department of State Police.

(f-5) For felony offenses involving possession of legend drug only, no property shall be subject to forfeiture under this Act because of the possession of less than 2 single unit doses of a controlled substance.

This exemption shall not apply in instances when the possessor, or another person at the direction of the possessor, is engaged in the destruction of any amount of a legend drug. The amount of a single unit dose shall be the State's burden to prove in their case in chief.

(g) If the Department suspends or revokes a registration, all legend drugs owned or possessed by the registrant at the time of suspension or the effective date of the revocation order may be placed under seal. No disposition may be made of substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application therefor, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a revocation rule becoming final, all substances are subject to seizure and forfeiture under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act may be forfeited to the Department.

(h) (Blank). If property is forfeited under this Act, then the Director of the Department of State Police must sell all such property unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public, and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section. Upon the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest or arrests, and prosecution that led to the forfeiture, the Director of the Department of State Police may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. If any forfeited conveyance, including an aircraft, vehicle, or vessel, is returned to the seizing agency or prosecutor, then the conveyance may be used immediately in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the State. Upon disposal, all proceeds from the sale of the conveyance must be used for drug enforcement purposes. If any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, then the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director of the Department of State Police and distributed in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

(i) (Blank). All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:

(1) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or State law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws.

(2) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% will be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided hereunder shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws.

(3) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in a separate fund of that office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.

(4) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.

(j) Contraband, including legend drugs possessed without a prescription or other authorization under State or federal law, is not subject to forfeiture. No property right exists in contraband. Contraband is subject to seizure and shall be disposed of according to State law.

(Source: P.A. 96-573, eff. 8-18-09.)

Section 115. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Section 44.1 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/44.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1044.1)

Sec. 44.1. (a) In addition to all other civil and criminal penalties provided by law, any person convicted of a criminal violation of this Act or the regulations adopted thereunder shall forfeit to the State (1) an amount equal to the value of all profits earned, savings realized, and benefits incurred as a direct or indirect result of such violation, and (2) any vehicle or conveyance used in the perpetration of such violation, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) Forfeiture of conveyances shall be subject to the following exceptions:

(1) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it is proven that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance consented to or was privy to the covered violation.

(2) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of any covered violation which the owner proves to have been committed without his knowledge or consent.

(3) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he neither had knowledge of nor consented to the covered violation.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), all property subject to forfeiture under this Section shall be seized pursuant to the order of a circuit court.

(d) Property subject to forfeiture under this Section may be seized by the Director or any peace officer without process:

(1) if the seizure is incident to an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant, or incident to the execution of a criminal search or arrest warrant;

(2) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding, or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act; or

(3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety.

(e) Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to forcible entry and detainer or replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When property is seized under this Act, the Director may:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) secure the property or remove the property to a place designated by him; or

(3) require the sheriff of the county in which the seizure occurs to take custody of the property and secure or remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

(f) All amounts forfeited under item (1) of subsection (a) shall be apportioned in the following manner:

(1) 40% shall be deposited in the Hazardous Waste Fund created in Section 22.2;

(2) 30% shall be paid to the office of the Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, whichever brought and prosecuted the action; and

(3) 30% shall be paid to the law enforcement agency which investigated the violation.

Any funds received under this subsection (f) shall be used solely for the enforcement of the environmental protection laws of this State.

(g) When property is forfeited under this Section the court may order:

(1) that the property shall be made available for the official use of the Agency, the Office of the Attorney General, the State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the law enforcement agency which investigated the violation, to be used solely for the enforcement of the environmental protection laws of this State;

(2) the sheriff of the county in which the forfeiture occurs to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law; or

(3) the sheriff of the county in which the forfeiture occurs to sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. The proceeds of such sale shall be used for payment of all proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising and court costs, and the balance, if any, shall be apportioned pursuant to subsection (f).

(h) Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 85-487.)

Section 120. The Herpetiles-Herps Act is amended by changing Section 105-55 as follows:
(510 ILCS 68/105-55)

Sec. 105-55. Illegal collecting devices; public nuisance. Every collecting device, including seines, nets, traps, pillowcases, bags, snake hooks or tongs, or any electrical device or any other devices including vehicles or conveyance, watercraft, or aircraft used or operated illegally or attempted to be used or operated illegally by any person in taking, transporting, holding, or conveying any reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life, contrary to this Act, including administrative rules, shall be deemed a public nuisance and therefore illegal and subject to seizure and confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department. Upon the seizure of this item, the Department shall take and hold the item until disposed of as provided in this Act.

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Upon the seizure of any device because of its illegal use, the officer or authorized employee of the Department making the seizure shall, as soon as reasonably possible, cause a complaint to be filed before the circuit court and a summons to be issued requiring the owner or person in possession of the property to appear in court and show cause why the device seized should not be forfeited to the State. Upon the return of the summons duly served or upon posting or publication of notice as provided in this Act, the court shall proceed to determine the question of the illegality of the use of the seized property. Upon judgment being entered that the property was illegally used, an order shall be entered providing for the forfeiture of the seized property to the State. The owner of the property may have a jury determine the illegality of its use and shall have the right of an appeal as in other civil cases. Confiscation or forfeiture shall not preclude or mitigate against prosecution and assessment of penalties provided in Article 90 of this Act.

Upon seizure of any property under circumstances supporting a reasonable belief that the property was abandoned, lost, stolen, or otherwise illegally possessed or used contrary to this Act, except property seized during a search or arrest, and ultimately returned, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of under order of a court in accordance with this Act, the authorized employee of the Department shall make reasonable inquiry and efforts to identify and notify the owner or other person entitled to possession of the property and shall return the property after the person provides reasonable and satisfactory proof of his or her ownership or right to possession and reimburses the Department for all reasonable expenses of custody. If the identity or location of the owner or other person entitled to possession of the property has not been ascertained within 6 months after the Department obtains possession, the Department shall effectuate the sale of the property for cash to the highest bidder at a public auction. The owner or other person entitled to possession of the property may claim and recover possession of the property at any time before its sale at public auction upon providing reasonable and satisfactory proof of ownership or right of possession and reimbursing the Department for all reasonable expenses of custody.

Any property forfeited to the State by court order under this Section may be disposed of by public auction, except that any property that is the subject of a court order shall not be disposed of pending appeal of the order. The proceeds of the sales at auction shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

The Department shall pay all costs of posting or publication of notices required by this Section.

Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-752, eff. 1-1-15.)

Section 125. The Fish and Aquatic Life Code is amended by changing Section 1-215 as follows:
(515 ILCS 5/1-215) (from Ch. 56, par. 1-215)

Sec. 1-215. Illegal fishing devices; public nuisance. Every fishing device, including seines, nets, or traps, or any electrical device or any other devices, including vehicles, watercraft, or aircraft, used or operated illegally or attempted to be used or operated illegally by any person in taking, transporting, holding, or conveying any aquatic life contrary to this Code, including administrative rules, shall be deemed a public nuisance and therefore illegal and subject to seizure and confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department. Upon the seizure of such an item the Department shall take and hold the item until disposed of as provided in this Code.

Upon the seizure of any device because of its illegal use, the officer or authorized employee of the Department making the seizure shall, as soon as reasonably possible, cause a complaint to be filed before the Circuit Court and a summons to be issued requiring the owner or person in possession of the property to appear in court and show cause why the device seized should not be forfeited to the State. Upon the return of the summons duly served or upon posting or publication of notice as provided in this Code, the court shall proceed to determine the question of the illegality of the use of the seized property. Upon judgment being entered to the effect that the property was illegally used, an order shall be entered providing for the forfeiture of the seized property to the State. The owner of the property, however, may have a jury determine the illegality of its use, and shall have the right of an appeal as in other civil cases. Confiscation or forfeiture shall not preclude or mitigate against prosecution and assessment of penalties provided in Section 20-35 of this Code.

Upon seizure of any property under circumstances supporting a reasonable belief that the property was abandoned, lost, stolen, or otherwise illegally possessed or used contrary to this Code, except property seized during a search or arrest, and ultimately returned, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of under order of a court in accordance with this Code, the authorized employee of the Department shall make reasonable inquiry and efforts to identify and notify the owner or other person entitled to possession of the property and shall return the property after the person provides reasonable and satisfactory proof of his or her ownership or right to possession and reimburses the Department for all reasonable expenses of custody. If

the identity or location of the owner or other person entitled to possession of the property has not been ascertained within 6 months after the Department obtains possession, the Department shall effectuate the sale of the property for cash to the highest bidder at a public auction. The owner or other person entitled to possession of the property may claim and recover possession of the property at any time before its sale at public auction upon providing reasonable and satisfactory proof of ownership or right of possession and reimbursing the Department for all reasonable expenses of custody.

Any property forfeited to the State by court order under this Section may be disposed of by public auction, except that any property that is the subject of a court order shall not be disposed of pending appeal of the order. The proceeds of the sales at auction shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

The Department shall pay all costs of posting or publication of notices required by this Section.

Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 87-833.)

Section 130. The Wildlife Code is amended by changing Section 1.25 as follows:

(520 ILCS 5/1.25) (from Ch. 61, par. 1.25)

Sec. 1.25. Every hunting or trapping device, vehicle or conveyance, when used or operated illegally, or attempted to be used or operated illegally by any person in taking, transporting, holding, or conveying any wild bird or wild mammal, contrary to the provisions of this Act, including administrative rules, is a public nuisance and subject to seizure and confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department; upon the seizure of such item the Department shall take and hold the same until disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Upon the seizure of any property as herein provided, the authorized employee of the Department making such seizure shall forthwith cause a complaint to be filed before the Circuit Court and a summons to be issued requiring the person who illegally used or operated or attempted to use or operate such property and the owner and person in possession of such property to appear in court and show cause why the property seized should not be forfeited to the State. Upon the return of the summons duly served or other notice as herein provided, the court shall proceed to determine the question of the illegality of the use of the seized property and upon judgment being entered to the effect that such property was illegally used, an order may be entered providing for the forfeiture of such seized property to the Department and shall thereupon become the property of the Department; but the owner of such property may have a jury determine the illegality of its use, and shall have the right of an appeal, as in other cases. Such confiscation or forfeiture shall not preclude or mitigate against prosecution and assessment of penalties otherwise provided in this Act.

Upon seizure of any property under circumstances supporting a reasonable belief that such property was abandoned, lost or stolen or otherwise illegally possessed or used contrary to the provisions of this Act, except property seized during a search or arrest, and ultimately returned, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of pursuant to order of a court in accordance with this Act, the authorized employee of the Department shall make reasonable inquiry and efforts to identify and notify the owner or other person entitled to possession thereof, and shall return the property after such person provides reasonable and satisfactory proof of his ownership or right to possession and reimburses the Department for all reasonable expenses of such custody. If the identity or location of the owner or other person entitled to possession of the property has not been ascertained within 6 months after the Department obtains such possession, the Department shall effectuate the sale of the property for cash to the highest bidder at a public auction. The owner or other person entitled to possession of such property may claim and recover possession of the property at any time before its sale at public auction, upon providing reasonable and satisfactory proof of ownership or right of possession and reimbursing the Department for all reasonable expenses of custody thereof.

Any property, including guns, forfeited to the State by court order pursuant to this Section, may be disposed of by public auction, except that any property which is the subject of such a court order shall not be disposed of pending appeal of the order. The proceeds of the sales at auction shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

The Department shall pay all costs of notices required by this Section.

Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 85-152.)

Section 135. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 17-10.6, 28-5, 29B-1, 33G-6, 36-1, 36-1.5, 36-2, 36-3, and 47-15 and by adding Sections 36-1.1, 36-1.2, 36-1.3, 36-1.4, 36-2.1, 36-2.2, 36-2.5, 36-2.7, 36-3.1, 36-6, 36-7, and 36-9 as follows:

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(720 ILCS 5/17-10.6)

Sec. 17-10.6. Financial institution fraud.

(a) Misappropriation of financial institution property. A person commits misappropriation of a financial institution's property whenever he or she knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over any of the moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by or under the custody or control of a financial institution, or under the custody or care of any agent, officer, director, or employee of such financial institution.

(b) Commercial bribery of a financial institution.

(1) A person commits commercial bribery of a financial institution when he or she knowingly confers or offers or agrees to confer any benefit upon any employee, agent, or fiduciary without the consent of the latter's employer or principal, with the intent to influence his or her conduct in relation to his or her employer's or principal's affairs.

(2) An employee, agent, or fiduciary of a financial institution commits commercial bribery of a financial institution when, without the consent of his or her employer or principal, he or she knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit from another person upon an agreement or understanding that such benefit will influence his or her conduct in relation to his or her employer's or principal's affairs.

(c) Financial institution fraud. A person commits financial institution fraud when he or she knowingly executes or attempts to execute a scheme or artifice:

(1) to defraud a financial institution; or

(2) to obtain any of the moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by or under the custody or control of a financial institution, by means of pretenses, representations, or promises he or she knows to be false.

(d) Loan fraud. A person commits loan fraud when he or she knowingly, with intent to defraud, makes any false statement or report, or overvalues any land, property, or security, with the intent to influence in any way the action of a financial institution to act upon any application, advance, discount, purchase, purchase agreement, repurchase agreement, commitment, or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same, by renewal, deferment of action, or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security.

(e) Concealment of collateral. A person commits concealment of collateral when he or she, with intent to defraud, knowingly conceals, removes, disposes of, or converts to the person's own use or to that of another any property mortgaged or pledged to or held by a financial institution.

(f) Financial institution robbery. A person commits robbery when he or she knowingly, by force or threat of force, or by intimidation, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another, or obtains or attempts to obtain by extortion, any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, a financial institution.

(g) Conspiracy to commit a financial crime.

(1) A person commits conspiracy to commit a financial crime when, with the intent that any violation of this Section be committed, he or she agrees with another person to the commission of that offense.

(2) No person may be convicted of conspiracy to commit a financial crime unless an overt act or acts in furtherance of the agreement is alleged and proved to have been committed by that person or by a co-conspirator and the accused is a part of a common scheme or plan to engage in the unlawful activity.

(3) It shall not be a defense to conspiracy to commit a financial crime that the person or persons with whom the accused is alleged to have conspired:

(A) has not been prosecuted or convicted;

(B) has been convicted of a different offense;

(C) is not amenable to justice;

(D) has been acquitted; or

(E) lacked the capacity to commit the offense.

(h) Continuing financial crimes enterprise. A person commits a continuing financial crimes enterprise when he or she knowingly, within an 18-month period, commits 3 or more separate offenses constituting any combination of the following:

(1) an offense under this Section;

(2) a felony offense in violation of Section 16A-3 or subsection (a) of Section 16-25 or paragraph (4) or (5) of subsection (a) of Section 16-1 of this Code for the purpose of reselling or otherwise re-entering the merchandise in commerce, including conveying the merchandise to a merchant in exchange for anything of value; or

(3) if involving a financial institution, any other felony offense under this Code.

(i) Organizer of a continuing financial crimes enterprise.

(1) A person commits being an organizer of a continuing financial crimes enterprise when he or she:

(A) with the intent to commit any offense, agrees with another person to the commission of any combination of the following offenses on 3 or more separate occasions within an 18-month period:

(i) an offense under this Section;

(ii) a felony offense in violation of Section 16A-3 or subsection (a) of Section 16-25 or paragraph (4) or (5) of subsection (a) of Section 16-1 of this Code for the purpose of reselling or otherwise re-entering the merchandise in commerce, including conveying the merchandise to a merchant in exchange for anything of value; or

(iii) if involving a financial institution, any other felony offense under this Code; and

(B) with respect to the other persons within the conspiracy, occupies a position of organizer, supervisor, or financier or other position of management.

(2) The person with whom the accused agreed to commit the 3 or more offenses under this Section, or, if involving a financial institution, any other felony offenses under this Code, need not be the same person or persons for each offense, as long as the accused was a part of the common scheme or plan to engage in each of the 3 or more alleged offenses.

(j) Sentence.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a violation of this Section, the full value of which:

(A) does not exceed \$500, is a Class A misdemeanor;

(B) does not exceed \$500, and the person has been previously convicted of a financial crime or any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, or home invasion, is guilty of a Class 4 felony;

(C) exceeds \$500 but does not exceed \$10,000, is a Class 3 felony;

(D) exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, is a Class 2 felony;

(E) exceeds \$100,000 but does not exceed \$500,000, is a Class 1 felony;

(F) exceeds \$500,000 but does not exceed \$1,000,000, is a Class 1 non-probationable felony; when a charge of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$500,000 but does not exceed \$1,000,000, is brought, the value of the financial crime involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$500,000;

(G) exceeds \$1,000,000, is a Class X felony; when a charge of financial crime, the full value of which exceeds \$1,000,000, is brought, the value of the financial crime involved is an element of the offense to be resolved by the trier of fact as either exceeding or not exceeding \$1,000,000.

(2) A violation of subsection (f) is a Class 1 felony.

(3) A violation of subsection (h) is a Class 1 felony.

(4) A violation for subsection (i) is a Class X felony.

(k) A "financial crime" means an offense described in this Section.

(l) Period of limitations. The period of limitations for prosecution of any offense defined in this Section begins at the time when the last act in furtherance of the offense is committed.

(m) Forfeiture. Any violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (h) or subdivision (i)(1)(A)(ii) shall be subject to the remedies, procedures, and forfeiture as set forth in subsections (f) through (s) of Section 29B-1 of this Code.

Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; incorporates P.A. 96-1532, eff. 1-1-12, and 97-147, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-5)

Sec. 28-5. Seizure of gambling devices and gambling funds.

(a) Every device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use or every device used unlawfully for gambling shall be considered a "gambling device", and shall be subject to seizure, confiscation and destruction by the Department of State Police or by any municipal, or other local authority, within whose jurisdiction the same may be found. As used in this Section, a "gambling device" includes any slot machine, and includes any machine or device constructed for the reception of money or other thing of value and so constructed as to return, or to cause someone to return, on chance to the player thereof money,

property or a right to receive money or property. With the exception of any device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use, no gambling device shall be forfeited or destroyed unless an individual with a property interest in said device knows of the unlawful use of the device.

(b) Every gambling device shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs. Any money or other thing of value integrally related to acts of gambling shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs.

(c) If, within 60 days after any seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this Section, a person having any property interest in the seized property is charged with an offense, the court which renders judgment upon such charge shall, within 30 days after such judgment, conduct a forfeiture hearing to determine whether such property was a gambling device at the time of seizure. Such hearing shall be commenced by a written petition by the State, including material allegations of fact, the name and address of every person determined by the State to have any property interest in the seized property, a representation that written notice of the date, time and place of such hearing has been mailed to every such person by certified mail at least 10 days before such date, and a request for forfeiture. Every such person may appear as a party and present evidence at such hearing. The quantum of proof required shall be a preponderance of the evidence, and the burden of proof shall be on the State. If the court determines that the seized property was a gambling device at the time of seizure, an order of forfeiture and disposition of the seized property shall be entered: a gambling device shall be received by the State's Attorney, who shall effect its destruction, except that valuable parts thereof may be liquidated and the resultant money shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred; money and other things of value shall be received by the State's Attorney and, upon liquidation, shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred. However, in the event that a defendant raises the defense that the seized slot machine is an antique slot machine described in subparagraph (b) (7) of Section 28-1 of this Code and therefore he is exempt from the charge of a gambling activity participant, the seized antique slot machine shall not be destroyed or otherwise altered until a final determination is made by the Court as to whether it is such an antique slot machine. Upon a final determination by the Court of this question in favor of the defendant, such slot machine shall be immediately returned to the defendant. Such order of forfeiture and disposition shall, for the purposes of appeal, be a final order and judgment in a civil proceeding.

(d) If a seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this Section is not followed by a charge pursuant to subparagraph (c) of this Section, or if the prosecution of such charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction or acquittal (1) the State's Attorney shall commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture and destruction of a gambling device, or for the forfeiture and deposit in the general fund of the county of any seized money or other things of value, or both, in the circuit court and (2) any person having any property interest in such seized gambling device, money or other thing of value may commence separate civil proceedings in the manner provided by law.

(e) Any gambling device displayed for sale to a riverboat gambling operation or used to train occupational licensees of a riverboat gambling operation as authorized under the Riverboat Gambling Act is exempt from seizure under this Section.

(f) Any gambling equipment, devices and supplies provided by a licensed supplier in accordance with the Riverboat Gambling Act which are removed from the riverboat for repair are exempt from seizure under this Section.

(g) The following video gaming terminals are exempt from seizure under this Section:

(1) Video gaming terminals for sale to a licensed distributor or operator under the Video Gaming Act.

(2) Video gaming terminals used to train licensed technicians or licensed terminal handlers.

(3) Video gaming terminals that are removed from a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for repair.

(h) Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-31, eff. 6-24-13.)

(720 ILCS 5/29B-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 29B-1)

Sec. 29B-1. (a) A person commits the offense of money laundering:

(1) when, knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, he or she conducts or attempts to conduct such a financial transaction which in fact involves criminally derived property:

(A) with the intent to promote the carrying on of the unlawful activity from which the criminally derived property was obtained; or

(B) where he or she knows or reasonably should know that the financial transaction

is designed in whole or in part:

- (i) to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership or the control of the criminally derived property; or
 - (ii) to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under State law; or
- (1.5) when he or she transports, transmits, or transfers, or attempts to transport, transmit, or transfer a monetary instrument:
- (A) with the intent to promote the carrying on of the unlawful activity from which the criminally derived property was obtained; or
 - (B) knowing, or having reason to know, that the financial transaction is designed in whole or in part:
 - (i) to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership or the control of the criminally derived property; or
 - (ii) to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under State law; or
- (2) when, with the intent to:
- (A) promote the carrying on of a specified criminal activity as defined in this Article; or
 - (B) conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of property believed to be the proceeds of a specified criminal activity as defined by subdivision (b)(6); or
 - (C) avoid a transaction reporting requirement under State law,
- he or she conducts or attempts to conduct a financial transaction involving property he or she believes to be the proceeds of specified criminal activity as defined by subdivision (b)(6) or property used to conduct or facilitate specified criminal activity as defined by subdivision (b)(6).
- (b) As used in this Section:

(0.5) "Knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity" means that the person knew the property involved in the transaction represented proceeds from some form, though not necessarily which form, of activity that constitutes a felony under State, federal, or foreign law.

(1) "Financial transaction" means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery or other disposition utilizing criminally derived property, and with respect to financial institutions, includes a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit or other monetary instrument, use of safe deposit box, or any other payment, transfer or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution. For purposes of clause (a)(2) of this Section, the term "financial transaction" also means a transaction which without regard to whether the funds, monetary instruments, or real or personal property involved in the transaction are criminally derived, any transaction which in any way or degree: (1) involves the movement of funds by wire or any other means; (2) involves one or more monetary instruments; or (3) the transfer of title to any real or personal property. The receipt by an attorney of bona fide fees for the purpose of legal representation is not a financial transaction for purposes of this Section.

(2) "Financial institution" means any bank; saving and loan association; trust company; agency or branch of a foreign bank in the United States; currency exchange; credit union, mortgage banking institution; pawnbroker; loan or finance company; operator of a credit card system; issuer, redeemer or cashier of travelers checks, checks or money orders; dealer in precious metals, stones or jewels; broker or dealer in securities or commodities; investment banker; or investment company.

(3) "Monetary instrument" means United States coins and currency; coins and currency of a foreign country; travelers checks; personal checks, bank checks, and money orders; investment securities; bearer negotiable instruments; bearer investment securities; or bearer securities and certificates of stock in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery.

(4) "Criminally derived property" means: (A) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from proceeds obtained, directly or indirectly, from activity that constitutes a felony under State, federal, or foreign law; or (B) any property represented to be property constituting or derived from proceeds obtained, directly or indirectly, from activity that constitutes a felony under State, federal, or foreign law.

(5) "Conduct" or "conducts" includes, in addition to its ordinary meaning, initiating, concluding, or participating in initiating or concluding a transaction.

(6) "Specified criminal activity" means any violation of Section 29D-15.1 (720 ILCS 5/29D-15.1) and any violation of Article 29D of this Code.

(7) "Director" means the Director of State Police or his or her designated agents.

(8) "Department" means the Department of State Police of the State of Illinois or its successor agency.

(9) "Transaction reporting requirement under State law" means any violation as defined under the Currency Reporting Act.

(c) Sentence.

(1) Laundering of criminally derived property of a value not exceeding \$10,000 is a Class 3 felony;

(2) Laundering of criminally derived property of a value exceeding \$10,000 but not exceeding \$100,000 is a Class 2 felony;

(3) Laundering of criminally derived property of a value exceeding \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 is a Class 1 felony;

(4) Money laundering in violation of subsection (a)(2) of this Section is a Class X felony;

(5) Laundering of criminally derived property of a value exceeding \$500,000 is a Class 1 non-probationable felony;

(6) In a prosecution under clause (a)(1.5)(B)(ii) of this Section, the sentences are as follows:

(A) Laundering of property of a value not exceeding \$10,000 is a Class 3 felony;

(B) Laundering of property of a value exceeding \$10,000 but not exceeding \$100,000 is a Class 2 felony;

(C) Laundering of property of a value exceeding \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 is a Class 1 felony;

(D) Laundering of property of a value exceeding \$500,000 is a Class 1 non-probationable felony.

(d) Evidence. In a prosecution under this Article, either party may introduce the following evidence pertaining to the issue of whether the property or proceeds were known to be some form of criminally derived property or from some form of unlawful activity:

(1) A financial transaction was conducted or structured or attempted in violation of the reporting requirements of any State or federal law; or

(2) A financial transaction was conducted or attempted with the use of a false or fictitious name or a forged instrument; or

(3) A falsely altered or completed written instrument or a written instrument that contains any materially false personal identifying information was made, used, offered or presented, whether accepted or not, in connection with a financial transaction; or

(4) A financial transaction was structured or attempted to be structured so as to falsely report the actual consideration or value of the transaction; or

(5) A money transmitter, a person engaged in a trade or business or any employee of a money transmitter or a person engaged in a trade or business, knows or reasonably should know that false personal identifying information has been presented and incorporates the false personal identifying information into any report or record; or

(6) The criminally derived property is transported or possessed in a fashion inconsistent with the ordinary or usual means of transportation or possession of such property and where the property is discovered in the absence of any documentation or other indicia of legitimate origin or right to such property; or

(7) A person pays or receives substantially less than face value for one or more monetary instruments; or

(8) A person engages in a transaction involving one or more monetary instruments, where the physical condition or form of the monetary instrument or instruments makes it apparent that they are not the product of bona fide business or financial transactions.

(e) Duty to enforce this Article.

(1) It is the duty of the Department of State Police, and its agents, officers, and investigators, to enforce all provisions of this Article, except those specifically delegated, and to cooperate with all agencies charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, or of any state, relating to money laundering. Only an agent, officer, or investigator designated by the Director may be authorized in accordance with this Section to serve seizure notices, warrants, subpoenas, and summonses under the authority of this State.

(2) Any agent, officer, investigator, or peace officer designated by the Director may:

(A) make seizure of property pursuant to the provisions of this Article; and (B) perform such other law enforcement duties as the Director designates. It is the duty of all State's Attorneys to prosecute violations of this Article and institute legal proceedings as authorized under this Article.

(f) Protective orders.

(1) Upon application of the State, the court may enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action to preserve the availability of property described in subsection (h) for forfeiture under this Article:

(A) upon the filing of an indictment, information, or complaint charging a violation of this Article for which forfeiture may be ordered under this Article and alleging that the property with respect to which the order is sought would be subject to forfeiture under this Article; or

(B) prior to the filing of such an indictment, information, or complaint, if, after notice to persons appearing to have an interest in the property and opportunity for a hearing, the court determines that:

(i) there is probable cause to believe that the State will prevail on the issue of forfeiture and that failure to enter the order will result in the property being destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court, or otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture; and

(ii) the need to preserve the availability of the property through the entry of the requested order outweighs the hardship on any party against whom the order is to be entered.

Provided, however, that an order entered pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall be effective for not more than 90 days, unless extended by the court for good cause shown or unless an indictment, information, complaint, or administrative notice has been filed.

(2) A temporary restraining order under this subsection may be entered upon application of the State without notice or opportunity for a hearing when an indictment, information, complaint, or administrative notice has not yet been filed with respect to the property, if the State demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would be subject to forfeiture under this Section and that provision of notice will jeopardize the availability of the property for forfeiture. Such a temporary order shall expire not more than 30 days after the date on which it is entered, unless extended for good cause shown or unless the party against whom it is entered consents to an extension for a longer period. A hearing requested concerning an order entered under this paragraph shall be held at the earliest possible time and prior to the expiration of the temporary order.

(3) The court may receive and consider, at a hearing held pursuant to this subsection

(f), evidence and information that would be inadmissible under the Illinois rules of evidence.

(4) Order to repatriate and deposit.

(A) In general. Pursuant to its authority to enter a pretrial restraining order under this Section, the court may order a defendant to repatriate any property that may be seized and forfeited and to deposit that property pending trial with the Illinois State Police or another law enforcement agency designated by the Illinois State Police.

(B) Failure to comply. Failure to comply with an order under this subsection (f) is punishable as a civil or criminal contempt of court.

(g) Warrant of seizure. The State may request the issuance of a warrant authorizing the seizure of property described in subsection (h) in the same manner as provided for a search warrant. If the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that the property to be seized would be subject to forfeiture, the court shall issue a warrant authorizing the seizure of such property.

(h) Forfeiture.

(1) The following are subject to forfeiture:

(A) any property, real or personal, constituting, derived from, or traceable to any proceeds the person obtained directly or indirectly, as a result of a violation of this Article;

(B) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a violation of this Article;

(C) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of property described in subparagraphs (A) and (B), but:

(i) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this Article;

(ii) no conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of any act or omission which the owner proves to have been committed or omitted without his or her knowledge or consent;

(iii) a forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he or she neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission;

(D) all real property, including any right, title, and interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or in any manner to facilitate the commission of, any violation of this Article or that is the proceeds of any violation or act that constitutes a violation of this Article.

(2) Property subject to forfeiture under this Article may be seized by the Director or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure by the Director or any peace officer without process may be made:

(A) if the seizure is incident to a seizure warrant;

(B) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding, or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Article;

(C) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;

(D) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Article and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(E) in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(3) In the event of seizure pursuant to paragraph (2), forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted in accordance with subsections (i) through (r).

(4) Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under this Article. When property is seized under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director may:

(A) place the property under seal;

(B) remove the property to a place designated by the Director;

(C) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;

(D) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account;

(E) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or

(F) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the Director.

(5) When property is forfeited under this Article, the Director shall sell all such property unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public, and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with paragraph (6). ~~However, upon the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution which lead to the forfeiture, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws, if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in its enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with paragraph (6).~~

(6) All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Article shall be distributed as follows:

(A) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or State law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with

respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws.

(B)(i) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided hereunder shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws.

(ii) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Fund of that office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising under laws. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.

(C) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.

Moneys and the sale proceeds distributed to the Department of State Police under this Article shall be deposited in the Money Laundering Asset Recovery Fund created in the State treasury and shall be used by the Department of State Police for State law enforcement purposes.

(7) All moneys and sale proceeds of property forfeited and seized under this Article and distributed according to paragraph (6) may also be used to purchase opioid antagonists as defined in Section 5-23 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act.

(7.5) Preliminary Review.

(A) Within 14 days of the seizure, the State shall seek a preliminary determination from the circuit court as to whether there is probable cause that the property may be subject to forfeiture.

(B) The rules of evidence shall not apply to any proceeding conducted under this Section.

(C) The court may conduct the review under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (7.5) simultaneously with a proceeding under Section 109-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for a related criminal offense if a prosecution is commenced by information or complaint.

(D) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information or complaint charging a related criminal offense or following the return of indictment by a grand jury charging the related offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (7.5).

(E) Upon a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, the circuit court shall order the property subject to the applicable forfeiture Act held until the conclusion of any forfeiture proceeding.

(i) Notice to owner or interest holder.

(1) The first attempted service shall be commenced within 28 days of the latter of filing of the verified claim or the receipt of the notice from seizing agency by form 4-64. A complaint for forfeiture or a notice of pending forfeiture shall be served on a claimant if the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then by either: (i) personal service or; (ii) mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. If no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of mailing or no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by the parties, the State's Attorney shall, within a reasonable period of time, mail a second copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. If no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of the second mailing, or no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by the parties, the State's Attorney shall have 60 days to attempt to personally serve the notice by personal service, including substitute service by leaving a copy at the usual place of abode with some person of the family or a person residing there, of the age of 13 years or upwards. If after 3 attempts at service in this manner, and no service of the notice is accomplished, the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous manner at this address and service shall be made by the posting. The attempts at service and the posting if required, shall be documented by the person attempting service and the documentation shall be made part of a return of service returned to the State's Attorney. The State's Attorney may utilize any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, a peace officer, a private process server or investigator, or an employee, agent, or investigator of the State's Attorney's Office to attempt service without seeking leave of court. After the procedures listed are followed, service shall be effective on the owner or interest holder on the date of receipt by the State's Attorney of a returned return receipt requested, or on the date of receipt of a communication from an owner or interest holder documenting actual notice, whichever is first in time, or on the date of the last act performed by the State's Attorney in attempting personal service.

For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. Provided, however, if an owner or interest holder's address changes prior to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address or, if the owner or interest holder's address changes subsequent to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney of the change in address. If the property seized is a conveyance, notice shall also be directed to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded. Whenever notice of pending forfeiture or service of an in rem complaint is required under the provisions of this Article, such notice or service shall be given as follows:

(A) (Blank); If the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then by either personal service or mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address. For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, then the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. Provided, however, if an owner or interest holder's address changes prior to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address or, if the owner or interest holder's address changes subsequent to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney of the change in address; or

(A-5) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known, and is not on record as provided in paragraph (1), service by publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurred shall suffice for service requirements.

(A-10) Notice to any business entity, corporation, LLC, LLP, or partnership shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(A-15) Notice to a person whose address is not within the State shall be completed by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(A-20) Notice to a person whose address is not within the United States shall be completed by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested". If certified mail is not available in the foreign country where the person has an address, notice shall proceed by paragraph (A-15) publication requirements.

(A-25) A person who the State's Attorney reasonably should know is incarcerated within this State, shall also include, mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to the address of the detention facility with the inmate's name clearly marked on the envelope.

After a claimant files a verified claim with the State's Attorney and provides an address at which they will accept service, the complaint shall be served and notice shall be complete upon the mailing of the complaint to the claimant at the address the claimant provided via certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail. No return receipt card need be received, or any other attempts at service need be made to comply with service and notice requirements under this Section. This certified mailing, return receipt requested shall be proof of service of the complaint on the claimant. If notice is to be shown by actual notice from communication with a claimant, then the State's Attorney shall file an affidavit as proof of service providing details of the communication which shall be accepted as proof of service by the court.

(B) If the property seized is a conveyance, to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded, then by mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address; or

(C) (Blank). If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known, and is not on record as provided in paragraph (B), then by publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurred.

(2) Notice served under this Article is effective upon personal service, the last date of publication, or the mailing of written notice, whichever is earlier.

(j) Notice to State's Attorney. The law enforcement agency seizing property for forfeiture under this Article shall, within 60 90 days after seizure, notify the State's Attorney for the county, either where an act or omission giving rise to the forfeiture occurred or where the property was seized, of the seizure of the property and the facts and circumstances giving rise to the seizure and shall provide the State's Attorney with the inventory of the property and its estimated value. When the property seized for forfeiture is a

vehicle, the law enforcement agency seizing the property shall immediately notify the Secretary of State that forfeiture proceedings are pending regarding such vehicle. This notice shall be by the form 4-64.

(k) Non-judicial forfeiture. If non-real property that exceeds \$20,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance, or if real property is seized under the provisions of this Article, the State's Attorney shall institute judicial in rem forfeiture proceedings as described in subsection (l) of this Section within ~~28~~ 45 days from receipt of notice of seizure from the seizing agency under subsection (j) of this Section. However, if non-real property that does not exceed \$20,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance is seized, the following procedure shall be used:

(1) If, after review of the facts surrounding the seizure, the State's Attorney is of the opinion that the seized property is subject to forfeiture, then within 45 days after the receipt of notice of seizure from the seizing agency, the State's Attorney shall cause notice of pending forfeiture to be given to the owner of the property and all known interest holders of the property in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section.

(2) The notice of pending forfeiture must include a description of the property, the estimated value of the property, the date and place of seizure, the conduct giving rise to forfeiture or the violation of law alleged, and a summary of procedures and procedural rights applicable to the forfeiture action.

(3)(A) Any person claiming an interest in property which is the subject of notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (k), must, in order to preserve any rights or claims to the property, within 45 days after the effective date of notice as described in subsection (i) of this Section, file a verified claim with the State's Attorney expressing his or her interest in the property. The claim must set forth:

(i) the caption of the proceedings as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture and the name of the claimant;

(ii) the address at which the claimant will accept mail;

(iii) the nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;

(iv) the date, identity of the transferor, and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;

(v) the name and address of all other persons known to have an interest in the property;

(vi) the specific provision of law relied on in asserting the property is not subject to forfeiture;

(vii) all essential facts supporting each assertion; and

(viii) the relief sought.

~~(B) If a claimant files the claim and deposits with the State's Attorney a cost bond, in the form of a cashier's check payable to the clerk of the court, in the sum of 10% of the reasonable value of the property as alleged by the State's Attorney or the sum of \$100, whichever is greater, upon condition that, in the case of forfeiture, the claimant must pay all costs and expenses of forfeiture proceedings, then the State's Attorney shall institute judicial~~

~~in rem forfeiture proceedings and deposit the cost bond with the clerk of the court as described in subsection (l) of this Section within 45 days after receipt of the claim and cost bond. In lieu of a cost bond, a person claiming interest in the seized property may file, under penalty of perjury, an indigency affidavit which has been approved by a circuit court judge.~~

~~(C) (Blank). If none of the seized property is forfeited in the judicial in rem proceeding, the clerk of the court shall return to the claimant, unless the court orders otherwise, 90% of the sum which has been deposited and shall retain as costs 10% of the money deposited. If any of the seized property is forfeited under the judicial forfeiture proceeding, the clerk of the court shall transfer 90% of the sum which has been deposited to the State's Attorney prosecuting the civil forfeiture to be applied to the costs of prosecution and the clerk shall retain as costs 10% of the sum deposited.~~

~~(4) If no claim is filed or bond given within the 45 day period as described in paragraph (3) of this subsection (k), the State's Attorney shall declare the property forfeited and shall promptly notify the owner and all known interest holders of the property and the Director of State Police of the declaration of forfeiture and the Director shall dispose of the property in accordance with law.~~

~~(l) Judicial in rem procedures. If property seized under the provisions of this Article is non-real property that exceeds \$20,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance, or is real property, or a claimant has filed a claim and a cost bond under paragraph (3) of subsection (k) of this Section, the following judicial in rem procedures shall apply:~~

~~(1) If, after a review of the facts surrounding the seizure, the State's Attorney is of~~

the opinion that the seized property is subject to forfeiture, then within 28 45 days of the receipt of notice of seizure by the seizing agency or the filing of the claim ~~and cost bond~~, whichever is later, the State's Attorney shall institute judicial forfeiture proceedings by filing a verified complaint for forfeiture ~~and, if the claimant has filed a claim and cost bond, by depositing the cost bond with the clerk of the court.~~ When authorized by law, a forfeiture must be ordered by a court on an action in rem brought by a State's Attorney under a verified complaint for forfeiture.

(1.5) A complaint of forfeiture shall include:

- (i) a description of the property seized;
- (ii) the date and place of seizure of the property;
- (iii) the name and address of the law enforcement agency making the seizure; and
- (iv) the specific statutory and factual grounds for the seizure.

(1.10) The complaint shall be served upon the person from whom the property was seized and all persons known or reasonably believed by the State to claim an interest in the property, as provided in subsection (i) of this Section. The complaint shall be accompanied by the following written notice:

"This is a civil court proceeding subject to the Code of Civil Procedure. You received this Complaint of Forfeiture because the State's Attorney's office has brought a legal action seeking forfeiture of your seized property. This complaint starts the court process where the State seeks to prove that your property should be forfeited and not returned to you. This process is also your opportunity to try to prove to a judge that you should get your property back. The complaint lists the date, time, and location of your first court date. You must appear in court on that day, or you may lose the case automatically. You must also file an appearance and answer. If you are unable to pay the appearance fee, you may qualify to have the fee waived. If there is a criminal case related to the seizure of your property, your case may be set for trial after the criminal case has been resolved. Before trial, the judge may allow discovery, where the State can ask you to respond in writing to questions and give them certain documents, and you can make similar requests of the State. The trial is your opportunity to explain what happened when your property was seized and why you should get the property back."

(2) The laws of evidence relating to civil actions shall apply to proceedings under this Article with the following exception. The parties shall be allowed to use, and the court shall receive and consider all relevant hearsay evidence which relates to evidentiary foundation, chain of custody, business records, recordings, laboratory analysis, laboratory reports, and relevant hearsay related to the use of technology in the investigation which resulted in the seizure of property which is now subject to this forfeiture action. During the probable cause portion of the judicial in rem proceeding wherein the State presents its case in chief, the court must receive and consider, among other things, all relevant hearsay evidence and information. The laws of evidence relating to civil actions apply to all other portions of the judicial in rem proceeding.

(3) Only an owner of or interest holder in the property may file an answer asserting a claim against the property in the action in rem. For purposes of this Section, the owner or interest holder shall be referred to as claimant. Upon motion of the State, the court shall first hold a hearing, wherein any claimant must establish by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she has a lawful, legitimate ownership interest in the property and that it was obtained through a lawful source.

(4) The answer must be signed by the owner or interest holder under penalty of perjury and must set forth:

- (A) the caption of the proceedings as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture and the name of the claimant;
- (B) the address at which the claimant will accept mail;
- (C) the nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;
- (D) the date, identity of transferor, and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;
- (E) the name and address of all other persons known to have an interest in the property;
- (F) all essential facts supporting each assertion; ~~and~~
- (G) the precise relief sought; ~~and~~ -
- (H) the answer shall follow the rules under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(5) The answer must be filed with the court within 45 days after service of the civil in rem complaint.

(6) The hearing must be held within 60 days after filing of the answer unless continued for good cause.

(7) At the judicial in rem proceeding, in the State's case in chief, the State shall show by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture. If the State makes such a showing,

the claimant shall have the burden of production to set forth evidence that the property is not related to the alleged factual basis of the forfeiture. After this production of evidence, the State shall maintain the burden of proof to overcome this assertion. A claimant shall provide the State notice of its intent to allege that the currency or its equivalent is not related to the alleged factual basis of the forfeiture and why. As to conveyances, at the judicial in rem proceeding, in their case in chief, the State shall show by a preponderance of the evidence, that (1) the property is subject to forfeiture; and (2) at least one of the following:

(i) that the claimant was legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(ii) that the claimant knew or reasonably should have known of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(iii) that the claimant knew or reasonable should have known that the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture was likely to occur;

(iv) that the claimant held the property for the benefit of, or as nominee for, any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture;

(v) that if the claimant acquired their interest through any person engaging in any of the conduct described above or conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(1) the claimant did not acquire it as a bona fide purchaser for value; or

(2) the claimant acquired the interest under the circumstances that they reasonably should have known the property was derived from, or used in, the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; or

(vii) that the claimant is not the true owner of the property that is subject to forfeiture. The State shall show the existence of probable cause for forfeiture of the property. If the State shows probable cause, the claimant has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant's interest in the property is not subject to forfeiture.

(8) If the State does not meet its burden to show that the property is subject to forfeiture show existence of probable cause, the court shall order the interest in the property returned

or conveyed to the claimant and shall order all other property forfeited to the State. If the State does meet its burden to show that the property is subject to forfeiture If the State does show existence of probable cause, the court shall order all property forfeited to the State.

(9) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the defendant was convicted in any proceeding under this Article regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction. However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(10) On An acquittal or dismissal in a criminal proceeding does not preclude civil proceedings under this Article; however, for good cause shown, on a motion by the the parties State's Attorney, the court may stay civil forfeiture proceedings during the

criminal trial for a related criminal indictment or information alleging a money laundering violation. Such a stay shall not be available pending an appeal. Property subject to forfeiture under this Article shall not be subject to return or release by a court exercising jurisdiction over a criminal case involving the seizure of such property unless such return or release is consented to by the State's Attorney.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the State's burden of proof at the trial of the forfeiture action shall be by clear and convincing evidence if: (1) a finding of not guilty is entered as to all counts and all defendants in a criminal proceeding relating to the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture action; or (2) the State receives an adverse finding at a preliminary hearing and fails to secure an indictment in a criminal proceeding relating to the factual allegations of the forfeiture action.

(11) All property declared forfeited under this Article vests in this State on the commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture together with the proceeds of the property after that time. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, title to any Any such property or proceeds subsequently transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited unless the person to whom the property was transferred makes an appropriate claim and has his or her claim adjudicated at the judicial in rem hearing.

(12) A civil action under this Article must be commenced within 5 years after the last conduct giving rise to forfeiture became known or should have become known or 5 years after the forfeitable property is discovered, whichever is later, excluding any time during which either the property or claimant is out of the State or in confinement or during which criminal proceedings relating to the same conduct are in progress.

(m) Stay of time periods. If property is seized for evidence and for forfeiture, the time periods for instituting judicial and non-judicial forfeiture proceedings shall not begin until the property is no longer necessary for evidence.

(n) Settlement of claims. Notwithstanding other provisions of this Article, the State's Attorney and a claimant of seized property may enter into an agreed-upon settlement concerning the seized property in such an amount and upon such terms as are set out in writing in a settlement agreement. All proceeds from a settlement agreement shall be tendered to the Department of State Police and distributed under paragraph (6) of subsection (h) of this Section.

(o) Property constituting attorney fees. Nothing in this Article applies to property which constitutes reasonable bona fide attorney's fees paid to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered in the forfeiture proceeding or criminal proceeding relating directly thereto where such property was paid before its seizure, before the issuance of any seizure warrant or court order prohibiting transfer of the property and where the attorney, at the time he or she received the property did not know that it was property subject to forfeiture under this Article.

(p) Construction. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the forfeiture provisions of this Article be liberally construed so as to effect their remedial purpose. The forfeiture of property and other remedies hereunder shall be considered to be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any sentence or other remedy provided by law.

(q) Judicial review. If property has been declared forfeited under subsection (k) of this Section, any person who has an interest in the property declared forfeited may, within 30 days after the effective date of the notice of the declaration of forfeiture, file a claim ~~and cost bond~~ as described in paragraph (3) of subsection (k) of this Section. If a claim ~~and cost bond~~ is filed under this Section, then the procedures described in subsection (l) of this Section apply.

(r) ~~(Blank). Burden of proof of exemption or exception. It is not necessary for the State to negate any exemption or exception in this Article in any complaint, information, indictment or other pleading or in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding under this Article. The burden of proof of any exemption or exception is upon the person claiming it.~~

(s) Review of administrative decisions. All administrative findings, rulings, final determinations, findings, and conclusions of the State's Attorney's Office under this Article are final and conclusive decisions of the matters involved. Any person aggrieved by the decision may obtain review of the decision pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law and the rules adopted pursuant to that Law. Pending final decision on such review, the administrative acts, orders, and rulings of the State's Attorney's Office remain in full force and effect unless modified or suspended by order of court pending final judicial decision. Pending final decision on such review, the acts, orders, and rulings of the State's Attorney's Office remain in full force and effect, unless stayed by order of court. However, no stay of any decision of the administrative agency shall issue unless the person aggrieved by the decision establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that good cause exists for the stay. In determining good cause, the court shall find that the aggrieved party has established a substantial likelihood of prevailing on the merits and that granting the stay will not have an injurious effect on the general public.

(t) Actual physical seizure of real property subject to forfeiture under this Act requires the issuance of a seizure warrant. Nothing in this Section prohibits the constructive seizure of real property through the filing of a complaint for forfeiture in circuit court and the recording of a lis pendens against the real property which is subject to forfeiture without any hearing, warrant application, or judicial approval.

(u) Property which is forfeited shall be subject to an 8th amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis and the property forfeiture may be denied in whole or in part if the court finds that the forfeiture would constitute an excessive fine in violation of the 8th amendment as interpreted by case law.

(v) If property is ordered forfeited under this Section from a claimant who held title to the property in joint tenancy or tenancy in common with another claimant, the court shall determine the amount of each owner's interest in the property according to principles of property law.

(w) A claimant or a party interested in personal property contained within a seized conveyance may file a request with the State's Attorney in a non-judicial forfeiture action, or a motion with the court in a judicial forfeiture action for the return of any personal property contained within a conveyance which is seized under this Article. The return of personal property shall not be unreasonably withheld if the personal property is not mechanically or electrically coupled to the conveyance, needed for evidentiary purposes, or otherwise contraband. Any law enforcement agency that returns property under a court order under this Section shall not be liable to any person who claims ownership to the property if it is returned to an improper party.

(x) Innocent owner hearing.

(1) After a complaint for forfeiture has been filed and all claimants have appeared and answered, a claimant may file a motion with the court for an innocent owner hearing prior to trial. This motion shall

be made and supported by sworn affidavit and shall assert the following along with specific facts which support each assertion:

(i) that the claimant filing the motion is the true owner of the conveyance as interpreted by case law;

(ii) that the claimant was not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture or acquiesced in the conduct;

(iii) that the claimant did not solicit, conspire, or attempt to commit the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(iv) that the claimant did not know or did not have reason to know that the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture was likely to occur; and

(v) that the claimant did not hold the property for the benefit of, or as nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture or if the owner or interest holder acquired the interest through any person, the owner or interest holder did not acquire it as a bona fide purchaser for value or acquired the interest without knowledge of the seizure of the property for forfeiture.

(2) The claimant shall include specific facts which support these assertions in their motion.

(3) Upon this filing, a hearing may only be conducted after the parties have been given the opportunity to conduct limited discovery as to the ownership and control of the property, the claimant's knowledge, or any matter relevant to the issues raised or facts alleged in the claimant's motion. Discovery shall be limited to the People's requests in these areas but may proceed by any means allowed in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(i) After discovery is complete and the court has allowed for sufficient time to review and investigate the discovery responses, the court shall conduct a hearing. At the hearing, the fact that the conveyance is subject to forfeiture shall not be at issue. The court shall only hear evidence relating to the issue of innocent ownership.

(ii) At the hearing on the motion, it shall be the burden of the claimant to prove each of the assertions listed in paragraph (1) of this subsection (x) by a preponderance of the evidence.

(iii) If a claimant meets his burden of proof, the court shall grant the motion and order the property returned to the claimant. If the claimant fails to meet his or her burden of proof then the court shall deny the motion.

(y) No property shall be forfeited under this Section from a person who, without actual or constructive notice that the property was the subject of forfeiture proceedings, obtained possession of the property as a bona fide purchaser for value. A person who purports to affect transfer of property after receiving actual or constructive notice that the property is subject to seizure or forfeiture is guilty of contempt of court, and shall be liable to the State for a penalty in the amount of the fair market value of the property.

(z) Forfeiture proceedings under this Section shall be subject to the Code of Civil Procedure and the rules of evidence relating to civil actions.

(aa) Return of property, damages, and costs.

(1) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property seized for forfeiture shall deliver property ordered by the court to be returned or conveyed to the claimant within a reasonable time not to exceed 7 days, unless the order is stayed by the trial court or a reviewing court pending an appeal, motion to reconsider, or other reason.

(2) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property is responsible for any damages, storage fees, and related costs applicable to property returned. The claimant shall not be subject to any charges by the State for storage of the property or expenses incurred in the preservation of the property. Charges for the towing of a conveyance shall be borne by the claimant unless the conveyance was towed for the sole reason of seizure for forfeiture. This Section does not prohibit the imposition of any fees or costs by a home rule unit of local government related to the impoundment of a conveyance under an ordinance enacted by the unit of government.

(3) A law enforcement agency shall not retain forfeited property for its own use or transfer the property to any person or entity, except as provided under this Section. A law enforcement agency may apply in writing to the Director of State Police to request that a forfeited property be awarded to the agency for a specifically articulated official law enforcement use in an investigation. The Director of State Police shall provide a written justification in each instance detailing the reasons why the forfeited property was placed into official use and the justification shall be retained for a period of not less than 3 years.

(bb) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly are subject to Sections 2 and 4 of the Statute on Statutes.

(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.)

(720 ILCS 5/33G-6)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on June 11, 2017)

[May 31, 2017]

Sec. 33G-6. Remedial proceedings, procedures, and forfeiture. Under this Article:

(a) The circuit court shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this Article by issuing appropriate orders, including:

(1) ordering any person to disgorge illicit proceeds obtained by a violation of this Article or divest himself or herself of any interest, direct or indirect, in any enterprise or real or personal property of any character, including money, obtained, directly or indirectly, by a violation of this Article;

(2) imposing reasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of any person or enterprise, including prohibiting any person or enterprise from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the person or enterprise engaged in, that violated this Article; or

(3) ordering dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons.

(b) Any violation of this Article is subject to the remedies, procedures, and forfeiture as set forth in subsections (f) through (s) of Section 29B-1 of this Code.

(c) Property seized or forfeited under this Article is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-686, eff. 6-11-12.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 36-1)

Sec. 36-1. Property subject to forfeiture ~~Seizure~~.

(a) Any vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft ~~is subject to forfeiture under this Article~~ ~~may be seized and impounded by the law enforcement agency~~ if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft is used with the knowledge and consent of the owner in the commission of or in the attempt to commit as defined in Section 8-4 of this Code:

(1) an offense prohibited by Section 9-1 (first degree murder), Section 9-3 (involuntary manslaughter and reckless homicide), Section 10-2 (aggravated kidnapping), Section 11-1.20 (criminal sexual assault), Section 11-1.30 (aggravated criminal sexual assault), Section 11-1.40 (predatory criminal sexual assault of a child), subsection (a) of Section 11-1.50 (criminal sexual abuse), subsection (a), (c), or (d) of Section 11-1.60 (aggravated criminal sexual abuse), Section 11-6 (indecent solicitation of a child), Section 11-14.4 (promoting juvenile prostitution except for keeping a place of juvenile prostitution), Section 11-20.1 (child pornography), paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(4), (b)(1), (b)(2), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4), (e)(5), (e)(6), or (e)(7) of Section 12-3.05 (aggravated battery), Section 12-7.3 (stalking), Section 12-7.4 (aggravated stalking), Section 16-1 (theft if the theft is of precious metal or of scrap metal), subdivision (f)(2) or (f)(3) of Section 16-25 (retail theft), Section 18-2 (armed robbery), Section 19-1 (burglary), Section 19-2 (possession of burglary tools), Section 19-3 (residential burglary), Section 20-1 (arson; residential arson; place of worship arson), Section 20-2 (possession of explosives or explosive or incendiary devices), subdivision (a)(6) or (a)(7) of Section 24-1 (unlawful use of weapons), Section 24-1.2 (aggravated discharge of a firearm), Section 24-1.2-5 (aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a device designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm), Section 24-1.5 (reckless discharge of a firearm), Section 28-1 (gambling), or Section 29D-15.2 (possession of a deadly substance) of this Code;

(2) an offense prohibited by Section 21, 22, 23, 24 or 26 of the Cigarette Tax Act if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft contains more than 10 cartons of such cigarettes;

(3) an offense prohibited by Section 28, 29, or 30 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft contains more than 10 cartons of such cigarettes;

(4) an offense prohibited by Section 44 of the Environmental Protection Act;

(5) an offense prohibited by Section 11-204.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (aggravated fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer);

(6) an offense prohibited by Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof) or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and:

(A) during a period in which his or her driving privileges are revoked or suspended if the revocation or suspension was for:

(i) Section 11-501 (driving under the influence of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof),

(ii) Section 11-501.1 (statutory summary suspension or revocation),

(iii) paragraph (b) of Section 11-401 (motor vehicle accidents involving death or personal injuries), or

(iv) reckless homicide as defined in Section 9-3 of this Code;

(B) has been previously convicted of reckless homicide or a similar provision of a

law of another state relating to reckless homicide in which the person was determined to have been under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds as an element of the offense or the person has previously been convicted of committing a violation of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof and was involved in a motor vehicle accident that resulted in death, great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement to another, when the violation was a proximate cause of the death or injuries;

(C) the person committed a violation of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof under Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision for the third or subsequent time;

(D) he or she did not possess a valid driver's license or permit or a valid restricted driving permit or a valid judicial driving permit or a valid monitoring device driving permit; or

(E) he or she knew or should have known that the vehicle he or she was driving was not covered by a liability insurance policy;

(7) an offense described in subsection (g) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(8) an offense described in subsection (e) of Section 6-101 of the Illinois Vehicle Code; or

(9)(A) operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof under Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act during a period in which his or her privileges to operate a watercraft are revoked or suspended and the revocation or suspension was for operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof; (B) operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof and has been previously convicted of reckless homicide or a similar provision of a law in another state relating to reckless homicide in which the person was determined to have been under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof as an element of the offense or the person has previously been convicted of committing a violation of operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof and was involved in an accident that resulted in death, great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement to another, when the violation was a proximate cause of the death or injuries; or (C) the person committed a violation of operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof under Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act or a similar provision for the third or subsequent time.

(b) In addition, any mobile or portable equipment used in the commission of an act which is in violation of Section 7g of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the same procedures provided in this Article for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels or watercraft, vehicles, and aircraft, and any such equipment shall be deemed a vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft for purposes of this Article.

(c) In addition, when a person discharges a firearm at another individual from a vehicle with the knowledge and consent of the owner of the vehicle and with the intent to cause death or great bodily harm to that individual and as a result causes death or great bodily harm to that individual, the vehicle shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the same procedures provided in this Article for the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles used in violations of clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) If the spouse of the owner of a vehicle seized for an offense described in subsection (g) of Section 6-303 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, a violation of subdivision (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(D), (d)(1)(G), (d)(1)(H), or (d)(1)(I) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or Section 9-3 of this Code makes a showing that the seized vehicle is the only source of transportation and it is determined that the financial hardship to the family as a result of the seizure outweighs the benefit to the State from the seizure, the vehicle may be forfeited to the spouse or family member and the title to the vehicle shall be transferred to the spouse or family member who is properly licensed and who requires the use of the vehicle for employment or family transportation purposes. A written declaration of forfeiture of a vehicle under this Section shall be sufficient cause for the title to be transferred to the spouse or family member. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to one forfeiture per vehicle. If the vehicle is the subject of a subsequent forfeiture proceeding by virtue of a subsequent conviction of either spouse or the family member, the spouse or family member to whom the vehicle was forfeited under the first forfeiture proceeding may not

utilize the provisions of this paragraph in another forfeiture proceeding. If the owner of the vehicle seized owns more than one vehicle, the procedure set out in this paragraph may be used for only one vehicle.

(e) In addition, property subject to forfeiture declared contraband under Section 40 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act may be seized and forfeited under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 98-699, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1020, eff. 8-22-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-1.1 new)

Sec. 36-1.1. Seizure.

(a) Any property subject to forfeiture under this Article may be seized and impounded by the Director of State Police or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property.

(b) Any property subject to forfeiture under this Article may be seized and impounded by the Director of State Police or any peace officer without process if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under Section 36-1 of this Article and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable.

(c) If the seized property is a conveyance, an investigation shall be made by the law enforcement agency as to any person whose right, title, interest, or lien is of record in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded.

(d) After seizure under this Section, notice shall be given to all known interest holders that forfeiture proceedings, including a preliminary review, may be instituted and the proceedings may be instituted under this Article.

(720 ILCS 5/36-1.2 new)

Sec. 36-1.2. Receipt for seized property. If a law enforcement officer seizes property for forfeiture under this Article, the officer shall provide an itemized receipt to the person possessing the property or, in the absence of a person to whom the receipt could be given, shall leave the receipt in the place where the property was found, if possible.

(720 ILCS 5/36-1.3 new)

Sec. 36-1.3. Safekeeping of seized property pending disposition.

(a) Property seized under this Article is deemed to be in the custody of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under this Article.

(b) If property is seized under this Article, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value, and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director of State Police may:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by the Director of State Police;

(3) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;

(4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping; or

(5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or

(6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the seizing agency.

(c) The seizing agency shall exercise ordinary care to protect the subject of the forfeiture from negligent loss, damage, or destruction.

(d) Property seized or forfeited under this Article is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(720 ILCS 5/36-1.4 new)

Sec. 36-1.4. Notice to State's Attorney. The law enforcement agency seizing property for forfeiture under this Article shall, as soon as practicable but not later than 28 days after the seizure, notify the State's Attorney for the county in which an act or omission giving rise to the seizure occurred or in which the property was seized and the facts and circumstances giving rise to the seizure, and shall provide the State's Attorney with the inventory of the property and its estimated value. The notice shall be by the delivery of the form 4-64. If the property seized for forfeiture is a vehicle, the law enforcement agency seizing the property shall immediately notify the Secretary of State that forfeiture proceedings are pending regarding the vehicle.

(720 ILCS 5/36-1.5)

Sec. 36-1.5. Preliminary review.

(a) Within 14 days of the seizure, the State's Attorney in the county in which the seizure occurred shall seek a preliminary determination from the circuit court as to whether there is probable cause that the property may be subject to forfeiture.

(b) The rules of evidence shall not apply to any proceeding conducted under this Section.

(c) The court may conduct the review under subsection (a) simultaneously with a proceeding pursuant to Section 109-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for a related criminal offense if a prosecution is commenced by information or complaint.

(d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information or complaint charging a related criminal offense or following the return of indictment by a grand jury charging the related offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under subsection (a).

(e) Upon making a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, the circuit court shall order the property subject to the provisions of the applicable forfeiture Act held until the conclusion of any forfeiture proceeding.

For seizures of conveyances, within 28 7 days of a finding of probable cause under subsection (a), the registered owner or other claimant may file a motion in writing supported by sworn affidavits claiming that denial of the use of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings creates a substantial hardship and alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence. The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether a substantial hardship has been proven:

- (1) the nature of the claimed hardship;
- (2) the availability of public transportation or other available means of transportation; and
- (3) any available alternatives to alleviate the hardship other than the return of the seized conveyance.

If the court determines that a substantial hardship has been proven, the court shall then balance the nature of the hardship against the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance. If the court determines that the hardship outweighs the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance, the court may temporarily release the conveyance to the registered owner or the registered owner's authorized designee, or both, until the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings or for such shorter period as ordered by the court provided that the person to whom the conveyance is released provides proof of insurance and a valid driver's license and all State and local registrations for operation of the conveyance are current. The court shall place conditions on the conveyance limiting its use to the stated hardship and providing transportation for employment, religious purposes, medical needs, child care, and restricting the conveyance's use to only those individuals authorized to use the conveyance by the registered owner. The use of the vehicle shall be further restricted to exclude all recreational and entertainment purposes. The court may order additional restrictions it deems reasonable and just on its own motion or on motion of the People. The court shall revoke the order releasing the conveyance and order that the conveyance be resealed by law enforcement if the conditions of release are violated or if the conveyance is used in the commission of any offense identified in subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

If the court orders the release of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings, the court may order the registered owner or his or her authorized designee to shall post a cash security with the Clerk of the Court as ordered by the court. If cash security is ordered, the ~~The~~ court shall consider the following factors in determining the amount of the cash security:

- (A) the full market value of the conveyance;
- (B) the nature of the hardship;
- (C) the extent and length of the usage of the conveyance; and
- (D) the ability of the owner or designee to pay; and such other conditions as the court deems necessary to safeguard the conveyance.

(E) other conditions as the court deems necessary to safeguard the conveyance.

If the conveyance is released, the court shall order that the registered owner or his or her designee safeguard the conveyance, not remove the conveyance from the jurisdiction, not conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the conveyance, not encumber the conveyance, and not diminish the value of the conveyance in any way. The court shall also make a determination of the full market value of the conveyance prior to it being released based on a source or sources defined in 50 Ill. Adm. Code 919.80(c)(2)(A) or 919.80(c)(2)(B).

If the conveyance subject to forfeiture is released under this Section and is subsequently forfeited, the person to whom the conveyance was released shall return the conveyance to the law enforcement agency that seized the conveyance within 7 days from the date of the declaration of forfeiture or order of forfeiture.

If the conveyance is not returned within 7 days, the cash security shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. If the cash security was less than the full market value, a judgment shall be entered against the parties to whom the conveyance was released and the registered owner, jointly and severally, for the difference between the full market value and the amount of the cash security. If the conveyance is returned in a condition other than the condition in which it was released, the cash security shall be returned to the surety who posted the security minus the amount of the diminished value, and that amount shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. Additionally, the court may enter an order allowing any law enforcement agency in the State of Illinois to seize the conveyance wherever it may be found in the State to satisfy the judgment if the cash security was less than the full market value of the conveyance.

(Source: P.A. 97-544, eff. 1-1-12; 97-680, eff. 3-16-12; 98-1020, eff. 8-22-14.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 36-2)

Sec. 36-2. Complaint Action for forfeiture.

(a) If the State's Attorney in the county in which such seizure occurs if he or she finds that the alleged violation of law giving rise to the seizure forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or without any intention on the part of the owner of the vessel or watercraft, vehicle or aircraft or any person whose right, title or interest is of record as described in Section 36-1 of this Article, to violate the law, or finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify remission of the forfeiture, he or she may cause the law enforcement agency having custody of the property to return the property to the owner within a reasonable time not to exceed 7 days to remit the same upon such terms and conditions as the State's Attorney deems reasonable and just. The State's Attorney shall exercise his or her discretion under this subsection (a) the foregoing provision of this Section 36-2(a) prior to or promptly after the preliminary review under Section 36-1.5.

(b) If, after review of the facts surrounding the seizure, the State's Attorney is of the opinion that the seized property is subject to forfeiture and the State's Attorney does not cause the forfeiture to be remitted under subsection (a) of this Section, he or she shall forthwith bring an action for forfeiture in the Circuit Court within whose jurisdiction the seizure and confiscation has taken place by filing a verified complaint of forfeiture in the circuit court within whose jurisdiction the seizure occurred, or within whose jurisdiction an act or omission giving rise to the seizure occurred, subject to Supreme Court Rule 187. The complaint shall be filed as soon as practicable but not less than 28 days after a finding of probable cause at a preliminary review under Section 36-1.5 of this Article. A complaint of forfeiture shall include:

- (1) a description of the property seized;
- (2) the date and place of seizure of the property;
- (3) the name and address of the law enforcement agency making the seizure; and
- (4) the specific statutory and factual grounds for the seizure.

The complaint shall be served upon each person whose right, title, or interest is of record in the office of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, or any other department of this State, or any other state of the United States if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft is required to be so registered, as the case may be, the person from whom the property was seized, and all persons known or reasonably believed by the State to claim an interest in the property, as provided in this Article. The complaint shall be accompanied by the following written notice:

"This is a civil court proceeding subject to the Code of Civil Procedure. You received this Complaint of Forfeiture because the State's Attorney's office has brought a legal action seeking forfeiture of your seized property. This complaint starts the court process where the State seeks to prove that your property should be forfeited and not returned to you. This process is also your opportunity to try to prove to a judge that you should get your property back. The complaint lists the date, time, and location of your first court date. You must appear in court on that day, or you may lose the case automatically. You must also file an appearance and answer. If you are unable to pay the appearance fee, you may qualify to have the fee waived. If there is a criminal case related to the seizure of your property, your case may be set for trial after the criminal case has been resolved. Before trial, the judge may allow discovery, where the State can ask you to respond in writing to questions and give them certain documents, and you can make similar requests of the State. The trial is your opportunity to explain what happened when your property was seized and why you should get the property back." -The State's Attorney shall give notice of seizure and the forfeiture proceeding to each person according to the following method: upon each person whose right, title, or interest is of record in the office of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, or any other department of this State, or any other state of the United States if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft is required to be so registered, as the case may be, by delivering the notice and complaint in open court or by certified mail to the address as given

upon the records of the Secretary of State, the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation, the Capital Development Board, or any other department of this State or the United States if the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft is required to be so registered.

(c) (Blank). The owner of the seized vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft or any person whose right, title, or interest is of record as described in Section 36-1, may within 20 days after delivery in open court or the mailing of such notice file a verified answer to the Complaint and may appear at the hearing on the action for forfeiture.

(d) (Blank). The State shall show at such hearing by a preponderance of the evidence, that such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft was used in the commission of an offense described in Section 36-1.

(e) (Blank). The owner of such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft or any person whose right, title, or interest is of record as described in Section 36-1, may show by a preponderance of the evidence that he did not know, and did not have reason to know, that the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft was to be used in the commission of such an offense or that any of the exceptions set forth in Section 36-3 are applicable.

(f) (Blank). Unless the State shall make such showing, the Court shall order such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft released to the owner. Where the State has made such showing, the Court may order the vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft destroyed or may order it forfeited to any local, municipal or county law enforcement agency, or the Department of State Police or the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois.

(g) (Blank). A copy of the order shall be filed with the law enforcement agency, and with each Federal or State office or agency with which such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft is required to be registered. Such order, when filed, constitutes authority for the issuance of clear title to such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft, to the department or agency to whom it is delivered or any purchaser thereof. The law enforcement agency shall comply promptly with instructions to remit received from the State's Attorney or Attorney General in accordance with Sections 36-2(a) or 36-3.

(h) (Blank). The proceeds of any sale at public auction pursuant to Section 36-2 of this Act, after payment of all liens and deduction of the reasonable charges and expenses incurred by the State's Attorney's Office shall be paid to the law enforcement agency having seized the vehicle for forfeiture. (Source: P.A. 98-699, eff. 1-1-15; 98-1020, eff. 8-22-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-2.1 new)

Sec. 36-2.1. Notice to Owner or Interest Holder. The first attempted service shall be commenced within 28 days of the receipt of the notice from the seizing agency by the form 4-64. If the property seized is a conveyance, notice shall also be directed to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded. A complaint for forfeiture shall be served upon the property owner or interest holder in the following manner:

(1) If the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then by either:

(A) personal service; or

(B) mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address.

(i) If notice is sent by certified mail and no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of mailing, and no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by said parties, the State's Attorney shall, within a reasonable period of time, mail a second copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address.

(ii) If no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of the second attempt at service by certified mail, and no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by said parties, the State's Attorney shall have 60 days to attempt to serve the notice by personal service, which also includes substitute service by leaving a copy at the usual place of abode, with some person of the family or a person residing there, of the age of 13 years or upwards. If after 3 attempts at service in this manner, no service of the notice is accomplished, then the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous manner at this address and service shall be made by the posting.

The attempts at service and the posting if required, shall be documented by the person attempting service and said documentation shall be made part of a return of service returned to the State's Attorney.

The State's Attorney may utilize a Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, any peace officer, a private process server or investigator, or any employee, agent, or investigator of the State's Attorney's office to attempt service without seeking leave of court.

After the procedures are followed, service shall be effective on an owner or interest holder on the date of receipt by the State's Attorney of a returned return receipt requested, or on the date of receipt of a

communication from an owner or interest holder documenting actual notice, whichever is first in time, or on the date of the last act performed by the State's Attorney in attempting personal service under item (ii) of this paragraph (1). If notice is to be shown by actual notice from communication with a claimant, then the State's Attorney shall file an affidavit providing details of the communication, which shall be accepted as sufficient proof of service by the court.

For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. Provided, however, if an owner or interest holder's address changes prior to the effective date of the complaint for forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address or, if the owner or interest holder's address changes subsequent to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney of the change in address; or if the property seized is a conveyance, to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded.

(2) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known, and is not on record, then notice shall be served by publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurred.

(3) Notice to any business entity, corporation, LLC, LLP, or partnership shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(4) Notice to a person whose address is not within the State shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(5) Notice to a person whose address is not within the United States shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice shall be complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested". If certified mail is not available in the foreign country where the person has an address, then notice shall proceed by publication under paragraph (2) of this Section.

(6) Notice to any person whom the State's Attorney reasonably should know is incarcerated within the State shall also include the mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to the address of the detention facility with the inmate's name clearly marked on the envelope.

(720 ILCS 5/36-2.2 new)

Sec. 36-2.2. Replevin prohibited; return of personal property inside seized conveyance.

(a) Property seized under this Article shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney.

(b) A claimant or a party interested in personal property contained within a seized conveyance may file a motion with the court in a judicial forfeiture action for the return of any personal property contained within a conveyance seized under this Article. The return of personal property shall not be unreasonably withheld if the personal property is not mechanically or electrically coupled to the conveyance, needed for evidentiary purposes, or otherwise contraband. A law enforcement agency that returns property under a court order under this Section shall not be liable to any person who claims ownership to the property if the property is returned to an improper party.

(720 ILCS 5/36-2.5 new)

Sec. 36-2.5. Judicial in rem procedures.

(a) The laws of evidence relating to civil actions shall apply to judicial in rem proceedings under this Article.

(b) Only an owner of or interest holder in the property may file an answer asserting a claim against the property in the action in rem. For purposes of this Section, the owner or interest holder shall be referred to as claimant. A person not named in the forfeiture complaint who claims to have an interest in the property may petition to intervene as a claimant under Section 2-408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(c) The answer shall be filed with the court within 45 days after service of the civil in rem complaint.

(d) The trial shall be held within 60 days after filing of the answer unless continued for good cause.

(e) In its case in chief, the State shall show by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) the property is subject to forfeiture; and

(2) at least one of the following:

(i) the claimant knew or should have known that the conduct was likely to occur; or

(ii) the claimant is not the true owner of the property that is subject to forfeiture.

In any forfeiture case under this Article, a claimant may present evidence to overcome evidence presented by the State that the property is subject to forfeiture.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the State's burden of proof at the trial of the forfeiture action shall be by clear and convincing evidence if:

(1) a finding of not guilty is entered as to all counts and all defendants in a criminal proceeding relating to the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture action; or

(2) the State receives an adverse finding at a preliminary hearing and fails to secure an indictment in a criminal proceeding related to the factual allegations of the forfeiture action.

(g) If the State does not meet its burden of proof, the court shall order the interest in the property returned or conveyed to the claimant and shall order all other property in which the State does meet its burden of proof forfeited to the State. If the State does meet its burden of proof, the court shall order all property forfeited to the State.

(h) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the defendant was convicted in any proceeding under this Article regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction. However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(i) An acquittal or dismissal in a criminal proceeding shall not preclude civil proceedings under this Act; however, for good cause shown, on a motion by either party, the court may stay civil forfeiture proceedings during the criminal trial for a related criminal indictment or information alleging a violation of law authorizing forfeiture under Section 36-1 of this Article.

(j) Title to all property declared forfeited under this Act vests in this State on the commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture together with the proceeds of the property after that time. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, any property or proceeds subsequently transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture unless a person to whom the property was transferred makes an appropriate claim under or has their claim adjudicated at the judicial in rem hearing.

(k) No property shall be forfeited under this Article from a person who, without actual or constructive notice that the property was the subject of forfeiture proceedings, obtained possession of the property as a bona fide purchaser for value. A person who purports to transfer property after receiving actual or constructive notice that the property is subject to seizure or forfeiture is guilty of contempt of court, and shall be liable to the State for a penalty in the amount of the fair market value of the property.

(l) A civil action under this Article shall be commenced within 5 years after the last conduct giving rise to forfeiture became known or should have become known or 5 years after the forfeitable property is discovered, whichever is later, excluding any time during which either the property or claimant is out of the State or in confinement or during which criminal proceedings relating to the same conduct are in progress.

(m) If property is ordered forfeited under this Article from a claimant who held title to the property in joint tenancy or tenancy in common with another claimant, the court shall determine the amount of each owner's interest in the property according to principles of property law.

(720 ILCS 5/36-2.7 new)

Sec. 36-2.7. Innocent owner hearing.

(a) After a complaint for forfeiture has been filed and all claimants have appeared and answered, a claimant may file a motion with the court for an innocent owner hearing prior to trial. This motion shall be made and supported by sworn affidavit and shall assert the following along with specific facts which support each assertion:

(1) that the claimant filing the motion is the true owner of the conveyance as interpreted by case law; and

(2) that the claimant did not know or did not have reason to know the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture was likely to occur.

(b) The claimant shall include specific facts which support these assertions in their motion.

(c) Upon the filing, a hearing may only be conducted after the parties have been given the opportunity to conduct limited discovery as to the ownership and control of the property, the claimant's knowledge, or any matter relevant to the issues raised or facts alleged in the claimant's motion. Discovery shall be limited to the People's requests in these areas but may proceed by any means allowed in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) After discovery is complete and the court has allowed for sufficient time to review and investigate the discovery responses, the court shall conduct a hearing. At the hearing, the fact that the conveyance is subject to forfeiture shall not be at issue. The court shall only hear evidence relating to the issue of innocent ownership.

(e) At the hearing on the motion, the claimant shall bear the burden of proving each of the assertions listed in subsection (a) of this Section by a preponderance of the evidence.

(f) If a claimant meets their burden of proof, the court shall grant the motion and order the conveyance returned to the claimant. If the claimant fails to meet their burden of proof, the court shall deny the motion and the forfeiture case shall proceed according to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(720 ILCS 5/36-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 36-3)

Sec. 36-3. Exemptions from ~~Exceptions to~~ forfeiture.

(a) No vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as such common carrier may be forfeited under the provisions of Section 36-2 unless the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence it appears that (1) in the case of a railway car or engine, the owner, or (2) in the case of any other such vessel or watercraft, vehicle or aircraft, the owner or the master of such vessel or watercraft or the owner or conductor, driver, pilot, or other person in charge of such vehicle or aircraft was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy thereto.

(b) No vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft shall be forfeited under the provisions of Section 36-2 of this Article by reason of any act or omission ~~established by the owner thereof to have been~~ committed or omitted by any person other than such owner while such vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft was unlawfully in the possession of a person who acquired possession thereof in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any state.

(Source: P.A. 98-699, eff. 1-1-15.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-3.1 new)

Sec. 36-3.1. Proportionality. Property forfeited under this Article shall be subject to an 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis, and the property forfeiture may be denied in whole or in part if the court finds that the forfeiture would constitute an excessive fine in violation of the 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by case law.

(720 ILCS 5/36-6 new)

Sec. 36-6. Return of property, damages and costs.

(a) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property seized for forfeiture shall return to the claimant, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 7 days unless the order is stayed by the trial court or a reviewing court pending an appeal, motion to reconsider, or other reason after the court orders the property to be returned or conveyed to the claimant:

(1) property ordered by the court to be conveyed or returned to the claimant; and

(2) property ordered by the court to be conveyed or returned to the claimant under subsection (d) of Section 36-3.1 of this Article.

(b) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property seized under this Article is responsible for any damages, storage fees, and related costs applicable to property returned to a claimant under this Article. The claimant shall not be subject to any charges by the State for storage of the property or expenses incurred in the preservation of the property. Charges for the towing of a conveyance shall be borne by the claimant unless the conveyance was towed for the sole reason of seizure for forfeiture. This subsection does not prohibit the imposition of any fees or costs by a home rule unit of local government related to the impoundment of a conveyance under an ordinance enacted by the unit of government.

(720 ILCS 5/36-7 new)

Sec. 36-7. Distribution of proceeds; selling or retaining seized property prohibited.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the court shall order that property forfeited under this Article be delivered to the Department of State Police within 60 days.

(b) The Department of State Police or its designee shall dispose of all property at public auction and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, under subsection (c) of this Section.

(c) All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:

(1) 65% shall be distributed to the drug task force, metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or state law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used, at the discretion of the agency, for the enforcement of criminal laws; or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary

of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Any local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency entitled to receive a monetary distribution of forfeiture proceeds may share those forfeiture proceeds pursuant to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with a municipality that has a population in excess of 20,000 if:

(A) the receiving agency has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipality to provide police services;

(B) the intergovernmental agreement for police services provides for consideration in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 per year;

(C) the seizure took place within the geographical limits of the municipality; and

(D) the funds are used only for the enforcement of criminal laws; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence or the establishment of a municipal police force, including the training of officers, construction of a police station, the purchase of law enforcement equipment, or vehicles.

(2) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use, at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in the enforcement of criminal laws; or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% will be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use, at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in the enforcement of criminal laws; or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of criminal laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol.

12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and shall be used at the discretion of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising in the enforcement of criminal laws; or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.

(3) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.

(d) A law enforcement agency shall not retain forfeited property for its own use or transfer the property to any person or entity, except as provided under this Section. A law enforcement agency may apply in writing to the Director of State Police to request that a forfeited property be awarded to the agency for a specifically articulated official law enforcement use in an investigation. The Director of State Police shall provide a written justification in each instance detailing the reasons why the forfeited property was placed into official use, and the justification shall be retained for a period of not less than 3 years.

(720 ILCS 5/36-9 new)

Sec. 36-9. Reporting. Property seized or forfeited under this Article is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(720 ILCS 5/47-15)

Sec. 47-15. Dumping garbage upon real property.

(a) It is unlawful for a person to dump, deposit, or place garbage, rubbish, trash, or refuse upon real property not owned by that person without the consent of the owner or person in possession of the real property.

(b) A person who violates this Section is liable to the owner or person in possession of the real property on which the garbage, rubbish, trash, or refuse is dumped, deposited, or placed for the reasonable costs incurred by the owner or person in possession for cleaning up and properly disposing of the garbage, rubbish, trash, or refuse, and for reasonable attorneys' fees.

(c) A person violating this Section is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for which the court must impose a minimum fine of \$500. A second conviction for an offense committed after the first conviction is a Class A misdemeanor for which the court must impose a minimum fine of \$500. A third or subsequent violation, committed after a second conviction, is a Class 4 felony for which the court must impose a minimum fine

of \$500. A person who violates this Section and who has an equity interest in a motor vehicle used in violation of this Section is presumed to have the financial resources to pay the minimum fine not exceeding his or her equity interest in the vehicle. Personal property used by a person in violation of this Section shall on the third or subsequent conviction of the person be forfeited to the county where the violation occurred and disposed of at a public sale. Before the forfeiture, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether property is subject to forfeiture under this Section. At the forfeiture hearing the State has the burden of establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that property is subject to forfeiture under this Section. Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(d) The statutory minimum fine required by subsection (c) is not subject to reduction or suspension unless the defendant is indigent. If the defendant files a motion with the court asserting his or her inability to pay the mandatory fine required by this Section, the court must set a hearing on the motion before sentencing. The court must require an affidavit signed by the defendant containing sufficient information to ascertain the assets and liabilities of the defendant. If the court determines that the defendant is indigent, the court must require that the defendant choose either to pay the minimum fine of \$500 or to perform 100 hours of community service.

(Source: P.A. 90-655, eff. 7-30-98; 91-409, eff. 1-1-00.)

(720 ILCS 5/36-1a rep.) (720 ILCS 5/36-5 rep.)

Section 140. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by repealing Sections 36-1a and 36-5.

Section 145. The Cannabis Control Act is amended by changing Section 12 as follows:

(720 ILCS 550/12) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 712)

Sec. 12. (a) The following are subject to forfeiture:

(1) ~~(blank); all substances containing cannabis which have been produced, manufactured, delivered, or possessed in violation of this Act;~~

(2) all raw materials, products and equipment of any kind which are produced, delivered, or possessed in connection with any substance containing cannabis in a felony violation of this Act;

(3) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of any substance containing cannabis or property described in paragraph ~~(1)~~ (2) of this subsection (a) that constitutes a felony violation of the Act, but:

(i) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to the ~~a~~ violation of this Act;

(ii) no conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of any act or omission which the owner proves to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent;

(iii) a forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission;

(4) all money, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use in a felony violation of this Act;

(5) everything of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a substance in violation of this Act, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used, or intended to be used, to commit or in any manner to facilitate any felony violation of this Act;

(6) all real property, including any right, title, and interest including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest to a land trust, in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, that is used or intended to be used to facilitate the manufacture, distribution, sale, receipt, or concealment of a substance containing cannabis or property described in paragraph ~~(1)~~ (2) of this subsection (a) that constitutes a felony violation of this Act involving more than 2,000 grams of a substance containing cannabis or that is the proceeds of any felony violation of this Act.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this Act may be seized under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. ~~by the Director or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by~~

any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure by the Director or any peace officer without process may be made:

(1) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act or the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;

(2) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;

(3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Act and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(4) in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(c) Forfeiture under this Act is subject to subject to an 8th amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis as provided under Section 9.5 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), notice shall be given forthwith to all known interest holders that forfeiture proceedings, including a preliminary review, shall be instituted in accordance with the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act and such proceedings shall thereafter be instituted in accordance with that Act. Upon a showing of good cause, the notice required for a preliminary review under this Section may be postponed.

(c-1) With regard to possession of cannabis offenses only, a sum of currency with a value of less than \$500 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. For all other offenses under this Act, a sum of currency with a value of less than \$100 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. In seizures of currency in excess of these amounts, this Section shall not create an exemption for these amounts. In the event the State's Attorney is of the opinion that real property is subject to forfeiture under this Act, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted in accordance with the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. The exemptions from forfeiture provisions of Section 8 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act are applicable.

(d) (Blank). Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. When property is seized under this Act, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property, estimate the property's value, and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director may:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by him;

(3) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;

(4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account;

(5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or

(6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the Director.

(e) (Blank). No disposition may be made of property under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application therefor, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court.

(f) (Blank). When property is forfeited under this Act the Director shall sell all such property unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public, and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subsection (g). However, upon the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution which lead to the forfeiture, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to cannabis or controlled substances, if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. When any forfeited conveyance, including an aircraft, vehicle, or vessel, is returned to the seizing agency or prosecutor, the conveyance may be used immediately in the enforcement of the criminal laws of this State. Upon disposal, all proceeds from the sale of the conveyance must be used for drug enforcement purposes. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with subsection (g).

(g) ~~(Blank)~~. All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:

~~(1)(i) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or state law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.~~

~~(ii) Any local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency entitled to receive a monetary distribution of forfeiture proceeds may share those forfeiture proceeds pursuant to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with a municipality that has a population in excess of 20,000 if:~~

~~(I) the receiving agency has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipality to provide police services;~~

~~(II) the intergovernmental agreement for police services provides for consideration in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 per year;~~

~~(III) the seizure took place within the geographical limits of the municipality; and~~

~~(IV) the funds are used only for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence or the establishment of a municipal police force, including the training of officers, construction of a police station, the purchase of law enforcement equipment, or vehicles.~~

~~(2)(i) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half way houses. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% will be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half way houses. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided hereunder shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances.~~

~~(ii) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Fund of that Office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising under laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.~~

~~(3) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.~~

(h) Contraband, including cannabis possessed without authorization under State or federal law, is not subject to forfeiture. No property right exists in contraband. Contraband is subject to seizure and shall be disposed of according to State law.

(Source: P.A. 99-686, eff. 7-29-16.)

Section 150. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Section 505 as follows:
(720 ILCS 570/505) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1505)

Sec. 505. (a) The following are subject to forfeiture:

(1) ~~(blank)~~; all substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or possessed in violation of this Act;

(2) all raw materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended

for use in manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, administering or possessing any substance in violation of this Act;

(3) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of substances manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or possessed in violation of this Act, or property described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (a), but:

(i) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this Act;

(ii) no conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of any act or omission which the owner proves to have been committed or omitted without his or her knowledge or consent;

(iii) a forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he or she neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission;

(4) all money, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended to be used in violation of this Act;

(5) everything of value furnished, or intended to be furnished, in exchange for a substance in violation of this Act, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used, or intended to be used, to commit or in any manner to facilitate any violation of this Act;

(6) all real property, including any right, title, and interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or in any manner to facilitate the commission of, any violation or act that constitutes a violation of Section 401 or 405 of this Act or that is the proceeds of any violation or act that constitutes a violation of Section 401 or 405 of this Act.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this Act may be seized under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. ~~seized by the Director or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure by the Director or any peace officer without process may be made:~~

(1) if the seizure is incident to inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(2) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding, or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act or the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;

(3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;

(4) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Act and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(5) in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(c) Forfeiture under this Act is subject to subject to an 8th amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis as provided under Section 9.5 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), notice shall be given forthwith to all known interest holders that forfeiture proceedings, including a preliminary review, shall be instituted in accordance with the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act and such proceedings shall thereafter be instituted in accordance with that Act. Upon a showing of good cause, the notice required for a preliminary review under this Section may be postponed.

(d) With regard to possession of controlled substances offenses only, a sum of currency with a value of less than \$500 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. For all other offenses under this Act, currency with a value of under \$100 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. Property taken or detained under this Section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. When property is seized under this Act, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value, and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized

property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director may:

- (1) place the property under seal;
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the Director;
- (3) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;
- (4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account;
- (5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or
- (6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the Director.

(d-5) For felony offenses involving possession of controlled substances only, no property shall be subject to forfeiture under this Act because of the possession of less than 2 single unit doses of a controlled substance. This exemption shall not apply in instances when the possessor, or another person at the direction of the possessor, engaged in the destruction of any amount of a controlled substance. The amount of a single unit dose shall be the State's burden to prove in their case in chief.

(e) If the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation suspends or revokes a registration, all controlled substances owned or possessed by the registrant at the time of suspension or the effective date of the revocation order may be placed under seal by the Director. No disposition may be made of substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application therefor, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a suspension or revocation order becoming final, all substances are subject to seizure and forfeiture under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act may be forfeited to the Illinois State Police.

~~(f) (Blank). When property is forfeited under this Act the Director shall sell all such property unless such property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public, and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subsection (g). However, upon the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution which lead to the forfeiture, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to cannabis or controlled substances, if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. When any forfeited conveyance, including an aircraft, vehicle, or vessel, is returned to the seizing agency or prosecutor, the conveyance may be used immediately in the enforcement of the criminal laws of this State. Upon disposal, all proceeds from the sale of the conveyance must be used for drug enforcement purposes. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with subsection (g).~~

(g) (Blank). All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:

(1)(i) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or state law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(ii) Any local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency entitled to receive a monetary distribution of forfeiture proceeds may share those forfeiture proceeds pursuant to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with a municipality that has a population in excess of 20,000 if:

- (I) the receiving agency has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipality to provide police services;
- (II) the intergovernmental agreement for police services provides for consideration in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 per year;
- (III) the seizure took place within the geographical limits of the municipality; and

(IV) the funds are used only for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence or the establishment of a municipal police force, including the training of officers, construction of a police station, the purchase of law enforcement equipment, or vehicles.

(2)(i) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% will be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided hereunder shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol.

(ii) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Fund of that office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising under laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.

(3) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.

(h) (Blank). Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this Act, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the State. The failure, upon demand by the Director or any peace officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored, to produce registration, or proof that he or she is the holder thereof, constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.

(i) Contraband, including controlled substances possessed without authorization under State or federal law, is not subject to forfeiture. No property right exists in contraband. Contraband is subject to seizure and shall be disposed of according to State law.

(Source: P.A. 99-686, eff. 7-29-16.)

Section 155. The Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is amended by changing Section 85 as follows:

(720 ILCS 646/85)

Sec. 85. Forfeiture.

(a) The following are subject to forfeiture:

(1) ~~(blank); all substances containing methamphetamine which have been produced, manufactured, delivered, or possessed in violation of this Act;~~

(2) all methamphetamine manufacturing materials which have been produced, delivered, or possessed in connection with any substance containing methamphetamine in violation of this Act;

(3) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of any substance containing methamphetamine or property described in paragraph (4) ~~or (2) of this subsection (a)~~ that constitutes a felony violation of the Act, but:

(i) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction

of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this Section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to the a violation of ~~this Act;~~

(ii) no conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this Section by reason of

any act or omission which the owner proves to have been committed or omitted without his or her knowledge or consent;

(iii) a forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security

interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he or she neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission;

(4) all money, things of value, books, records, and research products and materials including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use in a felony violation of this Act;

(5) everything of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a substance in violation of this Act, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used, or intended to be used, to commit or in any manner to facilitate any felony violation of this Act.

(6) all real property, including any right, title, and interest (including, but not limited to, any leasehold interest or the beneficial interest in a land trust) in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or in any manner to facilitate the commission of, any violation or act that constitutes a violation of this Act or that is the proceeds of any violation or act that constitutes a violation of this Act.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this Act may be seized under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. by the Director or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure by the Director or any peace officer without process may be made:

(1) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act or the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act;

(2) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;

(3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under this Act and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(4) in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(c) Forfeiture under this Act is subject to subject to an 8th amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis as provided under Section 9.5 of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), notice shall be given forthwith to all known interest holders that forfeiture proceedings, including a preliminary review, shall be instituted in accordance with the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act and such proceedings shall thereafter be instituted in accordance with that Act. Upon a showing of good cause, the notice required for a preliminary review under this Section may be postponed.

(d) With regard to possession of methamphetamine offenses only, a sum of currency with a value of less than \$500 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. For all other offenses under this Act, currency with a value of under \$100 shall not be subject to forfeiture under this Act. Property taken or detained under this Section is not subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. When property is seized under this Act, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property, estimate the property's value, and forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director may:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by him or her;

(3) keep the property in the possession of the seizing agency;

(4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping or, if the property is a negotiable instrument or money and is not needed for evidentiary purposes, deposit it in an interest bearing account;

(5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or

(6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the Director.

(e) For felony offenses involving possession of a substance containing methamphetamine only, no property shall be subject to forfeiture under this Act because of the possession of less than 2 single unit doses of a substance. This exemption shall not apply in instances when the possessor, or another person at the direction of the possessor, is engaged in the destruction of any amount of a substance containing

methamphetamine. The amount of a single unit dose shall be the State's burden to prove in their case in chief. No disposition may be made of property under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application therefor, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court.

~~(f) (Blank). When property is forfeited under this Act, the Director shall sell the property unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public, and shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with subsection (g). However, upon the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest or arrests and prosecution which lead to the forfeiture, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to methamphetamine, cannabis, or controlled substances, if the agency or prosecutor demonstrates that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. When any forfeited conveyance, including an aircraft, vehicle, or vessel, is returned to the seizing agency or prosecutor, the conveyance may be used immediately in the enforcement of the criminal laws of this State. Upon disposal, all proceeds from the sale of the conveyance must be used for drug enforcement purposes. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with subsection (g).~~

~~(g) (Blank). All moneys and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:~~

~~(1)(i) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or State law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws governing methamphetamine, cannabis, and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.~~

~~(ii) Any local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency entitled to receive a monetary distribution of forfeiture proceeds may share those forfeiture proceeds pursuant to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with a municipality that has a population in excess of 20,000 if:~~

~~(I) the receiving agency has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipality to provide police services;~~

~~(II) the intergovernmental agreement for police services provides for consideration in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 per year;~~

~~(III) the seizure took place within the geographical limits of the municipality; and~~

~~(IV) the funds are used only for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence or the establishment of a municipal police force, including the training of officers, construction of a police station, the purchase of law enforcement equipment, or vehicles.~~

~~(2)(i) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing methamphetamine, cannabis, and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half way houses. In counties with a population over 3,000,000, 25% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing methamphetamine, cannabis, and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half way houses. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided hereunder shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws governing methamphetamine, cannabis, and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol.~~

(ii) ~~12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Fund of that Office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising under laws governing methamphetamine, cannabis, and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with a population over 3,000,000.~~

(3) ~~10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.~~

(h) Contraband, including methamphetamine or any controlled substance possessed without authorization under State or federal law, is not subject to forfeiture. No property right exists in contraband. Contraband is subject to seizure and shall be disposed of according to State law.

(Source: P.A. 99-686, eff. 7-29-16.)

Section 160. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Sections 124B-710 and 124B-715 and by adding Section 124B-195 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/124B-195 new)

Sec. 124B-195. Reporting. Property seized or forfeited under this Article is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(725 ILCS 5/124B-710)

~~Sec. 124B-710. Sale of forfeited property by Director of State Police; return to seizing agency or prosecutor.~~

(a) The court shall authorize the Director of State Police to seize any property declared forfeited under this Article on terms and conditions the court deems proper.

(b) When property is forfeited under this Part 700, the Director of State Police shall sell the property unless the property is required by law to be destroyed or is harmful to the public. The Director shall distribute the proceeds of the sale, together with any moneys forfeited or seized, in accordance with Section 124B-715.

~~(c) (Blank). On the application of the seizing agency or prosecutor who was responsible for the investigation, arrest, and prosecution that lead to the forfeiture, however, the Director may return any item of forfeited property to the seizing agency or prosecutor for official use in the enforcement of laws relating to Article 17B or Section 17-6.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 if the agency or prosecutor can demonstrate that the item requested would be useful to the agency or prosecutor in their enforcement efforts. When any real property returned to the seizing agency is sold by the agency or its unit of government, the proceeds of the sale shall be delivered to the Director and distributed in accordance with Section 124B-715.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-712, eff. 1-1-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(725 ILCS 5/124B-715)

~~Sec. 124B-715. Distribution of all other property and sale proceeds. All moneys and the sale proceeds of all property forfeited and seized under this Part 700 and not returned to a seizing agency or prosecutor under subsection (c) of Section 124B-705 shall be distributed to the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-712, eff. 1-1-10.)

(725 ILCS 5/124B-1030 rep.)

Section 165. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by repealing Section 124B-1030.

Section 170. The Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act is amended by changing Sections 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 and by adding Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 9.1, 9.5, 15, 17, and 20 as follows:

(725 ILCS 150/3.1 new)

Sec. 3.1. Seizure.

(a) Actual physical seizure of real property subject to forfeiture under this Act requires the issuance of a seizure warrant. Nothing in this Section prohibits the constructive seizure of real property through the filing of a complaint for forfeiture in circuit court and the recording of a lis pendens against the real property without a hearing, warrant application, or judicial approval.

(b) Personal property subject to forfeiture under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act may be seized by the Director of State Police or any peace officer upon process or seizure warrant issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property.

(c) Personal property subject to forfeiture under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act may be seized by the Director of State Police or any peace officer without process:

- (1) if the seizure is incident to inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
- (2) if the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the State in a criminal proceeding or in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this Act;
- (3) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety;
- (4) if there is probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, and the property is seized under circumstances in which a warrantless seizure or arrest would be reasonable; or

(5) under the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

(d) If a conveyance is seized under this Act, an investigation shall be made by the law enforcement agency as to any person whose right, title, interest, or lien is of record in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded.

(e) After seizure under this Section, notice shall be given to all known interest holders that forfeiture proceedings, including a preliminary review, may be instituted and the proceedings may be instituted under this Act. Upon a showing of good cause related to an ongoing investigation, the notice required for a preliminary review under this Section may be postponed.

(725 ILCS 150/3.2 new)

Sec. 3.2. Receipt for seized property. If a law enforcement officer seizes property that is subject to forfeiture, the officer shall provide an itemized receipt to the person possessing the property or, in the absence of a person to whom the receipt could be given, shall leave the receipt in the place where the property was found, if possible.

(725 ILCS 150/3.3 new)

Sec. 3.3. Safekeeping of seized property pending disposition.

(a) Property seized under this Act is deemed to be in the custody of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney under this Act.

(b) If property is seized under this Act, the seizing agency shall promptly conduct an inventory of the seized property and estimate the property's value, and shall forward a copy of the inventory of seized property and the estimate of the property's value to the Director of State Police. Upon receiving notice of seizure, the Director of State Police may:

- (1) place the property under seal;
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the seizing agency;
- (3) keep the property in the possession of the Director of State Police;
- (4) remove the property to a storage area for safekeeping; or
- (5) place the property under constructive seizure by posting notice of pending forfeiture on it, by giving notice of pending forfeiture to its owners and interest holders, or by filing notice of pending forfeiture in any appropriate public record relating to the property; or
- (6) provide for another agency or custodian, including an owner, secured party, or lienholder, to take custody of the property upon the terms and conditions set by the seizing agency.

(c) The seizing agency is required to exercise ordinary care to protect the seized property from negligent loss, damage, or destruction.

(725 ILCS 150/3.5)

Sec. 3.5. Preliminary Review.

(a) Within 14 days of the seizure, the State shall seek a preliminary determination from the circuit court as to whether there is probable cause that the property may be subject to forfeiture.

(b) The rules of evidence shall not apply to any proceeding conducted under this Section.

(c) The court may conduct the review under subsection (a) simultaneously with a proceeding pursuant to Section 109-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 for a related criminal offense if a prosecution is commenced by information or complaint.

(d) The court may accept a finding of probable cause at a preliminary hearing following the filing of an information or complaint charging a related criminal offense or following the return of indictment by a grand jury charging the related offense as sufficient evidence of probable cause as required under subsection (a).

(e) Upon making a finding of probable cause as required under this Section, the circuit court shall order the property subject to the provisions of the applicable forfeiture Act held until the conclusion of any forfeiture proceeding.

For seizures of conveyances, within 28 days after ~~within 7 days of~~ a finding of probable cause under subsection (a), the registered owner or other claimant may file a motion in writing supported by sworn affidavits claiming that denial of the use of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings creates a substantial hardship and alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence. The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether a substantial hardship has been proven:

- (1) the nature of the claimed hardship;
- (2) the availability of public transportation or other available means of transportation; and
- (3) any available alternatives to alleviate the hardship other than the return of the seized conveyance.

If the court determines that a substantial hardship has been proven, the court shall then balance the nature of the hardship against the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance. If the court determines that the hardship outweighs the State's interest in safeguarding the conveyance, the court may temporarily release the conveyance to the registered owner or the registered owner's authorized designee, or both, until the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings or for such shorter period as ordered by the court provided that the person to whom the conveyance is released provides proof of insurance and a valid driver's license and all State and local registrations for operation of the conveyance are current. The court shall place conditions on the conveyance limiting its use to the stated hardship and providing transportation for employment, religious purposes, medical needs, child care, and obtaining food, and restricting the conveyance's use to only those individuals authorized to use the conveyance by the registered owner. The use of the vehicle shall be further restricted to exclude all recreational and entertainment purposes. The court may order any additional restrictions it deems reasonable and just on its own motion or on motion of the People. The court shall revoke the order releasing the conveyance and order that the conveyance be resealed by law enforcement if the conditions of release are violated or if the conveyance is used in the commission of any offense identified in subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

If the court orders the release of the conveyance during the pendency of the forfeiture proceedings, the court may order the registered owner or his or her authorized designee to shall post a cash security with the Clerk of the Court as ordered by the court. If cash security is ordered, the ~~The~~ court shall consider the following factors in determining the amount of the cash security:

- (A) the full market value of the conveyance;
- (B) the nature of the hardship;
- (C) the extent and length of the usage of the conveyance; and
- (D) the ability of the owner or designee to pay; and such other conditions as the court deems necessary to safeguard the conveyance.
- (E) other conditions as the court deems necessary to safeguard the conveyance.

If the conveyance is released, the court shall order that the registered owner or his or her designee safeguard the conveyance, not remove the conveyance from the jurisdiction, not conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the conveyance, not encumber the conveyance, and not diminish the value of the conveyance in any way. The court shall also make a determination of the full market value of the conveyance prior to it being released based on a source or sources defined in 50 Ill. Adm. Code 919.80(c)(2)(A) or 919.80(c)(2)(B).

If the conveyance subject to forfeiture is released under this Section and is subsequently forfeited, the person to whom the conveyance was released shall return the conveyance to the law enforcement agency that seized the conveyance within 7 days from the date of the declaration of forfeiture or order of forfeiture. If the conveyance is not returned within 7 days, the cash security shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. If the cash security was less than the full market value, a judgment shall be entered against the parties to whom the conveyance was released and the registered owner, jointly and severally, for the difference between the full market value and the amount of the cash security. If the conveyance is returned in a condition other than the condition in which it was released, the cash security shall be returned to the surety who posted the security minus the amount of the diminished value, and that amount shall be forfeited in the same manner as the conveyance subject to forfeiture. Additionally, the court may enter an order allowing any law enforcement agency in the State of Illinois to seize the conveyance wherever it may be found in the State to satisfy the judgment if the cash security was less than the full market value of the conveyance.

(Source: P.A. 97-544, eff. 1-1-12; 97-680, eff. 3-16-12.)

(725 ILCS 150/4) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1674)

Sec. 4. Notice to Owner or Interest Holder. The first attempted service shall be commenced within 28 days of the filing of the verified claim or the receipt of the notice from seizing agency by the form 4-64, whichever occurs sooner. A complaint for forfeiture or a notice of pending forfeiture shall be served upon the property owner or interest holder in the following manner:

(1) If the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then by either:

(A) personal service; or

(B) mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address.

(i) If notice is sent by certified mail and no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of mailing, and no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by said parties, then the State's Attorney shall, within a reasonable period of time, mail a second copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address.

(ii) If no signed return receipt is received by the State's Attorney within 28 days of the second attempt at service by certified mail, and no communication from the owner or interest holder is received by the State's Attorney documenting actual notice by said parties, then the State's Attorney shall have 60 days to attempt to serve the notice by personal service, which also includes substitute service by leaving a copy at the usual place of abode, with some person of the family or a person residing there, of the age of 13 years or upwards. If after 3 attempts at service in this manner, no service of the notice is accomplished, then the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous manner at this address and service shall be made by posting.

The attempts at service and the posting if required, shall be documented by the person attempting service and said documentation shall be made part of a return of service returned to the State's Attorney.

The State's Attorney may utilize any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff any peace officer, a private process server or investigator, or any employee, agent, or investigator of the State's Attorney's Office to attempt service without seeking leave of court.

After the procedures set forth are followed, service shall be effective on an owner or interest holder on the date of receipt by the State's Attorney of a returned return receipt requested, or on the date of receipt of a communication from an owner or interest holder documenting actual notice, whichever is first in time, or on the date of the last act performed by the State's Attorney in attempting personal service under subparagraph (ii) above. If notice is to be shown by actual notice from communication with a claimant, then the State's Attorney shall file an affidavit providing details of the communication, which may be accepted as sufficient proof of service by the court.

After a claimant files a verified claim with the State's Attorney and provide an address at which they will accept service, the complaint shall be served and notice shall be perfected upon mailing of the complaint to the claimant at the address the claimant provided via certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail. No return receipt card need be received, or any other attempts at service need be made to comply with service and notice requirements under this Act. This certified mailing, return receipt requested shall be proof of service of the complaint on the claimant.

For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, then the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. Provided, however, if an owner or interest holder's address changes prior to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address or, if the owner or interest holder's address changes subsequent to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney of the change in address; or if the property seized is a conveyance, to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded.

(2) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known, and is not on record, then notice shall be served by publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurred.

(3) After a claimant files a verified claim with the State's Attorney and provides an address at which they will accept service, the complaint shall be served and notice shall be perfected upon mailing of the complaint to the claimant at the address the claimant provided via certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail. No return receipt card need be received or any other attempts at service need be made to comply with service and notice requirements under this Act. This certified mailing, return receipt requested shall be proof of service of the complaint on the claimant.

(4) Notice to any business entity, corporation, LLC, LLP, or partnership shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(5) Notice to a person whose address is not within the State shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice is complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested".

(6) Notice to a person whose address is not within the United States shall be complete by a single mailing of a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to that address. This notice shall be complete regardless of the return of a signed "return receipt requested". If certified mail is not available in the foreign country where the person has an address, then notice shall proceed by publication under paragraph (2) of this Section.

(7) Notice to any person whom the State's Attorney reasonably should know is incarcerated within the State shall also include the mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested and first class mail, to the address of the detention facility with the inmate's name clearly marked on the envelope.

(A) (Blank). Whenever notice of pending forfeiture or service of an in rem complaint is required under the provisions of this Act, such notice or service shall be given as follows:

(1) If the owner's or interest holder's name and current address are known, then by either personal service or mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address. For purposes of notice under this Section, if a person has been arrested for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, then the address provided to the arresting agency at the time of arrest shall be deemed to be that person's known address. Provided, however, if an owner or interest holder's address changes prior to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the seizing agency of the change in address or, if the owner or interest holder's address changes subsequent to the effective date of the notice of pending forfeiture, the owner or interest holder shall promptly notify the State's Attorney of the change in address; or

(2) If the property seized is a conveyance, to the address reflected in the office of the agency or official in which title or interest to the conveyance is required by law to be recorded, then by mailing a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to that address; or

(3) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known, and is not on record as provided in paragraph (2), then by publication for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurred.

(B) (Blank). Notice served under this Act is effective upon personal service, the last date of publication, or the mailing of written notice, whichever is earlier.

(Source: P.A. 86-1382; 87-614.)

(725 ILCS 150/5) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1675)

Sec. 5. Notice to State's Attorney. The law enforcement agency seizing property for forfeiture under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Illinois Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall, as soon as practicable but not later than 28 days after the shall, within 52 days of seizure, notify the State's Attorney for the county in which an act or omission giving rise to the seizure forfeiture occurred or in which the property was seized of the seizure of the property and the facts and circumstances giving rise to the seizure and shall provide the State's Attorney with the inventory of the property and its estimated value. Said notice shall be by the delivery of the form 4-64. When the property seized for forfeiture is a vehicle, the law enforcement agency seizing the property shall immediately notify the Secretary of State that forfeiture proceedings are pending regarding such vehicle.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

(725 ILCS 150/5.1 new)

Sec. 5.1. Replevin prohibited; return of personal property inside seized conveyance.

(a) Property seized under this Act shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the Director of State Police subject only to the order and judgments of the circuit court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings and the decisions of the State's Attorney.

(b) A claimant or a party interested in personal property contained within a seized conveyance may file a request with the State's Attorney in an administrative forfeiture action, or a motion with the court in a judicial forfeiture action, for the return of any personal property contained within a conveyance seized under this Act. The return of personal property shall not be unreasonably withheld if the personal property is not mechanically or electrically coupled to the conveyance, needed for evidentiary purposes, or otherwise contraband. A law enforcement agency that returns property under a court order under this

Section shall not be liable to any person who claims ownership to the property if the property is returned to an improper party.

(725 ILCS 150/6) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1676)

Sec. 6. Non-Judicial Forfeiture. If non-real property that exceeds \$150,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance, or if real property is seized under the provisions of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the State's Attorney shall institute judicial in rem forfeiture proceedings as described in Section 9 of this Act within 45 days from receipt of notice of seizure from the seizing agency under Section 5 of this Act. However, if non-real property that does not exceed \$150,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance is seized, the following procedure shall be used:

(A) If, after review of the facts surrounding the seizure, the State's Attorney is of the opinion that the seized property is subject to forfeiture, then within 45 days of the receipt of notice of seizure from the seizing agency, the State's Attorney shall cause notice of pending forfeiture to be given to the owner of the property and all known interest holders of the property in accordance with Section 4 of this Act.

(B) The notice of pending forfeiture must include a description of the property, the estimated value of the property, the date and place of seizure, the conduct giving rise to forfeiture or the violation of law alleged, and a summary of procedures and procedural rights applicable to the forfeiture action.

(C) (1) Any person claiming an interest in property which is the subject of notice under subsection (A) of Section 6 of this Act, may, within 45 days after the effective date of notice as described in Section 4 of this Act, file a verified claim with the State's Attorney expressing his or her interest in the property. The claim must set forth:

(i) the caption of the proceedings as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture and the name of the claimant;

(ii) the address at which the claimant will accept mail;

(iii) the nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;

(iv) the date, identity of the transferor, and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;

(v) the name and address of all other persons known to have an interest in the property;

(vi) the specific provision of law relied on in asserting the property is not subject to forfeiture;

(vii) all essential facts supporting each assertion; and

(viii) the relief sought.

(2) If a claimant files the claim and deposits with the State's Attorney a cost bond, in the form of a cashier's check payable to the clerk of the court, in the sum of 10 percent of the reasonable value of the property as alleged by the State's Attorney or the sum of \$100, whichever is greater, upon condition that, in the case of forfeiture, the claimant must pay all costs and expenses of forfeiture proceedings, then the State's Attorney shall institute judicial in

rem forfeiture proceedings and deposit the cost bond with the clerk of the court as described in Section 9 of this Act within 30 45 days after receipt of the claim and cost bond. In lieu of a cost bond, a person claiming interest in the seized property may file, under penalty of perjury, an indigency affidavit.

~~(3) If none of the seized property is forfeited in the judicial in rem proceeding, the clerk of the court shall return to the claimant, unless the court orders otherwise, 90% of the sum which has been deposited and shall retain as costs 10% of the money deposited. If any of the seized property is forfeited under the judicial forfeiture proceeding, the clerk of the court shall transfer 90% of the sum which has been deposited to the State's Attorney prosecuting the civil forfeiture to be applied to the costs of prosecution and the clerk shall retain as costs 10% of the sum deposited.~~

(D) If no claim is filed or bond given within the 45 day period as described in subsection (C) of Section 6 of this Act, the State's Attorney shall declare the property forfeited and shall promptly notify the owner and all known interest holders of the property and the Director of the Illinois Department of State Police of the declaration of forfeiture and the Director shall dispose of the property in accordance with law.

(Source: P.A. 97-544, eff. 1-1-12.)

(725 ILCS 150/7) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1677)

Sec. 7. Presumptions and inferences.

(1) The following situation situations shall give rise to a presumption that the property described therein was furnished or intended to be furnished in exchange for a substance in violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or is the proceeds of such an exchange, and therefore forfeitable under this Act, such presumptions being rebuttable by a preponderance of the evidence:

[May 31, 2017]

(4) All moneys, coin, or currency found in close proximity to forfeitable substances, to forfeitable drug manufacturing or distributing paraphernalia, or to forfeitable records of the importation, manufacture or distribution of substances ~~;~~;

(2) In the following situation, the trier of fact may infer that the property described therein was furnished or intended to be furnished in exchange for a substance in violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or is the proceeds of such an exchange, and therefore forfeitable under this Act:

(2) All property acquired or caused to be acquired by a person either between the dates of occurrence of two or more acts in felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or an act committed in another state, territory or country which would be punishable as a felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, committed by that person within 5 years of each other, or all property acquired by such person within a reasonable amount of time after the commission of such acts if:

(a) At least one of the above acts was committed after the effective date of this Act;

and
(b) ~~Both~~ At least one of the acts are or were ~~is or was~~ punishable as a Class X, Class 1, or Class 2 felony; and

(c) There was no likely source for such property other than a violation of the above Acts.

(3) Presumptions and permissive inferences set forth in this Section shall apply to all portions of all phases of the judicial in rem forfeiture proceedings under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

(725 ILCS 150/8) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1678)

Sec. 8. Exemptions from forfeiture.

(a) No vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier may be forfeited under this Act unless the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) in the case of a railway car or engine, the owner, or

(2) in the case of any other such vessel or watercraft, vehicle or aircraft, the owner or the master of such vessel or watercraft or the owner or conductor, driver, pilot, or other person in charge of that vehicle or aircraft was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy to that knowledge.

(b) No vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft shall be forfeited under this Act by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted by any person other than such owner while a vessel or watercraft, vehicle, or aircraft was unlawfully in the possession of a person who acquired possession in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any state. A property interest is exempt from forfeiture under this Section if its owner or interest holder establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the owner or interest holder:

(A) (blank); and (i) in the case of personal property, is not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, did not acquiesce in it, and did not know and could not reasonably have known of the conduct or that the conduct was likely to occur, or

(ii) in the case of real property, is not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, or did not solicit, conspire, or attempt to commit the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; and

(B) (blank); and had not acquired and did not stand to acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise to its forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an arms length commercial transaction; and

(C) (blank); and with respect to conveyances, did not hold the property jointly or in common with a person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture; and

(D) (blank); and does not hold the property for the benefit of or as nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture, and, if the owner or interest holder acquired the interest through any such person, the owner or interest holder acquired it as a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; and

(E) (blank); and that the owner or interest holder acquired the interest:

(i) before the commencement of the conduct giving rise to its forfeiture and the person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture did not have the authority to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or

(ii) after the commencement of the conduct giving rise to its forfeiture, and the owner or interest holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value without knowledge of the conduct which gave rise to the forfeiture; and

(a) in the case of personal property, without knowledge of the seizure of the property for forfeiture; or

(b) in the case of real estate, before the filing in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the real estate is located of a notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens notice.

(Source: P.A. 86-1382.)

(725 ILCS 150/9) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1679)

Sec. 9. Judicial in rem procedures. If property seized under the provisions of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is non-real property that exceeds \$150,000 \$20,000 in value excluding the value of any conveyance, or is real property, or a claimant has filed a claim and a cost bond under subsection (C) of Section 6 of this Act, the following judicial in rem procedures shall apply:

(A) If, after a review of the facts surrounding the seizure, the State's Attorney is of the opinion that the seized property is subject to forfeiture, ~~then within 45 days of the receipt of notice of seizure by the seizing agency or the filing of the claim and cost bond, whichever is later,~~ the State's Attorney shall institute judicial forfeiture proceedings by filing a verified complaint for forfeiture in the circuit court within whose jurisdiction the seizure occurred, or within whose jurisdiction an act or omission giving rise to the seizure occurred, subject to Supreme Court Rule 187 and, if the claimant has filed a claim and cost bond, by depositing the cost bond with the clerk of the court. The complaint of forfeiture shall be filed as soon as practicable, but not later than 28 days after the filing of a verified claim by a claimant if the property was acted upon under a non-judicial forfeiture action, or 28 days after the State's Attorney receives notice from the seizing agency as provided under Section 5 of this Act, whichever occurs later. When authorized by law, a forfeiture must be ordered by a court on an action in rem brought by a State's Attorney under a verified complaint for forfeiture.

(A-5) If the State's Attorney finds that the alleged violation of law giving rise to the seizure was incurred without willful negligence or without any intention on the part of the owner of the property to violate the law or finds the existence of those mitigating circumstances to justify remission of the forfeiture, may cause the law enforcement agency having custody of the property to return the property to the owner within a reasonable time not to exceed 7 days. The State's Attorney shall exercise his or her discretion prior to or promptly after the preliminary review under Section 3.5 of this Act. Judicial in rem forfeiture proceedings under this Act shall be subject to the Code of Civil Procedure and the rules of evidence relating to civil actions.

(A-10) A complaint of forfeiture shall include:

- (1) a description of the property seized;
- (2) the date and place of seizure of the property;
- (3) the name and address of the law enforcement agency making the seizure; and
- (4) the specific statutory and factual grounds for the seizure.

The complaint shall be served upon the person from whom the property was seized and all persons known or reasonably believed by the State to claim an interest in the property, as provided in Section 4 of this Act. The complaint shall be accompanied by the following written notice:

"This is a civil court proceeding subject to the Code of Civil Procedure. You received this Complaint of Forfeiture because the State's Attorney's office has brought a legal action seeking forfeiture of your seized property. This complaint starts the court process where the state seeks to prove that your property should be forfeited and not returned to you. This process is also your opportunity to try to prove to a judge that you should get your property back. The complaint lists the date, time, and location of your first court date. You must appear in court on that day, or you may lose the case automatically. You must also file an appearance and answer. If you are unable to pay the appearance fee, you may qualify to have the fee waived. If there is a criminal case related to the seizure of your property, your case may be set for trial after the criminal case has been resolved. Before trial, the judge may allow discovery, where the State can ask you to respond in writing to questions and give them certain documents, and you can make similar requests of the State. The trial is your opportunity to explain what happened when your property was seized and why you should get the property back."

(B) During the probable cause portion of the judicial in rem proceeding wherein the State presents its case in chief, the court must receive and consider, among other things, all relevant hearsay evidence and information. The laws of evidence relating to civil actions shall apply to all other proceedings under this Act except that the parties shall be allowed to use, and the court must receive and consider, all relevant hearsay evidence which relates to evidentiary foundation, chain of custody, business records, recordings, laboratory analysis, laboratory reports, and the use of technology in the investigation that resulted in the seizure of the property which is subject to this forfeiture action portions of the judicial in rem proceeding.

(C) Only an owner of or interest holder in the property may file an answer asserting a claim against the property in the action in rem. For purposes of this Section, the owner or interest holder shall be referred to

as claimant. A person not named in the forfeiture complaint who claims to have an interest in the property may petition to intervene as a claimant under Section 2-408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(D) The answer must be signed by the owner or interest holder under penalty of perjury and must set forth:

- (i) the caption of the proceedings as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture and the name of the claimant;
- (ii) the address at which the claimant will accept mail;
- (iii) the nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;
- (iv) the date, identity of transferor, and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;
- (v) the name and address of all other persons known to have an interest in the property;
- (vi) the specific provisions of Section 8 of this Act relied on in asserting it is exempt from not subject to forfeiture, if applicable;

- (vii) all essential facts supporting each assertion; and
- (viii) the precise relief sought; and

(ix) in a forfeiture action involving currency or its equivalent, a claimant shall provide the State with notice of their intent to allege that the currency or its equivalent is not related to the alleged factual basis for the forfeiture, and why.

(E) The answer must be filed with the court within 45 days after service of the civil in rem complaint.

(F) The trial shall ~~hearing must~~ be held within 60 days after filing of the answer unless continued for good cause.

(G) The State, ~~in its case in chief~~ shall show the existence of ~~probable cause for forfeiture of the property.~~ If the State shows probable cause, the claimant has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence the property is subject to forfeiture; and at least one of the following: that the claimant's interest in the property is not subject to forfeiture:

(i) In the case of personal property, including conveyances:

(a) that the claimant was legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;
 (b) that the claimant knew or reasonably should have known of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(c) that the claimant knew or reasonably should have known that the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture was likely to occur;

(d) that the claimant held the property for the benefit of, or as nominee for, any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture;

(e) that if the claimant acquired their interest through any person engaging in any of the conduct described above or conduct giving rise to the forfeiture:

(1) the claimant did not acquire it as a bona fide purchaser for value, or

(2) the claimant acquired the interest under such circumstances that they reasonably should have known the property was derived from, or used in, the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; or

(f) that the claimant is not the true owner of the property;

(g) that the claimant acquired the interest:

(1) before the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and the person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did not have authority to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or

(2) after the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and the owner or interest holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value without knowledge of the conduct which gave rise to the forfeiture, and without the knowledge of the seizure of the property for forfeiture.

(ii) In the case of real property:

(a) that the claimant was legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(b) that the claimant solicited, conspired, or attempted to commit the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; or

(c) that the claimant had acquired or stood to acquire substantial proceeds from the conduct giving rise to its forfeiture other than as an interest holder in an arm's length transaction;

(d) that the claimant is not the true owner of the property;

(e) that the claimant acquired the interest:

(1) before the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and the person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture did not have authority to convey the interest to a bona fide purchaser for value at the time of the conduct; or

(2) after the commencement of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture and the owner or interest holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value without knowledge of the conduct which gave rise to the forfeiture, and before the filing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the real estate is located a notice of seizure for forfeiture or a lis pendens notice.

(G-5) If the property that is the subject of the forfeiture proceeding is currency or its equivalent, the State, in its case in chief, shall show by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture. If the State makes that showing, the claimant shall have the burden of production to set forth evidence that the currency or its equivalent is not related to the alleged factual basis of the forfeiture. After the production of evidence, the State shall maintain the burden of proof to overcome this assertion.

(G-10) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the State's burden of proof at the trial of the forfeiture action shall be by clear and convincing evidence if:

(1) a finding of not guilty is entered as to all counts and all defendants in a criminal proceeding relating to the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture action; or

(2) the State receives an adverse finding at a preliminary hearing and fails to secure an indictment in a criminal proceeding related to the factual allegations of the forfeiture action.

(H) If the State does not meet its burden of proof show existence of probable cause or a claimant has established by a preponderance of evidence that the claimant has an interest that is exempt under Section 8 of this Act, the court shall order the interest in the property returned or conveyed to the claimant and shall order all other property as to which the State does meet its burden of proof forfeited to the State. If the State does meet its burden of proof show existence of probable cause and the claimant does not establish by a preponderance of evidence that the claimant has an interest that is exempt under Section 8 of this Act, the court shall order all property forfeited to the State.

(I) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the defendant was convicted in any proceeding under this Act regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction. However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(J) An acquittal or dismissal in a criminal proceeding shall not preclude civil proceedings under this Act; however, for good cause shown, on a motion by the State's Attorney, the court may stay civil forfeiture proceedings during the criminal trial for a related criminal indictment or information alleging a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act. Such a stay shall not be available pending an appeal. Property subject to forfeiture under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act shall not be subject to return or release by a court exercising jurisdiction over a criminal case involving the seizure of such property unless such return or release is consented to by the State's Attorney.

(K) Title to all All property declared forfeited under this Act vests in this State on the commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture together with the proceeds of the property after that time. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any Any such property or proceeds subsequently transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture unless a person to whom the property was transferred makes an appropriate claim under this Act and has their claim adjudicated in the judicial in rem proceeding and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited unless the transferee claims and establishes in a hearing under the provisions of this Act that the transferee's interest is exempt under Section 8 of this Act.

(L) A civil action under this Act must be commenced within 5 years after the last conduct giving rise to forfeiture became known or should have become known or 5 years after the forfeitable property is discovered, whichever is later, excluding any time during which either the property or claimant is out of the State or in confinement or during which criminal proceedings relating to the same conduct are in progress.

(M) No property shall be forfeited under this Act from a person who, without actual or constructive notice that the property was the subject of forfeiture proceedings, obtained possession of the property as a bona fide purchaser for value. A person who purports to transfer property after receiving actual or constructive notice that the property is subject to seizure or forfeiture is guilty of contempt of court and shall be liable to the State for a penalty in the amount of the fair market value of the property.

(N) If property is ordered forfeited under this Act from a claimant who held title to the property in joint tenancy or tenancy in common with another claimant, the court shall determine the amount of each owner's interest in the property according to principles of property law.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

(725 ILCS 150/9.1 new)

Sec. 9.1. Innocent owner hearing.

[May 31, 2017]

(a) After a complaint for forfeiture is filed and all claimants have appeared and answered, a claimant may file a motion with the court for an innocent owner hearing prior to trial. This motion shall be made and supported by sworn affidavit and shall assert the following along with specific facts which support each assertion:

(1) that the claimant filing the motion is the true owner of the conveyance as interpreted by case law;

(2) that the claimant was not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture or acquiesced in the conduct;

(3) that the claimant did not solicit, conspire, or attempt to commit the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(4) that the claimant did not know or did they have reason to know that the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture was likely to occur; and

(5) that the claimant did not hold the property for the benefit of, or as nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture, or if the owner or interest holder acquired the interest through any such person, the owner or interest holder did not acquire it as a bona fide purchaser for value, or acquired the interest without knowledge of the seizure of the property for forfeiture.

(b) The claimant's motion shall include specific facts supporting these assertions.

(c) Upon this filing, a hearing may only be held after the parties have been given the opportunity to conduct limited discovery as to the ownership and control of the property, the claimant's knowledge, or any matter relevant to the issues raised or facts alleged in the claimant's motion. Discovery shall be limited to the People's requests in these areas but may proceed by any means allowed in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) After discovery is complete and the court has allowed for sufficient time to review and investigate the discovery responses, the court shall conduct a hearing. At the hearing, the fact that the property is subject to forfeiture shall not be at issue. The court shall only hear evidence relating to the issue of innocent ownership.

(e) At the hearing on the motion, the claimant shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence each of the assertions set forth in subsection (a) of this Section.

(f) If a claimant meets their burden of proof, the court shall grant the motion and order the property returned to the claimant. If the claimant fails to meet their burden of proof, then the court shall deny the motion and the forfeiture case shall proceed according to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(725 ILCS 150/9.5 new)

Sec. 9.5. Proportionality. Property forfeited under this Act shall be subject to an 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution disproportionate penalties analysis and the property forfeiture may be denied in whole or in part if the court finds that the forfeiture would constitute an excessive fine in violation of the 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by case law.

(725 ILCS 150/11) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1681)

Sec. 11. Settlement of Claims. Notwithstanding other provisions of this Act, the State's Attorney and a claimant of seized property may enter into an agreed-upon settlement concerning the seized property in such an amount and upon such terms as are set out in writing in a settlement agreement. All proceeds from a settlement agreement shall be tendered to the Department of State Police and distributed in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 86-1382.)

(725 ILCS 150/14) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1684)

Sec. 14. Judicial Review. If property has been declared forfeited under Section 6 of this Act, any person who has an interest in the property declared forfeited may, within 30 days of the effective date of the notice of the declaration of forfeiture, file a claim ~~and cost bond~~ as described in subsection (C) of Section 6 of this Act. If a claim ~~and cost bond~~ is filed under this Section, then the procedures described in Section 9 of this Act shall apply.

(Source: P.A. 87-614.)

(725 ILCS 150/15 new)

Sec. 15. Return of property, damages, and costs.

(a) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property seized for forfeiture shall deliver property ordered by the court to be returned or conveyed to the claimant within a reasonable time not to exceed 7 days, unless the order is stayed by the trial court or a reviewing court pending an appeal, motion to reconsider, or other reason.

(b) The law enforcement agency that holds custody of property described in subsection (a) of this Section is responsible for any damages, storage fees, and related costs applicable to property returned. The claimant shall not be subject to any charges by the State for storage of the property or expenses incurred in the preservation of the property. Charges for the towing of a conveyance shall be borne by the claimant

unless the conveyance was towed for the sole reason of seizure for forfeiture. This Section does not prohibit the imposition of any fees or costs by a home rule unit of local government related to the impoundment of a conveyance pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the unit of government.

(c) A law enforcement agency shall not retain forfeited property for its own use or transfer the property to any person or entity, except as provided under this Section. A law enforcement agency may apply in writing to the Director of State Police to request that a forfeited property be awarded to the agency for a specifically articulated official law enforcement use in an investigation. The Director of State Police shall provide a written justification in each instance detailing the reasons why the forfeited property was placed into official use and the justification shall be retained for a period of not less than 3 years.

(725 ILCS 150/17 new)

Sec. 17. Distribution of proceeds; selling or retaining seized property prohibited.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the court shall order that property forfeited under this Act be delivered to the Department of State Police within 60 days.

(b) All monies and the sale proceeds of all other property forfeited and seized under this Act shall be distributed as follows:

(1)(i) 65% shall be distributed to the metropolitan enforcement group, local, municipal, county, or state law enforcement agency or agencies which conducted or participated in the investigation resulting in the forfeiture. The distribution shall bear a reasonable relationship to the degree of direct participation of the law enforcement agency in the effort resulting in the forfeiture, taking into account the total value of the property forfeited and the total law enforcement effort with respect to the violation of the law upon which the forfeiture is based. Amounts distributed to the agency or agencies shall be used for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(ii) Any local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency entitled to receive a monetary distribution of forfeiture proceeds may share those forfeiture proceeds pursuant to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with a municipality that has a population in excess of 20,000 if:

(A) the receiving agency has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipality to provide police services;

(B) the intergovernmental agreement for police services provides for consideration in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000 per year;

(C) the seizure took place within the geographical limits of the municipality; and

(D) the funds are used only for the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or for security cameras used for the prevention or detection of violence or the establishment of a municipal police force, including the training of officers, construction of a police station, or the purchase of law enforcement equipment or vehicles.

(2)(i) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney of the county in which the prosecution resulting in the forfeiture was instituted, deposited in a special fund in the county treasury and appropriated to the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. In counties over 3,000,000 population, 25% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorney for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances; for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol; or at the discretion of the State's Attorney, in addition to other authorized purposes, to make grants to local substance abuse treatment facilities and half-way houses. If the prosecution is undertaken solely by the Attorney General, the portion provided shall be distributed to the Attorney General for use in the enforcement of laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol.

(ii) 12.5% shall be distributed to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and deposited in the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Fund of that office to be used for additional expenses incurred in the investigation, prosecution and appeal of cases arising under laws governing cannabis and controlled substances or for public education in the community or schools in the prevention or detection of the abuse of drugs or alcohol. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall not receive distribution from cases brought in counties with over 3,000,000 population.

(3) 10% shall be retained by the Department of State Police for expenses related to the administration and sale of seized and forfeited property.

(725 ILCS 150/20 new)

Sec. 20. Reporting. Property seized or forfeited under this Act is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

Section 175. The Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act is amended by adding Section 6.5 as follows:

(725 ILCS 175/6.5 new)

Sec. 6.5. Reporting. Property seized or forfeited under this Act is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

Section 180. The Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act is amended by changing Section 40 as follows:

(740 ILCS 147/40)

Sec. 40. Forfeiture Contraband.

(a) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture declared to be contraband and no person shall have a property interest in them:

(1) any property that is directly or indirectly used or intended for use in any manner to facilitate streetgang related activity; and

(2) any property constituting or derived from gross profits or other proceeds obtained from streetgang related activity.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this Section may be seized under the procedures set forth under Section 36-2.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, except that actual physical seizure of real property subject to forfeiture under this Act requires the issuance of a seizure warrant. Nothing in this Section prohibits the constructive seizure of real property through the filing of a complaint for forfeiture in circuit court and the recording of a lis pendens against the real property without a hearing, warrant application, or judicial approval.

(c) The State's Attorney may initiate forfeiture proceedings under the procedures in Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012. The State shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the property was acquired through a pattern of streetgang related activity.

(d) Property forfeited under this Section shall be disposed of in accordance with Section 36-7 of Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012 for the forfeiture of vehicles, vessels, and aircraft.

(e) Within 60 days of the date of the seizure of contraband under this Section, the State's Attorney shall initiate forfeiture proceedings as provided in Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012. An owner or person who has a lien on the property may establish as a defense to the forfeiture of property that is subject to forfeiture under this Section that the owner or lienholder had no knowledge that the property was acquired through a pattern of streetgang related activity. Property that is forfeited under this Section shall be disposed of as provided in Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 2012 for the forfeiture of vehicles, vessels, and aircraft. The proceeds of the disposition shall be paid to the Gang Violence Victims and Witnesses Fund to be used to assist in the prosecution of gang crimes.

(f) Property seized or forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Section 185. The Illinois Securities Law of 1953 is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(815 ILCS 5/11) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 137.11)

Sec. 11. Duties and powers of the Secretary of State.

A. (1) The administration of this Act is vested in the Secretary of State, who may from time to time make, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this Act, including rules and regulations governing procedures of registration, statements, applications and reports for various classes of securities, persons and matters within his or her jurisdiction and defining any terms, whether or not used in this Act, insofar as the definitions are not inconsistent with this Act. The rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of State under this Act shall be effective in the manner provided for in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) Among other things, the Secretary of State shall have authority, for the purposes of this Act, to prescribe the form or forms in which required information shall be set forth, accounting practices, the items or details to be shown in balance sheets and earning statements, and the methods to be followed in the preparation of accounts, in the appraisal or valuation of assets and liabilities, in the determination of depreciation and depletion, in the differentiation of recurring and non-recurring income, in the

differentiation of investment and operating income, and in the preparation of consolidated balance sheets or income accounts of any person, directly or indirectly, controlling or controlled by the issuer, or any person under direct or indirect common control with the issuer.

(3) No provision of this Act imposing any liability shall apply to any act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any rule or regulation of the Secretary of State under this Act, notwithstanding that the rule or regulation may, after the act or omission, be amended or rescinded or be determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason.

(4) The Securities Department of the Office of the Secretary of State shall be deemed a criminal justice agency for purposes of all federal and state laws and regulations and, in that capacity, shall be entitled to access to any information available to criminal justice agencies and has the power to appoint special agents to conduct all investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under the provisions of any law administered by the Department. The special agents have and may exercise all the powers of peace officers solely for the purpose of enforcing provisions of this Act.

The Director must authorize to each special agent employed under this Section a distinct badge that, on its face, (i) clearly states that the badge is authorized by the Department and (ii) contains a unique and identifying number.

Special agents shall comply with all training requirements established for law enforcement officers by provisions of the Illinois Police Training Act.

(5) The Secretary of State, by rule, may conditionally or unconditionally exempt any person, security, or transaction, or any class or classes of persons, securities, or transactions from any provision of Section 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a, or 9 of this Act or of any rule promulgated under these Sections, to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, and is consistent with the protection of investors.

B. The Secretary of State may, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, require financial statements and reports of the issuer, dealer, Internet portal, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative as often as circumstances may warrant. In addition, the Secretary of State may secure information or books and records from or through others and may make or cause to be made investigations respecting the business, affairs, and property of the issuer of securities, any person involved in the sale or offer for sale, purchase or offer to purchase of any mineral investment contract, mineral deferred delivery contract, or security and of dealers, Internet portals, salespersons, investment advisers, and investment adviser representatives that are registered or are the subject of an application for registration under this Act. The costs of an investigation shall be borne by the registrant or the applicant, provided that the registrant or applicant shall not be obligated to pay the costs without his, her or its consent in advance.

C. Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of State, either upon complaint or otherwise, that this Act, or any rule or regulation prescribed under authority thereof, has been or is about to be violated, he or she may, in his or her discretion, do one or more of the following:

(1) require or permit the person to file with the Secretary of State a statement in writing under oath, or otherwise, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the subject matter which the Secretary of State believes to be in the public interest to investigate, audit, examine, or inspect;

(2) conduct an investigation, audit, examination, or inspection as necessary or advisable for the protection of the interests of the public; and

(3) appoint investigators to conduct all investigations, searches, seizures, arrests, and other duties imposed under the provisions of any law administered by the Department. The Director must authorize to each investigator employed under this Section a distinct badge that, on its face, (i) clearly states that the badge is authorized by the Department and (ii) contains a unique and identifying number.

D. (1) For the purpose of all investigations, audits, examinations, or inspections which in the opinion of the Secretary of State are necessary and proper for the enforcement of this Act, the Secretary of State or a person designated by him or her is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, and require, by subpoena or other lawful means provided by this Act or the rules adopted by the Secretary of State, the production of any books and records, papers, or other documents which the Secretary of State or a person designated by him or her deems relevant or material to the inquiry.

(2) The Secretary of State or a person designated by him or her is further empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, and require the production of any books and records, papers, or other documents in this State at the request of a securities agency of another state, if the activities constituting the alleged violation for which the information is sought would be in violation of Section 12 of this Act if the activities had occurred in this State.

(3) The Circuit Court of any County of this State, upon application of the Secretary of State or a person designated by him or her may order the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and records, papers, accounts and documents and the giving of testimony before the Secretary of State or a person designated by him or her; and any failure to obey the order may be punished by the Circuit Court as a contempt thereof.

(4) The fees of subpoenaed witnesses under this Act for attendance and travel shall be the same as fees of witnesses before the Circuit Courts of this State, to be paid when the witness is excused from further attendance, provided, the witness is subpoenaed at the instance of the Secretary of State; and payment of the fees shall be made and audited in the same manner as other expenses of the Secretary of State.

(5) Whenever a subpoena is issued at the request of a complainant or respondent as the case may be, the Secretary of State may require that the cost of service and the fee of the witness shall be borne by the party at whose instance the witness is summoned.

(6) The Secretary of State shall have power at his or her discretion, to require a deposit to cover the cost of the service and witness fees and the payment of the legal witness fee and mileage to the witness served with subpoena.

(7) A subpoena issued under this Act shall be served in the same manner as a subpoena issued out of a circuit court.

(8) The Secretary of State may in any investigation, audits, examinations, or inspections cause the taking of depositions of persons residing within or without this State in the manner provided in civil actions under the laws of this State.

E. Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding:

(1) If the Secretary of State shall find that the offer or sale or proposed offer or sale or method of offer or sale of any securities by any person, whether exempt or not, in this State, is fraudulent, or would work or tend to work a fraud or deceit, or is being offered or sold in violation of Section 12, or there has been a failure or refusal to submit any notification filing or fee required under this Act, the Secretary of State may by written order prohibit or suspend the offer or sale of securities by that person or deny or revoke the registration of the securities or the exemption from registration for the securities.

(2) If the Secretary of State shall find that any person has violated subsection C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, or K of Section 12 of this Act, the Secretary of State may by written order temporarily or permanently prohibit or suspend the person from offering or selling any securities, any mineral investment contract, or any mineral deferred delivery contract in this State, provided that any person who is the subject of an order of permanent prohibition may petition the Secretary of State for a hearing to present evidence of rehabilitation or change in circumstances justifying the amendment or termination of the order of permanent prohibition.

(3) If the Secretary of State shall find that any person is engaging or has engaged in the business of selling or offering for sale securities as a dealer, Internet portal, or salesperson or is acting or has acted as an investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or federal covered investment adviser, without prior thereto and at the time thereof having complied with the registration or notice filing requirements of this Act, the Secretary of State may by written order prohibit or suspend the person from engaging in the business of selling or offering for sale securities, or acting as an investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or federal covered investment adviser, in this State.

(4) In addition to any other sanction or remedy contained in this subsection E, the Secretary of State, after finding that any provision of this Act has been violated, may impose a fine as provided by rule, regulation or order not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation of this Act, may issue an order of public censure against the violator, and may charge as costs of investigation all reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and witness fees.

F. (1) The Secretary of State shall not deny, suspend or revoke the registration of securities, suspend or revoke the registration of a dealer, Internet portal, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, prohibit or suspend the offer or sale of any securities, prohibit or suspend any person from offering or selling any securities in this State, prohibit or suspend a dealer or salesperson from engaging in the business of selling or offering for sale securities, prohibit or suspend a person from acting as an investment adviser or federal covered investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, impose any fine for violation of this Act, issue an order of public censure, or enter into an agreed settlement except after an opportunity for hearing upon not less than 10 days notice given by personal service or registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person or persons concerned. Such notice shall state the date and time and place of the hearing and shall contain a brief statement of the proposed action of the Secretary of State and the grounds for the proposed action. A failure to appear at the hearing or otherwise

respond to the allegations set forth in the notice of hearing shall constitute an admission of any facts alleged therein and shall constitute sufficient basis to enter an order.

(2) Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of State may temporarily prohibit or suspend, for a maximum period of 90 days, by an order effective immediately, the offer or sale or registration of securities, the registration of a dealer, Internet portal, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, or the offer or sale of securities by any person, or the business of rendering investment advice, without the notice and prior hearing in this subsection prescribed, if the Secretary of State shall in his or her opinion, based on credible evidence, deem it necessary to prevent an imminent violation of this Act or to prevent losses to investors which the Secretary of State reasonably believes will occur as a result of a prior violation of this Act. Immediately after taking action without such notice and hearing, the Secretary of State shall deliver a copy of the temporary order to the respondent named therein by personal service or registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested. The temporary order shall set forth the grounds for the action and shall advise that the respondent may request a hearing, that the request for a hearing will not stop the effectiveness of the temporary order and that respondent's failure to request a hearing within 30 days after the date of the entry of the temporary order shall constitute an admission of any facts alleged therein and shall constitute sufficient basis to make the temporary order final. Any provision of this paragraph (2) to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of State may not pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph (2) suspend the registration of a dealer, limited Canadian dealer, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative based upon subparagraph (n) of paragraph (l) of subsection E of Section 8 of this Act or revoke the registration of securities or revoke the registration of any dealer, salesperson, investment adviser representative, or investment adviser.

(3) The Secretary of State may issue a temporary order suspending or delaying the effectiveness of any registration of securities under subsection A or B of Section 5, 6 or 7 of this Act subsequent to and upon the basis of the issuance of any stop, suspension or similar order by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the securities which are the subject of the registration under subsection A or B of Section 5, 6 or 7 of this Act, and the order shall become effective as of the date and time of effectiveness of the Securities and Exchange Commission order and shall be vacated automatically at such time as the order of the Securities and Exchange Commission is no longer in effect.

(4) When the Secretary of State finds that an application for registration as a dealer, Internet portal, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative should be denied, the Secretary of State may enter an order denying the registration. Immediately after taking such action, the Secretary of State shall deliver a copy of the order to the respondent named therein by personal service or registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested. The order shall state the grounds for the action and that the matter will be set for hearing upon written request filed with the Secretary of State within 30 days after the receipt of the request by the respondent. The respondent's failure to request a hearing within 30 days after receipt of the order shall constitute an admission of any facts alleged therein and shall make the order final. If a hearing is held, the Secretary of State shall affirm, vacate, or modify the order.

(5) The findings and decision of the Secretary of State upon the conclusion of each final hearing held pursuant to this subsection shall be set forth in a written order signed on behalf of the Secretary of State by his or her designee and shall be filed as a public record. All hearings shall be held before a person designated by the Secretary of State, and appropriate records thereof shall be kept.

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Secretary of State, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may at his or her discretion enter into an agreed settlement, stipulation or consent order with a respondent in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The provisions of the agreed settlement, stipulation or consent order shall have the full force and effect of an order issued by the Secretary of State.

(7) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever the Secretary of State finds that a person is currently expelled from, refused membership in or association with, or limited in any material capacity by a self-regulatory organization registered under the Federal 1934 Act or the Federal 1974 Act because of a fraudulent or deceptive act or a practice in violation of a rule, regulation, or standard duly promulgated by the self-regulatory organization, the Secretary of State may, at his or her discretion, enter a Summary Order of Prohibition, which shall prohibit the offer or sale of any securities, mineral investment contract, or mineral deferred delivery contract by the person in this State. The order shall take effect immediately upon its entry. Immediately after taking the action the Secretary of State shall deliver a copy of the order to the named Respondent by personal service or registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested. A person who is the subject of an Order of Prohibition may petition the Secretary of State for a hearing to present evidence of rehabilitation or change in circumstances justifying the amendment or termination of the Order of Prohibition.

G. No administrative action shall be brought by the Secretary of State for relief under this Act or upon or because of any of the matters for which relief is granted by this Act after the earlier to occur of (i) 3 years from the date upon which the Secretary of State had notice of facts which in the exercise of reasonable diligence would lead to actual knowledge of the alleged violation of the Act, or (ii) 5 years from the date on which the alleged violation occurred.

H. The action of the Secretary of State in denying, suspending, or revoking the registration of a dealer, Internet portal, limited Canadian dealer, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, in prohibiting any person from engaging in the business of offering or selling securities as a dealer, limited Canadian dealer, or salesperson, in prohibiting or suspending the offer or sale of securities by any person, in prohibiting a person from acting as an investment adviser, federal covered investment adviser, or investment adviser representative, in denying, suspending, or revoking the registration of securities, in prohibiting or suspending the offer or sale or proposed offer or sale of securities, in imposing any fine for violation of this Act, or in issuing any order shall be subject to judicial review in the Circuit Courts of Cook or Sangamon Counties in this State. The Administrative Review Law shall apply to and govern every action for the judicial review of final actions or decisions of the Secretary of State under this Act.

I. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of State that any person is engaged or about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of this Act or of any rule or regulation prescribed under authority of this Act, the Secretary of State may at his or her discretion, through the Attorney General take any of the following actions:

(1) File a complaint and apply for a temporary restraining order without notice, and upon a proper showing the court may enter a temporary restraining order without bond, to enforce this Act.

(2) File a complaint and apply for a preliminary or permanent injunction, and, after notice and a hearing and upon a proper showing, the court may grant a preliminary or permanent injunction and may order the defendant to make an offer of rescission with respect to any sales or purchases of securities, mineral investment contracts, or mineral deferred delivery contracts determined by the court to be unlawful under this Act.

(3) Seek the seizure of assets when probable cause exists that the assets were obtained by a defendant through conduct in violation of Section 12, paragraph F, G, I, J, K, or L of this Act, and thereby subject to a judicial forfeiture hearing as required under this Act.

(a) In the event that such probable cause exists that the subject of an investigation who is alleged to have committed one of the relevant violations of this Act has in his possession assets obtained as a result of the conduct giving rise to the violation, the Secretary of State may seek a seizure warrant in any circuit court in Illinois.

(b) In seeking a seizure warrant, the Secretary of State, or his or her designee, shall submit to the court a sworn affidavit detailing the probable cause evidence for the seizure, the location of the assets to be seized, the relevant violation under Section 12 of this Act, and a statement detailing any known owners or interest holders in the assets.

(c) Seizure of the assets shall be made by any peace officer upon process of the seizure warrant issued by the court. Following the seizure of assets under this Act and pursuant to a seizure warrant, notice of seizure, including a description of the seized assets, shall immediately be returned to the issuing court. Seized assets shall be maintained pending a judicial forfeiture hearing in accordance with the instructions of the court.

(d) In the event that management of seized assets becomes necessary to prevent the devaluation, dissipation, or otherwise to preserve the property, the court shall have jurisdiction to appoint a receiver, conservator, ancillary receiver, or ancillary conservator for that purpose, as provided in item (2) of this subsection.

(4) Seek the forfeiture of assets obtained through conduct in violation of Section 12, paragraph F, G, H, I, J, K, or L when authorized by law. A forfeiture must be ordered by a circuit court or an action brought by the Secretary of State as provided for in this Act, under a verified complaint for forfeiture.

(a) In the event assets have been seized pursuant to this Act, forfeiture proceedings shall be instituted by the Attorney General within 45 days of seizure.

(b) Service of the complaint filed under the provisions of this Act shall be made in the manner as provided in civil actions in this State.

(c) Only an owner of or interest holder in the property may file an answer asserting

a claim against the property. For purposes of this Section, the owner or interest holder shall be referred to as claimant.

(d) The answer must be signed by the owner or interest holder under penalty of perjury and must set forth:

- (i) the caption of the proceedings as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture and the name of the claimant;
- (ii) the address at which the claimant will accept mail;
- (iii) the nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;
- (iv) the date, identity of the transferor, and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;
- (v) the name and address of all other persons known to have an interest in the property;
- (vi) the specific provisions of this Act relied on in asserting that the property is not subject to forfeiture;
- (vii) all essential facts supporting each assertion; and
- (viii) the precise relief sought.

(e) The answer must be filed with the court within 45 days after service of the complaint.

(f) A property interest is exempt from forfeiture under this Act if its owner or interest holder establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the owner or interest holder:

- (i) is not legally accountable for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, did not acquiesce in it, and did not know and could not reasonably have known of the conduct or that the conduct was likely to occur;
- (ii) with respect to conveyances, did not hold the property jointly or in common with a person whose conduct gave rise to the forfeiture;
- (iii) does not hold the property for the benefit of or as a nominee for any person whose conduct gave rise to its forfeiture and the owner or interest holder acquires it as a bona fide purchaser for value without knowingly taking part in the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; or
- (iv) acquired the interest after the commencement of the conduct giving rise to its forfeiture and the owner or interest holder acquired the interest as a mortgagee, secured creditor, lienholder, or bona fide purchaser for value without knowledge of the conduct that gave rise to the forfeiture.

(g) The hearing must be held within 60 days after the answer is filed unless continued for good cause.

(h) During the probable cause portion of the judicial in rem proceeding wherein the Secretary of State presents its case-in-chief, the court must receive and consider, among other things, any relevant hearsay evidence and information. The laws of evidence relating to civil actions shall apply to all other portions of the judicial in rem proceeding.

(i) The Secretary of State shall show the existence of probable cause for forfeiture of the property. If the Secretary of State shows probable cause, the claimant has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant's interest in the property is not subject to forfeiture.

(j) If the Secretary of State does not show the existence of probable cause or a claimant has an interest that is exempt under subdivision I (4)(d) of this Section, the court shall order the interest in the property returned or conveyed to the claimant and shall order all other property forfeited to the Secretary of State pursuant to all provisions of this Act. If the Secretary of State does show the existence of probable cause and the claimant does not establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant has an interest that is exempt under subsection D herein, the court shall order all the property forfeited to the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of the Section.

(k) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the defendant was convicted in any proceeding for violations of the Act giving rise to forfeiture of property herein regardless of the pendency of an appeal from that conviction. However, evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.

(l) An acquittal or dismissal in a criminal proceeding for violations of the Act giving rise to the forfeiture of property herein shall not preclude civil proceedings under this provision; however, for good cause shown, on a motion by the Secretary of State, the court may stay civil forfeiture proceedings during the criminal trial for a related criminal indictment or information

alleging violation of the provisions of Section 12 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953. Property subject to forfeiture under this Section shall not be subject to return or release by a court exercising jurisdiction over a criminal case involving the seizure of the property unless the return or release is consented to by the Secretary of State.

(m) All property declared forfeited under this Act vests in the State on the commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture together with the proceeds of the property after that time. Any such property or proceeds subsequently transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited unless the transferee claims and establishes in a hearing under the provisions of this Act that the transferee's interest is exempt under the Act. Any assets forfeited to the State shall be disposed of in following manner:

(i) all forfeited property and assets shall be liquidated by the Secretary of State in accordance with all laws and rules governing the disposition of such property;

(ii) the Secretary of State shall provide the court at the time the property and assets are declared forfeited a verified statement of investors subject to the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture;

(iii) after payment of any costs of sale, receivership, storage, or expenses for preservation of the property seized, other costs to the State, and payment to claimants for any amount deemed exempt from forfeiture, the proceeds from liquidation shall be distributed pro rata to investors subject to the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture; and

(iv) any proceeds remaining after all verified investors have been made whole shall be distributed 25% to the Securities Investors Education Fund, 25% to the Securities Audit and Enforcement Fund, 25% to the Attorney General or any State's Attorney bringing criminal charges for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, and 25% to other law enforcement agencies participating in the investigation of the criminal charges for the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture. In the event that no other law enforcement agencies are involved in the investigation of the conduct giving rise to the forfeiture, then the portion to other law enforcement agencies shall be distributed to the Securities Investors Education Fund.

(n) The Secretary of State shall notify by certified mail, return receipt requested, all known investors in the matter giving rise to the forfeiture of the forfeiture proceeding and sale of assets forfeited arising from the violations of this Act, and shall further publish notice in a paper of general circulation in the district in which the violations were prosecuted. The notice to investors shall identify the name, address, and other identifying information about any defendant prosecuted for violations of this Act that resulted in forfeiture and sale of property, the offense for which the defendant was convicted, and that the court has ordered forfeiture and sale of property for claims of investors who incurred losses or damages as a result of the violations. Investors may then file a claim in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State in order to share in disbursement of the proceeds from sale of the forfeited property. Investor claims must be filed with the Secretary of State within 30 days after receipt of the certified mail return receipt, or within 30 days after the last date of publication of the general notice in a paper of general circulation in the district in which the violations were prosecuted, whichever occurs last.

(o) A civil action under this subsection must be commenced within 5 years after the last conduct giving rise to the forfeiture became known or should have become known or 5 years after the forfeitable property is discovered, whichever is later, excluding time during which either the property or claimant is out of this State or in confinement or during which criminal proceedings relating to the same conduct are in progress.

(p) If property is seized for evidence and for forfeiture, the time periods for instituting judicial forfeiture proceedings shall not begin until the property is no longer necessary for evidence.

(q) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State and a claimant of forfeitable property may enter into an agreed-upon settlement concerning the forfeitable property in such an amount and upon such terms as are set out in writing in a settlement agreement.

(r) Nothing in this Act shall apply to property that constitutes reasonable bona fide attorney's fees paid to an attorney for services rendered or to be rendered in the forfeiture proceeding or criminal proceeding relating directly thereto when the property was paid before its seizure and before the issuance of any seizure warrant or court order prohibiting transfer of the property and when the attorney, at the time he or she received the property, did not know that it was property subject to forfeiture under this Act.

The court shall further have jurisdiction and authority, in addition to the penalties and other remedies in this Act provided, to enter an order for the appointment of the court or a person as a receiver, conservator,

ancillary receiver or ancillary conservator for the defendant or the defendant's assets located in this State, or to require restitution, damages or disgorgement of profits on behalf of the person or persons injured by the act or practice constituting the subject matter of the action, and may assess costs against the defendant for the use of the State; provided, however, that the civil remedies of rescission and appointment of a receiver, conservator, ancillary receiver or ancillary conservator shall not be available against any person by reason of the failure to file with the Secretary of State, or on account of the contents of, any report of sale provided for in subsection G or P of Section 4, paragraph (2) of subsection D of Sections 5 and 6, or paragraph (2) of subsection F of Section 7 of this Act. Appeals may be taken as in other civil cases.

I-5. Property forfeited under this Section is subject to reporting under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.

J. In no case shall the Secretary of State, or any of his or her employees or agents, in the administration of this Act, incur any official or personal liability by instituting an injunction or other proceeding or by denying, suspending or revoking the registration of a dealer or salesperson, or by denying, suspending or revoking the registration of securities or prohibiting the offer or sale of securities, or by suspending or prohibiting any person from acting as a dealer, limited Canadian dealer, salesperson, investment adviser, or investment adviser representative or from offering or selling securities.

K. No provision of this Act shall be construed to require or to authorize the Secretary of State to require any investment adviser or federal covered investment adviser engaged in rendering investment supervisory services to disclose the identity, investments, or affairs of any client of the investment adviser or federal covered investment adviser, except insofar as the disclosure may be necessary or appropriate in a particular proceeding or investigation having as its object the enforcement of this Act.

L. Whenever, after an examination, investigation or hearing, the Secretary of State deems it of public interest or advantage, he or she may certify a record to the State's Attorney of the county in which the act complained of, examined or investigated occurred. The State's Attorney of that county within 90 days after receipt of the record shall file a written statement at the Office of the Secretary of State, which statement shall set forth the action taken upon the record, or if no action has been taken upon the record that fact, together with the reasons therefor, shall be stated.

M. The Secretary of State may initiate, take, pursue, or prosecute any action authorized or permitted under Section 6d of the Federal 1974 Act.

N. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, to encourage uniform interpretation, administration, and enforcement of the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State may cooperate with the securities agencies or administrators of one or more states, Canadian provinces or territories, or another country, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, any self-regulatory organization, and any governmental law enforcement or regulatory agency.

(2) The cooperation authorized by paragraph (1) of this subsection includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) establishing or participating in a central depository or depositories for registration under this Act and for documents or records required under this Act;
- (b) making a joint audit, inspection, examination, or investigation;
- (c) holding a joint administrative hearing;
- (d) filing and prosecuting a joint civil or criminal proceeding;
- (e) sharing and exchanging personnel;
- (f) sharing and exchanging information and documents; or
- (g) issuing any joint statement or policy.

(Source: P.A. 99-182, eff. 1-1-16.)

Section 190. The Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act is amended by changing Section 2L as follows:

(815 ILCS 505/2L) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 262L)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-768)

Sec. 2L. Any retail sale of a motor vehicle made after January 1, 1968 to a consumer by a new motor vehicle dealer or used motor vehicle dealer within the meaning of Chapter 5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code is made subject to this Section.

(a) The dealer is liable to the purchasing consumer for the following share of the cost of the repair of Power Train components for a period of 30 days from date of delivery, unless the repairs have become necessary by abuse, negligence, or collision. The burden of establishing that a claim for repairs is not within this Section shall be on the selling dealer. The dealer's share of such repair costs is:

- (1) in the case of a motor vehicle which is not more than 2 years old, 50%;

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- (2) in the case of a motor vehicle which is 2 or more, but less than 3 years old, 25%;
 - (3) in the case of a motor vehicle which is 3 or more, but less than 4 years old, 10%; and
 - (4) in the case of a motor vehicle which is 4 or more years old, none.
- (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, such a dealer and a purchasing consumer may negotiate a sale and purchase that is not subject to this Section if there is stamped on any purchase order, contract, agreement, or other instrument to be signed by the consumer as a part of that transaction, in at least 10-point bold type immediately above the signature line, the following:

"THIS VEHICLE IS SOLD AS IS WITH NO WARRANTY
AS TO MECHANICAL CONDITION"

(c) As used in this Section, "Power Train components" means the engine block, head, all internal engine parts, oil pan and gaskets, water pump, intake manifold, transmission, and all internal transmission parts, torque converter, drive shaft, universal joints, rear axle and all rear axle internal parts, and rear wheel bearings.

(d) The repair liability means that the dealer will make necessary Power Train component repairs in his shop, or in the shop of his service affiliate, on the basis of his regular list price charge for parts and labor, where the flat rate list price does not exceed 50% of the selling price of the vehicle at the time repairs are requested.

(e) The age of the vehicle shall be measured according to the manufacturer's model year designation as shown on the Certificate of Title or Registration Certificate. Vehicles shall be designated as current year models, one year old, 2 year old, and so forth according to the time that has elapsed since January 1 of the appropriate model year so designated.

(f) This Section does not preclude the issuance of a warranty or guarantee by a motor vehicle dealer or motor car manufacturer that meets or exceeds the basic provisions of paragraph (a).

(g) After the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989, executives' and officials' cars when so advertised shall have been used exclusively by executives of the parent motor car manufacturer's personnel or by an executive of an authorized dealer in the same make of car. These cars, so advertised, shall not have been sold to a member of the public prior to the appearance of the advertisement.

Any person who violates this Section commits an unlawful practice within the meaning of this Act. (Source: P.A. 86-351; 87-1140.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-768)

Sec. 2L. Used motor vehicles; modification or disclaimer of implied warranty of merchantability limited.

(a) Any retail sale of a used motor vehicle made after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly to a consumer by a licensed vehicle dealer within the meaning of Chapter 5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or by an auction company at an auction that is open to the general public is made subject to this Section.

(b) This Section does not apply to vehicles with more than 150,000 miles at the time of sale. In addition, this Section does not apply to vehicles with titles that have been branded "rebuilt" or "flood".

(b-5) This Section does not apply to forfeited vehicles sold at auction by or on behalf of the Department of State Police.

(c) Any sale of a used motor vehicle as described in subsection (a) may not exclude, modify, or disclaim the implied warranty of merchantability prescribed in Section 2-314 of the Uniform Commercial Code or limit the remedies for a breach of the warranty before midnight of the 15th calendar day after delivery of a used motor vehicle or until a used motor vehicle is driven 500 miles after delivery, whichever is earlier. In calculating time under this Section, a day on which the warranty is breached and all subsequent days in which the used motor vehicle fails to conform with the implied warranty of merchantability are excluded. In calculating distance under this Section, the miles driven to obtain or in connection with the repair, servicing, or testing of a used motor vehicle that fails to conform with the implied warranty of merchantability are excluded. An attempt to exclude, modify, or disclaim the implied warranty of merchantability or to limit the remedies for a breach of the warranty in violation of this Section renders a purchase agreement voidable at the option of the purchaser.

(d) An implied warranty of merchantability is met if a used motor vehicle functions free of a defect in a power train component. As used in this Section, "power train component" means the engine block, head, all internal engine parts, oil pan and gaskets, water pump, intake manifold, transmission, and all internal transmission parts, torque converter, drive shaft, universal joints, rear axle and all rear axle internal parts, and rear wheel bearings.

(e) The implied warranty of merchantability expires at midnight of the 15th calendar day after delivery of a used motor vehicle or when a used motor vehicle is driven 500 miles after delivery, whichever is

earlier. In calculating time, a day on which the implied warranty of merchantability is breached is excluded and all subsequent days in which the used motor vehicle fails to conform with the warranty are also excluded. In calculating distance, the miles driven to or by the seller to obtain or in connection with the repair, servicing, or testing of a used motor vehicle that fails to conform with the implied warranty of merchantability are excluded. An implied warranty of merchantability does not extend to damage that occurs after the sale of the used motor vehicle that results from:

- (1) off-road use;
- (2) racing;
- (3) towing;
- (4) abuse;
- (5) misuse;
- (6) neglect;
- (7) failure to perform regular maintenance; and
- (8) failure to maintain adequate oil, coolant, and other required fluids or lubricants.

(f) If the implied warranty of merchantability described in this Section is breached, the consumer shall give reasonable notice to the seller no later than 2 business days after the end of the statutory warranty period. Before the consumer exercises another remedy pursuant to Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code, the seller shall have a reasonable opportunity to repair the used motor vehicle. The consumer shall pay one-half of the cost of the first 2 repairs necessary to bring the used motor vehicle into compliance with the warranty. The payments by the consumer are limited to a maximum payment of \$100 for each repair; however, the consumer shall only be responsible for a maximum payment of \$100 if the consumer brings in the vehicle for a second repair for the same defect. Reasonable notice as defined in this Section shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) text, provided the seller has provided the consumer with a cell phone number;
- (2) phone call or message to the seller's business phone number provided on the seller's bill of sale for the purchase of the motor vehicle;
- (3) in writing to the seller's address provided on the seller's bill of sale for the purchase of the motor vehicle;
- (4) in person at the seller's address provided on the seller's bill of sale for the purchase of the motor vehicle.

(g) The maximum liability of a seller for repairs pursuant to this Section is limited to the purchase price paid for the used motor vehicle, to be refunded to the consumer or lender, as applicable, in exchange for return of the vehicle.

(h) An agreement for the sale of a used motor vehicle subject to this Section is voidable at the option of the consumer, unless it contains on its face the following conspicuous statement printed in boldface 10-point or larger type set off from the body of the agreement:

"Illinois law requires that this vehicle will be free of a defect in a power train component for 15 days or 500 miles after delivery, whichever is earlier, except with regard to particular defects disclosed on the first page of this agreement. "Power train component" means the engine block, head, all internal engine parts, oil pan and gaskets, water pump, intake manifold, transmission, and all internal transmission parts, torque converter, drive shaft, universal joints, rear axle and all rear axle internal parts, and rear wheel bearings. You (the consumer) will have to pay up to \$100 for each of the first 2 repairs if the warranty is violated."

(i) The inclusion in the agreement of the statement prescribed in subsection (h) of this Section does not create an express warranty.

(j) A consumer of a used motor vehicle may waive the implied warranty of merchantability only for a particular defect in the vehicle including, but not limited to, a rebuilt or flood-branded title and only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the seller subject to this Section fully and accurately discloses to the consumer that because of circumstances unusual to the business, the used motor vehicle has a particular defect;
- (2) the consumer agrees to buy the used motor vehicle after disclosure of the defect;
- and
- (3) before the sale, the consumer indicates agreement to the waiver by signing and dating the following conspicuous statement that is printed on the first page of the sales agreement or on a separate document in boldface 10-point or larger type and that is written in the language in which the presentation was made:

"Attention consumer: sign here only if the seller has told you that this vehicle has the following problem or problems and you agree to buy the vehicle on those terms:

- 1.
- 2.

3.".

(k) It shall be an affirmative defense to any claim under this Section that:

(1) an alleged nonconformity does not substantially impair the use and market value of the motor vehicle;

(2) a nonconformity is the result of abuse, neglect, or unauthorized modifications or alterations of the motor vehicle;

(3) a claim by a consumer was not filed in good faith; or

(4) any other affirmative defense allowed by law.

(l) Other than the 15-day, 500-mile implied warranty of merchantability identified herein, a seller subject to this Section is not required to provide any further express or implied warranties to a purchasing consumer unless:

(1) the seller is required by federal or State law to provide a further express or implied warranty; or

(2) the seller fails to fully inform and disclose to the consumer that the vehicle is being sold without any further express or implied warranties, other than the 15 day, 500 mile implied warranty of merchantability identified in this Section.

(m) This Section does not apply to the sale of antique vehicles, as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code, or to collector motor vehicles.

Any person who violates this Section commits an unlawful practice within the meaning of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-768, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 995. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 996. No revival or extension. This Act does not revive or extend any Section or Act otherwise repealed.

Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2018."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 303** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President

Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno
Collins	Link	Raoul
Connelly	Manar	Rezin
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Althoff, **House Bill No. 434** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Althoff offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 434

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 434 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Boat Registration and Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 3-1, 3-2, 3-5, 3-9, 3-11, 3A-1, and 4-1 as follows:

(625 ILCS 45/3-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-1)

Sec. 3-1. Unlawful operation of unnumbered watercraft. Every watercraft other than non-powered watercraft on waters within the jurisdiction of this State shall be numbered. No person may operate, use, or store or give permission for the operation, usage, or storage of any such watercraft on such waters unless it has on board while in operation: the watercraft is numbered

(A) A valid certificate of number is issued in accordance with this Act, or in accordance with applicable Federal law, or in accordance with a Federally-approved numbering system of another State, and unless:

(1) the pocket sized certificate of number awarded to such watercraft is in full force and effect; or

(2) the operator is in possession of a valid 60 day temporary permit under this Act, ~~and~~ (2)

(B) The ~~the~~ identifying number set forth in the certificate of number is displayed on each side of the bow of such watercraft.

The certificate of number, lease, or rental agreement required by this Section shall be available at all times for inspection at the request of a federal, State, or local law enforcement officer on the watercraft for which it is issued. No person shall operate a watercraft under this Section unless the certificate of number, lease, or rental agreement required is carried on board in a manner that it can be handed to a requesting law enforcement officer for inspection. A holder of a certificate of number shall notify the Department within 30 days if the holder's address no longer conforms to the address appearing on the certificate and shall furnish the Department with the holder's new address. The Department may provide for in its rules and regulations for the surrender of the certificate bearing the former address and its replacement with a certificate bearing the new address or for the alteration of an outstanding certificate to show the new address of the holder.

(Source: P.A. 97-1136, eff. 1-1-13.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-2)

Sec. 3-2. Identification number application. The owner of each watercraft requiring numbering by this State shall file an application for number with the Department on forms approved by it. The application shall be signed by the owner of the watercraft and shall be accompanied by a fee as follows:

A. (Blank).

B. Class 1 (all watercraft less than 16 feet in length, except

non-powered watercraft.)..... up to \$28
\$18

C. Class 2 (all watercraft 16 feet or more but less than 26 feet in length except canoes, kayaks, and non-motorized paddle boats)..... up to \$60
\$50

D. Class 3 (all watercraft 26 feet or more

but less than 40 feet in length).....	\$150
E. Class 4 (all watercraft 40 feet in length or more).....	\$200

Upon receipt of the application in approved form, and when satisfied that no tax imposed pursuant to the "Municipal Use Tax Act" or the "County Use Tax Act" is owed, or that such tax has been paid, the Department shall enter the same upon the records of its office and issue to the applicant a certificate of number stating the number awarded to the watercraft and the name and address of the owner.

The Department shall deposit 20% of all money collected from watercraft registrations into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund. The monies deposited into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund under this Section shall not be subject to administrative charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-1136, eff. 1-1-13.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-5) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-5)

Sec. 3-5. Transfer of Identification Number. The purchaser of a watercraft shall, within 15 days after acquiring same, make application to the Department for transfer to him of the certificate of number issued to the watercraft giving his name, address and the number of the boat. The purchaser shall apply for a transfer-renewal for a fee as prescribed under Section 3-2 of this Act for approximately 3 years. All transfers will bear September 30 ~~June 30~~ expiration dates in the calendar year of expiration. Upon receipt of the application and fee, together with proof that any tax imposed under the Municipal Use Tax Act or County Use Tax Act has been paid or that no such tax is owed, the Department shall transfer the certificate of number issued to the watercraft to the new owner.

Unless the application is made and fee paid, and proof of payment of municipal use tax or county use tax or nonliability therefor is made, within 30 days, the watercraft shall be deemed to be without certificate of number and it shall be unlawful for any person to operate the watercraft until the certificate is issued.

Non-powered watercraft are exempt from this Section.

(Source: P.A. 97-1136, eff. 1-1-13.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-9) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-9)

Sec. 3-9. Certificate of Number. Every certificate of number awarded pursuant to this Act shall continue in full force and effect for approximately 3 years unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance with this Act. All new certificates issued will bear September 30 ~~June 30~~ expiration dates in the calendar year 3 years after the issuing date. Provided however, that the Department may, for purposes of implementing this Section, adopt rules for phasing in the issuance of new certificates and provide for 1, 2 or 3 year expiration dates and pro-rated payments or charges for each registration.

All certificates shall be renewed for 3 years from the nearest September 30 ~~June 30~~ for a fee as prescribed in Section 3-2 of this Act. All certificates will be invalid after October 15 ~~July 15~~ of the year of expiration. All certificates expiring in a given year shall be renewed between January 1 and September 30 ~~June 30~~ of that year, in order to allow sufficient time for processing.

The Department shall issue "registration expiration decals" with all new certificates of number, all certificates of number transferred and renewed and all certificates of number renewed. The decals issued for each year shall be of a different and distinct color from the decals of each other year currently displayed. The decals shall be affixed to each side of the bow of the watercraft, except for federally documented vessels, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Department. Federally documented vessels shall have decals affixed to the watercraft on each side of the federally documented name of the vessel in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Department.

The Department shall fix a day and month of the year on which certificates of number due to expire shall lapse and no longer be of any force and effect unless renewed pursuant to this Act.

No number or registration expiration decal other than the number awarded or the registration expiration decal issued to a watercraft or granted reciprocity pursuant to this Act shall be painted, attached, or otherwise displayed on either side of the bow of such watercraft. A person engaged in the operation of a licensed boat livery shall pay a fee as prescribed under Section 3-2 of this Act for each watercraft used in the livery operation.

A person engaged in the manufacture or sale of watercraft of a type otherwise required to be numbered hereunder, upon application to the Department upon forms prescribed by it, may obtain certificates of number for use in the testing or demonstrating of such watercraft upon payment of \$10 for each registration. Certificates of number so issued may be used by the applicant in the testing or demonstrating of watercraft by temporary placement of the numbers assigned by such certificates on the watercraft so tested or demonstrated.

Non-powered watercraft are exempt from this Section.

(Source: P.A. 97-1136, eff. 1-1-13.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-11) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-11)

Sec. 3-11. Penalty. No person shall at any time falsely alter or change in any manner a certificate of number or ~~water usage stamp~~ issued under the provisions hereof, or falsify any record required by this Act, or counterfeit any form of license provided for by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-1136, eff. 1-1-13.)

(625 ILCS 45/3A-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313A-1)

Sec. 3A-1. Certificate of title required.

(a) Every owner of a watercraft over 21 feet in length required to be numbered by this State and for which no certificate of title has been issued by the Department of Natural Resources shall make application to the Department of Natural Resources for a certificate of title either before or at the same time he next applies for issuance, transfer or renewal of a certificate of number. All watercraft already covered by a number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to Federal law is exempt from titling requirements in this Act.

(b) The Department shall not issue, transfer or renew a certificate of number unless a certificate of title has been issued by the Department of Natural Resources or an application for a certificate of title has been delivered to the Department.

(Source: P.A. 89-445, eff. 2-7-96.)

(625 ILCS 45/4-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-1)

Sec. 4-1. Personal flotation devices.

A. No person may operate a watercraft unless at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD ~~of the following types or their equivalent~~ is on board, so placed as to be readily available for each person: ~~Type I, Type II or Type III.~~

B. No person may operate a personal watercraft or specialty prop-craft unless each person aboard is wearing a ~~Type I, Type II, Type III or Type V~~ PFD approved by the United States Coast Guard. No person on board a personal watercraft shall use an inflatable PFD in order to meet the PFD requirements of subsection A of this Section.

C. No person may operate a watercraft 16 feet or more in length, except a canoe or kayak, unless at least one readily accessible United States Type IV U.S. Coast Guard approved throwable PFD is on board ~~or its equivalent is on board in addition to the PFD's required in paragraph A of this Section.~~

D. ~~(Blank). A U.S. Coast Guard approved Type V personal flotation device may be carried in lieu of the Type I, II, III or IV personal flotation device required in this Section, if the Type V personal flotation device is approved for the activity in which it is being used.~~

E. When assisting a person on waterskis, aquaplane or similar device, there must be one wearable United States U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD on board the watercraft for each person being assisted or towed or worn by the person being assisted or towed.

F. No person may operate a watercraft unless each device required by this Section is:

1. in serviceable condition ~~Readily accessible;~~
2. identified by a label bearing a description and approval number demonstrating that the device has been approved by the United States Coast Guard ~~In serviceable condition;~~
3. of the appropriate size for the person for whom it is intended; and
4. in the case of a wearable PFD, readily accessible aboard the watercraft; Legibly marked with the U.S. Coast Guard approval number.

5. in case of a throwable PFD, immediately available for use;

6. out of its original packaging; and

7. not stowed under lock and key.

G. Approved personal flotation devices are defined as a device that is approved by the United States Coast Guard under Title 46 CFR Part 160, follows:

~~Type I—A Type I personal flotation device is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position and to have more than 20 pounds of buoyancy.~~

~~Type II—A Type II personal flotation device is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position and to have at least 15 1/2 pounds of buoyancy.~~

~~Type III—A Type III personal flotation device is an approved device designed to keep a conscious person in a vertical or slightly backward position and to have at least 15 1/2 pounds of buoyancy.~~

~~Type IV—A Type IV personal flotation device is an approved device designed to be thrown to a person in the water and not worn. It is designed to have at least 16 1/2 pounds of buoyancy.~~

~~Type V—A Type V personal flotation device is an approved device for restricted use and is acceptable only when used in the activity for which it is approved.~~

[May 31, 2017]

H. (Blank). ~~The provisions of subsections A through G of this Section shall not apply to sailboards.~~

I. No person may operate a watercraft under 26 feet in length unless an approved and appropriate sized United States Coast Guard Type I, Type II, Type III, or Type V personal flotation device is being properly worn by each person under the age of 13 on board the watercraft at all times in which the watercraft is underway; however, this requirement shall not apply to persons who are below decks or in totally enclosed cabin spaces. The provisions of this subsection I shall not apply to a person operating a watercraft on an individual's private property.

J. Racing shells, rowing sculls, racing canoes, and racing kayaks are exempt from the PFD, of any type, carriage requirements under this Section provided that the racing shell, racing scull, racing canoe, or racing kayak is participating in an event sanctioned by the Department as a PFD optional event. The Department may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

(Source: P.A. 97-801, eff. 1-1-13; 98-567, eff. 1-1-14.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-1.5 rep.) (625 ILCS 45/3-7.5 rep.)

Section 10. The Boat Registration and Safety Act is amended by repealing Sections 3-1.5 and 3-7.5."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Althoff, **House Bill No. 434** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 50; NAYS 3.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Manar	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	Martinez	Sandoval
Barickman	Harmon	McCann	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Steans
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Syverson
Brady	Hunter	Mulroe	Tracy
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Trotter
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Weaver
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	Mr. President
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	
Connelly	Lightford	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

Rezin
Righter
Rose

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

[May 31, 2017]

On motion of Senator McCann, **House Bill No. 470** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 48; NAYS 5.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	Martinez	Sandoval
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Stadelman
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Steans
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Syverson
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Tracy
Brady	Hunter	Mulroe	Trotter
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Weaver
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	
Connelly	Lightford	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Bivins	McConchie	Schimpf
McCarter	Rooney	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **House Bill No. 481** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 531** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Harmon offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 531

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 531 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Sections 3-3-1, 3-3-2, 3-3-9, 5-4.5-20, 5-4.5-25, 5-4.5-30, and 5-8-1 and by adding Section 5-4.5-110 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/3-3-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-1)

Sec. 3-3-1. Establishment and appointment of Prisoner Review Board.

(a) There shall be a Prisoner Review Board independent of the Department which shall be:

(1) the paroling authority for persons sentenced under the law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977;

(1.2) the paroling authority for persons eligible for parole review under Section 5-4.5-110;

(1.5) (blank);

(2) the board of review for cases involving the revocation of sentence credits or a suspension or reduction in the rate of accumulating the credit;

(3) the board of review and recommendation for the exercise of executive clemency by the Governor;

(4) the authority for establishing release dates for certain prisoners sentenced under the law in existence prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, in accordance with Section 3-3-2.1 of this Code;

(5) the authority for setting conditions for parole and mandatory supervised release under Section 5-8-1(a) of this Code, and determining whether a violation of those conditions warrant revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release or the imposition of other sanctions; and

(6) the authority for determining whether a violation of aftercare release conditions warrant revocation of aftercare release.

(b) The Board shall consist of 15 persons appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the Board shall be designated by the Governor to be Chairman and shall serve as Chairman at the pleasure of the Governor. The members of the Board shall have had at least 5 years of actual experience in the fields of penology, corrections work, law enforcement, sociology, law, education, social work, medicine, psychology, other behavioral sciences, or a combination thereof. At least 6 members so appointed must have had at least 3 years experience in the field of juvenile matters. No more than 8 Board members may be members of the same political party.

Each member of the Board shall serve on a full-time basis and shall not hold any other salaried public office, whether elective or appointive, nor any other office or position of profit, nor engage in any other business, employment, or vocation. The Chairman of the Board shall receive \$35,000 a year, or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater, and each other member \$30,000, or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the term of each member of the Board who was appointed by the Governor and is in office on June 30, 2003 shall terminate at the close of business on that date or when all of the successor members to be appointed pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly have been appointed by the Governor, whichever occurs later. As soon as possible, the Governor shall appoint persons to fill the vacancies created by this amendatory Act.

Of the initial members appointed under this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint 5 members whose terms shall expire on the third Monday in January 2005, 5 members whose terms shall expire on the third Monday in January 2007, and 5 members whose terms shall expire on the third Monday in January 2009. Their respective successors shall be appointed for terms of 6 years from the third Monday in January of the year of appointment. Each member shall serve until his or her successor is appointed and qualified.

[May 31, 2017]

Any member may be removed by the Governor for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance or inability to serve.

(d) The Chairman of the Board shall be its chief executive and administrative officer. The Board may have an Executive Director; if so, the Executive Director shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary and duties of the Executive Director shall be fixed by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-3-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-2)

Sec. 3-3-2. Powers and duties.

(a) The Parole and Pardon Board is abolished and the term "Parole and Pardon Board" as used in any law of Illinois, shall read "Prisoner Review Board." After the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, the Prisoner Review Board shall provide by rule for the orderly transition of all files, records, and documents of the Parole and Pardon Board and for such other steps as may be necessary to effect an orderly transition and shall:

(1) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, cases of prisoners who were sentenced under the law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, and who are eligible for parole;

(2) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of parole and the time of discharge from parole, impose sanctions for violations of parole, and revoke parole for those sentenced under the law in effect prior to this amendatory Act of 1977; provided that the decision to parole and the conditions of parole for all prisoners who were sentenced for first degree murder or who received a minimum sentence of 20 years or more under the law in effect prior to February 1, 1978 shall be determined by a majority vote of the Prisoner Review Board. One representative supporting parole and one representative opposing parole will be allowed to speak. Their comments shall be limited to making corrections and filling in omissions to the Board's presentation and discussion;

(3) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release, and revoke mandatory supervised release for those sentenced under the law in effect after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977;

(3.5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the conditions of mandatory supervised release and the time of discharge from mandatory supervised release, to impose sanctions for violations of mandatory supervised release and revoke mandatory supervised release for those serving extended supervised release terms pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1;

(3.6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide whether to revoke aftercare release for those committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987;

(4) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for alleged violation of Department rules with respect to sentence credits under Section 3-6-3 of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke sentence credits, if the amount of time at issue exceeds 30 days or when, during any 12 month period, the cumulative amount of credit revoked exceeds 30 days except where the infraction is committed or discovered within 60 days of scheduled release. In such cases, the Department of Corrections may revoke up to 30 days of sentence credit. The Board may subsequently approve the revocation of additional sentence credit, if the Department seeks to revoke sentence credit in excess of thirty days. However, the Board shall not be empowered to review the Department's decision with respect to the loss of 30 days of sentence credit for any prisoner or to increase any penalty beyond the length requested by the Department;

(5) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, the release dates for certain prisoners sentenced under the law in existence prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1977, in accordance with Section 3-3-2.1 of this Code;

(6) hear by at least one member and through a panel of at least 3 members decide, all requests for pardon, reprieve or commutation, and make confidential recommendations to the Governor;

(6.5) hear, by at least one member who is qualified in the field of juvenile matters and through a panel of at least 3 members, 2 of whom are qualified in the field of juvenile matters, decide parole review cases in accordance with Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code and make release determinations of persons under the

age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense or offenses, other than those persons serving sentences for first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault:

(6.6) hear by at least a quorum of the Prisoner Review Board and decide by a majority of members present at the hearing, in accordance with Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, release determinations of persons under the age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense or offenses of those persons serving sentences for first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault:

(7) comply with the requirements of the Open Parole Hearings Act;

(8) hear by at least one member and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide cases brought by the Department of Corrections against a prisoner in the custody of the Department for court dismissal of a frivolous lawsuit pursuant to Section 3-6-3(d) of this Code in which the Department seeks to revoke up to 180 days of sentence credit, and if the prisoner has not accumulated 180 days of sentence credit at the time of the dismissal, then all sentence credit accumulated by the prisoner shall be revoked;

(9) hear by at least 3 members, and, through a panel of at least 3 members, decide whether to grant certificates of relief from disabilities or certificates of good conduct as provided in Article 5.5 of Chapter V;

(10) upon a petition by a person who has been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony and who meets the requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing recommending that the court order the sealing of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing:

(A) until 5 years have elapsed since the expiration of his or her sentence;

(B) until 5 years have elapsed since any arrests or detentions by a law enforcement officer for an alleged violation of law, other than a petty offense, traffic offense, conservation offense, or local ordinance offense;

(C) if convicted of a violation of the Cannabis Control Act, Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the Methamphetamine Precursor Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Precursor Tracking Act unless the petitioner has completed a drug abuse program for the offense on which sealing is sought and provides proof that he or she has completed the program successfully;

(D) if convicted of:

(i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012;

(ii) aggravated assault;

(iii) aggravated battery;

(iv) domestic battery;

(v) aggravated domestic battery;

(vi) violation of an order of protection;

(vii) an offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 involving a firearm;

(viii) driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof;

(ix) aggravated driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof; or

(x) any crime defined as a crime of violence under Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for sealing and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for pardon from the Governor unless the Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver.

The decision to issue or refrain from issuing a certificate of eligibility for sealing shall be at the Board's sole discretion, and shall not give rise to any cause of action against either the Board or its members.

The Board may only authorize the sealing of Class 3 and 4 felony convictions of the petitioner from one information or indictment under this paragraph (10). A petitioner may only receive one certificate of eligibility for sealing under this provision for life; and

(11) upon a petition by a person who after having been convicted of a Class 3 or Class 4 felony thereafter served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and had received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard or who at the time of filing the petition is enlisted in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of

this or any other state and served one tour of duty and who meets the requirements of this paragraph, hear by at least 3 members and, with the unanimous vote of a panel of 3 members, issue a certificate of eligibility for expungement recommending that the court order the expungement of all official records of the arresting authority, the circuit court clerk, and the Department of State Police concerning the arrest and conviction for the Class 3 or 4 felony. A person may not apply to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for expungement:

(A) if convicted of:

(i) a sex offense described in Article 11 or Sections 12-13, 12-14, 12-14.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012;

(ii) an offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or Criminal Code of 2012 involving a firearm; or

(iii) a crime of violence as defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act; or

(B) if the person has not served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or has not received an honorable discharge from the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state or who at the time of the filing of the petition is serving in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard of this or any other state and has not completed one tour of duty.

If a person has applied to the Board for a certificate of eligibility for expungement and the Board denies the certificate, the person must wait at least 4 years before filing again or filing for a pardon with authorization for expungement from the Governor unless the Governor or Chairman of the Prisoner Review Board grants a waiver.

(a-5) The Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall implement a pilot project in 3 correctional institutions providing for the conduct of hearings under paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of this Section through interactive video conferences. The project shall be implemented within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996. Within 6 months after the implementation of the pilot project, the Prisoner Review Board, with the cooperation of and in coordination with the Department of Corrections and the Department of Central Management Services, shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the use, costs, effectiveness, and future viability of interactive video conferences for Prisoner Review Board hearings.

(b) Upon recommendation of the Department the Board may restore sentence credit previously revoked.

(c) The Board shall cooperate with the Department in promoting an effective system of parole and mandatory supervised release.

(d) The Board shall promulgate rules for the conduct of its work, and the Chairman shall file a copy of such rules and any amendments thereto with the Director and with the Secretary of State.

(e) The Board shall keep records of all of its official actions and shall make them accessible in accordance with law and the rules of the Board.

(f) The Board or one who has allegedly violated the conditions of his or her parole, aftercare release, or mandatory supervised release may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation or hearing. The Chairman of the Board may sign subpoenas which shall be served by any agent or public official authorized by the Chairman of the Board, or by any person lawfully authorized to serve a subpoena under the laws of the State of Illinois. The attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the State to a hearing location in the State before the Chairman of the Board or his or her designated agent or agents or any duly constituted Committee or Subcommittee of the Board. Witnesses so summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the circuit courts of the State, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking those depositions are each entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in actions in the circuit courts of the State. Fees and mileage shall be vouchered for payment when the witness is discharged from further attendance.

In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Board may petition any circuit court of the State for an order requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documentary evidence or both. A copy of such petition shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail upon the person who has failed to obey the subpoena, and such person shall be advised in writing that a hearing upon the petition will be requested in a court room to be designated in such notice before the judge hearing motions or extraordinary remedies at a specified time, on a specified date, not less than 10 nor more than 15 days after the deposit of the copy of the written notice and petition in the U.S. mails addressed to the person at his last known address or after the personal service of the copy of the notice and petition upon such person. The court upon the filing of such a petition, may order the person refusing to obey the

subpoena to appear at an investigation or hearing, or to there produce documentary evidence, if so ordered, or to give evidence relative to the subject matter of that investigation or hearing. Any failure to obey such order of the circuit court may be punished by that court as a contempt of court.

Each member of the Board and any hearing officer designated by the Board shall have the power to administer oaths and to take the testimony of persons under oath.

(g) Except under subsection (a) of this Section, a majority of the members then appointed to the Prisoner Review Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business of the Board.

(h) The Prisoner Review Board shall annually transmit to the Director a detailed report of its work for the preceding calendar year. The annual report shall also be transmitted to the Governor for submission to the Legislature.

(Source: P.A. 98-399, eff. 8-16-13; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)

(730 ILCS 5/3-3-9) (from Ch. 38, par. 1003-3-9)

Sec. 3-3-9. Violations; changes of conditions; preliminary hearing; revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release; revocation hearing.

(a) If prior to expiration or termination of the term of parole or mandatory supervised release, a person violates a condition set by the Prisoner Review Board or a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release under Section 3-3-7 of this Code to govern that term, the Board may:

(1) continue the existing term, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions;

or

(1.5) for those released as a result of youthful offender parole as set forth in Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, order that the inmate be subsequently rereleased to serve a specified mandatory supervised release term not to exceed the full term permitted under the provisions of 5-4.5-110 and subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code and may modify or enlarge the conditions of the release as the Board deems proper; or

(2) parole or release the person to a half-way house; or

(3) revoke the parole or mandatory supervised release and reconfine the person for a

term computed in the following manner:

(i) (A) For those sentenced under the law in effect prior to this amendatory Act of

1977, the recommitment shall be for any portion of the imposed maximum term of imprisonment or confinement which had not been served at the time of parole and the parole term, less the time elapsed between the parole of the person and the commission of the violation for which parole was revoked;

(B) Except as set forth in ~~paragraphs~~ paragraph (C) and (D), for those subject to mandatory supervised release

under paragraph (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code, the recommitment shall be for the total mandatory supervised release term, less the time elapsed between the release of the person and the commission of the violation for which mandatory supervised release is revoked. The Board may also order that a prisoner serve up to one year of the sentence imposed by the court which was not served due to the accumulation of sentence credit;

(C) For those subject to sex offender supervision under clause (d)(4) of Section

5-8-1 of this Code, the recommitment period for violations of clauses (a)(3) through (b-1)(15) of Section 3-3-7 shall not exceed 2 years from the date of recommitment;

(D) For those released as a result of youthful offender parole as set forth in Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, the recommitment period shall be for the total mandatory supervised release term, less the time elapsed between the release of the person and the commission of the violation for which mandatory supervised release is revoked. The Board may also order that a prisoner serve up to one year of the mandatory supervised release term previously earned. The Board may also order that the inmate be subsequently rereleased to serve a specified mandatory supervised release term not to exceed the full term permitted under the provisions of 5-4.5-110 and subsection (d) of Section 5-8-1 of this Code and may modify or enlarge the conditions of the release as the Board deems proper;

(ii) the person shall be given credit against the term of reimprisonment or

recommitment for time spent in custody since he or she was paroled or released which has not been credited against another sentence or period of confinement;

(iii) (blank);

(iv) this Section is subject to the release under supervision and the reparole and rerelease provisions of Section 3-3-10.

(b) The Board may revoke parole or mandatory supervised release for violation of a condition for the duration of the term and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration. The issuance of a warrant of arrest for an alleged violation of the conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release shall toll the running of the term until the final determination of the charge. When parole or mandatory supervised release is not revoked that period shall

be credited to the term, unless a community-based sanction is imposed as an alternative to revocation and reincarceration, including a diversion established by the Illinois Department of Corrections Parole Services Unit prior to the holding of a preliminary parole revocation hearing. Parolees who are diverted to a community-based sanction shall serve the entire term of parole or mandatory supervised release, if otherwise appropriate.

(b-5) The Board shall revoke parole or mandatory supervised release for violation of the conditions prescribed in paragraph (7.6) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-7.

(c) A person charged with violating a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release shall have a preliminary hearing before a hearing officer designated by the Board to determine if there is cause to hold the person for a revocation hearing. However, no preliminary hearing need be held when revocation is based upon new criminal charges and a court finds probable cause on the new criminal charges or when the revocation is based upon a new criminal conviction and a certified copy of that conviction is available.

(d) Parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be revoked without written notice to the offender setting forth the violation of parole or mandatory supervised release charged against him or her.

(e) A hearing on revocation shall be conducted before at least one member of the Prisoner Review Board. The Board may meet and order its actions in panels of 3 or more members. The action of a majority of the panel shall be the action of the Board. A record of the hearing shall be made. At the hearing the offender shall be permitted to:

- (1) appear and answer the charge; and
- (2) bring witnesses on his or her behalf.

(f) The Board shall either revoke parole or mandatory supervised release or order the person's term continued with or without modification or enlargement of the conditions.

(g) Parole or mandatory supervised release shall not be revoked for failure to make payments under the conditions of parole or release unless the Board determines that such failure is due to the offender's willful refusal to pay.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-558, eff. 1-1-14; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-20)

Sec. 5-4.5-20. FIRST DEGREE MURDER; SENTENCE. For first degree murder:

(a) TERM. The defendant shall be sentenced to imprisonment or, if appropriate, death under Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/9-1). Imprisonment shall be for a determinate term, subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, of (1) not less than 20 years and not more than 60 years; (2) not less than 60 years and not more than 100 years when an extended term is imposed under Section 5-8-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2); or (3) natural life as provided in Section 5-8-1 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1).

(b) PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT. A term of periodic imprisonment shall not be imposed.

(c) IMPACT INCARCERATION. The impact incarceration program or the county impact incarceration program is not an authorized disposition.

(d) PROBATION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE. A period of probation or conditional discharge shall not be imposed.

(e) FINE. Fines may be imposed as provided in Section 5-4.5-50(b) (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50(b)).

(f) RESTITUTION. See Section 5-5-6 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-6) concerning restitution.

(g) CONCURRENT OR CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE. The sentence shall be concurrent or consecutive as provided in Section 5-8-4 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-4) and Section 5-4.5-50 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50).

(h) DRUG COURT. Drug court is not an authorized disposition.

(i) CREDIT FOR HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-4.5-100 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-100) concerning no credit for time spent in home detention prior to judgment.

(j) SENTENCE CREDIT. See Section 3-6-3 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) for rules and regulations for sentence credit.

(k) ELECTRONIC HOME DETENTION. Electronic home detention is not an authorized disposition, except in limited circumstances as provided in Section 5-8A-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-3).

(l) PAROLE; MANDATORY SUPERVISED RELEASE. Except as provided in Section 3-3-8 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8), the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be 3 years upon release from imprisonment.

(Source: P.A. 97-697, eff. 6-22-12; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-25)

Sec. 5-4.5-25. CLASS X FELONIES; SENTENCE. For a Class X felony:

(a) TERM. The sentence of imprisonment shall be a determinate sentence, subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years. The sentence of imprisonment for an

extended term Class X felony, as provided in Section 5-8-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2), subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, shall be not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years.

(b) PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT. A term of periodic imprisonment shall not be imposed.

(c) IMPACT INCARCERATION. The impact incarceration program or the county impact incarceration program is not an authorized disposition.

(d) PROBATION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE. A period of probation or conditional discharge shall not be imposed.

(e) FINE. Fines may be imposed as provided in Section 5-4.5-50(b) (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50(b)).

(f) RESTITUTION. See Section 5-5-6 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-6) concerning restitution.

(g) CONCURRENT OR CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE. The sentence shall be concurrent or consecutive as provided in Section 5-8-4 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-4) and Section 5-4.5-50 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50).

(h) DRUG COURT. See Section 20 of the Drug Court Treatment Act (730 ILCS 166/20) concerning eligibility for a drug court program.

(i) CREDIT FOR HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-4.5-100 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-100) concerning no credit for time spent in home detention prior to judgment.

(j) SENTENCE CREDIT. See Section 3-6-3 (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) for rules and regulations for sentence credit.

(k) ELECTRONIC HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-8A-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-3) concerning eligibility for electronic home detention.

(l) PAROLE; MANDATORY SUPERVISED RELEASE. Except as provided in Section 3-3-8 or 5-8-1 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8 or 5/5-8-1), the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be 3 years upon release from imprisonment.

(Source: P.A. 97-697, eff. 6-22-12.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-30)

Sec. 5-4.5-30. CLASS 1 FELONIES; SENTENCE. For a Class 1 felony:

(a) TERM. The sentence of imprisonment, other than for second degree murder, shall be a determinate sentence of not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years, subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code. The sentence of imprisonment for second degree murder shall be a determinate sentence of not less than 4 years and not more than 20 years, subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code. The sentence of imprisonment for an extended term Class 1 felony, as provided in Section 5-8-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-2), subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, shall be a term not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years.

(b) PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT. A sentence of periodic imprisonment shall be for a definite term of from 3 to 4 years, except as otherwise provided in Section 5-5-3 or 5-7-1 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3 or 5/5-7-1).

(c) IMPACT INCARCERATION. See Sections 5-8-1.1 and 5-8-1.2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.1 and 5/5-8-1.2) concerning eligibility for the impact incarceration program or the county impact incarceration program.

(d) PROBATION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE. Except as provided in Section 5-5-3 or 5-6-2 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3 or 5/5-6-2), the period of probation or conditional discharge shall not exceed 4 years. The court shall specify the conditions of probation or conditional discharge as set forth in Section 5-6-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3). In no case shall an offender be eligible for a disposition of probation or conditional discharge for a Class 1 felony committed while he or she was serving a term of probation or conditional discharge for a felony.

(e) FINE. Fines may be imposed as provided in Section 5-4.5-50(b) (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50(b)).

(f) RESTITUTION. See Section 5-5-6 (730 ILCS 5/5-5-6) concerning restitution.

(g) CONCURRENT OR CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE. The sentence shall be concurrent or consecutive as provided in Section 5-8-4 (730 ILCS 5/5-8-4) and Section 5-4.5-50 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-50).

(h) DRUG COURT. See Section 20 of the Drug Court Treatment Act (730 ILCS 166/20) concerning eligibility for a drug court program.

(i) CREDIT FOR HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-4.5-100 (730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-100) concerning credit for time spent in home detention prior to judgment.

(j) SENTENCE CREDIT. See Section 3-6-3 of this Code (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3) or the County Jail Good Behavior Allowance Act (730 ILCS 130/) for rules and regulations for sentence credit.

(k) ELECTRONIC HOME DETENTION. See Section 5-8A-3 (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-3) concerning eligibility for electronic home detention.

(l) PAROLE; MANDATORY SUPERVISED RELEASE. Except as provided in Section 3-3-8 or 5-8-1 (730 ILCS 5/3-3-8 or 5/5-8-1), the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be 2 years upon release from imprisonment.

(Source: P.A. 97-697, eff. 6-22-12.)

(730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-110 new)

Sec. 5-4.5-110. Parole review of persons under the age of 21 at the time of the commission of an offense.

(a) For purposes of this Section, "victim" means a victim of a violent crime as defined in subsection (a) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act including a witness as defined in subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act; any person legally related to the victim by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship; any friend of the victim; or any concerned citizen.

(b) A person under 21 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense or offenses, other than first degree murder, and who is not serving a sentence for first degree murder and who is sentenced on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall be eligible for parole review by the Prisoner Review Board after serving 10 years or more of his or her sentence or sentences, except for those serving a sentence or sentences for: (1) aggravated criminal sexual assault who shall be eligible for parole review by the Prisoner Review Board after serving 20 years or more of his or her sentence or sentences or (2) predatory criminal sexual assault of a child who shall not be eligible for parole review by the Prisoner Review Board under this Section. A person under 21 years of age at the time of the commission of first degree murder who is sentenced on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall be eligible for parole review by the Prisoner Review Board after serving 20 years or more of his or her sentence or sentences, except for those subject to a term of natural life imprisonment under Section 5-8-1 of this Code or any person subject to sentencing under subsection (c) of Section 5-4.5-105 of this Code.

(c) Three years prior to becoming eligible for parole review, the eligible person may file his or her petition for parole review with the Prisoner Review Board. The petition shall include a copy of the order of commitment and sentence to the Department of Corrections for the offense or offenses for which review is sought. Within 30 days of receipt of this petition, the Prisoner Review Board shall determine whether the petition is appropriately filed, and if so, shall set a date for parole review 3 years from receipt of the petition and notify the Department of Corrections within 10 business days. If the Prisoner Review Board determines that the petition is not appropriately filed, it shall notify the petitioner in writing, including a basis for its determination.

(d) Within 6 months of the Prisoner Review Board's determination that the petition was appropriately filed, a representative from the Department of Corrections shall meet with the eligible person and provide the inmate information about the parole hearing process and personalized recommendations for the inmate regarding his or her work assignments, rehabilitative programs, and institutional behavior. Following this meeting, the eligible person has 7 calendar days to file a written request to the representative from the Department of Corrections who met with the eligible person of any additional programs and services which the eligible person believes should be made available to prepare the eligible person for return to the community.

(e) One year prior to the person being eligible for parole, counsel shall be appointed by the Prisoner Review Board upon a finding of indigency. The eligible person may waive appointed counsel or retain his or her own counsel at his or her own expense.

(f) Nine months prior to the hearing, the Prisoner Review Board shall provide the eligible person, and his or her counsel, any written documents or materials it will be considering in making its decision unless the written documents or materials are specifically found to: (1) include information which, if disclosed, would damage the therapeutic relationship between the inmate and a mental health professional; (2) subject any person to the actual risk of physical harm; (3) threaten the safety or security of the Department or an institution. In accordance with Section 35 of the Open Parole Hearings Act, victim impact statements either oral, written, video-taped, tape recorded or made by other electronic means shall not be considered public documents under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The inmate or his or her attorney shall not be given a copy of the statement, but shall be informed of the existence of a victim impact statement and the position taken by the victim on the inmate's request for parole. This shall not be construed to permit disclosure to an inmate of any information which might result in the risk of threats or physical harm to a victim. The Prisoner Review Board shall have an ongoing duty to provide the eligible person, and his or her counsel, with any further documents or materials that come into its possession prior to the hearing subject to the limitations contained in this subsection.

(g) Not less than 12 months prior to the hearing, the Prisoner Review Board shall provide notification to the State's Attorney of the county from which the person was committed and written notification to the victim or family of the victim of the scheduled hearing place, date, and approximate time. The written notification shall contain: (1) information about their right to be present, appear in person at the parole hearing, and their right to make an oral statement and submit information in writing, by videotape, tape recording, or other electronic means; (2) a toll-free number to call for further information about the parole review process; and (3) information regarding available resources, including trauma-informed therapy, they may access. If the Board does not have knowledge of the current address of the victim or family of the victim, it shall notify the State's Attorney of the county of commitment and request assistance in

locating the victim or family of the victim. Those victims or family of the victims who advise the Board in writing that they no longer wish to be notified shall not receive future notices. A victim shall have the right to submit information by videotape, tape recording, or other electronic means. The victim may submit this material prior to or at the parole hearing. The victim also has the right to be heard at the parole hearing.

(h) The hearing conducted by the Prisoner Review Board shall be governed by Sections 15 and 20, subsection (f) of Section 5, subsection (a) of Section 10, subsection (d) of Section 25, and subsections (a), (b), and (c) of Section 35 of the Open Parole Hearings Act and Part 1610 of Title 20 of the Illinois Administrative Code. The eligible person has a right to be present at the Prisoner Review Board hearing, unless the Prisoner Review Board determines the eligible person's presence is unduly burdensome when conducting a hearing under paragraph (6.6) of subsection (a) of Section 3-3-2 of this Code. If a psychological evaluation is submitted for the Prisoner Review Board's consideration, it shall be prepared by a person who has expertise in adolescent brain development and behavior, and shall take into consideration the diminished culpability of youthful offenders, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the person. At the hearing, the eligible person shall have the right to make a statement on his or her own behalf.

(i) Only upon motion for good cause shall the date for the Prisoner Review Board hearing, as set by subsection (b) of this Section, be changed. No less than 15 days prior to the hearing, the Prisoner Review Board shall notify the victim or victim representative, the attorney, and the eligible person of the exact date and time of the hearing. All hearings shall be open to the public.

(j) The Prisoner Review Board shall not parole the eligible person if it determines that:

(1) there is a substantial risk that the eligible person will not conform to reasonable conditions of parole or aftercare release; or

(2) the eligible person's release at that time would deprecate the seriousness of his or her offense or promote disrespect for the law; or

(3) the eligible person's release would have a substantially adverse effect on institutional discipline.

In considering the factors affecting the release determination under 20 Ill. Adm. Code 1610.50(b), the Prisoner Review Board panel shall consider the diminished culpability of youthful offenders, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and maturity of the youthful offender during incarceration.

(k) Unless denied parole under subsection (j) of this Section and subject to the provisions of Section 3-3-9 of this Code: (1) the eligible person serving a sentence for any non-first degree murder offense or offenses, shall be released on parole which shall operate to discharge any remaining term of years sentence imposed upon him or her, notwithstanding any required mandatory supervised release period the eligible person is required to serve; and (2) the eligible person serving a sentence for any first degree murder offense, shall be released on mandatory supervised release for a period of 10 years subject to Section 3-3-8, which shall operate to discharge any remaining term of years sentence imposed upon him or her, however in no event shall the eligible person serve a period of mandatory supervised release greater than the aggregate of the discharged underlying sentence and the mandatory supervised release period as set forth in Section 5-4.5-20.

(l) If the Prisoner Review Board denies parole after conducting the hearing under subsection (j) of this Section, it shall issue a written decision which states the rationale for denial, including the primary factors considered. This decision shall be provided to the eligible person and his or her counsel within 30 days.

(m) A person denied parole under subsection (j) of this Section, who is not serving a sentence for either first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault, shall be eligible for a second parole review by the Prisoner Review Board 5 years after the written decision under subsection (l) of this Section; a person denied parole under subsection (j) of this Section, who is serving a sentence or sentences for first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault shall be eligible for a second and final parole review by the Prisoner Review Board 10 years after the written decision under subsection (k) of this Section. The procedures for a second parole review shall be governed by subsections (c) through (k) of this Section.

(n) A person denied parole under subsection (m) of this Section, who is not serving a sentence for either first degree murder or aggravated criminal sexual assault, shall be eligible for a third and final parole review by the Prisoner Review Board 5 years after the written decision under subsection (l) of this Section. The procedures for the third and final parole review shall be governed by subsections (c) through (k) of this Section.

(o) Notwithstanding anything else to the contrary in this Section, nothing in this Section shall be construed to delay parole or mandatory supervised release consideration for petitioners who are or will be eligible for release earlier than this Section provides. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as a limit, substitution, or bar on a person's right to sentencing relief, or any other manner of relief, obtained by order of a court in proceedings other than as provided in this Section.

(730 ILCS 5/5-8-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-8-1)

Sec. 5-8-1. Natural life imprisonment; enhancements for use of a firearm; mandatory supervised release terms.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the statute defining the offense or in Article 4.5 of Chapter V, a sentence of imprisonment for a felony shall be a determinate sentence set by the court under this Section, subject to Section 5-4.5-110 of this Code, according to the following limitations:

(1) for first degree murder,

(a) (blank),

(b) if a trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the murder was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty or, except as set forth in subsection (a)(1)(c) of this Section, that any of the aggravating factors listed in subsection (b) or (b-5) of Section 9-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 are present, the court may sentence the defendant, subject to Section 5-4.5-105, to a term of natural life imprisonment, or

(c) the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of natural life imprisonment if the defendant, at the time of the commission of the murder, had attained the age of 18, and

(i) has previously been convicted of first degree murder under any state or federal law, or

(ii) is found guilty of murdering more than one victim, or

(iii) is found guilty of murdering a peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker when the peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the peace officer or fireman from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker from performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer, fireman, or emergency management worker, or

(iv) is found guilty of murdering an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, when the employee was killed in the course of performing his official duties, or to prevent the employee from performing his official duties, or in retaliation for the employee performing his official duties, or

(v) is found guilty of murdering an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver or other medical assistance or first aid person while employed by a municipality or other governmental unit when the person was killed in the course of performing official duties or to prevent the person from performing official duties or in retaliation for performing official duties and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistant or first aid personnel, or

(vi) (blank), or

(vii) is found guilty of first degree murder and the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer. For the purpose of this Section, "community policing volunteer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 2-3.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

For purposes of clause (v), "emergency medical technician - ambulance", "emergency medical technician - intermediate", "emergency medical technician - paramedic", have the meanings ascribed to them in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act.

(d) (i) if the person committed the offense while armed with a firearm, 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

(ii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm, 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court;

(iii) if, during the commission of the offense, the person personally discharged a firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person, 25 years or up to a term of natural life shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

(2) (blank);

(2.5) for a person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted under the circumstances described in subdivision (b)(1)(B) of Section 11-1.20 or paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Section 12-13, subdivision (d)(2) of Section 11-1.30 or

paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 12-14, subdivision (b)(1.2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (1.2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1, subdivision (b)(2) of Section 11-1.40 or paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 12-14.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the sentence shall be a term of natural life imprisonment.

(b) (Blank).

(c) (Blank).

(d) Subject to earlier termination under Section 3-3-8, the parole or mandatory supervised release term shall be written as part of the sentencing order and shall be as follows:

(1) for first degree murder or a Class X felony except for the offenses of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, and criminal sexual assault if committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and except for the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 3 years;

(2) for a Class 1 felony or a Class 2 felony except for the offense of criminal sexual assault if committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly and except for the offenses of manufacture and dissemination of child pornography under clauses (a)(1) and (a)(2) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, if committed on or after January 1, 2009, 2 years;

(3) for a Class 3 felony or a Class 4 felony, 1 year;

(4) for defendants who commit the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or criminal sexual assault, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, or who commit the offense of aggravated child pornography under Section 11-20.1B, 11-20.3, or 11-20.1 with sentencing under subsection (c-5) of Section 11-20.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, manufacture of child pornography, or dissemination of child pornography after January 1, 2009, the term of mandatory supervised release shall range from a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of the natural life of the defendant;

(5) if the victim is under 18 years of age, for a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual abuse or felony criminal sexual abuse, 4 years, at least the first 2 years of which the defendant shall serve in an electronic home detention program under Article 8A of Chapter V of this Code;

(6) for a felony domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, and a felony violation of an order of protection, 4 years.

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-875, eff. 1-1-17.)".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 531** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 36; NAYS 17.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Hastings	McCann	Sandoval
Aquino	Holmes	McCarter	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	McConnaughay	Steans
Biss	Hutchinson	McGuire	Tracy

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Castro	Jones, E.	Morrison	Trotter
Clayborne	Koehler	Mulroe	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Muñoz	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Murphy	
Harmon	Manar	Oberweis	
Harris	Martinez	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Cunningham	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	Fowler	Righter	Weaver
Bennett	Landek	Rooney	
Brady	McConchie	Rose	
Connelly	Nybo	Schimpf	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **House Bill No. 759** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator McCann, **House Bill No. 812** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 44; NAYS 5.

The following voted in the affirmative:

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Althoff	Fowler	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Harmon	Martinez	Sandoval
Aquino	Harris	McCann	Stadelman
Barickman	Hastings	McConnaughay	Steans
Bennett	Holmes	McGuire	Tracy
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Trotter
Bush	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Weaver
Castro	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Murphy	
Collins	Landek	Nybo	
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Radogno	
Cunningham	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Bivins	McCarter	Schimpf
Connelly	Rooney	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Koehler, **House Bill No. 1914** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **House Bill No. 2527** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Stadelman offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 2527

[May 31, 2017]

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 2527, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, as follows:

on page 3, line 1, after "implementation.", by inserting "A non-profit eligible applicant shall operate this program only within the jurisdictional authority of the regional superintendent of schools, the chief administrator of an intermediate service center, or a school district organized Article 34 of this Code with whom the non-profit eligible applicant has entered into a partnership."; and

on page 4, line 21, after "Board.", by inserting: "The Board shall make public any evaluation criteria it uses in making a determination of program approval or denial."; and

on page 5, by replacing lines 18 through 21 with "program, pursuant to rules adopted by the Board.".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **House Bill No. 2527** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 2665** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Silverstein offered the following amendment and Senator Harmon moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 2665

[May 31, 2017]

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 2665 on page 3, line 24, after the period, by inserting "For the purposes of this subsection (e), good cause may be proven by affidavit. If the court finds good cause to exempt an individual from the training requirement, the order of appointment shall so state.".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 2665** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 33; NAYS 21.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harris	Link	Raoul
Bennett	Hastings	Manar	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	Martinez	Stadelman
Bush	Hunter	McCann	Steans
Castro	Hutchinson	McGuire	Trotter
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Morrison	Mr. President
Collins	Koehler	Mulroe	
Cunningham	Landek	Muñoz	
Harmon	Lightford	Murphy	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Radogno	Syverson
Anderson	Fowler	Rezin	Tracy
Barickman	McCarter	Righter	Weaver
Bivins	McConchie	Rooney	
Brady	Nybo	Rose	
Connelly	Oberweis	Schimpf	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **House Bill No. 2698** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose

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Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 2801** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bennett	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	
Cunningham	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Manar, **House Bill No. 2810** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 38; NAYS 16.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Cunningham	Lightford	Nybo
Bennett	Harmon	Link	Radogno
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Manar	Raoul
Biss	Hastings	Martinez	Rezin
Brady	Holmes	McCann	Sandoval

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Bush	Hunter	McGuire	Stears
Castro	Hutchinson	Morrison	Trotter
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Mr. President
Collins	Koehler	Muñoz	
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Murphy	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	McCarter	Rooney	Weaver
Barickman	McConchie	Rose	
Bivins	McConnaughay	Schimpf	
Connelly	Oberweis	Syverson	
Fowler	Righter	Tracy	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

On motion of Senator Anderson, **House Bill No. 2893** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 51; NAYS 3.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stears
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

Holmes
McCann
Raoul

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

On motion of Senator Castro, **House Bill No. 3122** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

[May 31, 2017]

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Castro, **House Bill No. 3293** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 38; NAYS 10.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	Link	Radogno
Aquino	Harris	Manar	Raoul
Bennett	Hastings	Martinez	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McCann	Stadelman
Bush	Hunter	McGuire	Steans
Castro	Hutchinson	Morrison	Tracy
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Trotter
Collins	Koehler	Muñoz	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Murphy	
Cunningham	Lightford	Nybo	

The following voted in the negative:

Bivins	McCarter	Righter	Syverson
Brady	McConchie	Rose	
Connelly	Oberweis	Schimpf	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Raoul, **House Bill No. 3879** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

[May 31, 2017]

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 1:00 o'clock p.m., Senator Trotter, presiding.

On motion of Senator Link, **House Bill No. 123** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 47; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Link	Raoul
Anderson	Fowler	Manar	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	Martinez	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McCann	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Radogno	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 1:04 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

[May 31, 2017]

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON
SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator Morrison, **Senate Bill No. 701**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Morrison moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 701**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Morrison, **Senate Bill No. 764**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Morrison moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Link	Radogno	
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	

[May 31, 2017]

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 764**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator E. Jones III, **Senate Bill No. 100**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator E. Jones III moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 50; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

McConchie

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 100**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Martinez, **Senate Bill No. 768**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Martinez moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter

Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 768**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Althoff, **Senate Bill No. 898**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Althoff moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 898**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Althoff, **Senate Bill No. 899**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Althoff moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter

Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 899**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Barickman, **Senate Bill No. 1029**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Barickman moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1029**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Lightford, **Senate Bill No. 1223**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Lightford moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson

Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1223**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Muñoz, **House Bill No. 769** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, **House Bill No. 2559** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

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Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, **House Bill No. 3095** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Rose, **House Bill No. 1783** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **Senate Bill No. 1544**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Mulroe moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1544**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Cunningham, **Senate Bill No. 1556**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

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Senator Cunningham moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1556**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Raoul, **Senate Bill No. 1688**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Raoul moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 46; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	Martinez	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McCarter	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConchie	Steans
Biss	Hunter	McGuire	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Anderson asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

Senator Fowler asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

Senator Schimpf asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

Senator Tracy asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

Senator Rose asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1688**.

On motion of Senator T. Cullerton, **Senate Bill No. 1693**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator T. Cullerton moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	
Collins	Link	Radogno	
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1693**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Koehler, **Senate Bill No. 1694**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Koehler moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver

Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1694**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Raoul, **Senate Bill No. 1722**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Raoul moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 36; NAYS 12.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harris	Manar	Stadelman
Aquino	Hastings	Martinez	Steans
Bennett	Holmes	McConnaughay	Tracy
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Mulroe	Trotter
Biss	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Weaver
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Radogno	
Cunningham	Lightford	Raoul	
Harmon	Link	Sandoval	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Rooney
Brady	McCann	Rose
Collins	McConchie	Schimpf
Connelly	Oberweis	Syversen

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1722**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Weaver asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 1722**.

On motion of Senator Althoff, **Senate Bill No. 1811**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Althoff moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval

Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1811**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Manar, **Senate Bill No. 1933**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Manar moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1933**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Biss asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 1933**.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON ATTENDANCE

Senator Hastings announced for the record that Senator Silverstein was absent for a religious holiday.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL ON SECRETARY'S DESK

[May 31, 2017]

On motion of Senator Rose, **Senate Bill No. 2057**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Rose moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	
Cunningham	McCann	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 2057**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 446

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 446

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 446

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 446 by replacing line 23 on page 5 through line 8 on page 7 with the following:

"(4) For the 2017-2018 school year and each school year thereafter, in a school district or educational service region with a high school dropout rate that is at least 2 times the State high school dropout rate as calculated for the latest school year, a school district or educational service region shall receive an incentive weighting of 2 times the full Foundation Level of support of \$6,119 for each high school dropout who has been dropped from the school enrollment rolls for at least one calendar month and has been reenrolled into a best practices school for high school dropouts. If a school district or educational service region is eligible for funding under this Section, the district or educational service region shall receive funding under this Section for a minimum of 3 years following the last year for which the district or educational service region had a high school dropout rate above 2 times the State average. The school district or educational service region may run the school directly or subcontract with a not-for-profit

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organization or school to provide the comprehensive services for the reenrolled dropouts. Any State funds authorized pursuant to this Section must be expended on purposes related to reenrolling high school dropouts. The school district or educational service region shall provide the services commensurate to the reenrolled student's need. The reenrolled student shall also be supported by existing local and other funding that is provided for a currently enrolled student. These existing local and other sources of funding shall also provide for services commensurate to the reenrolled student's need. The school district or educational service region shall provide the same local and other funding for each reenrolled dropout that is provided for other students already enrolled in the school district or educational service region. A school may be developed as a new school or may be an existing school that is expanded. New schools that are developed shall have a minimum of 50 reenrolled high school dropouts. These schools shall operate with this increased incentive, 2 times the full Foundation Level funding, using the best school practices that successfully reengage, educate, graduate, and transition high school dropouts, as developed through successful experience and research. These practices include, but are not limited to, strong leadership, small school size, small class size, local school decision-making, comprehensive programming, strong staff teamwork, strong professional development for all staff, and employment and career preparation, with a more complete list detailed in the January 2008 Final Report of the State Task Force on Re-enrolling Students Who Dropped Out of School, Appendix E. The reimbursement for a new or expanded school shall be made in the school year in which the school is operating; a payment of one-fourth of the annual projected budget shall be made in the first month, and subsequent payments of one-fourth of the annual budget shall be made at the beginning of the second, third, and fourth quarters. If the overall enrollment falls below 75% in the third quarter, then an adjustment shall be made for the payment in the fourth quarter to whatever the actual percentage of enrollment was in the third quarter, applied to the fourth quarter projected payment. High school students who have left school and are off the school district reimbursement rolls are considered enrolled when they reenroll back into a best practices school, as provided in this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly. The student must remain in school in the first or second semester, depending on when the student enrolls, as verified by the school district database. These schools shall be held to outcomes that are at appropriate levels for reenrolling and graduating high school dropouts. These outcomes include enrollment, attendance, skill gains, credit gains, graduation or promotion to the next grade level, and the transition to college, training, or employment, with an emphasis on progressively increasing the overall attendance and enrollment to 75% by the sixth month of the school year of the best practices school that the reenrolled students have entered into. In a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the outcomes for any school that reenrolls high school dropouts shall utilize best school practices to reenroll high school dropouts and shall be measured by the general assessment tool used by the school district to provide a strong framework for accountability."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 446**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Committee amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1706

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

Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 368
 Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1124
 Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1125

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

Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 479
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 479
 Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2953

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JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 57
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 262
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 266
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 322
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 326
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 446
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 707
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 852
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 852
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 865
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 885
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 885
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 885
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 886
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 886
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1261
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1489
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1842
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1895
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1902
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2046
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2046
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2068

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 587

Offered by Senator Connelly and all Senators:
 Mourns the death of Levon Demerdjian of Oak Park.

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

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON
 SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **Senate Bill No. 675**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Stadelman moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf

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Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Raoul	
Connelly	Link	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 2 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 675**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator McGuire, **Senate Bill No. 887**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator McGuire moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 887**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported the following Joint Action Motions have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Executive: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 57**
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 262
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 322

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Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 886
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 886
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1399
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1434
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1598
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1774
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1774
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1842
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2034
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2034
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2046
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2046

Licensed Activities and Pensions:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 326
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 865
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 885
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 885
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 885

State Government: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 266**
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 707
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1400
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1462
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1489
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1532
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1668
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1668
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1869
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1895
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1902
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2068

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the Committee recommends that **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill No. 473** be re-referred from the Committee on Revenue to the Committee on Executive.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measure has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Special Committee on Oversight of Medicaid Managed Care: **Senate Resolution No. 561.**

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 852, Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1348, Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1720

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

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Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 479
Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 479
Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2953
Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2953

The foregoing floor amendments were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Senate Resolution 283, Senate Resolution 379, Senate Resolution 579 and Senate Joint Resolution 43

The foregoing resolutions were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, to which was referred **House Bill No. 3259**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be placed on the order of second reading without recommendation to committee.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair announced the following committees to meet at 3:15 o'clock p.m.:

Executive in Room 212
 State Government in Room 409
 Licensed Activities and Pensions in Room 400

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Bush, **Senate Bill No. 910**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Bush moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 33; NAYS 22.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Landek	Murphy
Bennett	Harmon	Lightford	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Link	Stadelman
Biss	Hastings	Manar	Steans
Bush	Holmes	Martinez	Trotter
Castro	Hunter	McGuire	Mr. President
Clayborne	Hutchinson	Morrison	
Collins	Jones, E.	Mulroe	
Cullerton, T.	Koehler	Muñoz	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Anderson	McCann	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy

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Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 3 to **Senate Bill No. 910**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Raul asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 910**.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **Senate Bill No. 31**, with House Amendment No. 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator J. Cullerton moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 37; NAYS 17.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	Manar	Radogno
Aquino	Harris	Martinez	Raoul
Bennett	Hastings	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McConnaughay	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	McGuire	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Morrison	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Mulroe	Mr. President
Clayborne	Landek	Muñoz	
Collins	Lightford	Murphy	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Nybo	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Righter	Tracy
Barickman	McCann	Rooney	Weaver
Bivins	McCarter	Rose	
Brady	Oberweis	Schimpf	
Connelly	Rezin	Syversen	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 3 to **Senate Bill No. 31**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Hunter asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 31**.

On motion of Senator Harmon, **Senate Bill No. 8**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Harmon moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney

Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Stears
Bivins	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 8**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Sandoval, **House Bill No. 2953** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Sandoval offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 2953

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 2953 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Local Mass Transit District Act is amended by changing Section 5.5 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3610/5.5)

Sec. 5.5. Public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the ~~construction or~~ acquisition by the District of services or public transportation facilities (other than real estate) involving a cost of more than the small purchase threshold set by the Federal Transit Administration \$40,000 and the disposition of all property of the District shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the construction, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and building maintenance projects by the District for services or public transportation facilities involving a cost of more than \$40,000 shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The regulations may provide for exceptions to the requirements for the issuance and sale of bonds or notes of the District, to the acquisition of professional or utility services and to other matters for which public bidding is disadvantageous. The regulations may also provide for the use of competitive negotiations or the prequalification of responsible bidders consistent with applicable federal regulations. The requirements set forth therein shall not apply to purchase of service agreements or other contracts, purchases or sales entered into by the District with any transportation agency or unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 98-1156, eff. 1-9-15.)

Section 10. The Regional Transportation Authority Act is amended by changing Section 4.06 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3615/4.06) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 704.06)

Sec. 4.06. Public bidding.

(a) The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the ~~construction or~~ acquisition by the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority of services or public transportation facilities (other than real estate) involving a cost of more than the small purchase threshold set by the Federal Transit Administration \$40,000 and the disposition of all property of the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the construction, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and building maintenance projects by the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority for services or public transportation facilities involving a cost of more than \$40,000 shall be after public notice and with public bidding. Such regulations may provide for exceptions to such requirements for acquisition of repair parts, accessories, equipment or services previously furnished or contracted for; for the immediate

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delivery of supplies, material or equipment or performance of service when it is determined by the concurrence of two-thirds of the then Directors that an emergency requires immediate delivery or supply thereof; for goods or services that are economically procurable from only one source; for contracts for the maintenance or servicing of equipment which are made with the manufacturers or authorized service agent of that equipment where the maintenance or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent or such a contract would be otherwise advantageous to the Authority or a Service Board, other than the Chicago Transit Authority, except that the exceptions in this clause shall not apply to contracts for plumbing, heating, piping, refrigeration and automatic temperature control systems, ventilating and distribution systems for conditioned air, and electrical wiring; for goods or services procured from another governmental agency; for purchases and contracts for the use or purchase of data processing equipment and data processing systems software; for the acquisition of professional or utility services; and for the acquisition of public transportation equipment including, but not limited to, rolling stock, locomotives and buses, provided that: (i) it is determined by a vote of 2/3 of the then Directors of the Service Board making the acquisition that a negotiated acquisition offers opportunities with respect to the cost or financing of the equipment, its delivery, or the performance of a portion of the work within the State or the use of goods produced or services provided within the State; (ii) a notice of intention to negotiate for the acquisition of such public transportation equipment is published in a newspaper of general circulation within the City of Chicago inviting proposals from qualified vendors; and (iii) any contract with respect to such acquisition is authorized by a vote of 2/3 of the then Directors of the Service Board making the acquisition. The requirements set forth in this Section shall not apply to purchase of service agreements or other contracts, purchases or sales entered into by the Authority with any transportation agency or unit of local government.

(b) (1) In connection with two-phase design/build selection procedures authorized in this Section, a Service Board may authorize, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the then members of the Service Board, the use of competitive selection and the prequalification of responsible bidders consistent with applicable federal regulations and this subsection (b).

(2) Two-phase design/build selection procedures shall consist of the following:

(i) A Service Board shall develop, through licensed architects or licensed engineers, a scope of work statement for inclusion in the solicitation for phase-one proposals that defines the project and provides prospective offerors with sufficient information regarding the Service Board's requirements. The statement shall include criteria and preliminary design, and general budget parameters and general schedule or delivery requirements to enable the offerors to submit proposals which meet the Service Board's needs. When the two-phase design/build selection procedure is used and the Service Board contracts for development of the scope of work statement, the Service Board shall contract for architectural or engineering services as defined by and in accordance with the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act and all applicable licensing statutes.

(ii) The evaluation factors to be used in evaluating phase-one proposals must be stated in the solicitation and must include specialized experience and technical competence, capability to perform, past performance of the offeror's team (including the architect-engineer and construction members of the team) and other appropriate technical and qualifications factors. Each solicitation must establish the relative importance assigned to the evaluation factors and the subfactors that must be considered in the evaluation of phase-one proposals on the basis of the evaluation factors set forth in the solicitation. Each design/build team must include a licensed design professional independent from the Service Board's licensed architect or engineer and a licensed design professional must be named in the phase-one proposals submitted to the Service Board.

(iii) On the basis of the phase-one proposal the Service Board shall select as the most highly qualified the number of offerors specified in the solicitation and request the selected offerors to submit phase-two competitive proposals and cost or price information. Each solicitation must establish the relative importance assigned to the evaluation factors and the subfactors that must be considered in the evaluation of phase-two proposals on the basis of the evaluation factors set forth in the solicitation. A Service Board may negotiate with the selected design/build team after award but prior to contract execution for the purpose of securing better terms than originally proposed, provided the salient features of the design/build solicitation are not diminished. Each phase-two solicitation evaluates separately (A) the technical submission for the proposal, including design concepts or proposed solutions to requirements addressed within the scope of work, and (B) the evaluation factors and subfactors, including cost or price, that must be considered in the evaluations of proposals.

(iv) A design/build solicitation issued under the procedures in this subsection (b)

shall state the maximum number of offerors that are to be selected to submit competitive phase-two proposals. The maximum number specified in the solicitation shall not exceed 5 unless the Service Board with respect to an individual solicitation determines that a specified number greater than 5 is in the best interest of the Service Board and is consistent with the purposes and objectives of the two-phase design/build selection process.

(v) All designs submitted as part of the two-phase selection process and not selected shall be proprietary to the preparers.

(Source: P.A. 98-1156, eff. 1-9-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Senator Sandoval offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 2953

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 2953 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Metropolitan Transit Authority Act is amended by changing Section 32 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3605/32) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 332)

Sec. 32. The Board shall adopt regulations to insure that the ~~construction or~~ acquisition by the Authority of services or public transportation facilities (other than real estate) involving a cost of more than ~~the small purchase threshold set by the Federal Transit Administration \$40,000~~ and the disposition of all property of the Authority shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the construction, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and building maintenance projects by the Authority for services or public transportation facilities involving a cost of more than \$40,000 shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The regulations may provide for exceptions to the requirements for the issuance and sale of bonds or notes of the Authority, to the acquisition of professional or utility services and to other matters for which public bidding is disadvantageous. The regulations may also provide for the use of competitive negotiations or the prequalification of responsible bidders consistent with applicable federal regulations. The requirements set forth therein shall not apply to purchase of service agreements or other contracts, purchases or sales entered into by the Authority with any transportation agency or unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 98-1156, eff. 1-9-15.)

Section 10. The Local Mass Transit District Act is amended by changing Section 5.5 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3610/5.5)

Sec. 5.5. Public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the ~~construction or~~ acquisition by the District of services or public transportation facilities (other than real estate) involving a cost of more than ~~the small purchase threshold set by the Federal Transit Administration \$40,000~~ and the disposition of all property of the District shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the construction, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and building maintenance projects by the District for services or public transportation facilities involving a cost of more than \$40,000 shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The regulations may provide for exceptions to the requirements for the issuance and sale of bonds or notes of the District, to the acquisition of professional or utility services and to other matters for which public bidding is disadvantageous. The regulations may also provide for the use of competitive negotiations or the prequalification of responsible bidders consistent with applicable federal regulations. The requirements set forth therein shall not apply to purchase of service agreements or other contracts, purchases or sales entered into by the District with any transportation agency or unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 98-1156, eff. 1-9-15.)

Section 15. The Regional Transportation Authority Act is amended by changing Section 4.06 as follows:
(70 ILCS 3615/4.06) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 704.06)

Sec. 4.06. Public bidding.

(a) The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the ~~construction or~~ acquisition by the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority of services or public transportation facilities (other than real estate) involving a cost of more than ~~the small purchase threshold set by the Federal Transit~~

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Administration \$40,000 and the disposition of all property of the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority shall be after public notice and with public bidding. The Board shall adopt regulations to ensure that the construction, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and building maintenance projects by the Authority or a Service Board other than the Chicago Transit Authority for services or public transportation facilities involving a cost of more than \$40,000 shall be after public notice and with public bidding. Such regulations may provide for exceptions to such requirements for acquisition of repair parts, accessories, equipment or services previously furnished or contracted for; for the immediate delivery of supplies, material or equipment or performance of service when it is determined by the concurrence of two-thirds of the then Directors that an emergency requires immediate delivery or supply thereof; for goods or services that are economically procurable from only one source; for contracts for the maintenance or servicing of equipment which are made with the manufacturers or authorized service agent of that equipment where the maintenance or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent or such a contract would be otherwise advantageous to the Authority or a Service Board, other than the Chicago Transit Authority, except that the exceptions in this clause shall not apply to contracts for plumbing, heating, piping, refrigeration and automatic temperature control systems, ventilating and distribution systems for conditioned air, and electrical wiring; for goods or services procured from another governmental agency; for purchases and contracts for the use or purchase of data processing equipment and data processing systems software; for the acquisition of professional or utility services; and for the acquisition of public transportation equipment including, but not limited to, rolling stock, locomotives and buses, provided that: (i) it is determined by a vote of 2/3 of the then Directors of the Service Board making the acquisition that a negotiated acquisition offers opportunities with respect to the cost or financing of the equipment, its delivery, or the performance of a portion of the work within the State or the use of goods produced or services provided within the State; (ii) a notice of intention to negotiate for the acquisition of such public transportation equipment is published in a newspaper of general circulation within the City of Chicago inviting proposals from qualified vendors; and (iii) any contract with respect to such acquisition is authorized by a vote of 2/3 of the then Directors of the Service Board making the acquisition. The requirements set forth in this Section shall not apply to purchase of service agreements or other contracts, purchases or sales entered into by the Authority with any transportation agency or unit of local government.

(b) (1) In connection with two-phase design/build selection procedures authorized in this Section, a Service Board may authorize, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the then members of the Service Board, the use of competitive selection and the prequalification of responsible bidders consistent with applicable federal regulations and this subsection (b).

(2) Two-phase design/build selection procedures shall consist of the following:

(i) A Service Board shall develop, through licensed architects or licensed engineers, a scope of work statement for inclusion in the solicitation for phase-one proposals that defines the project and provides prospective offerors with sufficient information regarding the Service Board's requirements. The statement shall include criteria and preliminary design, and general budget parameters and general schedule or delivery requirements to enable the offerors to submit proposals which meet the Service Board's needs. When the two-phase design/build selection procedure is used and the Service Board contracts for development of the scope of work statement, the Service Board shall contract for architectural or engineering services as defined by and in accordance with the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act and all applicable licensing statutes.

(ii) The evaluation factors to be used in evaluating phase-one proposals must be stated in the solicitation and must include specialized experience and technical competence, capability to perform, past performance of the offeror's team (including the architect-engineer and construction members of the team) and other appropriate technical and qualifications factors. Each solicitation must establish the relative importance assigned to the evaluation factors and the subfactors that must be considered in the evaluation of phase-one proposals on the basis of the evaluation factors set forth in the solicitation. Each design/build team must include a licensed design professional independent from the Service Board's licensed architect or engineer and a licensed design professional must be named in the phase-one proposals submitted to the Service Board.

(iii) On the basis of the phase-one proposal the Service Board shall select as the most highly qualified the number of offerors specified in the solicitation and request the selected offerors to submit phase-two competitive proposals and cost or price information. Each solicitation must establish the relative importance assigned to the evaluation factors and the subfactors that must be considered in the evaluation of phase-two proposals on the basis of the evaluation factors set forth in the solicitation. A Service Board may negotiate with the selected design/build team after award

but prior to contract execution for the purpose of securing better terms than originally proposed, provided the salient features of the design/build solicitation are not diminished. Each phase-two solicitation evaluates separately (A) the technical submission for the proposal, including design concepts or proposed solutions to requirements addressed within the scope of work, and (B) the evaluation factors and subfactors, including cost or price, that must be considered in the evaluations of proposals.

(iv) A design/build solicitation issued under the procedures in this subsection (b) shall state the maximum number of offerors that are to be selected to submit competitive phase-two proposals. The maximum number specified in the solicitation shall not exceed 5 unless the Service Board with respect to an individual solicitation determines that a specified number greater than 5 is in the best interest of the Service Board and is consistent with the purposes and objectives of the two-phase design/build selection process.

(v) All designs submitted as part of the two-phase selection process and not selected shall be proprietary to the preparers.

(Source: P.A. 98-1156, eff. 1-9-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Sandoval, **House Bill No. 2953** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 43; NAYS 6.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Link	Oberweis
Aquino	Cunningham	Manar	Radogno
Bennett	Harris	Martinez	Raoul
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McCann	Righter
Biss	Holmes	McConchie	Sandoval
Brady	Hunter	McConnaughay	Stadelman
Bush	Hutchinson	McGuire	Steans
Castro	Jones, E.	Morrison	Syverson
Clayborne	Koehler	Mulroe	Trotter
Collins	Landek	Muñoz	Mr. President
Connelly	Lightford	Nybo	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	McCarter	Schimpf
Fowler	Rooney	Weaver

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

[May 31, 2017]

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 238

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Biss, **House Bill No. 238** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Biss offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 238

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 238 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Act on the Aging is amended by changing Section 4.02 as follows:
(20 ILCS 105/4.02) (from Ch. 23, par. 6104.02)

Sec. 4.02. Community Care Program. The Department shall establish a program of services to prevent unnecessary institutionalization of persons age 60 and older in need of long term care or who are established as persons who suffer from Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder under the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act, thereby enabling them to remain in their own homes or in other living arrangements. Such preventive services, which may be coordinated with other programs for the aged and monitored by area agencies on aging in cooperation with the Department, may include, but are not limited to, any or all of the following:

- (a) (blank);
- (b) (blank);
- (c) home care aide services;
- (d) personal assistant services;
- (e) adult day services;
- (f) home-delivered meals;
- (g) education in self-care;
- (h) personal care services;
- (i) adult day health services;
- (j) habilitation services;
- (k) respite care;
- (k-5) community reintegration services;
- (k-6) flexible senior services;
- (k-7) medication management;
- (k-8) emergency home response;
- (l) other nonmedical social services that may enable the person to become self-supporting; or

(m) clearinghouse for information provided by senior citizen home owners who want to rent rooms to or share living space with other senior citizens.

Individuals who meet the following criteria shall have equal access to services under the Community Care Program: The Department shall establish eligibility standards for such services.

- (a) are 60 years old or older;
- (b) are U.S. citizens or legal aliens;
- (c) are residents of Illinois;
- (d) have non-exempt assets of \$17,500 or less; non-exempt assets do not include home, car, or personal furnishings; and
- (e) have an assessed need for long term care, as provided in this Section, and are at risk for nursing facility placement as measured by the determination of need assessment tool or a future updated assessment tool.

In determining the amount and nature of services for which a person may qualify, consideration shall not be given to the value of cash, property or other assets held in the name of the person's spouse pursuant to

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a written agreement dividing marital property into equal but separate shares or pursuant to a transfer of the person's interest in a home to his spouse, provided that the spouse's share of the marital property is not made available to the person seeking such services.

Need for long term care shall be determined as follows: Individuals with a score of 29 or higher based on the determination of need (DON) assessment tool shall be eligible to receive institutional and home and community-based long term care services until the State receives federal approval and implements an updated assessment tool, and those individuals are found to be ineligible under that updated assessment tool. Anyone determined to be ineligible for services due to the updated assessment tool shall continue to be eligible for services for at least one year following that determination and must be reassessed no earlier than 11 months after that determination. The Department must adopt rules through the regular rulemaking process regarding the updated assessment tool, and shall not adopt emergency or peremptory rules regarding the updated assessment tool. The State shall not implement an updated assessment tool that causes more than 1% of then-current recipients to lose eligibility.

Service cost maximums shall be set at levels no lower than the service cost maximums that were in effect as of January 1, 2016. Service cost maximums shall be increased accordingly to reflect any rate increases.

Beginning January 1, 2008, the Department shall require as a condition of eligibility that all new financially eligible applicants apply for and enroll in medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code in accordance with rules promulgated by the Department.

The Department shall not: (i) adopt any rule that restricts eligibility under the Community Care Program to persons who qualify for medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code; or (ii) establish, by rule, a separate program of home and community-based long term care services for persons who are otherwise eligible for services under the Community Care Program but who do not qualify for medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The Department shall, in conjunction with the Department of Public Aid (now Department of Healthcare and Family Services), seek appropriate amendments under Sections 1915 and 1924 of the Social Security Act. The purpose of the amendments shall be to extend eligibility for home and community based services under Sections 1915 and 1924 of the Social Security Act to persons who transfer to or for the benefit of a spouse those amounts of income and resources allowed under Section 1924 of the Social Security Act. Subject to the approval of such amendments, the Department shall extend the provisions of Section 5-4 of the Illinois Public Aid Code to persons who, but for the provision of home or community-based services, would require the level of care provided in an institution, as is provided for in federal law. Those persons no longer found to be eligible for receiving noninstitutional services due to changes in the eligibility criteria shall be given 45 days notice prior to actual termination. Those persons receiving notice of termination may contact the Department and request the determination be appealed at any time during the 45 day notice period. The target population identified for the purposes of this Section are persons age 60 and older with an identified service need. Priority shall be given to those who are at imminent risk of institutionalization. The services shall be provided to eligible persons age 60 and older to the extent that the cost of the services together with the other personal maintenance expenses of the persons are reasonably related to the standards established for care in a group facility appropriate to the person's condition. These non-institutional services, pilot projects or experimental facilities may be provided as part of or in addition to those authorized by federal law or those funded and administered by the Department of Human Services. The Departments of Human Services, Healthcare and Family Services, Public Health, Veterans' Affairs, and Commerce and Economic Opportunity and other appropriate agencies of State, federal and local governments shall cooperate with the Department on Aging in the establishment and development of the non-institutional services. The Department shall require an annual audit from all personal assistant and home care aide vendors contracting with the Department under this Section. The annual audit shall assure that each audited vendor's procedures are in compliance with Department's financial reporting guidelines requiring an administrative and employee wage and benefits cost split as defined in administrative rules. The audit is a public record under the Freedom of Information Act. The Department shall execute, relative to the nursing home prescreening project, written inter-agency agreements with the Department of Human Services and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, to effect the following: (1) intake procedures and common eligibility criteria for those persons who are receiving non-institutional services; and (2) the establishment and development of non-institutional services in areas of the State where they are not currently available or are undeveloped. On and after July 1, 1996, all nursing home prescreenings for individuals 60 years of age or older shall be conducted by the Department.

As part of the Department on Aging's routine training of case managers and case manager supervisors, the Department may include information on family futures planning for persons who are age 60 or older

and who are caregivers of their adult children with developmental disabilities. The content of the training shall be at the Department's discretion.

The Department is authorized to establish a system of recipient copayment for services provided under this Section, such copayment to be based upon the recipient's ability to pay but in no case to exceed the actual cost of the services provided. Additionally, any portion of a person's income which is equal to or less than the federal poverty standard shall not be considered by the Department in determining the copayment. The level of such copayment shall be adjusted whenever necessary to reflect any change in the officially designated federal poverty standard. The Department shall not increase copayment levels to the levels that were in effect on January 1, 2016, except to make an adjustment for inflation.

The Department, or the Department's authorized representative, may recover the amount of moneys expended for services provided to or in behalf of a person under this Section by a claim against the person's estate or against the estate of the person's surviving spouse, but no recovery may be had until after the death of the surviving spouse, if any, and then only at such time when there is no surviving child who is under age 21 or blind or who has a permanent and total disability. This paragraph, however, shall not bar recovery, at the death of the person, of moneys for services provided to the person or in behalf of the person under this Section to which the person was not entitled; provided that such recovery shall not be enforced against any real estate while it is occupied as a homestead by the surviving spouse or other dependent, if no claims by other creditors have been filed against the estate, or, if such claims have been filed, they remain dormant for failure of prosecution or failure of the claimant to compel administration of the estate for the purpose of payment. This paragraph shall not bar recovery from the estate of a spouse, under Sections 1915 and 1924 of the Social Security Act and Section 5-4 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, who precedes a person receiving services under this Section in death. All moneys for services paid to or in behalf of the person under this Section shall be claimed for recovery from the deceased spouse's estate. "Homestead", as used in this paragraph, means the dwelling house and contiguous real estate occupied by a surviving spouse or relative, as defined by the rules and regulations of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, regardless of the value of the property.

The Department shall increase the effectiveness of the existing Community Care Program by:

(1) ensuring that in-home services included in the care plan are available on evenings and weekends;

(2) ensuring that care plans contain the services that eligible participants need based on the number of days in a month, not limited to specific blocks of time, as identified by the comprehensive assessment tool selected by the Department for use statewide, not to exceed the total monthly service cost maximum allowed for each service; the Department shall develop administrative rules to implement this item (2);

(3) ensuring that the participants have the right to choose the services contained in their care plan and to direct how those services are provided, based on administrative rules established by the Department;

(4) ensuring that the determination of need tool is accurate in determining the participants' level of need; to achieve this, the Department, in conjunction with the Older Adult Services Advisory Committee, shall institute a study of the relationship between the Determination of Need scores, level of need, service cost maximums, and the development and utilization of service plans no later than May 1, 2008; findings and recommendations shall be presented to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than January 1, 2009; recommendations shall include all needed changes to the service cost maximums schedule and additional covered services;

(5) ensuring that homemakers can provide personal care services that may or may not involve contact with clients, including but not limited to:

(A) bathing;

(B) grooming;

(C) toileting;

(D) nail care;

(E) transferring;

(F) respiratory services;

(G) exercise; or

(H) positioning;

(6) ensuring that homemaker program vendors are not restricted from hiring homemakers who are family members of clients or recommended by clients; the Department may not, by rule or policy, require homemakers who are family members of clients or recommended by clients to accept assignments in homes other than the client;

(7) ensuring that the State may access maximum federal matching funds by seeking

approval for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for modifications to the State's home and community based services waiver and additional waiver opportunities, including applying for enrollment in the Balance Incentive Payment Program by May 1, 2013, in order to maximize federal matching funds; this shall include, but not be limited to, modification that reflects all changes in the Community Care Program services and all increases in the services cost maximum;

(8) ensuring that the determination of need tool accurately reflects the service needs of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementia disorders;

(9) ensuring that services are authorized accurately and consistently for the Community Care Program (CCP); the Department shall implement a Service Authorization policy directive; the purpose shall be to ensure that eligibility and services are authorized accurately and consistently in the CCP program; the policy directive shall clarify service authorization guidelines to Care Coordination Units and Community Care Program providers no later than May 1, 2013;

(10) working in conjunction with Care Coordination Units, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, Community Care Program providers, and other stakeholders to make improvements to the Medicaid claiming processes and the Medicaid enrollment procedures or requirements as needed, including, but not limited to, specific policy changes or rules to improve the up-front enrollment of participants in the Medicaid program and specific policy changes or rules to insure more prompt submission of bills to the federal government to secure maximum federal matching dollars as promptly as possible; the Department on Aging shall have at least 3 meetings with stakeholders by January 1, 2014 in order to address these improvements;

(11) requiring home care service providers to comply with the rounding of hours worked provisions under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and as set forth in 29 CFR 785.48(b) by May 1, 2013;

(12) implementing any necessary policy changes or promulgating any rules, no later than January 1, 2014, to assist the Department of Healthcare and Family Services in moving as many participants as possible, consistent with federal regulations, into coordinated care plans if a care coordination plan that covers long term care is available in the recipient's area; and

(13) maintaining fiscal year 2014 rates at the same level established on January 1, 2013.

By January 1, 2009 or as soon after the end of the Cash and Counseling Demonstration Project as is practicable, the Department may, based on its evaluation of the demonstration project, promulgate rules concerning personal assistant services, to include, but need not be limited to, qualifications, employment screening, rights under fair labor standards, training, fiduciary agent, and supervision requirements. All applicants shall be subject to the provisions of the Health Care Worker Background Check Act.

The Department shall develop procedures to enhance availability of services on evenings, weekends, and on an emergency basis to meet the respite needs of caregivers. Procedures shall be developed to permit the utilization of services in successive blocks of 24 hours up to the monthly maximum established by the Department. Workers providing these services shall be appropriately trained.

Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1991, no person may perform chore/housekeeping and home care aide services under a program authorized by this Section unless that person has been issued a certificate of pre-service to do so by his or her employing agency. Information gathered to effect such certification shall include (i) the person's name, (ii) the date the person was hired by his or her current employer, and (iii) the training, including dates and levels. Persons engaged in the program authorized by this Section before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1991 shall be issued a certificate of all pre- and in-service training from his or her employer upon submitting the necessary information. The employing agency shall be required to retain records of all staff pre- and in-service training, and shall provide such records to the Department upon request and upon termination of the employer's contract with the Department. In addition, the employing agency is responsible for the issuance of certifications of in-service training completed to their employees.

The Department is required to develop a system to ensure that persons working as home care aides and personal assistants receive increases in their wages when the federal minimum wage is increased by requiring vendors to certify that they are meeting the federal minimum wage statute for home care aides and personal assistants. An employer that cannot ensure that the minimum wage increase is being given to home care aides and personal assistants shall be denied any increase in reimbursement costs.

The Community Care Program Advisory Committee is created in the Department on Aging. The Director shall appoint individuals to serve in the Committee, who shall serve at their own expense. Members of the Committee must abide by all applicable ethics laws. The Committee shall advise the Department on issues related to the Department's program of services to prevent unnecessary institutionalization. The Committee shall meet on a bi-monthly basis and shall serve to identify and advise

the Department on present and potential issues affecting the service delivery network, the program's clients, and the Department and to recommend solution strategies. Persons appointed to the Committee shall be appointed on, but not limited to, their own and their agency's experience with the program, geographic representation, and willingness to serve. The Director shall appoint members to the Committee to represent provider, advocacy, policy research, and other constituencies committed to the delivery of high quality home and community-based services to older adults. Representatives shall be appointed to ensure representation from community care providers including, but not limited to, adult day service providers, homemaker providers, case coordination and case management units, emergency home response providers, statewide trade or labor unions that represent home care aides and direct care staff, area agencies on aging, adults over age 60, membership organizations representing older adults, and other organizational entities, providers of care, or individuals with demonstrated interest and expertise in the field of home and community care as determined by the Director.

Nominations may be presented from any agency or State association with interest in the program. The Director, or his or her designee, shall serve as the permanent co-chair of the advisory committee. One other co-chair shall be nominated and approved by the members of the committee on an annual basis. Committee members' terms of appointment shall be for 4 years with one-quarter of the appointees' terms expiring each year. A member shall continue to serve until his or her replacement is named. The Department shall fill vacancies that have a remaining term of over one year, and this replacement shall occur through the annual replacement of expiring terms. The Director shall designate Department staff to provide technical assistance and staff support to the committee. Department representation shall not constitute membership of the committee. All Committee papers, issues, recommendations, reports, and meeting memoranda are advisory only. The Director, or his or her designee, shall make a written report, as requested by the Committee, regarding issues before the Committee.

The Department on Aging and the Department of Human Services shall cooperate in the development and submission of an annual report on programs and services provided under this Section. Such joint report shall be filed with the Governor and the General Assembly on or before September 30 each year.

The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the President, the Minority Leader and the Secretary of the Senate and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

Those persons previously found eligible for receiving non-institutional services whose services were discontinued under the Emergency Budget Act of Fiscal Year 1992, and who do not meet the eligibility standards in effect on or after July 1, 1992, shall remain ineligible on and after July 1, 1992. Those persons previously not required to cost-share and who were required to cost-share effective March 1, 1992, shall continue to meet cost-share requirements on and after July 1, 1992. Beginning July 1, 1992, all clients will be required to meet eligibility, cost-share, and other requirements and will have services discontinued or altered when they fail to meet these requirements.

For the purposes of this Section, "flexible senior services" refers to services that require one-time or periodic expenditures including, but not limited to, respite care, home modification, assistive technology, housing assistance, and transportation.

The Department shall implement an electronic service verification based on global positioning systems or other cost-effective technology for the Community Care Program no later than January 1, 2014.

The Department shall require, as a condition of eligibility, enrollment in the medical assistance program under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code (i) beginning August 1, 2013, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has failed to comply with the reporting requirements of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State Auditing Act; or (ii) beginning June 1, 2014, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has not undertaken the required actions listed in the report required by subsection (a) of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

The Department shall delay Community Care Program services until an applicant is determined eligible for medical assistance under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code (i) beginning August 1, 2013, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has failed to comply with the reporting requirements of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State Auditing Act; or (ii) beginning June 1, 2014, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has not undertaken the required actions listed in the report required by subsection (a) of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

The Department shall implement co-payments for the Community Care Program at the federally allowable maximum level (i) beginning August 1, 2013, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has failed to comply with the reporting requirements of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State

Auditing Act; or (ii) beginning June 1, 2014, if the Auditor General has reported that the Department has not undertaken the required actions listed in the report required by subsection (a) of Section 2-27 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

The Department shall provide a bi-monthly report on the progress of the Community Care Program reforms set forth in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

The Department shall conduct a quarterly review of Care Coordination Unit performance and adherence to service guidelines. The quarterly review shall be reported to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate. The Department shall collect and report longitudinal data on the performance of each care coordination unit. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the Department to identify specific care coordination units.

In regard to community care providers, failure to comply with Department on Aging policies shall be cause for disciplinary action, including, but not limited to, disqualification from serving Community Care Program clients. Each provider, upon submission of any bill or invoice to the Department for payment for services rendered, shall include a notarized statement, under penalty of perjury pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the provider has complied with all Department policies.

The Director of the Department on Aging shall make information available to the State Board of Elections as may be required by an agreement the State Board of Elections has entered into with a multi-state voter registration list maintenance system.

(Source: P.A. 98-8, eff. 5-3-13; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

Section 10. The Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2405/3) (from Ch. 23, par. 3434)

Sec. 3. Powers and duties. The Department shall have the powers and duties enumerated herein:

(a) To co-operate with the federal government in the administration of the provisions of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and of the federal Social Security Act to the extent and in the manner provided in these Acts.

(b) To prescribe and supervise such courses of vocational training and provide such other services as may be necessary for the habilitation and rehabilitation of persons with one or more disabilities, including the administrative activities under subsection (e) of this Section, and to co-operate with State and local school authorities and other recognized agencies engaged in habilitation, rehabilitation and comprehensive rehabilitation services; and to cooperate with the Department of Children and Family Services regarding the care and education of children with one or more disabilities.

(c) (Blank).

(d) To report in writing, to the Governor, annually on or before the first day of December, and at such other times and in such manner and upon such subjects as the Governor may require. The annual report shall contain (1) a statement of the existing condition of comprehensive rehabilitation services, habilitation and rehabilitation in the State; (2) a statement of suggestions and recommendations with reference to the development of comprehensive rehabilitation services, habilitation and rehabilitation in the State; and (3) an itemized statement of the amounts of money received from federal, State and other sources, and of the objects and purposes to which the respective items of these several amounts have been devoted.

(e) (Blank).

(f) To establish a program of services to prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of persons in need of long term care and who meet the criteria for blindness or disability as defined by the Social Security Act, thereby enabling them to remain in their own homes. Such preventive services include any or all of the following:

- (1) personal assistant services;
- (2) homemaker services;
- (3) home-delivered meals;
- (4) adult day care services;
- (5) respite care;
- (6) home modification or assistive equipment;
- (7) home health services;
- (8) electronic home response;
- (9) brain injury behavioral/cognitive services;
- (10) brain injury habilitation;

- (11) brain injury pre-vocational services; or
- (12) brain injury supported employment.

The Department shall establish eligibility standards for such services taking into consideration the unique economic and social needs of the population for whom they are to be provided. Such eligibility standards may be based on the recipient's ability to pay for services; provided, however, that any portion of a person's income that is equal to or less than the "protected income" level shall not be considered by the Department in determining eligibility. The "protected income" level shall be determined by the Department, shall never be less than the federal poverty standard, and shall be adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers as determined by the United States Department of Labor. The standards must provide that a person may not have more than \$10,000 in assets to be eligible for the services, and the Department may increase or decrease the asset limitation by rule. The Department may not decrease the asset level below \$10,000.

Individuals with a score of 29 or higher based on the determination of need (DON) assessment tool shall be eligible to receive institutional and home and community-based long term care services until the State receives federal approval and implements an updated assessment tool, and those individuals are found to be ineligible under that updated assessment tool. Anyone determined to be ineligible for services due to the updated assessment tool shall continue to be eligible for services for at least one year following that determination and must be reassessed no earlier than 11 months after that determination. The Department must adopt rules through the regular rulemaking process regarding the updated assessment tool, and shall not adopt emergency or peremptory rules regarding the updated assessment tool. The State shall not implement an updated assessment tool that causes more than 1% of then-current recipients to lose eligibility.

Service cost maximums shall be set at levels no lower than the service cost maximums that were in effect as of January 1, 2016. Service cost maximums shall be increased accordingly to reflect any rate increases.

The services shall be provided, as established by the Department by rule, to eligible persons to prevent unnecessary or premature institutionalization, to the extent that the cost of the services, together with the other personal maintenance expenses of the persons, are reasonably related to the standards established for care in a group facility appropriate to their condition. These non-institutional services, pilot projects or experimental facilities may be provided as part of or in addition to those authorized by federal law or those funded and administered by the Illinois Department on Aging. The Department shall set rates and fees for services in a fair and equitable manner. Services identical to those offered by the Department on Aging shall be paid at the same rate.

Personal assistants shall be paid at a rate negotiated between the State and an exclusive representative of personal assistants under a collective bargaining agreement. In no case shall the Department pay personal assistants an hourly wage that is less than the federal minimum wage.

Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act (5 ILCS 315/), personal assistants providing services under the Department's Home Services Program shall be considered to be public employees and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be their employer as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, but not before. Solely for the purposes of coverage under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, home care and home health workers who function as personal assistants and individual maintenance home health workers and who also provide services under the Department's Home Services Program shall be considered to be public employees, no matter whether the State provides such services through direct fee-for-service arrangements, with the assistance of a managed care organization or other intermediary, or otherwise, and the State of Illinois shall be considered to be the employer of those persons as of January 29, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-1158), but not before except as otherwise provided under this subsection (f). The State shall engage in collective bargaining with an exclusive representative of home care and home health workers who function as personal assistants and individual maintenance home health workers working under the Home Services Program concerning their terms and conditions of employment that are within the State's control. Nothing in this paragraph shall be understood to limit the right of the persons receiving services defined in this Section to hire and fire home care and home health workers who function as personal assistants and individual maintenance home health workers working under the Home Services Program or to supervise them within the limitations set by the Home Services Program. The State shall not be considered to be the employer of home care and home health workers who function as personal assistants and individual maintenance home health workers working under the Home Services Program for any purposes not specifically provided in Public Act 93-204 or Public Act 97-1158, including but not limited to, purposes of vicarious liability in tort and purposes of statutory retirement or health insurance benefits. Home care and home health workers who function as personal assistants and individual maintenance home health

workers and who also provide services under the Department's Home Services Program shall not be covered by the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 (5 ILCS 375/).

The Department shall execute, relative to nursing home prescreening, as authorized by Section 4.03 of the Illinois Act on the Aging, written inter-agency agreements with the Department on Aging and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, to effect the intake procedures and eligibility criteria for those persons who may need long term care. On and after July 1, 1996, all nursing home prescreenings for individuals 18 through 59 years of age shall be conducted by the Department, or a designee of the Department.

The Department is authorized to establish a system of recipient cost-sharing for services provided under this Section. The cost-sharing shall be based upon the recipient's ability to pay for services, but in no case shall the recipient's share exceed the actual cost of the services provided. Protected income shall not be considered by the Department in its determination of the recipient's ability to pay a share of the cost of services. The level of cost-sharing shall be adjusted each year to reflect changes in the "protected income" level. The Department shall deduct from the recipient's share of the cost of services any money expended by the recipient for disability-related expenses.

To the extent permitted under the federal Social Security Act, the Department, or the Department's authorized representative, may recover the amount of moneys expended for services provided to or in behalf of a person under this Section by a claim against the person's estate or against the estate of the person's surviving spouse, but no recovery may be had until after the death of the surviving spouse, if any, and then only at such time when there is no surviving child who is under age 21 or blind or who has a permanent and total disability. This paragraph, however, shall not bar recovery, at the death of the person, of moneys for services provided to the person or in behalf of the person under this Section to which the person was not entitled; provided that such recovery shall not be enforced against any real estate while it is occupied as a homestead by the surviving spouse or other dependent, if no claims by other creditors have been filed against the estate, or, if such claims have been filed, they remain dormant for failure of prosecution or failure of the claimant to compel administration of the estate for the purpose of payment. This paragraph shall not bar recovery from the estate of a spouse, under Sections 1915 and 1924 of the Social Security Act and Section 5-4 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, who precedes a person receiving services under this Section in death. All moneys for services paid to or in behalf of the person under this Section shall be claimed for recovery from the deceased spouse's estate. "Homestead", as used in this paragraph, means the dwelling house and contiguous real estate occupied by a surviving spouse or relative, as defined by the rules and regulations of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, regardless of the value of the property.

The Department shall submit an annual report on programs and services provided under this Section. The report shall be filed with the Governor and the General Assembly on or before March 30 each year.

The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the President, the Minority Leader and the Secretary of the Senate and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

(g) To establish such subdivisions of the Department as shall be desirable and assign to the various subdivisions the responsibilities and duties placed upon the Department by law.

(h) To cooperate and enter into any necessary agreements with the Department of Employment Security for the provision of job placement and job referral services to clients of the Department, including job service registration of such clients with Illinois Employment Security offices and making job listings maintained by the Department of Employment Security available to such clients.

(i) To possess all powers reasonable and necessary for the exercise and administration of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Department which are provided for by law.

(j) (Blank).

(k) (Blank).

(l) To establish, operate and maintain a Statewide Housing Clearinghouse of information on available, government subsidized housing accessible to persons with disabilities and available privately owned housing accessible to persons with disabilities. The information shall include but not be limited to the location, rental requirements, access features and proximity to public transportation of available housing. The Clearinghouse shall consist of at least a computerized database for the storage and retrieval of information and a separate or shared toll free telephone number for use by those seeking information from the Clearinghouse. Department offices and personnel throughout the State shall also assist in the operation

of the Statewide Housing Clearinghouse. Cooperation with local, State and federal housing managers shall be sought and extended in order to frequently and promptly update the Clearinghouse's information.

(m) To assure that the names and case records of persons who received or are receiving services from the Department, including persons receiving vocational rehabilitation, home services, or other services, and those attending one of the Department's schools or other supervised facility shall be confidential and not be open to the general public. Those case records and reports or the information contained in those records and reports shall be disclosed by the Director only to proper law enforcement officials, individuals authorized by a court, the General Assembly or any committee or commission of the General Assembly, and other persons and for reasons as the Director designates by rule. Disclosure by the Director may be only in accordance with other applicable law.

(Source: P.A. 98-1004, eff. 8-18-14; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

Section 13. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 3-402 as follows:
(210 ILCS 45/3-402) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4153-402)

Sec. 3-402. Involuntary transfer or discharge.

Involuntary transfer or discharge of a resident from a facility shall be preceded by the discussion required under Section 3-408 and by a minimum written notice of 21 days, except in one of the following instances:

(a) When an emergency transfer or discharge is ordered by the resident's attending physician because of the resident's health care needs.

(b) When the transfer or discharge is mandated by the physical safety of other residents, the facility staff, or facility visitors, as documented in the clinical record. The Department shall be notified prior to any such involuntary transfer or discharge. The Department shall immediately offer transfer, or discharge and relocation assistance to residents transferred or discharged under this subparagraph (b), and the Department may place relocation teams as provided in Section 3-419 of this Act.

(c) When an identified offender is within the provisional admission period defined in Section 1-120.3. If the Identified Offender Report and Recommendation prepared under Section 2-201.6 shows that the identified offender poses a serious threat or danger to the physical safety of other residents, the facility staff, or facility visitors in the admitting facility and the facility determines that it is unable to provide a safe environment for the other residents, the facility staff, or facility visitors, the facility shall transfer or discharge the identified offender within 3 days after its receipt of the Identified Offender Report and Recommendation.

No individual receiving care in an institutional setting shall be involuntarily discharged as the result of the updated determination of need (DON) assessment tool as provided in Section 5-5 of the Illinois Public Aid Code until a transition plan has been developed by the Department on Aging or its designee and all care identified in the transition plan is available to the resident immediately upon discharge.

(Source: P.A. 96-1372, eff. 7-29-10.)

Section 15. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by changing Sections 5-5 and 5-5.01a as follows:
(305 ILCS 5/5-5) (from Ch. 23, par. 5-5)

Sec. 5-5. Medical services. The Illinois Department, by rule, shall determine the quantity and quality of and the rate of reimbursement for the medical assistance for which payment will be authorized, and the medical services to be provided, which may include all or part of the following: (1) inpatient hospital services; (2) outpatient hospital services; (3) other laboratory and X-ray services; (4) skilled nursing home services; (5) physicians' services whether furnished in the office, the patient's home, a hospital, a skilled nursing home, or elsewhere; (6) medical care, or any other type of remedial care furnished by licensed practitioners; (7) home health care services; (8) private duty nursing service; (9) clinic services; (10) dental services, including prevention and treatment of periodontal disease and dental caries disease for pregnant women, provided by an individual licensed to practice dentistry or dental surgery; for purposes of this item (10), "dental services" means diagnostic, preventive, or corrective procedures provided by or under the supervision of a dentist in the practice of his or her profession; (11) physical therapy and related services; (12) prescribed drugs, dentures, and prosthetic devices; and eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select; (13) other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services, including to ensure that the individual's need for intervention or treatment of mental disorders or substance use disorders or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders is determined using a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process inclusive of criteria, for children and adults; for purposes of this item (13), a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process refers to a process that includes an appropriate evaluation and, as

warranted, a referral; "uniform" does not mean the use of a singular instrument, tool, or process that all must utilize; (14) transportation and such other expenses as may be necessary; (15) medical treatment of sexual assault survivors, as defined in Section 1a of the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act, for injuries sustained as a result of the sexual assault, including examinations and laboratory tests to discover evidence which may be used in criminal proceedings arising from the sexual assault; (16) the diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell anemia; and (17) any other medical care, and any other type of remedial care recognized under the laws of this State, but not including abortions, or induced miscarriages or premature births, unless, in the opinion of a physician, such procedures are necessary for the preservation of the life of the woman seeking such treatment, or except an induced premature birth intended to produce a live viable child and such procedure is necessary for the health of the mother or her unborn child. The Illinois Department, by rule, shall prohibit any physician from providing medical assistance to anyone eligible therefor under this Code where such physician has been found guilty of performing an abortion procedure in a wilful and wanton manner upon a woman who was not pregnant at the time such abortion procedure was performed. The term "any other type of remedial care" shall include nursing care and nursing home service for persons who rely on treatment by spiritual means alone through prayer for healing.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a comprehensive tobacco use cessation program that includes purchasing prescription drugs or prescription medical devices approved by the Food and Drug Administration shall be covered under the medical assistance program under this Article for persons who are otherwise eligible for assistance under this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the Illinois Department may not require, as a condition of payment for any laboratory test authorized under this Article, that a physician's handwritten signature appear on the laboratory test order form. The Illinois Department may, however, impose other appropriate requirements regarding laboratory test order documentation.

Upon receipt of federal approval of an amendment to the Illinois Title XIX State Plan for this purpose, the Department shall authorize the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) to procure a vendor or vendors to manufacture eyeglasses for individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. CPS shall ensure that its vendor or vendors are enrolled as providers in the medical assistance program and in any capitated Medicaid managed care entity (MCE) serving individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Under any contract procured under this provision, the vendor or vendors must serve only individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Claims for services provided by CPS's vendor or vendors to recipients of benefits in the medical assistance program under this Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program, or the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program shall be submitted to the Department or the MCE in which the individual is enrolled for payment and shall be reimbursed at the Department's or the MCE's established rates or rate methodologies for eyeglasses.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may provide the following services to persons eligible for assistance under this Article who are participating in education, training or employment programs operated by the Department of Human Services as successor to the Department of Public Aid:

- (1) dental services provided by or under the supervision of a dentist; and
- (2) eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code and subject to federal approval, the Department may adopt rules to allow a dentist who is volunteering his or her service at no cost to render dental services through an enrolled not-for-profit health clinic without the dentist personally enrolling as a participating provider in the medical assistance program. A not-for-profit health clinic shall include a public health clinic or Federally Qualified Health Center or other enrolled provider, as determined by the Department, through which dental services covered under this Section are performed. The Department shall establish a process for payment of claims for reimbursement for covered dental services rendered under this provision.

The Illinois Department, by rule, may distinguish and classify the medical services to be provided only in accordance with the classes of persons designated in Section 5-2.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must provide coverage and reimbursement for amino acid-based elemental formulas, regardless of delivery method, for the diagnosis and treatment of (i) eosinophilic disorders and (ii) short bowel syndrome when the prescribing physician has issued a written order stating that the amino acid-based elemental formula is medically necessary.

The Illinois Department shall authorize the provision of, and shall authorize payment for, screening by low-dose mammography for the presence of occult breast cancer for women 35 years of age or older who are eligible for medical assistance under this Article, as follows:

- (A) A baseline mammogram for women 35 to 39 years of age.

(B) An annual mammogram for women 40 years of age or older.

(C) A mammogram at the age and intervals considered medically necessary by the woman's health care provider for women under 40 years of age and having a family history of breast cancer, prior personal history of breast cancer, positive genetic testing, or other risk factors.

(D) A comprehensive ultrasound screening of an entire breast or breasts if a mammogram demonstrates heterogeneous or dense breast tissue, when medically necessary as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.

(E) A screening MRI when medically necessary, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.

All screenings shall include a physical breast exam, instruction on self-examination and information regarding the frequency of self-examination and its value as a preventative tool. For purposes of this Section, "low-dose mammography" means the x-ray examination of the breast using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography, including the x-ray tube, filter, compression device, and image receptor, with an average radiation exposure delivery of less than one rad per breast for 2 views of an average size breast. The term also includes digital mammography and includes breast tomosynthesis. As used in this Section, the term "breast tomosynthesis" means a radiologic procedure that involves the acquisition of projection images over the stationary breast to produce cross-sectional digital three-dimensional images of the breast. If, at any time, the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency, promulgates rules or regulations to be published in the Federal Register or publishes a comment in the Federal Register or issues an opinion, guidance, or other action that would require the State, pursuant to any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), including, but not limited to, 42 U.S.C. 18031(d)(3)(B) or any successor provision, to defray the cost of any coverage for breast tomosynthesis outlined in this paragraph, then the requirement that an insurer cover breast tomosynthesis is inoperative other than any such coverage authorized under Section 1902 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1396a, and the State shall not assume any obligation for the cost of coverage for breast tomosynthesis set forth in this paragraph.

On and after January 1, 2016, the Department shall ensure that all networks of care for adult clients of the Department include access to at least one breast imaging Center of Imaging Excellence as certified by the American College of Radiology.

On and after January 1, 2012, providers participating in a quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for screening and diagnostic mammography at the same rate as the Medicare program's rates, including the increased reimbursement for digital mammography.

The Department shall convene an expert panel including representatives of hospitals, free-standing mammography facilities, and doctors, including radiologists, to establish quality standards for mammography.

On and after January 1, 2017, providers participating in a breast cancer treatment quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for breast cancer treatment at a rate that is no lower than 95% of the Medicare program's rates for the data elements included in the breast cancer treatment quality program.

The Department shall convene an expert panel, including representatives of hospitals, free standing breast cancer treatment centers, breast cancer quality organizations, and doctors, including breast surgeons, reconstructive breast surgeons, oncologists, and primary care providers to establish quality standards for breast cancer treatment.

Subject to federal approval, the Department shall establish a rate methodology for mammography at federally qualified health centers and other encounter-rate clinics. These clinics or centers may also collaborate with other hospital-based mammography facilities. By January 1, 2016, the Department shall report to the General Assembly on the status of the provision set forth in this paragraph.

The Department shall establish a methodology to remind women who are age-appropriate for screening mammography, but who have not received a mammogram within the previous 18 months, of the importance and benefit of screening mammography. The Department shall work with experts in breast cancer outreach and patient navigation to optimize these reminders and shall establish a methodology for evaluating their effectiveness and modifying the methodology based on the evaluation.

The Department shall establish a performance goal for primary care providers with respect to their female patients over age 40 receiving an annual mammogram. This performance goal shall be used to provide additional reimbursement in the form of a quality performance bonus to primary care providers who meet that goal.

The Department shall devise a means of case-managing or patient navigation for beneficiaries diagnosed with breast cancer. This program shall initially operate as a pilot program in areas of the State with the highest incidence of mortality related to breast cancer. At least one pilot program site shall be in the

metropolitan Chicago area and at least one site shall be outside the metropolitan Chicago area. On or after July 1, 2016, the pilot program shall be expanded to include one site in western Illinois, one site in southern Illinois, one site in central Illinois, and 4 sites within metropolitan Chicago. An evaluation of the pilot program shall be carried out measuring health outcomes and cost of care for those served by the pilot program compared to similarly situated patients who are not served by the pilot program.

The Department shall require all networks of care to develop a means either internally or by contract with experts in navigation and community outreach to navigate cancer patients to comprehensive care in a timely fashion. The Department shall require all networks of care to include access for patients diagnosed with cancer to at least one academic commission on cancer-accredited cancer program as an in-network covered benefit.

Any medical or health care provider shall immediately recommend, to any pregnant woman who is being provided prenatal services and is suspected of drug abuse or is addicted as defined in the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, referral to a local substance abuse treatment provider licensed by the Department of Human Services or to a licensed hospital which provides substance abuse treatment services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall assure coverage for the cost of treatment of the drug abuse or addiction for pregnant recipients in accordance with the Illinois Medicaid Program in conjunction with the Department of Human Services.

All medical providers providing medical assistance to pregnant women under this Code shall receive information from the Department on the availability of services under the Drug Free Families with a Future or any comparable program providing case management services for addicted women, including information on appropriate referrals for other social services that may be needed by addicted women in addition to treatment for addiction.

The Illinois Department, in cooperation with the Departments of Human Services (as successor to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse) and Public Health, through a public awareness campaign, may provide information concerning treatment for alcoholism and drug abuse and addiction, prenatal health care, and other pertinent programs directed at reducing the number of drug-affected infants born to recipients of medical assistance.

Neither the Department of Healthcare and Family Services nor the Department of Human Services shall sanction the recipient solely on the basis of her substance abuse.

The Illinois Department shall establish such regulations governing the dispensing of health services under this Article as it shall deem appropriate. The Department should seek the advice of formal professional advisory committees appointed by the Director of the Illinois Department for the purpose of providing regular advice on policy and administrative matters, information dissemination and educational activities for medical and health care providers, and consistency in procedures to the Illinois Department.

The Illinois Department may develop and contract with Partnerships of medical providers to arrange medical services for persons eligible under Section 5-2 of this Code. Implementation of this Section may be by demonstration projects in certain geographic areas. The Partnership shall be represented by a sponsor organization. The Department, by rule, shall develop qualifications for sponsors of Partnerships. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require that the sponsor organization be a medical organization.

The sponsor must negotiate formal written contracts with medical providers for physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, home health services, treatment for alcoholism and substance abuse, and other services determined necessary by the Illinois Department by rule for delivery by Partnerships. Physician services must include prenatal and obstetrical care. The Illinois Department shall reimburse medical services delivered by Partnership providers to clients in target areas according to provisions of this Article and the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act, except that:

(1) Physicians participating in a Partnership and providing certain services, which shall be determined by the Illinois Department, to persons in areas covered by the Partnership may receive an additional surcharge for such services.

(2) The Department may elect to consider and negotiate financial incentives to encourage the development of Partnerships and the efficient delivery of medical care.

(3) Persons receiving medical services through Partnerships may receive medical and case management services above the level usually offered through the medical assistance program.

Medical providers shall be required to meet certain qualifications to participate in Partnerships to ensure the delivery of high quality medical services. These qualifications shall be determined by rule of the Illinois Department and may be higher than qualifications for participation in the medical assistance program. Partnership sponsors may prescribe reasonable additional qualifications for participation by medical providers, only with the prior written approval of the Illinois Department.

Nothing in this Section shall limit the free choice of practitioners, hospitals, and other providers of medical services by clients. In order to ensure patient freedom of choice, the Illinois Department shall

immediately promulgate all rules and take all other necessary actions so that provided services may be accessed from therapeutically certified optometrists to the full extent of the Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987 without discriminating between service providers.

The Department shall apply for a waiver from the United States Health Care Financing Administration to allow for the implementation of Partnerships under this Section.

The Illinois Department shall require health care providers to maintain records that document the medical care and services provided to recipients of Medical Assistance under this Article. Such records must be retained for a period of not less than 6 years from the date of service or as provided by applicable State law, whichever period is longer, except that if an audit is initiated within the required retention period then the records must be retained until the audit is completed and every exception is resolved. The Illinois Department shall require health care providers to make available, when authorized by the patient, in writing, the medical records in a timely fashion to other health care providers who are treating or serving persons eligible for Medical Assistance under this Article. All dispensers of medical services shall be required to maintain and retain business and professional records sufficient to fully and accurately document the nature, scope, details and receipt of the health care provided to persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department. The rules and regulations shall require that proof of the receipt of prescription drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eyeglasses by eligible persons under this Section accompany each claim for reimbursement submitted by the dispenser of such medical services. No such claims for reimbursement shall be approved for payment by the Illinois Department without such proof of receipt, unless the Illinois Department shall have put into effect and shall be operating a system of post-payment audit and review which shall, on a sampling basis, be deemed adequate by the Illinois Department to assure that such drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eyeglasses for which payment is being made are actually being received by eligible recipients. Within 90 days after September 16, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-1439), the Illinois Department shall establish a current list of acquisition costs for all prosthetic devices and any other items recognized as medical equipment and supplies reimbursable under this Article and shall update such list on a quarterly basis, except that the acquisition costs of all prescription drugs shall be updated no less frequently than every 30 days as required by Section 5-5.12.

The rules and regulations of the Illinois Department shall require that a written statement including the required opinion of a physician shall accompany any claim for reimbursement for abortions, or induced miscarriages or premature births. This statement shall indicate what procedures were used in providing such medical services.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after July 22, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-104), establish procedures to permit skilled care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement purposes. Following development of these procedures, the Department shall, by July 1, 2016, test the viability of the new system and implement any necessary operational or structural changes to its information technology platforms in order to allow for the direct acceptance and payment of nursing home claims.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-963), establish procedures to permit ID/DD facilities licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act and MC/DD facilities licensed under the MC/DD Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement purposes. Following development of these procedures, the Department shall have an additional 365 days to test the viability of the new system and to ensure that any necessary operational or structural changes to its information technology platforms are implemented.

The Illinois Department shall require all dispensers of medical services, other than an individual practitioner or group of practitioners, desiring to participate in the Medical Assistance program established under this Article to disclose all financial, beneficial, ownership, equity, surety or other interests in any and all firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, business enterprises, joint ventures, agencies, institutions or other legal entities providing any form of health care services in this State under this Article.

The Illinois Department may require that all dispensers of medical services desiring to participate in the medical assistance program established under this Article disclose, under such terms and conditions as the Illinois Department may by rule establish, all inquiries from clients and attorneys regarding medical bills paid by the Illinois Department, which inquiries could indicate potential existence of claims or liens for the Illinois Department.

Enrollment of a vendor shall be subject to a provisional period and shall be conditional for one year. During the period of conditional enrollment, the Department may terminate the vendor's eligibility to participate in, or may disenroll the vendor from, the medical assistance program without cause. Unless otherwise specified, such termination of eligibility or disenrollment is not subject to the Department's hearing process. However, a disenrolled vendor may reapply without penalty.

The Department has the discretion to limit the conditional enrollment period for vendors based upon category of risk of the vendor.

Prior to enrollment and during the conditional enrollment period in the medical assistance program, all vendors shall be subject to enhanced oversight, screening, and review based on the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse that is posed by the category of risk of the vendor. The Illinois Department shall establish the procedures for oversight, screening, and review, which may include, but need not be limited to: criminal and financial background checks; fingerprinting; license, certification, and authorization verifications; unscheduled or unannounced site visits; database checks; prepayment audit reviews; audits; payment caps; payment suspensions; and other screening as required by federal or State law.

The Department shall define or specify the following: (i) by provider notice, the "category of risk of the vendor" for each type of vendor, which shall take into account the level of screening applicable to a particular category of vendor under federal law and regulations; (ii) by rule or provider notice, the maximum length of the conditional enrollment period for each category of risk of the vendor; and (iii) by rule, the hearing rights, if any, afforded to a vendor in each category of risk of the vendor that is terminated or disenrolled during the conditional enrollment period.

To be eligible for payment consideration, a vendor's payment claim or bill, either as an initial claim or as a resubmitted claim following prior rejection, must be received by the Illinois Department, or its fiscal intermediary, no later than 180 days after the latest date on the claim on which medical goods or services were provided, with the following exceptions:

(1) In the case of a provider whose enrollment is in process by the Illinois Department, the 180-day period shall not begin until the date on the written notice from the Illinois Department that the provider enrollment is complete.

(2) In the case of errors attributable to the Illinois Department or any of its claims processing intermediaries which result in an inability to receive, process, or adjudicate a claim, the 180-day period shall not begin until the provider has been notified of the error.

(3) In the case of a provider for whom the Illinois Department initiates the monthly billing process.

(4) In the case of a provider operated by a unit of local government with a population exceeding 3,000,000 when local government funds finance federal participation for claims payments.

For claims for services rendered during a period for which a recipient received retroactive eligibility, claims must be filed within 180 days after the Department determines the applicant is eligible. For claims for which the Illinois Department is not the primary payer, claims must be submitted to the Illinois Department within 180 days after the final adjudication by the primary payer.

In the case of long term care facilities, within 5 days of receipt by the facility of required prescreening information, data for new admissions shall be entered into the Medical Electronic Data Interchange (MEDI) or the Recipient Eligibility Verification (REV) System or successor system, and within 15 days of receipt by the facility of required prescreening information, admission documents shall be submitted through MEDI or REV or shall be submitted directly to the Department of Human Services using required admission forms. Effective September 1, 2014, admission documents, including all prescreening information, must be submitted through MEDI or REV. Confirmation numbers assigned to an accepted transaction shall be retained by a facility to verify timely submittal. Once an admission transaction has been completed, all resubmitted claims following prior rejection are subject to receipt no later than 180 days after the admission transaction has been completed.

Claims that are not submitted and received in compliance with the foregoing requirements shall not be eligible for payment under the medical assistance program, and the State shall have no liability for payment of those claims.

To the extent consistent with applicable information and privacy, security, and disclosure laws, State and federal agencies and departments shall provide the Illinois Department access to confidential and other information and data necessary to perform eligibility and payment verifications and other Illinois Department functions. This includes, but is not limited to: information pertaining to licensure; certification; earnings; immigration status; citizenship; wage reporting; unearned and earned income; pension income; employment; supplemental security income; social security numbers; National Provider Identifier (NPI) numbers; the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB); program and agency exclusions; taxpayer identification numbers; tax delinquency; corporate information; and death records.

The Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, under which such agencies and departments shall share data necessary for medical assistance program integrity functions and oversight. The Illinois Department shall develop, in cooperation with other State departments and agencies, and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective methods to share such

data. At a minimum, and to the extent necessary to provide data sharing, the Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, including but not limited to: the Secretary of State; the Department of Revenue; the Department of Public Health; the Department of Human Services; and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the Illinois Department shall set forth a request for information to identify the benefits of a pre-payment, post-adjudication, and post-edit claims system with the goals of streamlining claims processing and provider reimbursement, reducing the number of pending or rejected claims, and helping to ensure a more transparent adjudication process through the utilization of: (i) provider data verification and provider screening technology; and (ii) clinical code editing; and (iii) pre-pay, pre- or post-adjudicated predictive modeling with an integrated case management system with link analysis. Such a request for information shall not be considered as a request for proposal or as an obligation on the part of the Illinois Department to take any action or acquire any products or services.

The Illinois Department shall establish policies, procedures, standards and criteria by rule for the acquisition, repair and replacement of orthotic and prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment. Such rules shall provide, but not be limited to, the following services: (1) immediate repair or replacement of such devices by recipients; and (2) rental, lease, purchase or lease-purchase of durable medical equipment in a cost-effective manner, taking into consideration the recipient's medical prognosis, the extent of the recipient's needs, and the requirements and costs for maintaining such equipment. Subject to prior approval, such rules shall enable a recipient to temporarily acquire and use alternative or substitute devices or equipment pending repairs or replacements of any device or equipment previously authorized for such recipient by the Department. Notwithstanding any provision of Section 5-5f to the contrary, the Department may, by rule, exempt certain replacement wheelchair parts from prior approval and, for wheelchairs, wheelchair parts, wheelchair accessories, and related seating and positioning items, determine the wholesale price by methods other than actual acquisition costs.

The Department shall require, by rule, all providers of durable medical equipment to be accredited by an accreditation organization approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and recognized by the Department in order to bill the Department for providing durable medical equipment to recipients. No later than 15 months after the effective date of the rule adopted pursuant to this paragraph, all providers must meet the accreditation requirement.

The Department shall execute, relative to the nursing home prescreening project, written inter-agency agreements with the Department of Human Services and the Department on Aging, to effect the following: (i) intake procedures and common eligibility criteria for those persons who are receiving non-institutional services; and (ii) the establishment and development of non-institutional services in areas of the State where they are not currently available or are undeveloped; and (iii) ~~notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to federal approval, on and after July 1, 2012, an increase in the determination of need (DON) scores from 29 to 37 for applicants for institutional and home and community-based long term care; if and only if federal approval is not granted, the Department may, in conjunction with other affected agencies, implement utilization controls or changes in benefit packages to effectuate a similar savings amount for this population; and (iv)~~ no later than July 1, 2013, minimum level of care eligibility criteria for institutional and home and community-based long term care; and ~~(iv) (v)~~ no later than October 1, 2013, establish procedures to permit long term care providers access to eligibility scores for individuals with an admission date who are seeking or receiving services from the long term care provider. In order to select the minimum level of care eligibility criteria, the Governor shall establish a workgroup that includes affected agency representatives and stakeholders representing the institutional and home and community-based long term care interests. This Section shall not restrict the Department from implementing lower level of care eligibility criteria for community-based services in circumstances where federal approval has been granted. Individuals with a score of 29 or higher based on the determination of need (DON) assessment tool shall be eligible to receive institutional and home and community-based long term care services until the State receives federal approval and implements an updated assessment tool, and those individuals are found to be ineligible under that updated assessment tool. Anyone determined to be ineligible for services due to the updated assessment tool shall continue to be eligible for services for at least one year following that determination and must be reassessed no earlier than 11 months after that determination. The Department must adopt rules through the regular rulemaking process regarding the updated assessment tool, and shall not adopt emergency or peremptory rules regarding the updated assessment tool. The State shall not implement an updated assessment tool that causes more than 1% of then-current recipients to lose eligibility. No individual receiving care in an institutional setting shall be involuntarily discharged as the result of the updated assessment tool until a transition plan has been

developed by the Department on Aging or its designee and all care identified in the transition plan is available to the resident immediately upon discharge.

The Illinois Department shall develop and operate, in cooperation with other State Departments and agencies and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective systems of health care evaluation and programs for monitoring of utilization of health care services and facilities, as it affects persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code.

The Illinois Department shall report annually to the General Assembly, no later than the second Friday in April of 1979 and each year thereafter, in regard to:

- (a) actual statistics and trends in utilization of medical services by public aid recipients;
- (b) actual statistics and trends in the provision of the various medical services by medical vendors;
- (c) current rate structures and proposed changes in those rate structures for the various medical vendors; and
- (d) efforts at utilization review and control by the Illinois Department.

The period covered by each report shall be the 3 years ending on the June 30 prior to the report. The report shall include suggested legislation for consideration by the General Assembly. The filing of one copy of the report with the Speaker, one copy with the Minority Leader and one copy with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, one copy with the President, one copy with the Minority Leader and one copy with the Secretary of the Senate, one copy with the Legislative Research Unit, and such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act shall be deemed sufficient to comply with this Section.

Rulemaking authority to implement Public Act 95-1045, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

Because kidney transplantation can be an appropriate, cost effective alternative to renal dialysis when medically necessary and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1-11 of this Code, beginning October 1, 2014, the Department shall cover kidney transplantation for noncitizens with end-stage renal disease who are not eligible for comprehensive medical benefits, who meet the residency requirements of Section 5-3 of this Code, and who would otherwise meet the financial requirements of the appropriate class of eligible persons under Section 5-2 of this Code. To qualify for coverage of kidney transplantation, such person must be receiving emergency renal dialysis services covered by the Department. Providers under this Section shall be prior approved and certified by the Department to perform kidney transplantation and the services under this Section shall be limited to services associated with kidney transplantation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, on or after July 1, 2015, all FDA approved forms of medication assisted treatment prescribed for the treatment of alcohol dependence or treatment of opioid dependence shall be covered under both fee for service and managed care medical assistance programs for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article and shall not be subject to any (1) utilization control, other than those established under the American Society of Addiction Medicine patient placement criteria, (2) prior authorization mandate, or (3) lifetime restriction limit mandate.

On or after July 1, 2015, opioid antagonists prescribed for the treatment of an opioid overdose, including the medication product, administration devices, and any pharmacy fees related to the dispensing and administration of the opioid antagonist, shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article. As used in this Section, "opioid antagonist" means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effect of opioids acting on those receptors, including, but not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Upon federal approval, the Department shall provide coverage and reimbursement for all drugs that are approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration and that are recommended by the federal Public Health Service or the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for pre-exposure prophylaxis and related pre-exposure prophylaxis services, including, but not limited to, HIV and sexually transmitted infection screening, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, medical

monitoring, assorted labs, and counseling to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection among individuals who are not infected with HIV but who are at high risk of HIV infection.

(Source: P.A. 98-104, Article 9, Section 9-5, eff. 7-22-13; 98-104, Article 12, Section 12-20, eff. 7-22-13; 98-303, eff. 8-9-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-651, eff. 6-16-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-963, eff. 8-15-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-180, eff. 7-29-15; 99-236, eff. 8-3-15; 99-407 (see Section 20 of P.A. 99-588 for the effective date of P.A. 99-407); 99-433, eff. 8-21-15; 99-480, eff. 9-9-15; 99-588, eff. 7-20-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-772, eff. 1-1-17; 99-895, eff. 1-1-17; revised 9-20-16.)

(305 ILCS 5/5-5.01a)

Sec. 5-5.01a. Supportive living facilities program. The Department shall establish and provide oversight for a program of supportive living facilities that seek to promote resident independence, dignity, respect, and well-being in the most cost-effective manner.

A supportive living facility is either a free-standing facility or a distinct physical and operational entity within a nursing facility. A supportive living facility integrates housing with health, personal care, and supportive services and is a designated setting that offers residents their own separate, private, and distinct living units.

Sites for the operation of the program shall be selected by the Department based upon criteria that may include the need for services in a geographic area, the availability of funding, and the site's ability to meet the standards.

Beginning July 1, 2014, subject to federal approval, the Medicaid rates for supportive living facilities shall be equal to the supportive living facility Medicaid rate effective on June 30, 2014 increased by 8.85%. Once the assessment imposed at Article V-G of this Code is determined to be a permissible tax under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, the Department shall increase the Medicaid rates for supportive living facilities effective on July 1, 2014 by 9.09%. The Department shall apply this increase retroactively to coincide with the imposition of the assessment in Article V-G of this Code in accordance with the approval for federal financial participation by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

The Department may adopt rules to implement this Section. Rules that establish or modify the services, standards, and conditions for participation in the program shall be adopted by the Department in consultation with the Department on Aging, the Department of Rehabilitation Services, and the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (or their successor agencies).

Facilities or distinct parts of facilities which are selected as supportive living facilities and are in good standing with the Department's rules are exempt from the provisions of the Nursing Home Care Act and the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act.

Individuals with a score of 29 or higher based on the determination of need (DON) assessment tool shall be eligible to receive institutional and home and community-based long term care services until the State receives federal approval and implements an updated assessment tool, and those individuals are found to be ineligible under that updated assessment tool. Anyone determined to be ineligible for services due to the updated assessment tool shall continue to be eligible for services for at least one year following that determination and must be reassessed no earlier than 11 months after that determination. The Department must adopt rules through the regular rulemaking process regarding the updated assessment tool, and shall not adopt emergency or peremptory rules regarding the updated assessment tool. The State shall not implement an updated assessment tool that causes more than 1% of then-current recipients to lose eligibility. No individual receiving care in an institutional setting shall be involuntarily discharged as the result of the updated assessment tool until a transition plan has been developed by the Department on Aging or its designee and all care identified in the transition plan is available to the resident immediately upon discharge.

(Source: P.A. 98-651, eff. 6-16-14.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Biss, **House Bill No. 238** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

[May 31, 2017]

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 32; NAYS 21.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Link	Sandoval
Bennett	Harmon	Martinez	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McCann	Steans
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Trotter
Bush	Hunter	Morrison	Mr. President
Castro	Hutchinson	Mulroe	
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Collins	Koehler	Murphy	
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Radogno	Syverson
Anderson	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Barickman	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Bivins	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Brady	Nybo	Rose	
Connelly	Oberweis	Schimpf	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT STATE OF ILLINOIS

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator John Mulroe to temporarily replace Senator Ira Silverstein as a member of the Senate Executive Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate Executive Committee.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

[May 31, 2017]

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator Julie Morrison to temporarily replace Senator William Haine as a member of the Senate Licensed Activities and Pensions Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate Licensed Activities and Pensions Committee.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 3-2(c), I hereby appoint Senator Michael Hastings to temporarily replace Senator Patricia Van Pelt as a member of the Senate State Government Committee. This appointment is effective immediately and will automatically expire upon adjournment of the Senate State Government Committee.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

[May 31, 2017]

At the hour of 3:15 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 4:30 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Link, presiding.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, moved that the Senate resolve itself into Executive Session to consider the report of that Committee relative to the appointment messages.

The motion prevailed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990526, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990526

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: State Board of Health

Start Date: June 6, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2018

Name: Margaret Kirkegaard

Residence: 4927 Wallbank Ave., Downers Grove, IL 60515

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Christine Radogno

Most Recent Holder of Office: Javette Orgain

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 48; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rose
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Sandoval
Aquino	Harmon	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Holmes	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hunter	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Hutchinson	Murphy	Trotter

[May 31, 2017]

Castro	Jones, E.	Nybo	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Oberweis	
Collins	Landek	Raoul	
Connelly	Lightford	Righter	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Rooney	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990527, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990527

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Workforce Investment Board

Start Date: June 6, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2017

Name: Patricia Fabijanski

Residence: 312 Arlington Ave., Naperville, IL 60565

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Michael Connelly

Most Recent Holder of Office: New Position

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Stears
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990528, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990528

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Workforce Investment Board

Start Date: June 6, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2017

Name: Grailing Jones

Residence: 3600 S. Kostner Ave., Chicago, IL 60632

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Martin A. Sandoval

Most Recent Holder of Office: Michael Uremovich

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990529, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

[May 31, 2017]

Appointment Message No. 990529

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Workforce Investment Board

Start Date: June 6, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2017

Name: Aaron Tennant

Residence: 13249 US Highway 150, Orion, IL 61273

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Chuck Weaver

Most Recent Holder of Office: New Position

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990531, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990531

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

[May 31, 2017]

Start Date: June 13, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2018

Name: Rosemarie Andolino

Residence: 3800 S. Paulina St., Chicago, IL 60609

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Antonio Muñoz

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990532, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990532

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

Start Date: June 13, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2018

Name: effrey Yordon

[May 31, 2017]

Residence: 812 Lakeland Dr., Schaumburg, IL 60173

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Laura Murphy

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990533, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990533

Title of Office: Public Administrator/Public Guardian

Agency or Other Body: Gallatin County

Start Date: June 13, 2016

End Date: December 2, 2018

Name: Lawrence Wooden

Residence: 178 W. Logan Ave., Shawneetown, IL 62984

Annual Compensation: Expenses

[May 31, 2017]

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Gary Forby

Most Recent Holder of Office: Irma Black

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990535, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990535

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Lottery Control Board

Start Date: June 20, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2018

Name: Haydee Olinger

Residence: 1648 Newton Ave., Park Ridge, IL 60068

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Laura M. Murphy

Most Recent Holder of Office: John Fencik

[May 31, 2017]

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	
Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990536, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990536

Title of Office: Trustee

Agency or Other Body: Board of Trustees of Northeastern Illinois University

Start Date: June 20, 2016

End Date: January 18, 2021

Name: George Vukotich

Residence: 1408 Bonnie Brae Place, River Forest, IL 60305

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Kimberly A. Lightford

Most Recent Holder of Office: Jin Lee

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 52; NAYS None.

[May 31, 2017]

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCarter	Rose
Anderson	Fowler	McConchie	Sandoval
Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bennett	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Biss	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bivins	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Brady	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Bush	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Castro	Lightford	Raoul	
Collins	Link	Rezin	
Connelly	Manar	Righter	
Cullerton, T.	McCann	Rooney	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990541, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990541

Title of Office: Public Administrator and Public Guardian

Agency or Other Body: Hamilton County

Start Date: June 27, 2016

End Date: December 2, 2019

Name: Joseph Ghibaudy

Residence: 1415 W. Main St., Carmi, IL 62821

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Dale A. Righter

Most Recent Holder of Office: Bernard Minton

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose

[May 31, 2017]

Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990542, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990542

Title of Office: Public Administrator and Public Guardian

Agency or Other Body: Wabash County

Start Date: June 27, 2016

End Date: December 2, 2019

Name: Joseph Ghibaudy

Residence: 1415 W. Main St., Carmi, IL 62821

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Dale A. Righter

Most Recent Holder of Office: Terry Caid

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy

[May 31, 2017]

Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990543, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990543

Title of Office: Public Administrator and Public Guardian

Agency or Other Body: White County

Start Date: June 27, 2016

End Date: December 2, 2019

Name: Joseph Ghibaudy

Residence: 1415 W. Main St., Carmi, IL 62821

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Dale A. Righter

Most Recent Holder of Office: Cecil Hucker

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Stears
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	

[May 31, 2017]

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990546, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990546

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Mid-Illinois Medical District

Start Date: July 1, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2021

Name: Rex Brown

Residence: 39 Russell Ln., Hillsboro, IL 62049

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Andy Manar

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990547, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

[May 31, 2017]

Appointment Message No. 990547

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Sports Facilities Authority

Start Date: July 1, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2019

Name: Timothy Rand

Residence: 4821 South Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60615

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Kwame Raoul

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990548, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990548

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Workforce Investment Board

[May 31, 2017]

Start Date: July 1, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2018

Name: Debra Day

Residence: 333 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Mattie Hunter

Most Recent Holder of Office: Gary Swango

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990573, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990573

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Guardianship and Advocacy Commission

Start Date: August 8, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2017

[May 31, 2017]

Name: William Davis

Residence: 1431 Hillview Rd, Homewood, IL 60430

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Napoleon Harris, III

Most Recent Holder of Office: Lawrence Schlam

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 47; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Barickman	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Syerson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990574, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990574

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Guardianship and Advocacy Commission

Start Date: August 8, 2016

End Date: June 30, 2017

Name: Michael McAuliffe

Residence: 6509 N. Northwest Hwy. Apt. 2B, Chicago, IL 60631

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

[May 31, 2017]

Nominee's Senator: Senator John G. Mulroe

Most Recent Holder of Office: Angelo Saviano

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000113, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000113

Title of Office: Trustee

Agency or Other Body: Northeastern Illinois University Board of Trustees

Start Date: February 27, 2017

End Date: January 16, 2023

Name: Carlos Azcoitia

Residence: 110 Callie Ct., Morton Grove, IL 60053

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Ira I. Silverstein

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

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Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000116, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000116

Title of Office: Trustee

Agency or Other Body: Northeastern Illinois University Board of Trustees

Start Date: February 27, 2017

End Date: January 16, 2023

Name: Jim Palos

Residence: 1825 N. Wood St., Chicago, IL 60622

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator John J. Cullerton

Most Recent Holder of Office: Darlene Ruscitti

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

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The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000145, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000145

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Human Rights Commission

Start Date: March 17, 2017

End Date: January 18, 2021

Name: Patricia Bakalis Yadgir

Residence: 5916 Jackson Dr., Woodridge, IL 60517

Annual Compensation: \$46,960 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Christine Radogno

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf

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Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 990556, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 990556

Title of Office: Member and Chair

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Racing Board

Start Date: July 1, 2016

End Date: July 1, 2022

Name: Jeffrey Brincat

Residence: 620 Lake Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045

Annual Compensation: \$12,527 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Julie A. Morrison

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 46; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harris	McCarter	Rooney
Anderson	Hastings	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Holmes	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Hunter	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Stadelman
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Weaver

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Connelly	Link	Raoul	Mr. President
Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin	
Fowler	McCann	Righter	

The following voted in the negative:

Biss

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000149, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000149

Title of Office: Member and Chair (Local Panel)

Agency or Other Body: Illinois Labor Relations Board

Start Date: March 17, 2017

End Date: January 25, 2021

Name: Robert Gierut

Residence: 1618 Old Oak Pl., Darien, IL 60561

Annual Compensation: \$93,926 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Christine Radogno

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President

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Connelly

Manar

Raoul

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000161, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000161

Title of Office: Trustee

Agency or Other Body: Northeastern Illinois University Board of Trustees

Start Date: April 3, 2017

End Date: January 16, 2023

Name: Jonathan Stein

Residence: 634 LaCrosse Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091

Annual Compensation: Expenses

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Daniel Biss

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

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Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000175, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000175

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Civil Service Commission

Start Date: May 8, 2017

End Date: March 1, 2023

Name: Casey Urlacher

Residence: 27250 N. Saint Marys Rd., Libertyville, IL 60048

Annual Compensation: \$25,320 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Dan McConchie

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000196, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000196

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Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Pollution Control Board

Start Date: July 1, 2017

End Date: July 1, 2020

Name: Carrie K. Zalewski

Residence: 413 Addison Rd., Riverside, IL 60546

Annual Compensation: \$117,043 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Steven M. Landek

Most Recent Holder of Office: Reappointment

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000195, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000195

Title of Office: Member

Agency or Other Body: Pollution Control Board

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Start Date: July 1, 2017

End Date: July 1, 2020

Name: Brenda Carter

Residence: 408 Crown Point Dr., Sherman, IL 62684

Annual Compensation: \$117,043 per annum

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator Bill Brady

Most Recent Holder of Office: Jennifer Burke

Superseded Appointment Message: Not Applicable

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syversen
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced confirmation of the foregoing appointment.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed consideration of business.

Senator Link, presiding.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Harmon, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 57; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 262; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 322; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 473; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 886; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 886; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1399; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1434; Motion

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to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1598; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1774; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1774; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1842; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2034; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2034; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2046; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 2046

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Martinez, Chairperson of the Committee on Licensed Activities and Pensions, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 326; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 865; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 885; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 885; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 885

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Landek, Chairperson of the Committee on State Government, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 266; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 707; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1400; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1462; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1489; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1532; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1668; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1668; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1869; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1895; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1902; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2068

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Sandoval, **House Bill No. 2543** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stears
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver

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Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Stadelman, **Senate Bill No. 57**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Stadelman moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 57**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Clayborne, **Senate Bill No. 262**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Clayborne moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval

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Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 262**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **Senate Bill No. 266**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Mulroe moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 266**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Hunter, **Senate Bill No. 322**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Hunter moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 51; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Rose
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval

Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 322**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Harmon, **Senate Bill No. 326**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Harmon moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 37; NAYS 19.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harris	Martinez	Rezin
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bush	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Castro	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Trotter
Clayborne	Koehler	Murphy	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Nybo	
Cunningham	Link	Radogno	
Harmon	Manar	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Connelly	McCarter	Rose
Anderson	Cullerton, T.	McConchie	Syverson
Barickman	Fowler	Oberweis	Tracy
Bivins	Landek	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McCann	Rooney	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 326**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, **Senate Bill No. 473**, with House Amendment No. 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 48; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Rose
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Sandoval
Bennett	Holmes	Morrison	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Mulroe	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul	
Cunningham	Manar	Rezin	
Fowler	Martinez	Righter	
Harmon	McCann	Rooney	

The following voted in the negative:

McConchie

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 3 to **Senate Bill No. 473**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Anderson asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 473**.

On motion of Senator Hastings, **Senate Bill No. 707**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Hastings moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 707**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Manar, **Senate Bill No. 865**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Manar moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

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And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 865**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Koehler, **Senate Bill No. 885**, with House Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Koehler moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Raoul	
Connelly	Link	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1, 2 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 885**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Martinez, **Senate Bill No. 1348**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

[May 31, 2017]

Senator Martinez moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1348**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **Senate Bill No. 1399**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Mulroe moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1399**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **Senate Bill No. 1400**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Mulroe moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1400**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator T. Cullerton, **Senate Bill No. 1434**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator T. Cullerton moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Barickman	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bennett	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Manar	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	
Cunningham	McCann	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1434**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

[May 31, 2017]

On motion of Senator Holmes, **Senate Bill No. 1462**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Holmes moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 52; NAYS 3.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McGuire	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Mulroe	Stears
Biss	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Raoul	
Collins	Link	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter	
Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney	

The following voted in the negative:

Connelly
McCarter
McConchie

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1462**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Rezin, **Senate Bill No. 1489**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Rezin moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Stears
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	

Collins	Link	Raoul
Connelly	Manar	Rezin
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1489**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Collins, **Senate Bill No. 1532**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

At the hour of 5:54 o'clock p.m., Senator Harmon, presiding.

Senator Collins moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 48; NAYS 7.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	Martinez	Sandoval
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Steans
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Syverson
Brady	Hunter	Mulroe	Tracy
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Trotter
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	
Connelly	Lightford	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Bivins	McConchie	Rooney	Weaver
McCarter	Righter	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1532**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Link, **Senate Bill No. 1598**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Link moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 43; NAYS 8.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	Manar	Rezin
Aquino	Harris	Martinez	Rooney
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Sandoval

Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Stadelman
Bush	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Steans
Castro	Jones, E.	Murphy	Syverson
Clayborne	Koehler	Nybo	Tracy
Collins	Landek	Oberweis	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Cunningham	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Connelly	McCarter	Rose
Fowler	McConchie	Weaver
McCann	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1598**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Bivins, **Senate Bill No. 1668**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Bivins moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1668**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Biss, **Senate Bill No. 1720**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Biss moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 32; NAYS 22.

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The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Lightford	Sandoval
Bennett	Harmon	Link	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Manar	Steans
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Trotter
Bush	Hunter	Morrison	Mr. President
Castro	Hutchinson	Mulroe	
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Collins	Koehler	Murphy	
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Anderson	McCann	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1720**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Mulroe, **Senate Bill No. 1842**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Mulroe moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1842**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Aquino, **Senate Bill No. 1869**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Aquino moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 51; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Harmon	McCann	Righter
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rooney
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1869**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator McCann, **Senate Bill No. 1895**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator McCann moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

[May 31, 2017]

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1895**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Trotter, **Senate Bill No. 2034**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Trotter moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Stears
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 2034**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Steans, **Senate Bill No. 2046**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Steans moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stears
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 2046**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator McGuire, **Senate Bill No. 2068**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator McGuire moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 2068**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

At the hour of 6:18 o'clock p.m., Senator Trotter, presiding.

On motion of Senator Harmon, **Senate Bill No. 1774**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Harmon moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Bennett	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter

Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	
Cunningham	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1774**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 47

At the hour of 6:24 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported the following Joint Action Motion has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Education: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 446**

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committees of the Senate:

Higher Education: **House Bill No. 1776**.

State Government: **Senate Resolution No. 539**.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1261

The foregoing concurrence was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 47

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

VOTE RECORDED

[May 31, 2017]

Senator Bennett asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 2771** on May 30, 2017.

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **Senate Bill No. 47** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Hutchinson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 47

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 47 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Film Production Services Tax Credit Act of 2008 is amended by changing Section 42 as follows:

(35 ILCS 16/42)

Sec. 42. Sunset of credits. The application of credits awarded pursuant to this Act shall be limited by a reasonable and appropriate sunset date. A taxpayer shall not be entitled to take a credit awarded pursuant to this Act for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. ~~10 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly. After the initial 10-year sunset, the General Assembly may extend the sunset date by 5-year intervals.~~

(Source: P.A. 97-2, eff. 5-6-11; 97-3, eff. 5-6-11.)".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **Senate Bill No. 47** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 47; NAYS 6.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Rooney
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bivins	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Brady	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Bush	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Castro	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Clayborne	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Nybo	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

Landek	Oberweis	Schimpf
McCarter	Rose	Weaver

[May 31, 2017]

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 3

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 3

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 3

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 3 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by adding Section 3-7 and by changing Section 28-1 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/3-7 new)

Sec. 3-7. Voters in consolidating and merging townships.

(a) In the consolidated election where township trustees are elected next following the certification of a successful referendum to consolidate townships under Article 22 of the Township Code, the qualified electors entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices in the consolidated township that is to be formed are those registered voters residing in any of the townships identified in the referendum as they exist prior to consolidation.

(b) In the consolidated election where township trustees are elected next following the certification of a successful referendum to dissolve a township and merge its territory into 2 adjacent townships under Article 23 of the Township Code, the qualified electors entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices in a receiving township shall also include those registered voters residing in the territory of the dissolving township described in the resolutions adopted under Section 23-10 of the Township Code as the territory to be merged with the receiving township. For purposes of this subsection (b) only, "dissolving township" and "receiving township" have the meaning provided in Section 23-5 of the Township Code.

(10 ILCS 5/28-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-1)

Sec. 28-1. The initiation and submission of all public questions to be voted upon by the electors of the State or of any political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

Questions of public policy which have any legal effect shall be submitted to referendum only as authorized by a statute which so provides or by the Constitution. Advisory questions of public policy shall be submitted to referendum pursuant to Section 28-5 or pursuant to a statute which so provides.

The method of initiating the submission of a public question shall be as provided by the statute authorizing such public question, or as provided by the Constitution.

All public questions shall be initiated, submitted and printed on the ballot in the form required by Section 16-7 of this Act, except as may otherwise be specified in the statute authorizing a public question.

Whenever a statute provides for the initiation of a public question by a petition of electors, the provisions of such statute shall govern with respect to the number of signatures required, the qualifications of persons entitled to sign the petition, the contents of the petition, the officer with whom the petition must be filed, and the form of the question to be submitted. If such statute does not specify any of the foregoing petition requirements, the corresponding petition requirements of Section 28-6 shall govern such petition.

[May 31, 2017]

Irrespective of the method of initiation, not more than 3 public questions other than (a) back door referenda, (b) referenda to determine whether a disconnection may take place where a city coterminous with a township is proposing to annex territory from an adjacent township, (c) referenda held under the provisions of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law in the Property Tax Code, or (d) referenda held under Section 2-3002 of the Counties Code, or (e) referenda held under Article 22, 23, or 29 of the Township Code may be submitted to referendum with respect to a political subdivision at the same election.

If more than 3 propositions are timely initiated or certified for submission at an election with respect to a political subdivision, the first 3 validly initiated, by the filing of a petition or by the adoption of a resolution or ordinance of a political subdivision, as the case may be, shall be printed on the ballot and submitted at that election. However, except as expressly authorized by law not more than one proposition to change the form of government of a municipality pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution may be submitted at an election. If more than one such proposition is timely initiated or certified for submission at an election with respect to a municipality, the first validly initiated shall be the one printed on the ballot and submitted at that election.

No public question shall be submitted to the voters of a political subdivision at any regularly scheduled election at which such voters are not scheduled to cast votes for any candidates for nomination for, election to or retention in public office, except that if, in any existing or proposed political subdivision in which the submission of a public question at a regularly scheduled election is desired, the voters of only a portion of such existing or proposed political subdivision are not scheduled to cast votes for nomination for, election to or retention in public office at such election, but the voters in one or more other portions of such existing or proposed political subdivision are scheduled to cast votes for nomination for, election to or retention in public office at such election, the public question shall be voted upon by all the qualified voters of the entire existing or proposed political subdivision at the election.

Not more than 3 advisory public questions may be submitted to the voters of the entire state at a general election. If more than 3 such advisory propositions are initiated, the first 3 timely and validly initiated shall be the questions printed on the ballot and submitted at that election; provided however, that a question for a proposed amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution, or for a question submitted under the Property Tax Cap Referendum Law, shall not be included in the foregoing limitation.

(Source: P.A. 93-308, eff. 7-23-03.)

Section 10. The Counties Code is amended by changing the heading of Division 2-4, by changing Sections 2-4006, 5-44010, 5-44020, and by adding Section 5-44043 as follows:

(55 ILCS 5/Div. 2-4 heading)

Division 2-4. Counties not under
Township Organization
Organized as a Commission
Form of Government

(55 ILCS 5/2-4006)

Sec. 2-4006. Terms of commissioners.

(a) In every county not under township organization that is organized as a commission form of government having 3 commissioners elected at large as described in subsection (b) or (c), the commissioners shall be elected as provided in this Section.

(b) In a county in which one commissioner was elected at the general election in 1992 to serve for a term of 4 years and in which 2 commissioners will be elected at the general election in 1994, the commissioner elected in 1994 and receiving the greatest number of votes shall serve for a term of 6 years. The other commissioner elected in 1994 shall serve for a term of 4 years. At the general election in 1996 and at each general election thereafter, one commissioner shall be elected to serve for a term of 6 years.

(c) In a county in which 2 commissioners were elected at the general election in 1992 to serve for terms of 4 years and in which one commissioner will be elected at the general election in 1994, the commissioner elected in 1994 shall serve for a term of 4 years. The commissioner elected in 1996 and receiving the greatest number of votes shall serve for a term of 6 years. The other commissioner elected in 1996 shall serve for a term of 4 years. At the general election in 1998 and at each general election thereafter, one commissioner shall be elected to serve for a term of 6 years.

(c-5) In Calhoun County, Edwards County, and Union County, the registered voters of the county may, upon referendum initiated by (i) the adoption of a resolution of the board of county commissioners or (ii) a petition signed by not less than 10% of the registered voters in the county, determine that the board of

county commissioners shall consist of 5 commissioners elected at large. The commissioners must certify the question to the proper election authority, which must submit the question at an election in accordance with the general election law.

The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

"Shall the board of county commissioners of (county) consist of 5 commissioners elected at large?"

Votes must be recorded as "Yes" or "No". If a majority of the electors voting on the question vote in the affirmative, then a 5-member board of county commissioners shall be established beginning with the next general election. The County Clerk, in consultation with the State's Attorney for the county, shall develop and present to the board of county commissioners, to implement by the adoption of a resolution, the transition of terms for the current 3-member board of commissioners and the addition of 2 commissioners for 6-year terms. Thereafter, commissioners shall be elected at each general election to fill expired terms.

(d) The provisions of this Section do not apply to commissioners elected under Section 2-4006.5 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 96-175, eff. 8-10-09.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-44010)

Sec. 5-44010. Applicability. The powers and authorities provided by this Division 5-44 apply to all counties DuPage, Lake, and McHenry Counties and units of local government within such counties.

(Source: P.A. 98-126, eff. 8-2-13; 99-709, eff. 8-5-16.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-44020)

Sec. 5-44020. Definitions. In this Division 5-44:

"Fire protection jurisdiction" means a fire protection district, municipal fire department, or service organized under Section 5-1056.1 of the Counties Code, Sections 195 and 200 of the Township Code, Section 10-2.1 of the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Illinois Fire Protection District Act.

"Governing board" means the individual or individuals who constitute the corporate authorities of a unit of local government.

"Unit of local government" or "unit" means any unit of local government located entirely within one county, to which the county board chairman or county executive directly appoints a majority of its governing board with the advice and consent of the county board, but shall not include a fire protection district that directly employs any regular full-time employees, a conservation district organized under the Conservation District Act, ~~or a special district organized under the Water Commission Act of 1985~~, a community mental health board established under the Community Mental Health Board Act, or a board established under the County Care for Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-126, eff. 8-2-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-709, eff. 8-5-16.)

(55 ILCS 5/5-44043 new)

Sec. 5-44043. Rights and obligations of employees.

(a) The status and rights of employees represented by an exclusive bargaining representative shall not be affected by the dissolution of a unit of local government under this Division, except that this subsection does not apply in DuPage, Lake, and McHenry Counties for actions taken before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(b) Obligations of the dissolving unit of local government assumed by the trustee-in-dissolution, county, or governing body of a special service area include the obligation to honor representation rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act and any collective bargaining agreements existing on the date of dissolution of the unit of local government.

(c) The rights of employees under any pensions, retirement plans, or annuity plans existing on the date of dissolution of the unit of local government are not affected by the dissolution of a unit of local government under this Division.

Section 15. The Township Code is amended by adding Articles 22, 23, and 29 and by changing Sections 10-25, 25-15, 25-25, and 65-20 as follows:

(60 ILCS 1/10-25)

Sec. 10-25. Plan for changes in townships.

(a) The county board of each county may, subject to a referendum in the townships affected as provided in this Section, adopt a plan for altering the boundaries of townships, changing township lines, dividing, enlarging, or consolidating townships, or creating new townships, so that each township shall possess an equalized assessed valuation of not less than \$10,000,000 as of the 1982 assessment year ~~or an area of not more than 126 square miles.~~

(b) No alteration or change in boundaries shall be effective unless approved by a referendum in each township affected. The election authority shall submit to the voters of each township affected, at a regular

election to be held not less than 60 days after the plan is adopted, the question of approving the alteration or change. The alterations or changes, if approved by the voters, shall take effect on the date of the next township election and shall be applicable to that election. If there is doubt as to the township clerk with whom nomination papers for that election should be filed, the county board shall designate the clerk. In the alteration of boundaries, a county board may not disturb urban or coterminous townships in existence on October 1, 1978.

(Source: P.A. 84-1308; 88-62.)

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 22 heading new)

ARTICLE 22. CONSOLIDATION OF
MULTIPLE TOWNSHIPS

(60 ILCS 1/22-5 new)

Sec. 22-5. Resolution for consolidation; notice.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the township boards of any 2 or more adjacent townships may, by identical resolutions of each board, propose consolidation by referendum: (i) into a new township; or (ii) into an existing township. Each resolution shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) the name of the proposed new consolidated township or the name of the existing township into which all townships will be consolidated;

(2) a description of how each road district or road districts of a dissolving township shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 22-20 if a township will be consolidating into an existing township;

(3) the names of all townships that will be consolidating and a description of the area of consolidation;
and

(4) the date of the general election at which the referendum shall be held.

All resolutions shall be passed not less than 79 days before the general election stated in the resolutions. For purposes of this Section, 3 or more townships are adjacent when each township shares a boundary with at least one of the other townships which are to be consolidated.

(b) Before passing a resolution under subsection (a), each township board shall hold a public hearing on those matters after notice of the hearing has been published on the main page of the townships' websites, if any, and in a newspaper having a general circulation in the townships affected. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the hearing. The notice shall contain, at a minimum, the name of all townships that will be consolidating and a description of the area of consolidation.

(60 ILCS 1/22-10 new)

Sec. 22-10. Referendum.

(a) Upon the adoption of resolutions under Section 22-5 by each township, the township boards shall certify the question to the election authority and the authority shall cause to be submitted to the voters of each township at the general election specified in the resolutions a referendum to consolidate the townships. The referendum shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall (names of townships) be consolidated into [a new township called (name of proposed consolidated township)/the township of (name of existing township)]?

The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No".

The referendum is approved when a majority of the voters, in each of the affected townships, approve the referendum.

(b) Before a referendum appears on the ballot under subsection (a), each township board shall publish a copy of the adopted resolution on the main page of the townships' websites, if any, and in a newspaper having a general circulation in each of the townships affected. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the general election in which the referendum will appear.

Each township board shall additionally mail a copy of the adopted resolution, along with a copy of the referendum language and a list of all taxes levied for general township purposes in the affected townships, to every registered voter in each township affected. The notice shall be mailed at least 30 days before the date of the general election in which the referendum will appear.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no tax rate may be extended for any fund of the consolidated district for the first levy year of the consolidated district that exceeds any statutory maximum set forth for that fund, unless the referendum also conforms to the requirements of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or other statutory provision setting forth that limitation.

(60 ILCS 1/22-15 new)

Sec. 22-15. Transition. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, upon the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10:

(a) There shall be no further nominations or elections for clerks, assessors, collectors, highway commissioners, supervisors, or trustees of any of the separate townships or highway commissions, and the terms of all such officers currently serving shall continue until the third Monday of May of the year in which township officials are elected next following the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10.

(b) A Transition Township Board is formed and is composed of the members of the separate townships boards. The Transition Township Board has only the following powers: (1) to propose and approve the compensation of all officials of the consolidated township that will be elected at the consolidated election next following the passage of the referendum under Section 22-10; and (2) to propose and approve additional debt to be taken on by any of the separate townships.

(c) The Transition Township Board shall hold a public hearing no later than the last Tuesday in December before the consolidated township board of trustees are elected next following the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10. If the Board cannot agree on the compensation for an official by the first Tuesday in April before the consolidated election of township officials next following the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10, then the compensation for that official shall be equal to the lowest compensation for the same office between the separate townships in the preceding calendar year.

(d) The separate townships shall not incur any additional debt without the approval of the Transition Township Board. For purposes of this Section, "debt" has the meaning ascribed to that term in Section 23-5.

(e) Section 3-7 of the Election Code shall govern those individuals entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices for the consolidated township at the consolidated election of township officials next following the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10.

(60 ILCS 1/22-20 new)

Sec. 22-20. Consolidated township.

(a) On the third Monday of May of the year in which township officials are elected following the approval of a referendum under Section 22-10, the following shall occur:

(1) the separate townships cease and the consolidated township is created;

(2) all rights, powers, duties, assets, and property, together with all personnel, contractual obligations, other obligations, responsibilities, and liabilities of the separate townships are transferred to the consolidated township; those rights include, but are not limited to, the authority to continue to collect, receive, and expend the proceeds of any tax levied by any of the separate townships prior to the creation of the consolidated township without an additional ordinance, resolution, or referendum; the proceeds of any tax levied by any of the separate townships prior to the creation of the consolidated township shall be expended or disposed of by the consolidated township in the same manner as such assessments might have been expended or disposed of by the separate townships; however, if the consolidated township board determines that there is a surplus in the fund for general township purposes on December 31 of the calendar year in which the consolidation occurs, then any portion of the surplus that is solely attributable to the consolidation shall be refunded to the owners of record of taxable property within the consolidated district on a pro rata basis; and

(3) road districts located within the separate townships are abolished.

(b) When a new township is created, a new road district encompassing the consolidated township is created. All the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the separate road districts shall vest in and be assumed by the new road district as provided for in the resolutions adopted under Section 22-5. The new township board of trustees shall exercise the taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section. The highway commissioners of the abolished road districts shall cease to hold office on the date the road district is abolished. The new township board shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code. For purposes of distribution of revenue, the new township shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district of the dissolving road district. The new township board may enter into a contract with the county, a municipality, or a private contractor to administer the roads under the new road district.

(c) When a township consolidates into an existing township, all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the abolished road districts shall vest in and be assumed by the existing township's road district as provided for in the resolutions adopted under Section 22-5. The consolidated township board of trustees shall exercise the taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section. Highway commissioners of the abolished road districts shall cease to hold office on the date the road district is abolished. The consolidated township shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code. For purposes of distribution of revenue, the existing township's road district or districts shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district of the dissolving road district.

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 23 heading new)

ARTICLE 23. MERGER OF A SINGLE
TOWNSHIP INTO 2 OTHER TOWNSHIPS

(60 ILCS 1/23-5 new)

Sec. 23-5. Definitions. As used in this Article:

"Dissolving road district" means a road district in a dissolving township, which is dissolved under subsection (c) of Section 23-25.

"Dissolving township" means a township which is proposed to be dissolved into and be merged with 2 other adjacent townships.

"Equalized assessed value" has the meaning provided in Section 18-213 of the Property Tax Code.

"Debt" means indebtedness incurred by a dissolving township including, but not limited to, mortgages, judgments, and moneys due through the issuance and sale of bonds, or through an equivalent manner of borrowing for which notes or other evidences of indebtedness are issued fixing the amount of principal and interest from time to time payable to retire the indebtedness.

"Receiving township" means a township into which a portion of the dissolving township will be merged.

(60 ILCS 1/23-10 new)

Sec. 23-10. Resolution for merger; notice.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the township boards of any 3 adjacent townships may, by identical resolutions of each board, propose that a township which borders the other 2 townships be dissolved by referendum and all rights, powers, duties, assets, and property, together with all personnel, contractual obligations, other obligations, responsibilities, and liabilities of the dissolving township transferred to the receiving townships. Each resolution shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) a legal description of the former territory of the dissolving township each receiving township will take upon the dissolution of the dissolving township;

(2) a description of how all assets and property, together with all personnel, contractual obligations, other obligations, responsibilities, and liabilities of the dissolving township will be transferred to the receiving townships;

(3) the tax rates for general township purposes for the immediately preceding levy year, as extended and collected in the year in which the resolution is adopted, for the dissolving township and each receiving township;

(4) a description and amount of all debt each receiving township shall assume after the dissolving township dissolves. The debt shall be assumed by each receiving township in equal proportion to the equalized assessed value of the land and property that will be received by each receiving township from the dissolving township unless otherwise agreed to in the resolutions;

(5) a description of how each road district or road districts of a dissolving township shall comply with subsection (c) of Section 23-25; and

(6) the date of the general election at which the referendum shall be held.

All resolutions shall be passed not less than 79 days before the general election stated in the resolutions.

(b) Before passing a resolution under this Section, each township board shall hold a public hearing on those matters after notice of the hearing has been published on the main page of the townships' websites, if any, and in a newspaper having a general circulation in the townships affected. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the hearing. The notice shall contain, at a minimum, the name of the dissolving township and receiving townships and a description of the area each receiving township will receive from the dissolving township.

(60 ILCS 1/23-15 new)

Sec. 23-15. Referendum and notices.

(a) Upon the adoption of resolutions under Section 23-10 by all townships, the township boards shall certify the question to the election authority and the authority shall cause to be submitted to the voters of all townships at the general election specified in the resolutions a referendum to consolidate the townships. The referendum shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall (name of dissolving township) be dissolved into (names of receiving townships)?

The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No".

The referendum is approved when a majority of the voters, in each of the affected townships, approve the referendum.

(b) Before a referendum appears on the ballot under subsection (a), the township boards shall publish a copy of the adopted resolution on the main page of the townships' websites, if any, and in a newspaper

having a general circulation in each of the townships affected. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the general election.

Each township board shall additionally mail a copy of the adopted resolution, along with a copy of the referendum language and a list of all taxes levied for general township purposes in the affected townships, to every registered voter in each township affected. The notice shall be mailed at least 30 days before the date of the general election in which the referendum will appear.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no tax rate may be extended for any fund of the consolidated district for the first levy year of the consolidated district that exceeds any statutory maximum set forth for that fund, unless the referendum also conforms to the requirements of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or other statutory provision setting forth that limitation.

(60 ILCS 1/23-20 new)

Sec. 23-20. Transition.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, upon the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15:

(1) there shall be no further nominations or elections for clerks, assessors, collectors, highway commissioners, supervisors, or trustees of the dissolving township or highway commissions and the terms of all such officers currently serving shall continue until the third Monday of May of the year in which township officials are elected following the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15;

(2) a Transition Township Board is formed for each receiving township. Each Transition Township Board shall be composed of the members of the dissolving township boards plus the members of the receiving township board. The Transition Township Board shall only have authority to do the following under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Section: provide for the compensation for all receiving township officials that will be elected at the consolidated election next following the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15; and approving additional debt to be taken on by the dissolving township;

(3) each Transition Township Board shall hold a public meeting no later than the first Tuesday in April before the receiving townships' boards of trustees are elected at the consolidated election next following the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15. At this public meeting, the Transition Township Board shall provide for the compensation for all township officials that will be elected at the consolidated election. If the Board cannot agree on the compensation for an official, then the compensation for the same office between the receiving and dissolving townships shall be the lower compensation for the office in the dissolving township or receiving township;

(4) the dissolving township shall not incur any additional debt without the approval of the Transition Township Board of each receiving township that would assume such debt after dissolution of the dissolving township; and

(5) Section 3-7 of the Election Code shall govern those individuals entitled to caucus, vote for, be nominated for, and run for offices for the receiving townships at the consolidated election of township officials next following the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15.

(b) Upon the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15, the receiving townships may enter into an intergovernmental agreement under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act for any lawful purpose relating to the land or property contained in the dissolving township after the township is dissolved.

(60 ILCS 1/23-25 new)

Sec. 23-25. Merged township. On the third Monday of May of the year in which township officials are elected following the approval of a referendum under Section 23-15, the following shall occur:

(a) The dissolving township ceases.

(b) All rights, powers, duties, assets, and property, together with all personnel, contractual obligations, other obligations, responsibilities, and liabilities of the dissolving township are transferred to the receiving townships as provided in the resolution adopted under Section 23-10. The rights include, but are not limited to, the authority to continue to collect and receive any tax levied prior to the creation of the merged townships without an additional ordinance, resolution, or referendum.

(c) Road districts located within the dissolving township are abolished and all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the dissolving road districts shall vest in and be assumed by the receiving townships' road districts as provided for in the resolutions adopted under Section 23-10; the boards of trustees of the receiving townships shall exercise the taxing authority of a road district dissolved under this Section and shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code unless a road district in the receiving township has a highway commissioner who shall assume all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner of the dissolving road districts if so resolved by the receiving township board; highway commissioners of the dissolving road districts shall cease to hold office on the date the road district is abolished; and for purposes of distribution of revenue, the receiving townships' road districts, or the

township board if no road districts exist, shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the dissolving road district.

(60 ILCS 1/25-15)

Sec. 25-15. Selection of county governing body: election ~~Election of county commissioners.~~ When township organization ceases in any county as provided in this Article, the county board may by ordinance or resolution restructure into a commission form of government on or before 180 days after a township organization ceases. If the county board votes to assume a commission form of government, an election shall be held in the county at the next general election in an even-numbered year for 3 county commissioners who shall hold office for 2, 4, and 6 years, respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Terms shall be determined by lot. At each succeeding general election after the first, one commissioner shall be elected.

(Source: P.A. 82-783; 88-62.)

(60 ILCS 1/25-25)

Sec. 25-25. Disposal of township records and property. When township organization is discontinued in any county, the records of the several townships shall be deposited in the county clerk's office. The county board or board of county commissioners of the county may close up all unfinished business of the several townships and sell or ~~and~~ dispose of any of the property belonging to a township for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township, as fully as might have been done by the townships themselves. The county board or board of county commissioners may pay all the indebtedness of any township existing at the time of the discontinuance of township organization and cause the amount of the indebtedness, or so much as may be necessary, to be levied upon the property of the township.

(Source: P.A. 82-783; 88-62.)

(60 ILCS 1/Art. 29 heading new)

ARTICLE 29. DISCONTINUANCE OF
TOWNSHIP WITHIN COTERMINOUS
MUNICIPALITY: ALL TOWNSHIPS

(60 ILCS 1/29-5 new)

Sec. 29-5. Resolutions to discontinue and abolish a township. The township board and the corporate authorities of a coterminous, or substantially coterminous, municipality may by resolutions of the board and corporate authorities, and after referendum of the voters of the township and municipality: (1) discontinue and abolish the township; (2) transfer all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township to the municipality; and (3) cease and dissolve all township road districts with the district's jurisdiction and authority transferred to the municipality upon the dissolution of the township.

(60 ILCS 1/29-10 new)

Sec. 29-10. Notice.

(a) Before passing resolutions under Section 29-5, the township board and the corporate authorities of the municipality shall hold public hearings on those matters after notice of the hearing has been published on the main page of the respective entities' websites, if any, and in a newspaper having general circulation in the township and municipality. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the hearing.

(b) Before a referendum is placed on the ballot under Section 29-15, each township board shall publish a copy of the resolution adopted under Section 29-5 on the main page of the respective entities' websites, if any, and in a newspaper of general circulation in the township and municipality affected. The notice shall be published at least 30 days before the date of the general election in which the referendum will appear.

Each township board shall additionally mail a copy of the adopted resolution, along with a copy of the referendum language, the date the referendum will appear, and a list of all taxes levied in the affected townships, to every registered voter in each township affected. The notice shall be mailed at least 30 days before the date of the election in which the referendum will appear.

(60 ILCS 1/29-15 new)

Sec. 29-15. Referendum for cessation of township. Upon the adoption of resolutions under Section 29-5 by both the township and municipality, the township board and corporate authorities of the municipality shall certify the question to the election authority and the authority shall cause to be submitted to the voters of the township and municipality at the next election a referendum to discontinue the township and to transfer all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township to the municipality. The referendum shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the Township of (name of township) cease?

The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No". The referendum is approved when a majority of the voters, in both the township and municipality, approve the referendum.

If the referendum is approved, there shall be no further nominations or elections for clerks, assessors, collectors, highway commissioners, supervisors, or trustees of the township or highway commission, and the terms of all such officers currently serving shall continue until the third Monday of May of the year of the consolidated election in which township officials are elected next following the approval of a referendum under this Section.

(60 ILCS 1/29-20 new)

Sec. 29-20. Cessation of township. On the third Monday in May in the year of the consolidated election in which township officials are elected next following the approval of a referendum under Section 29-15:

(1) the township is discontinued and abolished and all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the township shall vest in and be assumed by the municipality, including the authority to levy property taxes for township purposes in the same manner as the dissolved township without an additional ordinance, resolution, or referendum;

(2) all township officers shall cease to hold office;

(3) the municipality shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the township officers as provided in the Township Code, the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Property Tax Code, and the Illinois Highway Code, as applicable. The municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the county or the State to administer the duties and responsibilities of the township officers for services under its jurisdiction; and

(4) any road district located within the township is abolished and its jurisdiction, rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities shall vest in and be assumed by the municipality and the highway commissioner of the abolished road district shall cease to hold office. The corporate authorities of the municipality shall: exercise the taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section; exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code; and for purposes of distribution of revenue, assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district in the discontinued township. The corporate authorities of a municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement or a contract with the county, another municipality, or a private contractor to administer the roads which were under the jurisdiction of the abolished road district.

(60 ILCS 1/29-25 new)

Sec. 29-25. Business, records, and property of discontinued township. The records of a township discontinued under this Article shall be deposited in the municipality's city clerk's office. The municipality may close up all unfinished business of the township and sell and dispose of any of the property belonging to the township for benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

(60 ILCS 1/65-20)

Sec. 65-20. Road district treasurer; new township; multi-township officers.

(a) Compensation of township officers shall be set by the township board at least 180 days before the beginning of the terms of officers, including compensation of the road district treasurer, which shall be not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 per year. Compensation of a township assessor and collector shall be set at the same time as the compensation of the township supervisor. Compensation of a multi-township assessor shall be set at least 150 days before his or her election.

(b) The compensation to be paid to each officer in a new township established under Section 10-25 shall be determined under this Section by the township board of the township the whole or a part of which comprises the new township and that has the highest equalized assessed valuation (as of December 31, 1972) of the old townships that comprise the new township.

(c) At least 150 days before the election of multi-township officers, the multi-township board may establish additional pay of those board members for their services in an amount not to exceed \$25 per day for each day of services.

(d) For the first term of a township consolidated or merged under Article 22 or 23, compensation for township officers of the consolidated or merged township shall be set by the Transition Township Board no later than the first day in April before the consolidated election at which the township officers are to be elected.

(Source: P.A. 90-210, eff. 7-25-97.)

Section 20. The Home Equity Assurance Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 5 and by adding Section 21 as follows:

(65 ILCS 95/4) (from Ch. 24, par. 1604)

Sec. 4. Creation of Commission.

(a) Whenever in a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the question of creating a home equity program within a contiguous territory included entirely within the municipality is initiated by resolution or ordinance of the corporate authorities of the municipality or by a petition signed by not less than 10% of the total number of registered voters of each precinct in the territory, the registered voters of which are eligible to sign the petition, it shall be the duty of the election authority having jurisdiction over such municipality to submit the question of creating a home equity program to the electors of each precinct within the territory at the regular election specified in the resolution, ordinance or petition initiating the question. If the question is initiated by petition and if the requisite number of signatures is not obtained in any precinct included within the territory described in the petition, then the petition shall be valid as to the territory encompassed by those precincts for which the requisite number of signatures is obtained and any such precinct for which the requisite number of signatures is not obtained shall be excluded from the territory. A petition initiating a question described in this Section shall be filed with the election authority having jurisdiction over the municipality. The petition shall be filed and objections thereto shall be made in the manner provided in the general election law. A resolution, ordinance, or petition initiating a question described in this Section shall specify the election at which the question is to be submitted. The referendum on such question shall be held in accordance with general election law. Such question, and the resolution, ordinance, or petition initiating the question, shall include a description of the territory, the name of the proposed home equity program, and the maximum rate at which the home equity program shall be able to levy a property tax. All of that area within the geographic boundaries of the territory described in such question shall be included in the program, and no area outside the geographic boundaries of the territory described in such question shall be included in the program. If the election authority determines that the description cannot be included within the space limitations of the ballot, the election authority shall prepare large printed copies of a notice of the question, which shall be prominently displayed in the polling place of each precinct in which the question is to be submitted.

(b) Whenever a majority of the voters on such public question approve the creation of a home equity program as certified by the proper election authorities, the mayor of the municipality shall appoint, with the consent of the corporate authorities, 9 individuals, to be known as commissioners, to serve as the governing body of the home equity program. The mayor shall choose 7 of the 9 individuals to be appointed to the governing commission from nominees submitted by a community organization or community organizations as defined in this Act. A community organization may recommend up to 20 individuals to serve on a governing commission. Beginning after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, a home equity commission shall consist of 7 commissioners; however, the 9 commissioners serving on a governing commission on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly shall be allowed to finish their current terms of service. Thereafter, the number of commissioners shall be reduced to 7.

No fewer than 5 commissioners serving at any one time shall reside within the territory of the program. Beginning after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, and upon the number of commissioners being reduced to 7, no fewer than 4 commissioners serving at any one time shall reside within the territory of the program.

Upon the initial appointment of 7 commissioners to ~~creation~~ of a governing commission under the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the terms of the initial commissioners shall be as follows: one 3 shall serve for one year, 3 shall serve for 2 years, and 3 shall serve for 3 years and until a successor is appointed and qualified. All succeeding terms shall be for 3 years, or until a successor is appointed or qualified. Commissioners shall serve without compensation except for reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of duties as a commissioner. A vacancy in the office of a member of a commission shall be filled in like manner as an original appointment.

All proceedings and meetings of the governing commission shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act, as now or hereafter amended.

(Source: P.A. 93-709, eff. 7-9-04.)

(65 ILCS 95/5) (from Ch. 24, par. 1605)

Sec. 5. Duties and Functions of Commission. The duties and functions of the governing commission of a Home Equity Program shall include the following:

(a) To conduct or supervise the day-to-day operation of the program, including but not limited to the administration of homeowner applications for participation in the program and homeowner claims against the guarantee fund.

(b) To establish policies, rules, regulations, bylaws, and procedures for both the governing commission and the program. No policies, rules, regulations, or bylaws shall be adopted by the governing commission

without prior notice to the residents of the territory of a program and an opportunity for such residents to be heard.

(c) To provide annual status reports on the program to the mayor and corporate authorities of the municipality.

(d) To establish guaranteed value standards which are directly linked to the program appraisal, to approve guarantee values, to establish requirements for program appraisers consistent with subsection (p) of Section 3. In no event shall the program guidelines adopted by the governing commission provide for selecting appraisers based on criteria other than the quality and timeliness of the appraisals provided to the governing commission.

(e) To manage, administer, and invest the guarantee fund.

(f) To liquidate acquired assets to maintain the guarantee fund.

(g) To participate in arbitration required under the program and to subpoena all necessary persons, parties, or documents required to proceed with such arbitration.

(h) To employ necessary personnel, acquire necessary office space, enter into contractual relationships and disburse funds in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A governing commission may employ full-time or part-time employees.

(i) To perform such other functions in connection with the program and the guarantee fund as required under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 85-1044.)

(65 ILCS 95/21 new)

Sec. 21. Tax Reimbursement Program. A governing commission, with no less than \$4,000,000 unencumbered funds in its guarantee fund, may, if authorized by resolution of the governing commission upon approval by two-thirds of the commissioners, establish a Tax Reimbursement Program to make reimbursements to each applicable taxpayer for an amount of no more than the total of their pro rata share of the annual levy imposed by the commission. Prior to authorizing a reimbursement program, an independent licensed public accountant not connected with the commission or any entity conducting business with the commission shall audit the commission and the proposal for the program. The commission may create a program if the independent licensed public accountant determines that such a program will not reduce the balance of the guarantee fund to less than \$3,000,000. For the purposes of this Section, "applicable taxpayer" means the owner of record that paid the tax levied on property in accordance with Section 11 of this Act.

Section 25. The Street Light District Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(70 ILCS 3305/11)

Sec. 11. Cessation of district organization. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a majority vote of the board of trustees is in favor of the proposition to annex the district to another district whose boundaries are contiguous, or consolidate the district into a municipality with which the district is coterminous or substantially coterminous, or consolidate the district into the county in which the district sits if the district contains territory within only one county, or consolidate the district into the township in which the district sits if the entire district is located within the district, and if the governing authorities of the governmental unit assuming the functions of the former district agree by resolution to accept the functions (and jurisdiction over the territory, if applicable) of the consolidated or annexed district, then the district shall cease. On the effective date of the annexation or consolidation, all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, indebtedness, obligations, bonding authority, taxing authority, and responsibilities of the district shall vest in and be assumed by the governmental unit assuming the functions of the former district.

The employees of the former district shall be transferred to the governmental unit assuming the functions of the former district. The governmental unit assuming the functions of the former district shall exercise the rights and responsibilities of the former district with respect to those employees. The status and rights of the employees of the former district under any applicable contracts or collective bargaining agreements, historical representation rights under the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, or under any pension, retirement, or annuity plan shall not be affected by this amendatory Act.

(Source: P.A. 98-1002, eff. 8-18-14.)

Section 30. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by changing Sections 6-130 and 6-133 and by adding Section 6-135 as follows:

(605 ILCS 5/6-130) (from Ch. 121, par. 6-130)

Sec. 6-130. Road district abolishment. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, no township road district may continue in existence if the roads forming a part of the district do not exceed

a total of 4 miles in length as determined by the county engineer or county superintendent of highways. For purposes of this Section, the roads forming a part of a township road district include those roads maintained by the district, regardless of whether or not those roads are owned by the township. On the first Tuesday in April of 1975, or of any subsequent year next succeeding the reduction of a township road system to a total mileage of 4 miles or less, each such township road district shall, by operation of law, be abolished. The roads comprising that district at that time shall thereafter be administered by the township board of trustees by contracting with the county, a municipality or a private contractor. The township board of trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a township road district abolished under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-884, eff. 6-20-06.)

(605 ILCS 5/6-133)

Sec. 6-133. Abolishing a road district in Cook County. By resolution, the board of trustees of any township located in Cook County, Illinois, may submit a proposition to abolish the road district of that township to the electors of that township at a general election or consolidated election in accordance with the general election law. The ballot shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the Road District of the Township of be abolished with all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities being assumed by the Township of ?		YES
	-----	NO

In the event that a majority of the electors voting on such proposition are in favor thereof, then the road district shall be abolished by operation of law effective on January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the proposition was approved by the electors or on the date the term of the highway commissioner in office at the time the proposition was approved by the electors expires, whichever is later.

On that date, all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the road district shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the township. On that date, the township board of trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section. On that date, any highway commissioner of the abolished road district shall cease to hold office, such term having been terminated. Thereafter, the township shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code. The township board of trustees may enter into a contract with the county, a municipality, or a private contractor to administer the roads under its jurisdiction. ~~The township board of trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a township road district abolished under this subsection.~~ For purposes of distribution of revenue, the township shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district.

(Source: P.A. 97-611, eff. 1-1-12.)

(605 ILCS 5/6-135 new)

Sec. 6-135. Abolishing a road district with less than 15 miles of roads.

(a) Any township in a county with a population less than 3,000,000 may abolish a road district of that township if the roads of the road district are less than 15 miles in length, as determined by the county engineer or county superintendent of highways, by resolution of a majority of the board of trustees to submit a referendum to abolish the road district of that township. The referendum shall be submitted to the electors of that township at the next general election or consolidated election in accordance with the general election law. The ballot shall be in substantially the following form:

<u>Shall the Road District of the Township of be abolished with all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities being assumed by the Township of ?</u>		<u>YES</u>
	-----	<u>NO</u>

(b) If a majority of the electors voting on the referendum under subsection (a) of this Section are in favor of abolishing the township road district, then the road district is abolished on the January 1 following the approval of the referendum or on the date the term of the highway commissioner in office at the time the referendum was approved expires, whichever is later.

On the date of abolishment: all the rights, powers, duties, assets, property, liabilities, obligations, and responsibilities of the road district shall by operation of law vest in and be assumed by the township; the township board of trustees shall assume all taxing authority of a road district abolished under this Section; any highway commissioner of the abolished road district shall cease to hold office; the township shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of the highway commissioner as provided in the Illinois Highway Code; and for purposes of distribution of revenue, the township shall assume the powers, duties, and obligations of the road district. The township board of trustees may enter into a contract with the county, a municipality, or a private contractor to administer the roads added to its jurisdiction under this Section.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2018."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 3**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 646

A bill for AN ACT concerning children.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 646

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 646

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 646

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 646 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Child Care Act of 1969 is amended by changing Section 12 as follows:

(225 ILCS 10/12) (from Ch. 23, par. 2222)

Sec. 12. Advertisements.

(a) In this Section, "advertise" means communication by any public medium originating or distributed in this State, including, but not limited to, newspapers, periodicals, telephone book listings, outdoor advertising signs, radio, or television.

(b) A child care facility or child welfare agency licensed or operating under a permit issued by the Department may publish advertisements for the services that the facility is specifically licensed or issued a permit under this Act to provide. A person, group of persons, agency, association, organization, corporation, institution, center, or group who advertises or causes to be published any advertisement offering, soliciting, or promising to perform adoption services as defined in Section 2.24 of this Act is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or 9 months imprisonment for each advertisement, unless that person, group of persons, agency, association, organization, corporation, institution, center, or group is (i) licensed or operating under a permit issued by the Department as a child care facility or child welfare agency, (ii) a biological parent or a prospective adoptive parent acting on his or her own behalf, or (iii) a licensed attorney advertising his or her availability to provide legal services relating to adoption, as permitted by law.

(c) Every advertisement published after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly shall include the Department-issued license number of the facility or agency.

(d) Any licensed child welfare agency providing adoption services that, after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly, causes to be published an advertisement containing reckless or intentional misrepresentations concerning adoption services or circumstances material to the placement of a child for adoption is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and is subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or 9 months imprisonment for each advertisement.

(e) An out-of-state agency that is not licensed in Illinois and that has a written interagency agreement with one or more Illinois licensed child welfare agencies may advertise under this Section, provided that (i) the out-of-state agency must be officially recognized by the United States Internal Revenue Service as

[May 31, 2017]

a tax-exempt organization under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (or any successor provision of federal tax law), (ii) the out-of-state agency provides only international adoption services and is covered by the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000, (iii) the out-of-state agency displays, in the advertisement, the license number of at least one of the Illinois licensed child welfare agencies with which it has a written agreement, and (iv) the advertisements pertain only to international adoption services. Subsection (d) of this Section shall apply to any out-of-state agencies described in this subsection (e).

(f) An advertiser, publisher, or broadcaster, including, but not limited to, newspapers, periodicals, telephone book publishers, outdoor advertising signs, radio stations, or television stations, who knowingly or recklessly advertises or publishes any advertisement offering, soliciting, or promising to perform adoption services, as defined in Section 2.24 of this Act, on behalf of a person, group of persons, agency, association, organization, corporation, institution, center, or group, not authorized to advertise under subsection (b) or subsection (e) of this Section, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and is subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or 9 months imprisonment for each advertisement.

(g) The Department shall maintain a website listing child welfare agencies licensed by the Department that provide adoption services and other general information for biological parents and adoptive parents. The website shall include, but not be limited to, agency addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, website addresses, annual reports as referenced in Section 7.6 of this Act, agency license numbers, the Birth Parent Bill of Rights, the Adoptive Parents Bill of Rights, and the Department's complaint registry established under Section 9.1a of this Act. The Department shall adopt any rules necessary to implement this Section.

(h) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a day care agency, day care center, day care home, or group day care home that does not provide or perform adoption services, as defined in Section 2.24 of this Act, from advertising or marketing the day care agency, day care center, day care home, or group day care home.

(Source: P.A. 94-586, eff. 8-15-05.)

Section 10. The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act is amended by adding Section 7.4a as follows:

(325 ILCS 5/7.4a new)

Sec. 7.4a. Domestic violence co-location program.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Domestic violence co-location program" means a program, administered in partnership with a co-location program management entity, where domestic violence advocates who are trained in domestic violence services and employed through a domestic violence provider are assigned to work in a field office of the Department of Children and Family Services alongside and in collaboration with child welfare investigators and caseworkers working with families where there are indicators of domestic violence.

"Domestic violence" has the meaning ascribed to it in the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

"Co-location program management entity" means the organization that partners with the Department to administer the domestic violence co-location program.

(b) Subject to appropriations or the availability of other funds for this purpose, the Department may implement a 5-year pilot program of a domestic violence co-location program. The domestic violence co-location program shall be designed to improve child welfare interventions provided to families experiencing domestic violence in part by enhancing the safety and stability of children, reducing the number of children removed from their parents, and improving outcomes for children within their families through a strength-based and trauma-informed collaborative support program. The pilot program shall occur in no fewer than 3 Department offices. Additional sites may be added during the pilot program, and the pilot program may be expanded and converted into a permanent statewide program.

(c) The Department shall adopt rules and procedures and shall develop and facilitate training for the effective implementation of the domestic violence co-location program. The Department shall adopt rules on the qualification requirements for domestic violence advocates participating in the pilot program.

(d) The Department shall track, collect, report on, and share data about domestic violence-affected families, including, but not limited to, data related to hotline calls, investigations, protective custody, cases referred to the juvenile court, and outcomes of the domestic violence co-location program.

(e) The Department may arrange for an independent, evidence-based evaluation of the domestic violence co-location program authorized and implemented under this Section to determine whether it is meeting its goals. The independent evidence-based evaluation may include, but is not limited to, data regarding: (i) the number of children removed from their parents; (ii) the number of children who remain with the non-offending parent; (iii) the number of indicated and unfounded investigative findings and corresponding allegations of maltreatment for the non-offending parent and domestic violence perpetrator; (iv) the number of referrals to the co-located domestic violence advocates; (v) the number of referrals for

services; and (vi) the number of months that children remained in foster care whose cases involved the co-located domestic violence advocate.

(f) Following the expiration of the 5-year pilot program or prior to the expiration of the pilot program, if there is evidence that the pilot program is effective, the domestic violence co-location program may expand into each county, investigative office of the Department of Children and Family Services, or purchase of service or other contracted private agency delivering intact family or foster care services in Illinois.

(g) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to breach the confidentiality protections provided under State law to domestic violence professionals, including co-located domestic violence advocates, in the provision of services to domestic violence victims as employees of domestic violence agencies or to any individual who receives services from domestic violence agencies."

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 646

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 646, AS AMENDED, by inserting at the end of the bill the following:

"Section 15. If and only if House Bill 1785 of the 100th General Assembly becomes law, then the Vital Records Act is amended by changing Section 17 as follows:

(410 ILCS 535/17) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 73-17)

Sec. 17. (1) For a person born in this State, the State Registrar of Vital Records shall establish a new certificate of birth when he receives any of the following:

(a) A certificate of adoption as provided in Section 16 or a certified copy of the order of adoption together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish the new certificate of birth; except that a new certificate of birth shall not be established if so requested by the court ordering the adoption, the adoptive parents, or the adopted person.

(b) A certificate of adoption or a certified copy of the order of adoption entered in a court of competent jurisdiction of any other state or country declaring adopted a child born in the State of Illinois, together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish the new certificate of birth; except that a new certificate of birth shall not be established if so requested by the court ordering the adoption, the adoptive parents, or the adopted person.

(c) A request that a new certificate be established and such evidence as required by regulation proving that such person has been legitimized, or that the circuit court, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Illinois Department of Public Aid), or a court or administrative agency of any other state has established the paternity of such a person by judicial or administrative processes or by voluntary acknowledgment, which is accompanied by the social security numbers of all persons determined and presumed to be the parents.

(d) A declaration by a licensed health care professional or licensed mental health professional who has treated or evaluated a person stating that the person has undergone treatment that is clinically appropriate for that individual for the purpose of gender transition, based on contemporary medical standards, or that the individual has an intersex condition, and that the sex designation on such person's birth record should therefore be changed. The information in the declaration shall be proved by the licensed health care professional or licensed mental health professional signing and dating it in substantially the following form: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date)". The new certificate of birth shall reflect any legal name change, so long as the appropriate documentation of the name change is submitted.

Each request for a new certificate of birth shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15 and entitles the applicant to one certification or certified copy of the new certificate. If the request is for additional copies, it shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each additional certification or certified copy.

(2) When a new certificate of birth is established, the actual place and date of birth shall be shown; provided, in the case of adoption of a person born in this State by parents who were residents of this State at the time of the birth of the adopted person, the place of birth may be shown as the place of residence of the adoptive parents at the time of such person's birth, if specifically requested by them, and any new certificate of birth established prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act may be corrected accordingly if so requested by the adoptive parents or the adopted person when of legal age. The social security numbers of the parents shall not be recorded on the certificate of birth. The social security numbers may only be used for purposes allowed under federal law. The new certificate shall be substituted for the original certificate of birth:

(a) Thereafter, the original certificate and the evidence of ~~adoption~~, paternity, legitimation,

or change of sex designation shall not be subject to inspection or certification except upon order of the circuit court, request of the person named on the certificate of birth, or as provided by regulation. If the new certificate was issued subsequent to an adoption, then the evidence of adoption is not subject to inspection or certification except upon order of the circuit court or as provided by rule, and the original certificate shall not be subject to inspection until the adopted person has reached the age of 21; thereafter, the original certificate shall be made available as provided by Section 18.1b of the Adoption Act, and nothing in this subsection shall impede or prohibit access to the original birth certificate under Section 18.1b of the Adoption Act.

(b) Upon receipt of notice of annulment of adoption, the original certificate of birth shall be restored to its place in the files, and the new certificate and evidence shall not be subject to inspection or certification except upon order of the circuit court.

(3) If no certificate of birth is on file for the person for whom a new certificate is to be established under this Section, a delayed record of birth shall be filed with the State Registrar of Vital Records as provided in Section 14 or Section 15 of this Act before a new certificate of birth is established, except that when the date and place of birth and parentage have been established in the adoption proceedings, a delayed record shall not be required.

(4) When a new certificate of birth is established by the State Registrar of Vital Records, all copies of the original certificate of birth in the custody of any custodian of permanent local records in this State shall be transmitted to the State Registrar of Vital Records as directed, and shall be sealed from inspection except as provided by Section 18.1b of the Adoption Act.

(5) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the amendment of a birth certificate in accordance with subsection (6) of Section 22.

(Source: P.A. 97-110, eff. 7-14-11; 100HB1785eng.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2018, except that Section 15 takes effect upon becoming law or on the date House Bill 1785 of the 100th General Assembly takes effect, whichever is later."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 646**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 652

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 652

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 652

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 652 on page 5, line 10, by replacing "\$50,000,000 \$20,000,000" with "\$20,000,000"; and

on page 10, immediately below line 18, by inserting the following:

"(g) Allocation rounds enabled by this Act shall be applied for according to the following schedule:

(1) on January 2, 2019, \$125,000,000 of qualified equity investments; and

(2) on January 2, 2020, \$125,000,000 of qualified equity investments."; and

on page 14, line 10, after "business.", by inserting "This Section is not intended to affect ownership or affiliate interests that arise following the sixth anniversary of the issuance of the qualified equity investment."; and

on page 15, by replacing lines 6 through 22 with the following:

"(20 ILCS 663/55 new)

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Sec. 55. Annual report. Each qualified community development entity shall submit an annual report to the Department within 45 days after the beginning of each calendar year during the compliance period. No annual report shall be due prior to the first anniversary of the initial credit allowance date. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) an attestation from an authorized officer of the qualified community development entity that the entity has not been the subject of any investigation by a government agency relating to tax credits or financial services during the preceding calendar year;

(2) information with respect to all qualified low-income community investments made by the qualified community development entity, including:

(A) the date and amount of, and bank statements or wire transfer reports documenting, such qualified low-income community investments;

(B) the name, address, and EIN of each qualified active low-income community business funded by the qualified community development entity, the number of persons employed by such business at the time of the initial investment, and a brief description of the business, the financing, and community benefits of the financing; and

(C) the number of employment positions maintained by each qualified active low-income community business as of the date of report or the end of the preceding calendar year and the average annual salaries of such positions; and

(D) the total number of employment positions created and retained as a result of qualified low-income community investments and the average annual salaries of those positions; and

(3) any changes with respect to the taxpayers entitled to claim tax credits with respect to qualified equity investments issued by the qualified community development entity since its last report pursuant to this Section.

The qualified community development entity is not required to provide the annual report set forth in this Section for qualified low-income community investments that have been redeemed or repaid."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 652**, with House Amendment No. 4, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

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

SENATE BILL NO. 734

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 734

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 734

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 734 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act is amended by changing Section 14 as follows:

(70 ILCS 210/14) (from Ch. 85, par. 1234)

Sec. 14. Board; compensation. The governing and administrative body of the Authority shall be a board known as the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Board. On the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the Trustee shall assume the duties and powers of the Board for a period of 18 months or until the Board is fully constituted, whichever is later. Any action requiring Board approval shall be deemed approved by the Board if the Trustee approves the action in accordance with Section 14.5. Beginning the first Monday of the month occurring 18 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the Board shall consist of 9 members. The Governor shall appoint 4 members to the Board, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. The Mayor shall appoint 4 members to the Board. At least one member of the Board shall represent the interests of labor and at least one member of the Board shall represent the interests of the convention industry. A majority of the members

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appointed by the Governor and Mayor shall appoint a ninth member to serve as the chairperson. The Board shall be fully constituted when a quorum has been appointed. The members of the board shall be individuals of generally recognized ability and integrity. No member of the Board may be (i) an officer or employee of, or a member of a board, commission or authority of, the State, any unit of local government or any school district or (ii) a person who served on the Board prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.

Of the initial members appointed by the Governor, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2013, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2014, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2015, and one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2016, as determined by the Governor. Of the initial members appointed by the Mayor, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2013, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2014, one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2015, and one shall serve for a term expiring June 1, 2016, as determined by the Mayor. The initial chairperson appointed by the Board shall serve a term for a term expiring June 1, 2015. Successors shall be appointed to 4-year terms. No person may be appointed to more than ~~3~~ 2 terms.

Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. All members of the Board and employees of the Authority are subject to the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, in accordance with its terms. (Source: P.A. 96-882, eff. 2-17-10; 96-898, eff. 5-27-10.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 734**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 867

A bill for AN ACT concerning business.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 867

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 867

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 867 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Limited Liability Company Act is amended by changing Section 50-10 as follows:
(805 ILCS 180/50-10)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-637)

Sec. 50-10. Fees.

(a) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules promulgated under its authority all of the following:

- (1) Fees for filing documents.
- (2) Miscellaneous charges.
- (3) Fees for the sale of lists of filings and for copies of any documents.

(b) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect for all of the following:

(1) Filing articles of organization (domestic), application for admission (foreign), and restated articles of organization (domestic), ~~\$150~~ \$500. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for filing articles of organization (domestic), application for admission (foreign), and restated articles of organization (domestic) in connection with a limited liability company with ability to establish series pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act is ~~\$400~~ \$750.

- (2) Filing articles of amendment or an amended application for admission, ~~\$50~~ \$150.
- (3) Filing articles of dissolution or application for withdrawal, ~~\$5~~ \$100.
- (4) Filing an application to reserve a name, ~~\$25~~ \$300.

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- (5) Filing a notice of cancellation of a reserved name, ~~\$5~~ \$100.
 - (6) Filing a notice of a transfer of a reserved name, ~~\$25~~ \$100.
 - (7) Registration of a name, ~~\$50~~ \$300.
 - (8) Renewal of registration of a name, ~~\$50~~ \$100.
 - (9) Filing an application for use of an assumed name under Section 1-20 of this Act, \$150 for each year or part thereof ending in 0 or 5, \$120 for each year or part thereof ending in 1 or 6, \$90 for each year or part thereof ending in 2 or 7, \$60 for each year or part thereof ending in 3 or 8, \$30 for each year or part thereof ending in 4 or 9, and a renewal for each assumed name, \$150.
 - (9.5) Filing an application for change of an assumed name, \$25.
 - (10) Filing an application for ~~change or~~ cancellation of an assumed name, ~~\$5~~ \$100.
 - (11) Filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, ~~\$75~~ \$250, if filed as required by this Act, plus a penalty if delinquent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company with ability to establish series is ~~\$75~~ \$250 plus \$50 for each series for which a certificate of designation has been filed pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act and active on the last day of the third month preceding the company's anniversary month, plus a penalty if delinquent.
 - (12) Filing an application for reinstatement of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company ~~\$200~~ \$500.
 - (13) Filing Articles of Merger, \$100 plus \$50 for each party to the merger in excess of the first 2 parties.
 - (14) Filing an Agreement of Conversion or Statement of Conversion, \$100.
 - (15) Filing a statement of change of address of registered office or change of registered agent, or both, or filing a statement of correction, \$25.
 - (16) Filing a petition for refund, ~~\$5~~ \$15.
 - (17) Filing any other document, ~~\$5~~ \$100.
 - (18) Filing a certificate of designation of a limited liability company with the ability to establish series pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act, \$50.
 - (c) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect all of the following:
 - (1) For furnishing a copy or certified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, or for a certificate, \$25.
 - (2) For the transfer of information by computer process media to any purchaser, fees established by rule.
- (Source: P.A. 97-839, eff. 7-20-12.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-637)
Sec. 50-10. Fees.

- (a) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules promulgated under its authority all of the following:
 - (1) Fees for filing documents.
 - (2) Miscellaneous charges.
 - (3) Fees for the sale of lists of filings and for copies of any documents.
- (b) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect for all of the following:
 - (1) Filing articles of organization (domestic), application for admission (foreign), and restated articles of organization (domestic), ~~\$150~~ \$500. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for filing articles of organization (domestic), application for admission (foreign), and restated articles of organization (domestic) in connection with a limited liability company with a series or the ability to establish a series pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act is ~~\$400~~ \$750.
 - (2) Filing amendments (domestic or foreign), ~~\$50~~ \$150.
 - (3) Filing a statement of termination or application for withdrawal, ~~\$5~~ \$25.
 - (4) Filing an application to reserve a name, ~~\$25~~ \$300.
 - (5) Filing a notice of cancellation of a reserved name, ~~\$5~~ \$100.
 - (6) Filing a notice of a transfer of a reserved name, ~~\$25~~ \$100.
 - (7) Registration of a name, ~~\$50~~ \$300.
 - (8) Renewal of registration of a name, ~~\$50~~ \$100.
 - (9) Filing an application for use of an assumed name under Section 1-20 of this Act, \$150 for each year or part thereof ending in 0 or 5, \$120 for each year or part thereof ending in 1 or 6, \$90 for each year or part thereof ending in 2 or 7, \$60 for each year or part thereof ending in 3 or 8, \$30 for each year or part thereof ending in 4 or 9, and a renewal for each assumed name, \$150.
 - (9.5) Filing an application for change of an assumed name, \$25.

(10) Filing an application for ~~change or~~ cancellation of an assumed name, ~~\$5~~ \$100.

(11) Filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, ~~\$75~~ \$250, if filed as required by this Act, plus a penalty if delinquent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the fee for filing an annual report of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company is ~~\$75~~ \$250 plus \$50 for each series for which a certificate of designation has been filed pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act and is in effect on the last day of the third month preceding the company's anniversary month, plus a penalty if delinquent.

(12) Filing an application for reinstatement of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company ~~\$200~~ \$500.

(13) Filing articles of merger, \$100 plus \$50 for each party to the merger in excess of the first 2 parties.

(14) Filing articles of conversion, \$100.

(15) Filing a statement of change of address of registered office or change of registered agent, or both, or filing a statement of correction, \$25.

(16) Filing a petition for refund, ~~\$5~~ \$15.

(17) Filing a certificate of designation of a limited liability company with a series pursuant to Section 37-40 of this Act, \$50.

(18) Filing articles of domestication, \$100.

(19) Filing, amending, or cancelling a statement of authority, \$50.

(20) Filing, amending, or cancelling a statement of denial, \$10.

(21) Filing any other document, ~~\$5~~ \$100.

(c) The Secretary of State shall charge and collect all of the following:

(1) For furnishing a copy or certified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, or for a certificate, \$25.

(2) For the transfer of information by computer process media to any purchaser, fees established by rule.

(Source: P.A. 99-637, eff. 7-1-17.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 867**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

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

SENATE BILL NO. 941

A bill for AN ACT concerning liquor.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 941

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 941

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 941 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 1-3.17.1 and 5-1 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/1-3.17.1) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.17.1)

[May 31, 2017]

Sec. 1-3.17.1. "Special event retailer" means an educational, fraternal, political, civic, religious, or non-profit organization which sells or offers for sale beer, spirits, or wine, or any combination thereof both, only for consumption at the location and on the dates designated by a special event retail license. (Source: P.A. 86-404.)

(235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115)

Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall be of the following classes:

(a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2. Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6. First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, Class 10. Class 1 Brewer, Class 11. Class 2 Brewer,

- (b) Distributor's license,
- (c) Importing Distributor's license,
- (d) Retailer's license,
- (e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
- (f) Railroad license,
- (g) Boat license,
- (h) Non-Beverage User's license,
- (i) Wine-maker's premises license,
- (j) Airplane license,
- (k) Foreign importer's license,
- (l) Broker's license,
- (m) Non-resident dealer's license,
- (n) Brew Pub license,
- (o) Auction liquor license,
- (p) Caterer retailer license,
- (q) Special use permit license,
- (r) Winery shipper's license,
- (s) Craft distiller tasting permit.

No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a wine manufacturer's license.

(a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture, importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law and to licensees in this State as follows:

Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors, and to no other licensees.

Class 5. A second class Wine manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of more than 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors and to no other licensees.

Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of between 50,000 and 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634.

Class 8. A limited wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries not to exceed 40,000 gallons of wine per year to distributors, and to non-licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Class 9. A craft distiller license shall allow the manufacture of up to 100,000 March 1, 2013 (Public Act 97-1166) gallons of spirits by distillation per year and the storage of such spirits. If a craft distiller licensee, including a craft distiller licensee who holds more than one craft distiller license, is not affiliated with any other manufacturer of spirits, then the craft distiller licensee may sell such spirits to distributors in this State and up to 2,500 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

A craft distiller licensee may hold more than one craft distiller's license. However, a craft distiller that holds more than one craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 100,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 2,500 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees in accordance with an exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Any craft distiller licensed under this Act who on July 28, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1367) was licensed as a distiller and manufactured no more spirits than permitted by this Section shall not be required to pay the initial licensing fee.

Class 10. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 2 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 2 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but shall not make sales or deliveries to any other licensee. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 brewer licensee may annually transfer up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 2 brewer licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

(a-1) A manufacturer which is licensed in this State to make sales or deliveries of alcoholic liquor to licensed distributors or importing distributors and which enlists agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual basis in this State must register those agents, representatives, or persons acting on its behalf with the State Commission.

Registration of agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of a manufacturer is fulfilled by submitting a form to the Commission. The form shall be developed by the Commission and shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufacturer he or she represents, the territory or areas assigned to sell to or discuss pricing terms of alcoholic liquor, and any other questions deemed appropriate and necessary. All statements in the forms required to be made by law or by rule shall be deemed material, and any person who knowingly misstates any material fact under oath in an application is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Fraud, misrepresentation, false statements, misleading statements, evasions, or suppression of material facts in the securing of a registration are grounds for suspension or revocation of the registration. The State Commission shall post a list of registered agents on the Commission's website.

(b) A distributor's license shall allow the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(c) An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the Commission and the Commission shall, without the payment of any fee, immediately issue such importing distributor's license to the applicant, which shall allow the importation of alcoholic liquor by the licensee into this State from any point in the United States outside this State, and the purchase of alcoholic liquor in barrels, casks or other bulk containers and the bottling of such alcoholic liquors before resale thereof, but all bottles or containers so filled shall be sealed, labeled, stamped and otherwise made to comply with all provisions, rules and regulations governing manufacturers in the preparation and bottling of alcoholic liquors. The importing distributor's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed

non-resident dealers and foreign importers only. No person licensed as an importing distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Nothing in Public Act 95-634 shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer, deliver, or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. Any retail license issued to a manufacturer shall only permit the manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by the manufacturer. For the purpose of further describing the type of business conducted at a retail licensed premises, a retailer's licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off premise sale retailer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e).

(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases less than \$500 of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the location and on the specific dates designated for the special event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid exemption identification number issued under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is not registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special event retailer's license a statement to that effect; (ii) submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance in the maximum limits; and (iii) show proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant has obtained local authority approval.

(f) A railroad license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on a club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway in this State; and provided further, that railroad licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.

(g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any riverboat operated under the Riverboat Gambling Act, which boat or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant thereon.

(h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in subsection (a) of Section 8-1 of this Act, and such licenses shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase, possession and use of limited and stated quantities of alcoholic liquor as follows:

Class 1, not to exceed	500 gallons
Class 2, not to exceed	1,000 gallons
Class 3, not to exceed	5,000 gallons
Class 4, not to exceed	10,000 gallons
Class 5, not to exceed	50,000 gallons

(i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license not more than

50,000 gallons of the first-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at (i) the wine-maker's licensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5-3 of this Act. A wine-maker's premises licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.

(j) An airplane license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on an airplane; and provided further, that airplane licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. An airplane licensee shall also permit the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquors on any passenger airplane regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A single airplane license shall be required of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual fee for such license shall be as determined in Section 5-3.

(k) A foreign importer's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.

(l) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

No holder of a retailer's license issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall purchase or receive any alcoholic liquor, the order for which was solicited or offered for sale to such retailer by a broker unless the broker is the holder of a valid broker's license.

The broker shall, upon the acceptance by a retailer of the broker's solicitation of an order or offer to sell or supply or deliver or have delivered alcoholic liquors, promptly forward to the Illinois Liquor Control Commission a notification of said transaction in such form as the Commission may by regulations prescribe.

(ii) A broker's license shall be required of a person within this State, other than a retail licensee, who, for a fee or commission, promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for alcoholic liquor, for use or consumption and not for resale, to be shipped from this State and delivered to residents outside of this State by an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier. This Section does not apply to any person who promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for wine as specifically authorized in Section 6-29 of this Act.

A broker's license under this subsection (l) shall not entitle the holder to buy or sell any alcoholic liquors for his own account or to take or deliver title to such alcoholic liquors.

This subsection (l) shall not apply to distributors, employees of distributors, or employees of a manufacturer who has registered the trademark, brand or name of the alcoholic liquor pursuant to Section 6-9 of this Act, and who regularly sells such alcoholic liquor in the State of Illinois only to its registrants thereunder.

Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.

(m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that (i) said non-resident dealer shall register with the Illinois Liquor Control Commission each and every brand of alcoholic liquor which it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) it shall comply with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 hereof with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers. No person licensed as a non-resident dealer shall be granted a distributor's or importing distributor's license.

(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 155,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, and (vi) with the prior approval of the Commission, annually transfer no more than 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured on the premises to a licensed brew pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

A brew pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell or offer for sale beer manufactured by the brew pub licensee to retail licensees.

A person who holds a class 2 brewer license may simultaneously hold a brew pub license if the class 2 brewer (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale beer manufactured by the class 2 brewer to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 brew pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, including the beer manufactured at the brew pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a licensed brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer who before July 1, 2015 manufactured less than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and held a brew pub license on or before July 1, 2015 may (i) continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license for the licensed premises and (ii) manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license if that brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer does not simultaneously hold a class 1 brewer license and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or that produces any other alcoholic liquor.

(o) A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to serve alcoholic liquors as an incidental part of a food service that serves prepared meals which excludes the serving of snacks as the primary meal, either on or off-site whether licensed or unlicensed.

(p) An auction liquor license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at auction wine and spirits for use or consumption, or for resale by an Illinois liquor licensee in accordance with provisions of this Act. An auction liquor license will be issued to a person and it will permit the auction liquor licensee to hold the auction anywhere in the State. An auction liquor license must be obtained for each auction at least 14 days in advance of the auction date.

(q) A special use permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed retailer to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created, and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special use permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month ~~12-month~~ period. An applicant for the special use permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.

(r) A winery shipper's license shall allow a person with a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license or who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state to ship wine made by that licensee directly to a resident of this State who is 21 years of age or older for that resident's personal use and not for resale. Prior

to receiving a winery shipper's license, an applicant for the license must provide the Commission with a true copy of its current license in any state in which it is licensed as a manufacturer of wine. An applicant for a winery shipper's license must also complete an application form that provides any other information the Commission deems necessary. The application form shall include all addresses from which the applicant for a winery shipper's license intends to ship wine, including the name and address of any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of the manufacturer. The application form shall include an acknowledgement consenting to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Illinois Department of Revenue, and the courts of this State concerning the enforcement of this Act and any related laws, rules, and regulations, including authorizing the Department of Revenue and the Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Public Act 95-634, and an acknowledgement that the wine manufacturer is in compliance with Section 6-2 of this Act. Any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer's licensee, or a person who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state shall also be disclosed by the winery shipper's licensee, and a copy of the written appointment of the third-party wine provider, except for a common carrier, to the wine manufacturer shall be filed with the State Commission as a supplement to the winery shipper's license application or any renewal thereof. The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's own production.

Except for a common carrier, a third-party provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the State. Any third-party, except for a common carrier, holding such an appointment shall, by February 1 of each calendar year and upon request by the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, file with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment made to an Illinois resident. The statement shall include the name and address of the third-party provider filing the statement, the time period covered by the statement, and the following information:

(1) the name, address, and license number of the winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made;

(2) the quantity of the products delivered; and

(3) the date and address of the shipment.

If the Department of Revenue or the State Commission requests a statement under this paragraph, the third-party provider must provide that statement no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to a statement under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Director of Revenue, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Director of Revenue or the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, at all times during business hours of the day. Any person who violates any provision of this paragraph or any rule of the State Commission for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon as practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly and shall adopt rules prohibiting any such third-party appointment of a third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that has been deemed by the State Commission to have violated the provisions of this Act with regard to any winery shipper licensee.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act. If a licensee fails to properly register and remit tax under the Use Tax Act or the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act for all wine that is sold

by the winery shipper and shipped to persons in this State, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act.

A winery shipper licensee must collect, maintain, and submit to the Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

As used in this subsection, "third-party provider" means any entity that provides fulfillment house services, including warehousing, packaging, distribution, order processing, or shipment of wine, but not the sale of wine, on behalf of a licensed winery shipper.

(s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed craft distiller to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its craft distiller licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft distiller tasting permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.

(Source: P.A. 98-394, eff. 8-16-13; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-800, eff. 8-12-16; 99-902, eff. 8-26-16; 99-904, eff. 1-1-17; revised 9-15-16.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 941**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1648

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1648

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1648

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1648 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by adding Section 4.2 as follows:
(415 ILCS 5/4.2 new)

Sec. 4.2. Transfer of Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council functions to the Agency.

(a) On July 1, 2018, all powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities of the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council under the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act are transferred to the Agency. On and after July 1, 2018, all of the general powers reasonably necessary and convenient to implement and administer the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act are vested in and may be exercised by the Agency, including, but not limited to, the powers described in Section 25 of the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act.

(b) For the purposes of the Successor Agency Act and Section 9b of the State Finance Act, the Agency is the successor to the Council.

(c) All books, records, papers, documents, property (real and personal), contracts, causes of action, and pending business pertaining to the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities transferred by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, including, but not limited to, material in electronic or magnetic format and necessary computer hardware and software, shall be transferred to the Agency.

[May 31, 2017]

regardless of whether they are in the possession of the Council, an independent contractor who serves as Administrator of the Fund, or any other person.

(d) All unexpended appropriations and balances and other funds available for use by the Council shall, pursuant to the direction of the Governor, be transferred for use by the Agency in accordance with this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, regardless of whether they are in the possession of the Council, an independent contractor who serves as Administrator of the Fund, or any other person. Unexpended balances so transferred shall be expended by the Agency only for the purpose for which the appropriations were originally made.

(e) Whenever reports or notices are required to be made or given or papers or documents furnished or served by any person to or upon the Council or the Administrator of the Fund in connection with any of the powers, duties, rights, or responsibilities transferred by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly to the Agency, the same shall be made, given, furnished, or served in the same manner to or upon the Agency.

(f) The transfer of powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities pursuant to this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly does not affect any act done, ratified, or canceled or any right occurring or established or any action or proceeding had or commenced in an administrative, civil, or criminal cause by the Council or the Administrator of the Fund before July 1, 2018; such actions or proceedings may be prosecuted and continued by the Agency.

(g) On July 1, 2018, all rules duly adopted by the Council prior to that date shall become rules of the Agency, and the Agency may thereafter amend the transferred rules as it deems necessary to administer this Act. This amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly does not affect the legality of any rule in the Illinois Administrative Code.

Section 10. The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 60, 65, 69, 75, 80, and 85 and by adding Sections 69.5 and 86 as follows:
(415 ILCS 135/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

(a) "Active drycleaning facility" means a drycleaning facility actively engaged in drycleaning operations and licensed under Section 60 of this Act.

(b) "Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) "Claimant" means an owner or operator of a drycleaning facility who has applied for reimbursement from the remedial account or who has submitted a claim under the insurance account with respect to a release.

(d) "Council" means the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council.

(e) "Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund" or "Fund" means the fund created under Section 10 of this Act.

(f) "Drycleaning facility" means a facility located in this State that is or has been engaged in drycleaning operations for the general public, other than a:

(1) a facility located on a United States military base;

(2) an industrial laundry, commercial laundry, or linen supply facility;

(3) a prison or other penal institution that engages in drycleaning only as part of a

Correctional Industries program to provide drycleaning to persons who are incarcerated in a prison or penal institution or to resident patients of a State-operated mental health facility;

(4) a not-for-profit hospital or other health care facility; or a

(5) a facility located or formerly located on federal or State property.

(g) "Drycleaning operations" means drycleaning of apparel and household fabrics for the general public, as described in Standard Industrial Classification Industry No. 7215 and No. 7216 in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification.

(h) "Drycleaning solvent" means any and all nonaqueous solvents, including but not limited to a chlorine-based or petroleum-based formulation or product, including green solvents, that are used as a primary cleaning agent in drycleaning operations.

(i) "Emergency" or "emergency action" means a situation or an immediate response to a situation to protect public health or safety. "Emergency" or "emergency action" does not mean removal of contaminated soils, recovery of free product, or financial hardship. An "emergency" or "emergency action" would normally be expected to be directly related to a sudden event or discovery and would last until the immediate threat to public health is mitigated.

(j) "Groundwater" means underground water that occurs within the saturated zone and geologic materials where the fluid pressure in the pore space is equal to or greater than the atmospheric pressure.

(k) "Inactive drycleaning facility" means a drycleaning facility that is not being used for drycleaning operations and is not registered under this Act.

(l) "Maintaining a place of business in this State" or any like term means (1) having or maintaining within this State, directly or through a subsidiary, an office, distribution facility, distribution house, sales house, warehouse, or other place of business or (2) operating within this State as an agent or representative for a person or a person's subsidiary engaged in the business of selling to persons within this State, irrespective of whether the place of business or agent or other representative is located in this State permanently or temporary, or whether the person or the person's subsidiary engages in the business of selling in this State.

(m) "No Further Remediation Letter" means a letter provided by the Agency pursuant to Section 58.10 of Title XVII of the Environmental Protection Act.

(n) "Operator" means a person or entity holding a business license to operate a licensed drycleaning facility or the business operation of which the drycleaning facility is a part.

(o) "Owner" means (1) a person who owns or has possession or control of a drycleaning facility at the time a release is discovered, regardless of whether the facility remains in operation or (2) a parent corporation of the person under item (1) of this subdivision.

(p) "Parent corporation" means a business entity or other business arrangement that has elements of common ownership or control or that uses a long-term contractual arrangement with a person to avoid direct responsibility for conditions at a drycleaning facility.

(q) "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, consortium, joint venture, or other commercial entity.

(r) "Program year" means the period beginning on July 1 and ending on the following June 30.

(s) "Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or dispersing of drycleaning solvents from a drycleaning facility to groundwater, surface water, or subsurface soils.

(t) "Remedial action" means activities taken to comply with Title XVII Sections 58.6 and 58.7 of the Environmental Protection Act and rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board to administer that Title under those Sections.

(u) "Responsible party" means an owner, operator, or other person financially responsible for costs of remediation of a release of drycleaning solvents from a drycleaning facility.

(v) "Service provider" means a consultant, testing laboratory, monitoring well installer, soil boring contractor, other contractor, lender, or any other person who provides a product or service for which a claim for reimbursement has been or will be filed against the remedial account or insurance account, or a subcontractor of such a person.

(w) "Virgin facility" means a drycleaning facility that has never had chlorine-based or petroleum-based drycleaning solvents stored or used at the property prior to it becoming a green solvent drycleaning facility. (Source: P.A. 93-201, eff. 1-1-04.)

(415 ILCS 135/10)

Sec. 10. Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund.

(a) The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury. Moneys deposited into the Fund shall be used solely for the purposes of the Council and for other purposes as provided in this Act. The Fund shall include moneys credited to the Fund under this Act and other moneys that by law may be credited to the Fund. The State Treasurer may invest Funds deposited into the Fund at the direction of the Council. Interest, income from the investments, and other income earned by the Fund shall be credited to and deposited into the Fund.

~~Pursuant to appropriation, all moneys in the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund shall be disbursed by the Agency to the Council for the purpose of making disbursements, if any, in accordance with this Act and for the purpose of paying the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Council. After June 30, 1999, pursuant to appropriation, all moneys in the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund may be used by the Council for the purpose of making disbursements, if any, in accordance with this Act and for the purpose of paying the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Council.~~

The Fund may be divided into different accounts with different depositories to fulfill the purposes of the Act as determined by the Council.

Moneys in the Fund at the end of a State fiscal year shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and shall not revert to the General Revenue Fund.

(b) The specific purposes of the Fund include but are not limited to the following:

(1) To establish an account to fund remedial action of drycleaning solvent releases from drycleaning facilities as provided by Section 40.

(2) To establish an insurance account for insuring, through June 30, 2018, environmental risks from releases

from drycleaning facilities within this State as provided by Section 45.

(c) The State, the General Revenue Fund, and any other Fund of the State, other than the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund, shall not be liable for a claim or cause of action in connection with a drycleaning facility not owned or operated by the State or an agency of the State. All expenses incurred by the Fund shall be payable solely from the Fund and no liability or obligation shall be imposed upon the State. The State is not liable for a claim presented against the Fund.

(d) The liability of the Fund is limited to the extent of coverage provided by the account under which a claim is submitted, subject to the terms and conditions of that coverage. The liability of the Fund is further limited by the moneys made available to the Fund, and no remedy shall be ordered that would require the Fund to exceed its then current funding limitations to satisfy an award or which would restrict the availability of moneys for higher priority sites.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit, restrict, or affect the authority and powers of the Agency or another State agency or statute unless the State agency or statute is specifically referenced and the limitation is clearly set forth in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 90-502, eff. 8-19-97; 91-453, eff. 8-6-99.)

(415 ILCS 135/15)

Sec. 15. Creation of Council.

(a) The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council is established and, until July 1, 2018, shall consist of the following voting members to be appointed by the Governor:

(1) Four members who own or operate a drycleaning facility. These members shall serve 3 year terms, except that of the initial members appointed, one shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of 2 years, and one for a term of 3 years.

(2) One member who represents wholesale distributors of drycleaning solvents. This member shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(3) One member who represents the drycleaning equipment manufacturers and vendor community. This member shall serve for a term of 3 years.

(4) One member with experience in financial markets or the insurance industry. This member shall serve for a term of 3 years.

Each member shall have experience, knowledge, and expertise relating to the subject matter of this Act. On July 1, 2018, the terms of all members of the Council then serving are ended, and thereafter no members shall be appointed to serve under this subsection (a).

(a-5) On and after July 1, 2018, the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Council shall consist of the Agency.

~~(b) (Blank). The Governor may remove any member of the Council for incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office after service on him or her of a copy of the written charges against him or her and after an opportunity to be publicly heard in person or by counsel in his or her own defense no earlier than 10 days after the Governor has provided notice of the opportunity to the Council member. Evidence of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office may be provided to the Governor by the Agency or the Auditor General following the annual audit described in Section 80.~~

~~(c) (Blank). Members of the Council are entitled to receive reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties within the limit of funds appropriated to the Council or made available to the Fund. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson of the Council from among the members of the Council.~~

~~(d) The Attorney General's office or its designee shall provide legal counsel to the Council.~~

(Source: P.A. 93-201, eff. 1-1-04.)

(415 ILCS 135/25)

Sec. 25. Powers and duties of the Council.

(a) The Council shall have all of the general powers reasonably necessary and convenient to carry out this Act its purposes and may perform the following functions, subject to any express limitations contained in this Act:

(1) Take actions and enter into agreements necessary to reimburse claimants for eligible remedial action expenses, ~~assist the Agency to~~ protect the environment from releases, reduce costs associated with remedial actions, and ~~wind down the establish and implement an~~ insurance program.

(2) Acquire and hold personal property to be used for the purpose of remedial action.

(3) Purchase, construct, improve, furnish, equip, lease, option, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of one or more improvements under the terms it determines. The Council may define "improvements" by rule for purposes of this Act.

(4) Grant a lien, pledge, assignment, or other encumbrance on one or more revenues,

assets of right, accounts, or funds established or received in connection with the Fund, including revenues derived from fees or taxes collected under this Act.

(5) Contract for the acquisition or construction of one or more improvements or parts of one or more improvements or for the leasing, subleasing, sale, or other disposition of one or more improvements in a manner the Council determines.

(6) Implement and administer ~~Cooperate with the Agency in the implementation and administration~~ of this Act to minimize unnecessary duplication of effort, reporting, or paperwork and to maximize environmental protection within the funding limits of this Act.

(7) Except as otherwise provided by law, inspect any document in the possession of an owner, operator, service provider, or any other person if the document is relevant to a claim for reimbursement under this Section or may inspect a drycleaning facility for which a claim for benefits under this Act has been submitted.

(b) ~~(Blank). The Council shall pre-approve, and the contracting parties shall seek pre-approval for, a contract entered into under this Act if the cost of the contract exceeds \$75,000. The Council or its designee shall review and approve or disapprove all contracts entered into under this Act. However, review by the Council or its designee shall not be required when an emergency situation exists. All contracts entered into by the Council shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the maximum extent practical. In those situations where it is determined that bidding is not practical, the basis for the determination of impracticability shall be documented by the Council or its designee.~~

(c) The Council may prioritize the expenditure of funds from the remedial action account whenever it determines that there are not sufficient funds to settle all current claims. In prioritizing, the Council may consider the following:

(1) the degree to which human health is affected by the exposure posed by the release;

(2) the reduction of risk to human health derived from remedial action compared to the cost of the remedial action;

(3) the present and planned uses of the impacted property; and

(4) other factors as determined by the Council.

(d) The Council shall adopt any rules it deems necessary to administer this Act, including, but not limited to, rules allowing the direct payment from the Fund to a contractor who performs remediation. The rules concerning the direct payment shall include a provision that any applicable deductible must be paid by the drycleaning facility prior to any direct payment from the Fund.

(e) The Council may purchase reinsurance coverage to reduce the Fund's potential liability for reimbursement of remedial action costs.

(f) The Council may, in accordance with constitutional limitations, enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating to ascertain possible violations of this Act, any rule adopted under this Act, or any Council or court order entered under this Act.

(g) The Director of the Agency shall exercise any contractual right of the State to terminate for convenience a contract with a person to act as Administrator of the Fund. If such a contract is terminated, then the Agency shall reimburse the person acting as Administrator of the Fund for expenses the Administrator incurred pursuant to the contract prior to the effective date of the termination.

(Source: P.A. 93-201, eff. 1-1-04.)

(415 ILCS 135/40)

Sec. 40. Remedial action account.

(a) The remedial action account is established to provide reimbursement to eligible claimants for drycleaning solvent investigation, remedial action planning, and remedial action activities for existing drycleaning solvent contamination discovered at their drycleaning facilities.

(b) The following persons are eligible for reimbursement from the remedial action account:

(1) In the case of claimant who is the owner or operator of an active drycleaning facility licensed by the Council under this Act at the time of application for remedial action benefits afforded under the Fund, the claimant is only eligible for reimbursement of remedial action costs incurred in connection with a release from that drycleaning facility, subject to any other limitations under this Act.

(2) In the case of a claimant who is the owner of an inactive drycleaning facility and was the owner or operator of the drycleaning facility when it was an active drycleaning facility, the claimant is only eligible for reimbursement of remedial action costs incurred in connection with a release from the drycleaning facility, subject to any other limitations under this Act.

(c) An eligible claimant requesting reimbursement from the remedial action account shall meet all of the following:

(1) The claimant demonstrates that the source of the release is from the claimant's drycleaning facility.

(2) At the time the release was discovered by the claimant, the claimant and the drycleaning facility were in compliance with the Agency reporting and technical operating requirements.

(3) The claimant reported the release in a timely manner to the Agency in accordance with State law.

(4) (Blank).

(5) If the claimant is the owner or operator of an active drycleaning facility, the claimant ~~must ensure that has provided to the Council proof of implementation and maintenance of the following pollution prevention measures:~~

(A) ~~All~~ That all drycleaning solvent wastes generated at ~~the~~ a drycleaning facility be managed in accordance with applicable State waste management laws and rules.

(B) ~~There is no A prohibition on the discharge of wastewater from drycleaning machines or of drycleaning solvent~~

from drycleaning operations to a sanitary sewer or septic tank or to the surface or in groundwater.

(C) ~~The~~ That every drycleaning facility ~~has~~ ~~(D) install~~ a containment dike or other containment structure around

each machine, item of equipment, drycleaning area, and portable waste container in which any drycleaning solvent is utilized, which ~~is~~ ~~shall~~ be capable of containing leaks, spills, or releases of drycleaning solvent from that machine, item, area, or container. The containment dike or other containment structure shall be capable of at least the following: (i) containing a capacity of 110% of the drycleaning solvent in the largest tank or vessel within the machine; (ii) containing 100% of the drycleaning solvent of each item of equipment or drycleaning area; and (iii) containing 100% of the drycleaning solvent of the largest portable waste container or at least 10% of the total volume of the portable waste containers stored within the containment dike or structure, whichever is greater.

Petroleum underground storage tank systems that are upgraded in accordance with

USEPA upgrade standards pursuant to 40 CFR Part 280 for the tanks and related piping systems and use a leak detection system approved by the USEPA or IEPA are exempt from this secondary containment requirement; and

(D) ~~Those (H) seal or otherwise render impervious those portions of diked floor surfaces on which a drycleaning solvent may leak, spill, or~~

otherwise be released ~~are sealed or are otherwise rendered impervious.~~

(E) ~~All (D) A requirement that all drycleaning solvent is shall be delivered to the drycleaning facility~~ facilities by means of closed, direct-coupled

delivery systems.

(6) An active drycleaning facility ~~that~~ has maintained, through June 30, 2018, continuous financial assurance for

environmental liability coverage in the amount of at least \$500,000 at least since the date of award of benefits under this Section or July 1, 2000, whichever is earlier. An uninsured drycleaning facility that ~~has~~ filed an application for insurance with the Fund by January 1, 2004, obtained insurance through that application, and maintained that insurance coverage continuously through June 30, 2018, shall be considered to have conformed with the requirements of this subdivision (6). To conform with this requirement the applicant must pay the equivalent of the total premiums due for the period beginning June 30, 2000 through the date of application plus a 20% penalty of the total premiums due for that period.

(7) The release was discovered on or after July 1, 1997 and before July 1, 2006.

(d) A claimant ~~must have submitted~~ ~~shall submit~~ a completed application form provided by the Council. The application shall contain documentation of activities, plans, and expenditures associated with the eligible costs incurred in response to a release of drycleaning solvent from a drycleaning facility. Application for remedial action account benefits must ~~have been~~ be submitted to the Council on or before June 30, 2005.

(8) The site upon which the drycleaning facility is located is enrolled in the Site Remediation Program established under Title XVII of the Environmental Protection Act.

(e) Claimants shall be subject to the following deductible requirements, unless modified pursuant to the Council's authority under Section 75:

(1) If, by January 1, 2008, an eligible claimant submitting a claim for an active drycleaning facility completed site investigation and submitted to the Council a complete remedial action plan for the site, then

~~the~~ An eligible claimant submitting a claim for an active drycleaning facility is responsible for the first \$5,000 of eligible investigation costs and

for the first \$10,000 of eligible remedial action costs incurred in connection with the release from the drycleaning facility and is only eligible for reimbursement for costs that exceed those amounts, subject to any other limitations of this Act. Any eligible claimant submitting any other claim for an active drycleaning facility is responsible for the first \$5,000 of eligible investigation costs and for the first \$15,000 of eligible remedial action costs incurred in connection with the release from the drycleaning facility and is only eligible for reimbursement for costs that exceed those amounts, subject to any other limitations of this Act.

(2) If, by January 1, 2008, an eligible claimant submitting a claim for an inactive drycleaning facility completed site investigation and submitted to the Council a complete remedial action plan for the site, then the ~~An eligible claimant submitting a claim for an inactive drycleaning facility~~ is responsible for the first \$10,000 of eligible investigation

costs and for the first \$10,000 of eligible remedial action costs incurred in connection with the release from that drycleaning facility, and is only eligible for reimbursement for costs that exceed those amounts, subject to any other limitations of this Act. Any other eligible claimant submitting any other claim for an inactive drycleaning facility is responsible for the first \$10,000 of eligible investigation costs and for the first \$15,000 of eligible remedial action costs incurred in connection with the release from the drycleaning facility and is only eligible for reimbursement for costs that exceed those amounts, subject to any other limitations of this Act.

(f) Claimants are subject to the following limitations on reimbursement:

(1) Subsequent to meeting the deductible requirements of subsection (e), and pursuant to the requirements of Section 75, reimbursement shall not exceed \$300,000 per active drycleaning facility and \$50,000 per inactive drycleaning facility.

(2) A contract in which one of the parties to the contract is a claimant, for goods or services that may be payable or reimbursable from the Fund Council, is void and unenforceable unless and until :

(A) the Council has found that the contract terms are found by the Council to be within the range of usual and customary rates for similar

or equivalent goods or services within this State; and has found that

(B) the goods or services are found, by the Council to be necessary for the claimant to comply with the rules adopted under this Act Council standards or other applicable regulatory standards.

~~(3) A claimant may appoint the Council as an agent for the purposes of negotiating contracts with suppliers of goods or services reimbursable by the Fund. The Council may select another contractor for goods or services other than the one~~

~~offered by the claimant if the scope of the proposed work or actual work of the claimant's offered contractor does not reflect the quality of workmanship required or if the costs are determined to be excessive, as determined by the Council.~~

~~(4) The Council may require a claimant to obtain and submit 3 bids and may require specific terms and conditions in a contract subject to approval.~~

~~(5) (Blank). The Council may enter into a contract or an exclusive contract with the supplier of goods or services required by a claimant or class of claimants, in connection with an expense reimbursable from the Fund, for a specified good or service at a gross maximum price or fixed rate, and may limit reimbursement accordingly.~~

~~(6) Unless emergency conditions exist, a service provider shall obtain the Council's approval of the budget for the remediation work before commencing the work. No expense incurred that is above the budgeted amount shall be paid unless the Council approves the expense prior to its being incurred. All invoices and bills relating to the remediation work shall be submitted with appropriate documentation, as deemed necessary by the Council.~~

~~(7) Neither the Council nor an eligible claimant is responsible for payment for costs incurred that have not been previously approved by the Council, unless an emergency exists.~~

~~(8) The Council may determine the usual and customary costs of each item for which reimbursement may be awarded under this Section. The Council may revise the usual and customary costs from time to time as necessary, but costs submitted for reimbursement shall be subject to the rates in effect at the time the costs were incurred.~~

~~(9) If a claimant has pollution liability insurance coverage other than coverage provided by the insurance account under this Act, that coverage shall be primary. Reimbursement from the remedial action account shall be limited to the deductible amounts under the primary coverage and the amount that exceeds the policy limits of the primary coverage,~~

subject to the deductible amounts established under of this Act. ~~If there is a dispute between the claimant and the primary insurance provider, reimbursement from the remedial action account may be made to the claimant after the claimant assigns all of his or her interests in the insurance coverage to the Council.~~

(g) The source of funds for the remedial action account shall be moneys allocated to the account by the Council according to the Fund budget approved by the Council.

(h) A drycleaning facility will be classified as active or inactive for purposes of determining benefits under this Section based on the status of the facility on the date a claim is filed.

(i) Eligible claimants shall conduct remedial action in accordance with Title XVII of the Site Remediation Program under the Environmental Protection Act and rules adopted under that Act Part 740 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code and the Tiered Approach to Cleanup Objectives under Part 742 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code.

~~(j) (Blank). Effective January 1, 2012, an active drycleaning facility that has previously received or is currently receiving reimbursement for the costs of a remedial action, as defined in this Act, shall maintain continuous financial assurance for environmental liability coverage in the amount of at least \$500,000 until the earlier of (i) January 1, 2020 or (ii) the date the Council determines the drycleaning facility is an inactive drycleaning facility. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in the revocation of the drycleaning facility's existing license and in the inability of the drycleaning facility to obtain or renew a license under Section 60 of this Act.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-774, eff. 1-1-10; 97-377, eff. 1-1-12.)

(415 ILCS 135/50)

Sec. 50. Cost recovery; enforcement.

(a) The Council may seek recovery from a potentially responsible party liable for a release that is the subject of a remedial action and for which the Fund has expended moneys for remedial action. The amount of recovery sought by the Council shall be equal to all moneys expended by the Fund for and in connection with the remediation, including but not limited to, reasonable attorney's ~~attorneys~~ fees and costs of litigation expended by the Fund in connection with the release.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d):

(1) The Council shall not seek recovery for expenses in connection with remedial action for a release from a claimant eligible for reimbursement except for any unpaid portion of the deductible.

(2) A claimant's liability for a release for which coverage is admitted under the insurance account shall not exceed the amount of the deductible, subject to the limits of insurance coverage.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the liability of a claimant to the Fund shall be the total costs of remedial action incurred by the Fund, as specified in subsection (a), if the claimant has not complied with the Environmental Protection Act ~~and its rules or with this Act~~ or and its rules adopted under either Act.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the liability of a claimant to the Fund shall be the total costs of remedial action incurred by the Fund, as specified in subsection (a), if the claimant received reimbursement from the Fund through misrepresentation or fraud, and the claimant shall be liable for the amount of the reimbursement.

(e) Upon reimbursement by the Fund for remedial action under this Act, the rights of the claimant to recover payment from a potentially responsible party are assumed by the Council to the extent the remedial action was paid by the Fund. A claimant is precluded from receiving double compensation for the same injury. A claimant may elect to permit the Council to pursue the claimant's cause of action for an injury not compensated by the Fund against a potentially responsible party, provided the Attorney General or his or her designee determines the representation would not be a conflict of interest.

(f) This Section does not preclude, limit, or in any way affect any of the provisions of or causes of action pursuant to Section 22.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(g) Any cost recovery action commenced before July 1, 2018, by the Council, under this Section, may be prosecuted or continued by the Attorney General in the name of the State on and after that date.

(h) All costs recovered under this Section shall deposited into the Fund.

(Source: P.A. 90-502, eff. 8-19-97.)

(415 ILCS 135/60)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2020)

Sec. 60. Drycleaning facility license.

~~(a) No On and after January 1, 1998, no person shall operate a drycleaning facility in this State without a license issued by the Council.~~

(b) The Council shall issue an initial or renewal license to a drycleaning facility on submission by an applicant of a completed form prescribed by the Council, and proof of payment of the required fee to the Department of Revenue ~~, and, if the drycleaning facility has previously received or is currently receiving~~

reimbursement for the costs of a remedial action, as defined in this Act, proof of compliance with subsection (j) of Section 40. License Beginning January 1, 2013, license renewal application forms must include a certification by the applicant :

(1) that all hazardous waste stored at the drycleaning facility is stored in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; ~~and~~

(2) that all hazardous waste transported from the drycleaning facility is transported in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; ~~and~~

(3) that, during the immediately preceding 4 years, the applicant has obtained a minimum of 4 hours of drycleaning continuing education credits from an industry-recognized education provider, at least 2 hours of which addressed environmentally related topics, such as proper solvent storage and handling, hazardous waste management, environmental compliance, non-solvent cleaning, site remediation, site remedial action planning, and Fund eligibility and reimbursement. Also, beginning January 1, 2013, license renewal applications must include copies of all manifests for hazardous waste transported from the drycleaning facility during the previous 12 months or since the last submission of copies of manifests, whichever is longer. If the Council does not receive a copy of a manifest for a drycleaning facility within a 3-year period, or within a shorter period as determined by the Council, the Council shall make appropriate inquiry into the management of hazardous waste at the facility and may share the results of the inquiry with the Agency.

(c) ~~The On or after January 1, 2004, the annual fees for licensure are as follows:~~

(1) ~~\$1,500~~ \$500 for a facility that uses (i) 50 gallons or less of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) 250 or less gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) 500 gallons or less annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(2) ~~\$2,250~~ \$500 for a facility that uses (i) more than 50 gallons but not more than 100 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 250 gallons but not more than 500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 500 gallons but not more than 1,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(3) ~~\$3,000~~ \$500 for a facility that uses (i) more than 100 gallons but not more than 150 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 500 gallons but not more than 750 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 1,000 gallons but not more than 1,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(4) ~~\$3,750~~ \$1,000 for a facility that uses (i) more than 150 gallons but not more than 200 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 750 gallons but not more than 1,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 1,500 gallons but not more than 2,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(5) ~~\$4,500~~ \$1,000 for a facility that uses (i) more than 200 gallons but not more than 250 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 1,000 gallons but not more than 1,250 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 2,000 gallons but not more than 2,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(6) ~~\$5,000~~ \$1,000 for a facility that uses (i) more than 250 gallons but not more than 300 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 1,250 gallons but not more than 1,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 2,500 gallons but not more than 3,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(7) ~~\$5,000~~ \$1,000 for a facility that uses (i) more than 300 gallons but not more than 350 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 1,500 gallons but not more than 1,750 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 3,000 gallons but not more than 3,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(8) ~~\$5,000~~ \$1,500 for a facility that uses (i) more than 350 gallons but not more than 400 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 1,750 gallons but not more than 2,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 3,500 gallons but not more than 4,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(9) ~~\$5,000~~ \$1,500 for a facility that uses (i) more than 400 gallons but not more than 450 gallons of

chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 2,000 gallons but not more than 2,250 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 4,000 gallons but not more than 4,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(10) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses (i) more than 450 gallons but not more than 500 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 2,250 gallons but not more than 2,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents used in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 4,500 gallons but not more than 5,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(11) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses (i) more than 500 gallons but not more than 550 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 2,500 gallons but not more than 2,750 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 5,000 gallons but not more than 5,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(12) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses (i) more than 550 gallons but not more than 600 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 2,750 gallons but not more than 3,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 5,500 gallons but not more than 6,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents in a drycleaning machine without a solvent reclaimer.

(13) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses (i) more than 600 gallons of chlorine-based or green drycleaning solvents annually, (ii) more than 3,000 gallons but not more than 3,250 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer, or (iii) more than 6,000 gallons of hydrocarbon-based drycleaning solvents annually in a drycleaning machine equipped without a solvent reclaimer.

(14) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses more than 3,250 gallons but not more than 3,500 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer.

(15) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses more than 3,500 gallons but not more than 3,750 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents used in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer.

(16) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses more than 3,750 gallons but not more than 4,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer.

(17) ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$1,500~~ for a facility that uses more than 4,000 gallons annually of hydrocarbon-based solvents in a drycleaning machine equipped with a solvent reclaimer.

For purpose of this subsection, the quantity of drycleaning solvents used annually shall be determined as follows:

(1) in the case of an initial applicant, the quantity of drycleaning solvents that the applicant estimates will be used during his or her initial license year. A fee assessed under this subdivision is subject to audited adjustment for that year; or

(2) in the case of a renewal applicant, the quantity of drycleaning solvents actually purchased in the preceding license year.

~~The Council may adjust licensing fees annually based on the published Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") or as otherwise determined by the Council.~~

~~(d) Except as otherwise modified by Council rules, a license issued under this Section shall expire one year after the date of issuance and may be renewed on reapplication to the Council and submission of proof of payment of the appropriate fee to the Department of Revenue in accordance with subsections (c) and (e). At least 30 days before payment of a renewal licensing fee is due, the Council shall attempt to:~~

~~(1) notify the operator of each licensed drycleaning facility concerning the requirements of this Section; and~~

~~(2) submit a license fee payment form to the licensed operator of each drycleaning facility.~~

(e) An operator of a drycleaning facility shall submit the appropriate application form provided by the Council with the license fee in the form of cash, credit card, business check, or guaranteed remittance to the Department of Revenue. The Department may accept payment of the license fee under this Section by credit card only if the Department is not required to pay a discount fee charged by the credit card issuer. The license fee payment form and the actual license fee payment shall be administered by the Department of Revenue under rules adopted by that Department.

(f) The Department of Revenue shall issue a proof of payment receipt to each operator of a drycleaning facility who has paid the appropriate fee in cash or by guaranteed remittance, credit card, or business check. However, the Department of Revenue shall not issue a proof of payment receipt to a drycleaning

facility that is liable to the Department of Revenue for a tax imposed under this Act. The original receipt shall be presented to the Council by the operator of a drycleaning facility.

(g) (Blank).

(h) The Council and the Department of Revenue may adopt rules as necessary to administer the licensing requirements of this Act, including, but not limited to, rules authorizing the issuance of multi-year licenses. (Source: P.A. 96-774, eff. 1-1-10; 97-332, eff. 8-12-11; 97-377, eff. 1-1-12; 97-663, eff. 1-13-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 97-1057, eff. 1-1-13.)

(415 ILCS 135/65)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2020)

Sec. 65. Drycleaning solvent tax.

(a) ~~On and after January 1, 1998,~~ a tax is hereby imposed upon the use of drycleaning solvent by a person engaged in the business of operating a drycleaning facility in this State at the rate of ~~\$10~~ ~~\$3.50~~ per gallon of perchloroethylene or other chlorinated drycleaning solvents used in drycleaning operations, ~~\$2~~ ~~\$0.35~~ per gallon of petroleum-based drycleaning solvent, and \$1.75 per gallon of green solvents, unless the green solvent is used at a virgin facility, in which case the rate is \$0.35 per gallon. The Council shall determine by rule which products are chlorine-based solvents, which products are petroleum-based solvents, and which products are green solvents. All drycleaning solvents shall be considered chlorinated solvents unless the Council determines that the solvents are petroleum-based drycleaning solvents or green solvents.

(b) The tax imposed by this Act shall be collected from the purchaser at the time of sale by a seller of drycleaning solvents maintaining a place of business in this State and shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue under the provisions of this Act.

(c) The tax imposed by this Act that is not collected by a seller of drycleaning solvents shall be paid directly to the Department of Revenue by the purchaser or end user who is subject to the tax imposed by this Act.

(d) No tax shall be imposed upon the use of drycleaning solvent if the drycleaning solvent will not be used in a drycleaning facility or if a floor stock tax has been imposed and paid on the drycleaning solvent. Prior to the purchase of the solvent, the purchaser shall provide a written and signed certificate to the drycleaning solvent seller stating:

- (1) the name and address of the purchaser;
- (2) the purchaser's signature and date of signing; and
- (3) one of the following:
 - (A) that the drycleaning solvent will not be used in a drycleaning facility; or
 - (B) that a floor stock tax has been imposed and paid on the drycleaning solvent.

(e) On January 1, 1998, there is imposed on each operator of a drycleaning facility a tax on drycleaning solvent held by the operator on that date for use in a drycleaning facility. The tax imposed shall be the tax that would have been imposed under subsection (a) if the drycleaning solvent held by the operator on that date had been purchased by the operator during the first year of this Act.

(f) On or before the 25th day of the 1st month following the end of the calendar quarter, a seller of drycleaning solvents who has collected a tax pursuant to this Section during the previous calendar quarter, or a purchaser or end user of drycleaning solvents required under subsection (c) to submit the tax directly to the Department, shall file a return with the Department of Revenue. The return shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue and shall contain information that the Department of Revenue reasonably requires, but at a minimum will require the reporting of the volume of drycleaning solvent sold to each licensed drycleaner. The Department of Revenue shall report quarterly to the Council the volume of drycleaning solvent purchased for the quarter by each licensed drycleaner. Each seller of drycleaning solvent maintaining a place of business in this State who is required or authorized to collect the tax imposed by this Act shall pay to the Department the amount of the tax at the time when he or she is required to file his or her return for the period during which the tax was collected. Purchasers or end users remitting the tax directly to the Department under subsection (c) shall file a return with the Department of Revenue and pay the tax so incurred by the purchaser or end user during the preceding calendar quarter.

Except as provided in this Section, the seller of drycleaning solvents filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing the return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 1.75%, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is greater. Failure to timely file the returns and provide to the Department the data requested under this Act will result in disallowance of the reimbursement discount.

(g) The tax on drycleaning solvents used in drycleaning facilities and the floor stock tax shall be administered by Department of Revenue under rules adopted by that Department.

(h) On and after January 1, 1998, no person shall knowingly sell or transfer drycleaning solvent to an operator of a drycleaning facility that is not licensed by the Council under Section 60.

(i) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules as necessary to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 96-774, eff. 1-1-10.)

(415 ILCS 135/69)

Sec. 69. Civil penalties.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any person who violates any provision of this Act, or any rule adopted under this Act regulation adopted by the Council, or any license or registration or term or condition thereof, or that violates any Council or court order entered pursuant to of the Council under this Act, shall be liable for a civil penalty as provided in this Section. The penalties may, upon order of the Council or a court of competent jurisdiction, be made payable to the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section:

(1) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 60 of this Act by failing to pay the license fee when due may be assessed a civil penalty of \$5 per day for each day after the license fee is due until the license fee is paid. The penalty shall be effective for license fees due on or after July 1, 1999 and before June 30, 2011. For license fees due on or after July 1, 2011, any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 60 of this Act by failing to pay the license fee when due may be assessed a civil penalty, beginning on the 31st day after the license fee is due, in the following amounts: (i) beginning on the 31st day after the license fee is due and until the 60th day after the license fee is due, \$3 for each day during which the license fee is not paid and (ii) beginning on the 61st day after the license fee is due and until the license fee is paid, \$5 for each day during which the license fee is not paid.

(2) Any person who violates subsection (d) or (h) of Section 65 of this Act shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for the first violation and a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a second or subsequent violation.

(3) Any person who violates Section 67 of this Act shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 per day for each day the person is not registered to sell drycleaning solvents.

(c) ~~(Blank). The Council shall issue an administrative assessment setting forth any penalties it imposes under subsection (b) of this Section and shall serve notice of the assessment upon the party assessed. The Council's determination shall be deemed correct and shall serve as evidence of the correctness of the Council's determination that a penalty is due. Proof of a determination by the Council may be made at any administrative hearing or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy or computer print-out of the Council's record relating thereto in the name of the Council under the certificate of the Council.~~

~~If reproduced copies of the Council's records are offered as proof of a penalty assessment, the Council must certify that those copies are true and exact copies of records on file with the Council. If computer print-outs of the Council's records are offered as proof of a determination, the Council Chairman must certify that those computer print-outs are true and exact representations of records properly entered into standard electronic computing equipment, in the regular course of the Council's business, at or reasonably near the time of the occurrence of the facts recorded, from trustworthy and reliable information. A certified reproduced copy or certified computer print-out shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence in any administrative or legal proceeding and is prima facie proof of the correctness of the Council's determination.~~

~~Whenever notice is required by this Section, the notice may be given by United States registered or certified mail, addressed to the person concerned at his last known address, and proof of mailing shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Act. Notice of any hearing provided for by this Act shall be given not less than 7 days before the day fixed for the hearing. Following the initial contact of a person represented by an attorney, the Council shall not contact that person but shall only contact the attorney representing that person.~~

(d) The penalties provided for in this Section may be recovered in a civil action instituted by the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

(e) The Attorney General may also, at the request of the Council, the Department of Revenue, or on his or her own motion, institute a civil action for an injunction, prohibitory or mandatory, to restrain violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any license or registration or term or condition of a license or registration, or any Council or court order entered under this Act, or to require other actions as may be necessary to address violations thereof.

(f) Without limiting any other authority which may exist for the awarding of attorney's fees and costs, ~~the Council~~, or a court of competent jurisdiction, may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees, including

the reasonable costs of expert witnesses and consultants, to the Attorney General in a case where the Attorney General has prevailed against a person who has committed a willful, knowing, or repeated violation of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any license or registration or term or condition of a license or registration, or any Council or court order entered under this Act. Any funds collected under this subsection (f) in which the Attorney General has prevailed shall be deposited in the Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund created in Section 10 of this Act.

(g) All final orders imposing civil penalties under this Section shall prescribe the time for payment of the penalties. If any penalty is not paid within the time prescribed, interest on the penalty shall be paid, at the rate set forth in Section 3-2 of the Illinois Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, for the period from the date payment is due until the date payment is received. However, if the time for payment is stayed during the pendency of an appeal, interest shall not accrue during the stay.

(Source: P.A. 96-774, eff. 1-1-10; 97-332, eff. 8-12-11.)

(415 ILCS 135/69.5 new)

Sec. 69.5. Criminal penalties. In addition to all other civil and criminal penalties provided by law, any person who knowingly makes to the Council an oral or written statement that is false, fictitious, or fraudulent and that is materially related to or required by this Act or any rule adopted under this Act commits a Class 4 felony, and each such statement shall be considered a separate Class 4 felony. A person who, after being convicted under this Section, violates this Section a second or subsequent time, commits a Class 3 felony

(415 ILCS 135/75)

Sec. 75. Adjustment of fees and taxes. Beginning January 1, 2000, and annually after that date through June 30, 2018, the Council shall adjust the copayment obligation of subsection (e) of Section 40, the drycleaning solvent taxes of Section 65, the license fees of Section 60, or any combination of adjustment of each, after notice and opportunity for public comment, in a manner determined necessary and appropriate to ensure viability of the Fund and to encourage the owner or operator of a drycleaning facility to use green solvents. Viability of the Fund shall consider the settlement of all current claims subject to prioritization of benefits under subsection (c) of Section 25, consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-201, eff. 1-1-04.)

(415 ILCS 135/80)

Sec. 80. Audits and reports.

(a) The accounts, books, and other financial records of the Council, including but not limited to its receipts, disbursements, contracts, and other matters relating to its finance, operation, and affairs, shall be examined and audited together with those of the Agency annually by the Auditor General in accordance with the audit standards under the Illinois State Auditing Act. This audit shall be provided to the Agency for review.

(b) Upon request by the Auditor General, the Council shall retain a firm of certified public accountants to examine and audit the Council as described in subsection (a) on behalf of the Auditor General.

(c) The accounts, books, and other financial records of the Council shall be maintained in accordance with the State Records Act and accepted accounting practices established by the State.

(Source: P.A. 90-502, eff. 8-19-97; 91-453, eff. 8-6-99.)

(415 ILCS 135/85)

Sec. 85. Repeal of fee and tax provisions. Sections 60 and 65 of this Act are repealed on January 1, 2030 ~~2020~~.

(Source: P.A. 93-201, eff. 1-1-04.)

(415 ILCS 135/86 new)

Sec. 86. Review of final Council decisions.

(a) This Section applies to all final Council decisions regarding reimbursement from the Fund and all final Council decisions concerning the classification of drycleaning solvents under this Act. Final administrative decisions made under this Act are subject to review in accordance with the law in effect at the time of the decision, except that the Director of the Agency shall conduct reviews to be performed by the Administrator of the Fund and the review of decisions of the Council and decisions of administrative law judges of the Council shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Review Law.

(b) A request for reconsideration of any final Council decision regarding reimbursement from the Fund or concerning the classification of drycleaning solvents under this Act may be filed with the Director of the Agency within 60 days after the date of the Council's decision. Any decision by the Director of the Agency pursuant to this Section is subject to judicial review in accordance with the Administrative Review Law.

Proceedings for the judicial review of final administrative decisions of the Director of the Agency under this Section shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Review Law and this Act.

Venue for an administrative review action under this Section shall be proper in the Circuit Court of the county where the plaintiff has its principal place of business, or Sangamon County if the plaintiff's principal place of business is located outside Illinois.

Section 15. The Drycleaner Environmental Response Trust Fund Act is amended by changing Section 45 as follows:

(415 ILCS 135/45)

Sec. 45. Insurance account.

(a) The insurance account shall offer financial assurance for claims arising before July 1, 2018, by a qualified owner or operator of a drycleaning facility under the terms and conditions provided for under this Section. Coverage may be provided to either the owner or the operator of a drycleaning facility. The Council is not required to resolve whether the owner or operator, or both, are responsible for a release under the terms of an agreement between the owner and operator.

(b) The source of funds for the insurance account shall be as follows:

(1) ~~moneys~~ Moneys appropriated to the Council or moneys allocated to the insurance account by the Council according to the Fund budget approved by the Council.

(2) ~~moneys~~ Moneys collected as an insurance premium, including service fees, if any.

(3) ~~investment~~ Investment income attributed to the insurance account ~~by the Council.~~

(c) Until the effective date of the changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, an ~~An~~ owner or operator may purchase coverage of up to \$500,000 per drycleaning facility subject to the terms and conditions under this Section and those adopted by the Council. Coverage shall be limited to remedial action costs associated with soil and groundwater contamination resulting from a release of drycleaning solvent at an insured drycleaning facility, including third-party liability for soil and groundwater contamination. Coverage is not provided for a release that occurred before the date of coverage.

(d) Until the effective date of the changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, an ~~An~~ owner or operator, subject to underwriting requirements and terms and conditions deemed necessary and convenient by the Council, may purchase insurance coverage from the insurance account provided that the drycleaning facility to be insured meets the following conditions:

(1) a site investigation designed to identify soil and groundwater contamination resulting from the release of a drycleaning solvent has been completed. The Council shall determine if the site investigation is adequate. This investigation must be completed by June 30, 2006. For drycleaning facilities that apply for insurance coverage after June 30, 2006, the site investigation must be completed prior to issuance of insurance coverage; and

(2) the drycleaning facility is participating in and meets all requirements of a drycleaning compliance program approved by the Council.

(e) The annual premium for insurance coverage shall be:

(1) For the year July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, \$250 per drycleaning facility.

(2) For the year July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, \$375 per drycleaning facility.

(3) For the year July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002, \$500 per drycleaning facility.

(4) For the year July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, \$625 per drycleaning facility.

(5) For each subsequent State fiscal year through the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 ~~For subsequent years,~~ an owner or operator applying for coverage shall pay an annual actuarially-sound insurance premium for coverage by the insurance account. The Council may approve Fund coverage through the payment of a premium established on an actuarially-sound basis, taking into consideration the risk to the insurance account presented by the insured. Risk factor adjustments utilized to determine actuarially-sound insurance premiums should reflect the range of risk presented by the variety of drycleaning systems, monitoring systems, drycleaning volume, risk management practices, and other factors as determined by the Council. As used in this item, "actuarially sound" is not limited to Fund premium revenue equaling or exceeding Fund expenditures for the general drycleaning facility population. Actuarially-determined premiums shall be published at least 180 days prior to the premiums becoming effective.

(e-5) If an insurer sends a second notice to an owner or operator demanding immediate payment of a past-due premium for insurance services provided pursuant to this Act, the demand for payment must offer a grace period of not less than 30 days during which the owner or operator shall be allowed to pay any premiums due. If payment is made during that period, coverage under this Act shall not be terminated for non-payment by the insurer.

(e-6) If an insurer terminates an owner or operator's coverage under this Act, the insurer must send a written notice to the owner or operator to inform him or her of the termination of that coverage, and that

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notice must include instructions on how to seek reinstatement of coverage, as well as information concerning any premiums or penalties that might be due.

(f) If coverage is purchased for any part of a year, the purchaser shall pay the full annual premium. The insurance premium is fully earned upon issuance of the insurance policy.

(g) Any ~~The~~ insurance coverage offered under this Section shall be provided with a \$10,000 deductible policy.

(g-5) Claims on the insurance account that arise before January 1, 2018 must be submitted to the Council or Administrator of the Fund by no later than February 1, 2018. Claims on the insurance account that arise on or after January 1, 2018 must be submitted to the Council or Administrator of the Fund within 30 days after the claim arises. The Council shall render decisions on submitted claims on the insurance account within 30 days after their receipt.

(h) A future repeal of this Section shall not terminate the obligations under this Section or authority necessary to administer the obligations until the obligations are satisfied, including but not limited to the payment of claims filed prior to the effective date of any future repeal against the insurance account until moneys in the account are exhausted. Upon exhaustion of the moneys in the account, any remaining claims shall be invalid. If moneys remain in the account following satisfaction of the obligations under this Section, the remaining moneys and moneys due the account shall be placed in the remedial action account used to assist current insureds to obtain a viable insuring mechanism as determined by the Council after public notice and opportunity for comment.

(Source: P.A. 98-327, eff. 8-13-13.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect on July 1, 2018, except that this Section and Sections 5 and 15 take effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1648**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1663

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1663

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1663

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1663 on page 1, immediately below line 18, by inserting the following:

"(7) General Carpentry.

(8) Interior Systems Carpentry.

(9) Drywall.

(10) Floor Covering.

(11) Mill-cabinetry.

(12) Millwright.

(13) Insulation/Spray Foam.

(14) Siding Installation.

(15) Roofing.

(16) Lathing.

(17) Pile Driving.

(18) Concrete Forming.

(19) Scaffolding.

(20) Residential Electrical Construction.

(21) Commercial Electrical Construction.

(22) Industrial Electrical Construction.

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- (23) Renewable Energy Technology.
- (24) Energy Efficiency Concepts.
- (25) Electrical Manufacturing Sector.
- (26) Communications Systems.
- (27) Life Safety Systems.
- (28) Security Systems.
- (29) Sound Alarms.
- (30) Electrical Work Safety Practices.
- (31) Electrical Maintenance.
- (32) Fire Alarms.
- (33) Motor Controls.
- (34) Transformers.
- (35) Variable Speed Drive Systems.
- (36) Rigging."; and

on page 2, line 11, after "met.", by inserting the following:

"Beginning with applications submitted in 2017, an institution must submit its application for approval to the Board on or before July 1 of a given year and the Board must render its approval decision on or before September 15 of that same year."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1663**, with House Amendment No. 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1671

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1671

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1671

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1671 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Public Community College Act is amended by changing Section 3-11 as follows:

(110 ILCS 805/3-11) (from Ch. 122, par. 103-11)

Sec. 3-11. The board of each community college district is a body politic and corporate by the name of "Board of Trustees of Community College District No., County (or Counties) of and State of Illinois" or "Board of Trustees of (common name of community college), County (or Counties) of and State of Illinois" and by that name may sue and be sued in all courts and places where judicial proceedings are had. The State Board shall issue a number to each community college district, which number may shall be incorporated in the name of the board of that district. In conducting its operations, a community college may refer to itself by the common name of the community college.

(Source: P.A. 91-306, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1671**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

[May 31, 2017]

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

HOUSE BILL 155

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 155

Concurred in by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 302

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 302

Concurred in by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2525

A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2525

Concurred in by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2959

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2959

Concurred in by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 3817

A bill for AN ACT concerning courts.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3817

Concurred in by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

[May 31, 2017]

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL ON
SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **Senate Bill No. 852**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Hutchinson moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 47; NAYS 7.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Link	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Manar	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	Martinez	Righter
Bennett	Harmon	McCann	Rooney
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bivins	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Brady	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Bush	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Castro	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Collins	Koehler	Nybo	Mr. President
Connelly	Lightford	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

Landek	McConchie	Rose	Weaver
McCarter	Oberweis	Schimpf	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 852**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Manar moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 32**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Manar moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 32 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver

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Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Raoul, **House Bill No. 479** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Raoul offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO HOUSE BILL 479

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Bill 479 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Article 1. Fantasy Sports Contest Act

Section 1-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Fantasy Sports Contest Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 1-5. Legislative intent.

(a) The General Assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(1) Interactive fantasy sports contests are contests of skill in which fantasy or simulation teams are selected based upon the skill and knowledge of the participants and not based solely on the membership of an actual team.

(2) Interactive fantasy sports contests are not wagers on future contingent events not under the contestants' control or influence because contestants have control over which players they choose and the outcome of each contest is not dependent upon the performance of any one player or any one actual team. The outcome of any interactive fantasy sports contest does not correspond to the outcome of any one real-life competitive event. Instead, the outcome depends on how the performances of participants' fantasy roster choices compared to the performance of others' roster choices.

(b) Based on the findings in this Section, the General Assembly declares that interactive fantasy sports contests do not constitute gambling as defined in Section 28-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(c) The General Assembly further finds that as the Internet has become an integral part of society, and interactive fantasy sports contests a major form of entertainment for many consumers, any interactive fantasy sports enforcement and regulatory structure must begin from the bedrock premise that participation in a lawful and licensed interactive fantasy sports industry is a privilege and not a right, and that regulatory oversight is intended to safeguard the integrity of the games and participants and to ensure accountability and the public trust.

Section 1-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Authorized player" means an individual located in this State that participates in an interactive fantasy sports contest offered by an interactive fantasy sports operator.

"Beginner fantasy sports player" means an individual who is at least 21 years of age and who has entered fewer than 51 interactive fantasy sports contests offered by a single interactive fantasy sports operator.

"Board" means the Illinois Gaming Board.

"Collegiate sport or athletic event" means a sport or athletic event offered or sponsored by or played in connection with a public or private institution that offers education services beyond the secondary level.

"Entry fee" means cash or cash equivalent that is paid by an authorized player to an interactive fantasy sports operator to participate in an interactive fantasy sports contest offered by that interactive fantasy sports operator.

"High school sport or athletic event" means a sport or athletic event offered or sponsored by or played in connection with a public or private institution that offers education services at the secondary level.

"Highly experienced player" means an authorized player who has:

(1) entered more than 1,000 interactive fantasy sports contests offered by a single interactive fantasy sports operator; or

(2) won more than 3 prizes valued at \$1,000 each or more from a single interactive fantasy sports operator.

"Interactive fantasy sports contest" means a fantasy contest, in which:

(1) the value of all prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the contest and their value is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of any fees paid by those participants;

(2) all winning outcomes are determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individual athletes in real-world professional athletic competitions; a professional athletic competition does not include any amateur or collegiate level sport; and

(3) no winning outcome is based on the score, point spread, or any performance or performances of any single actual team or combination of such teams or solely on any single performance of an individual athlete or player in any single actual event.

"Interactive fantasy sports gross revenue" means the amount equal to the total of all entry fees that an interactive fantasy sports operator collects from all players, multiplied by the location percentage for the State.

"Interactive fantasy sports operator" means a person or entity that engages in the business of offering, by means of the Internet, a smart phone application, or other similar electronic or digital media or communication technologies, multiple interactive fantasy sports contests to persons.

"Interactive fantasy sports platform" means any website, smart phone application, or other portal providing access to an interactive fantasy sports contest.

"Location percentage" means, for each interactive fantasy sports contest, the percentage, rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, of the total entry fees collected by an interactive fantasy sports operator from players located in this State, divided by the total entry fees collected by an interactive fantasy sports operator from all players in interactive fantasy sports contests.

"Minor" means a person under the age of 21 years.

"Permitted sports event" means a professional sport or athletic event or other competitive event.

"Permitted sports event" does not include a prohibited sports event.

"Prohibited sports event" means an amateur sport or athletic event, a collegiate sport or athletic event, or a high school sport or athletic event.

Section 1-15. Applicability. This Act and all rules adopted under the authority of this Act shall apply only to interactive fantasy sports contests for which an authorized player pays an entry fee.

Section 1-20. Licensing.

(a) No interactive fantasy sports operator shall administer, manage, or otherwise make available an interactive fantasy sports platform to persons located in the State unless licensed by the Board under this Act.

(b) A qualified person may apply to the Board for an interactive fantasy sports operator license to conduct interactive fantasy sports contests as provided in this Act. The application shall be made on forms provided by the Board. The burden is upon each applicant to demonstrate suitability for licensure. Each interactive fantasy sports operator shall be licensed by the Board. The Board may issue a license for a period of up to 2 years or, in the case of interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenues less than \$100,000, for up to 3 years.

(c) Each person seeking and possessing a license as an interactive fantasy sports operator shall submit to a background investigation conducted by the Board with the assistance of the State Police or other law enforcement. To the extent that the corporate structure of the applicant allows, the background investigation shall include any or all of the following as the Board deems appropriate or as provided by rule: (i) each beneficiary of a trust, (ii) each partner of a partnership, (iii) each member of a limited liability company, (iv) each director and officer of a publicly or non-publicly held corporation, (v) each stockholder of a non-publicly held corporation, (vi) each stockholder of 5% or more of a publicly held corporation, or (vii) each stockholder of 5% or more in a parent or subsidiary corporation.

(d) Each person seeking and possessing a license as an interactive fantasy sports operator shall disclose the identity of every person, association, trust, corporation, or limited liability company having a greater than 1% direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the interactive fantasy sports operator for which the license

is sought. If the disclosed entity is a trust, the application shall disclose the names and addresses of the beneficiaries; if a corporation, the names and addresses of all stockholders and directors; if a limited liability company, the names and addresses of all members; or if a partnership, the names and addresses of all partners, both general and limited.

(e) All information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the Board in the course of its review or investigation of an application for a license or a renewal under this Act shall be privileged and strictly confidential and shall be used only for the purpose of evaluating an applicant for a license or a renewal. The information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data shall not be admissible as evidence nor discoverable in any action of any kind in any court or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person, except for any action deemed necessary by the Board.

(f) No person may be licensed as an interactive fantasy sports operator if that person has been found by the Board to:

(1) have a background, including a criminal record, reputation, habits, social or business associations, or prior activities, that poses a threat to the public interests of the State or to the security and integrity of interactive fantasy sports contests;

(2) create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, and activities in the conduct of interactive fantasy sports contests; or

(3) present questionable business practices and financial arrangements incidental to the conduct of interactive fantasy sports contests.

(g) Any applicant for a license under this Act has the burden of proving his or her qualifications to the satisfaction of the Board. The Board may adopt rules to establish additional qualifications and requirements to preserve the integrity and security of interactive fantasy sports contests in this State.

(h) An interactive fantasy sports operator that has been operating in Illinois for at least 6 months on December 23, 2015 may operate in Illinois until a final decision is rendered on the application for an interactive fantasy sports operator license.

(i) The Board, by rule, shall establish a process for license renewal.

(j) The Board shall publish a list of all interactive fantasy sports operators licensed in this State under this Section on the Board's website for public use.

Section 1-25. Operators; required safeguards; minimum standards.

(a) As a condition of licensure in this State, each interactive fantasy sports operator shall implement and maintain commercially reasonable measures to:

(1) limit each authorized player to one username and one account and verify a fantasy sports player's true identity;

(2) prohibit minors from participating in an interactive fantasy sports contest, including:

(A) if the interactive fantasy sports operator becomes or is made aware that a minor has participated in one of its interactive fantasy sports contests, promptly refund any deposit received from the minor, whether or not the minor has engaged in or attempted to engage in an interactive fantasy sports contest; however, any refund may be offset by any prizes already awarded;

(B) publishing and facilitating parental control procedures to allow parents or guardians to exclude minors from access to any interactive fantasy sports contest or interactive fantasy sports platform; and

(C) taking appropriate steps to confirm that an individual opening an account is not a minor;

(3) when referencing the likelihood of winning in advertisements or upon interactive fantasy sports contest entry, make clear and conspicuous statements that are not inaccurate or misleading concerning the likelihood of winning and the number of winners;

(4) enable authorized players to restrict themselves from interactive fantasy sports contests and take reasonable steps to prevent these players from entering an interactive fantasy sports contest from which they have excluded themselves; these restrictions shall include, but not be limited to: (A) interactive fantasy sports contest entry limits, (B) limiting play to interactive fantasy sports contest with entry fees below an established limit, and (C) self-imposed deposit limits less than allowed under this Act; interactive fantasy sports operators shall implement and prominently publish procedures for fantasy sports players to implement the restrictions; fantasy sports players shall have the option to adjust these limits to make them more restrictive of gameplay as often as they like, but shall not have the option to make limits less restrictive of gameplay within 90 days after setting the limits;

(5) offer introductory procedures for authorized players, that shall be prominently

displayed on the interactive fantasy sports operator's interactive fantasy sports platform, that explain interactive fantasy sports contest play and how to identify a highly experienced player;

(6) identify all highly experienced players in an interactive fantasy sports contest by a symbol attached to the players' user names, or by other easily visible means, on all interactive fantasy sports platforms supported by an interactive fantasy sports operator;

(7) disclose the number of entries a single authorized player may submit to each interactive fantasy sports contest;

(8) disclose the maximum number of total entries allowed for each interactive fantasy sports contest;

(9) implement measures to comply with all applicable State and federal requirements for data security, including, but not limited to, age verification and location software;

(10) offer all authorized players access to his or her account history and account details;

(11) ensure funds in fantasy sports players' accounts are held in segregated accounts by the interactive fantasy sports operators for the fantasy sports players that establish the accounts; interactive fantasy sports operators shall implement and prominently publish procedures that:

(A) prevent unauthorized withdrawals from fantasy sports player accounts by interactive fantasy sports operators or others;

(B) prevent commingling of funds in a fantasy sports player's account with other funds, including, without limitation, funds of the interactive fantasy sports operator; fantasy sports player funds shall be segregated from interactive fantasy sports operators' operational funds and any other funds held by the interactive fantasy sports operator; and

(C) address reporting on complaints by fantasy sports players that their accounts have been misallocated, compromised, or otherwise mishandled;

(12) provide on the interactive fantasy sports platform, in a prominent place, information concerning assistance for compulsive play;

(13) prohibit the extension of credit from an interactive fantasy sports operator to an authorized player;

(14) develop policies to prevent the use of proxy servers for the purpose of misrepresenting a player's location in order to engage in interactive fantasy sports contests; and

(15) prevent one fantasy sports player from acting as a proxy for another.

(b) No interactive fantasy sports operator employee, principal, officer, director, or contractor shall play any interactive fantasy sports contest offered to the general public or play in such contest through another person as a proxy. For the purposes of this subsection (b), a contractor is limited to a contractor who can access information of an interactive fantasy sports operator related to the conduct of an interactive fantasy sports contest that is not available to other fantasy sports players. Interactive fantasy sports operators shall make these restrictions known to all affected individuals and corporate entities.

(c) No interactive fantasy sports operator employee, principal, officer, director, or contractor shall disclose confidential information that may affect interactive fantasy sports contest gameplay to any person permitted to engage in interactive fantasy sports contest gameplay. Interactive fantasy sports operators shall make these restrictions known to all affected individuals and corporate entities.

(d) No interactive fantasy sports operator shall allow a professional athlete whose individual statistics or performance may be used to determine any part of the outcome of any interactive fantasy sports contest to enter interactive fantasy sports contests in the sports in which he or she participates. An interactive fantasy sports operator shall take commercially reasonable efforts to prevent a sports agent, team employee, referee, or league official associated with any competition that is the subject of interactive fantasy sports contests to enter interactive fantasy sports contests in the sport in which he or she participates, nor shall such athlete, sports agent, team official, team representative, referee, or league official play through another person as a proxy.

(1) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall take commercially reasonable efforts to obtain lists of persons described in this subsection (d) for the purpose of implementing this subsection (d).

(2) Interactive fantasy sports operators, upon learning of a violation of this subsection (d), shall bar the individual committing the violation from playing in any interactive fantasy sports contest by suspending the individual's account and banning the individual from further play, shall terminate any existing promotional agreements with the individual, and shall refuse to make any new promotional agreements that compensate the individual.

(3) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall make these restrictions known to all affected individuals and corporate entities.

(e) Each interactive fantasy sports operator shall:

(1) ensure the value of any prizes and awards offered to authorized players are established and made known to the players in advance of the interactive fantasy sports contest;

(2) ensure all winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the authorized players and are determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals in permitted sports events;

(3) ensure no winning outcome is based on the score, point spread, or performance of a single sports team, or a combination of sports teams;

(4) ensure no winning outcome is based solely on a single performance of an individual athlete in a single sport or athletic event; and

(5) ensure no interactive fantasy sports contest is based on a prohibited sports event.

(f) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall implement and prominently publish procedures that allow any fantasy sports player to permanently close an account at any time and for any reason. The procedures shall allow for cancellation by any means, including, without limitation, by a fantasy sports player on any interactive fantasy sports contest used by that fantasy sports player to make deposits into a fantasy sports player account. A copy of an interactive fantasy sports operator's procedures shall be submitted to the Board and any changes shall be submitted within 30 days.

(g) When a fantasy sports player account is closed, the interactive fantasy sports operator shall refund all funds in the account no later than 5 business days after submission of the request or 10 business days after submission of any tax reporting information required by law, whichever is later, unless the interactive fantasy sports operator makes a good faith determination that the fantasy sports player engaged in fraudulent or other conduct that would constitute a violation of this Act, rules adopted pursuant to this Act, or the interactive fantasy sports operator's policies, in which case, upon notice to the fantasy sports player of that determination, the withdrawal may be held pending a reasonable investigative period to resolve its investigation. For the purposes of this subsection (g), a request for withdrawal shall be considered honored if it is processed by the interactive fantasy sports operator, but delayed by a payment processor, a credit card issuer, or the custodian of the financial account.

(h) If a prize is awarded to a fantasy sports player with a closed account, that prize, to the extent it consists of funds, shall be distributed by the interactive fantasy sports operator within 5 business days, or 10 business days of submission of any tax reporting information required by law, unless the interactive fantasy sports operator makes a good faith determination that the fantasy sports player engaged in fraudulent or other conduct that would constitute a violation of this Act or rules adopted pursuant to this Act. If such determination is made, then the prize may be withheld, provided that it is then awarded to another fantasy sports player in the same interactive fantasy sports contest who would have won the prize had the fantasy sports player with the closed account not participated.

(i) An interactive fantasy sports operator shall prominently publish all contractual terms and conditions and rules of general applicability that affect a fantasy sports player's account. Presentation of such terms, conditions, and rules at the time of on boarding a new fantasy sports player shall not suffice.

(j) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall have prominently published rules that govern when each interactive fantasy sports contest shall close or lock. Each interactive fantasy sports contest operator shall also prominently disclose contest-specific information about the time that the interactive fantasy sports contest closes or locks in connection with each interactive fantasy sports contest offered. An interactive fantasy sports operator shall strictly enforce all disclosed closing or lock times.

(k) Fantasy sports player's deposits shall be limited to no more than \$1,000 per month. However, an interactive fantasy sports operator may establish and prominently publish procedures for temporarily or permanently increasing a fantasy sports player's deposit limit, at the request of the fantasy sports player, above \$1,000 per month. Such procedures shall be submitted to the Board.

If established by an interactive fantasy sports operator, such procedures shall include evaluation of information, including income or asset information, sufficient to establish that the fantasy sports player can afford losses that might result from gameplay at the deposit limit level requested.

When a temporary or permanent deposit level limit increase is approved, the interactive fantasy sports operator's procedures shall provide for annual re-certification of a player's financial ability to afford losses.

(l) The following entry limits apply:

(1) interactive fantasy sports operators shall not allow players to submit more than one entry in an interactive fantasy sports contest involving 12 entries or fewer;

(2) interactive fantasy sports operators shall not allow players to submit more than 2 entries in an interactive fantasy sports contest involving more than 13 entries but fewer than 36 entries;

(3) interactive fantasy sports operators shall not allow players to submit more than 3

entries in an interactive fantasy sports contest involving 36 or more entries but fewer than 101 entries; and

(4) interactive fantasy sports operators shall not allow fantasy sports players to submit more than 3% of all entries in an interactive fantasy sports contest involving 101 or more entries.

An interactive fantasy sports operator may establish interactive fantasy sports contests, representing less than 2% of the total number of interactive fantasy sports contests that the interactive fantasy sports operator offers, in which there is no restriction on the number of entries, provided that (i) the interactive fantasy sports operator clearly discloses that there are no limits on the number of entries by each player in the interactive fantasy sports contest and (ii) that the cost of participating in the interactive fantasy sports contest is \$50 or more per entry.

(m) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall not offer an interactive fantasy sports contest based on a prohibited sports event.

(n) An interactive fantasy sports operator shall not participate in an interactive fantasy sports contest offered by the interactive fantasy sports operator.

(o) An interactive fantasy sports operator shall not permit unauthorized scripts to be used on interactive fantasy sports platforms and shall use commercially reasonable efforts to monitor for and to prevent use of such scripts.

(p) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall develop and prominently display procedures on the interactive fantasy sports operator's interactive fantasy sports platform for the filing of a complaint by the authorized player against the interactive fantasy sports operator. The interactive fantasy sports operator shall give an initial response to the player within 48 hours after the player files the complaint. The interactive fantasy sports operator shall give a complete response to the player filing the complaint within 10 business days after the initial response is issued. An authorized player may file a complaint alleging a violation of the provisions of this Act with the Board.

(q) An interactive fantasy sports operator shall close any fantasy player account that is inactive for 2 years and notify the account holder that the account has been closed by email to the account holder's last known email address. When a fantasy sports player account is closed due to inactivity, the interactive fantasy sports operator shall take commercially reasonable steps to refund all funds in the fantasy sports player account within 30 days, subject to the receipt of any tax information required by law. In the event that funds in a closed fantasy sports player account exceed \$5 and cannot be refunded and remain unclaimed, the interactive fantasy sports operator shall provide notice of the existence of funds to the fantasy sports player. Such notice shall be provided by email to the account holder's last known email address. In the event that funds in a closed fantasy sports player account cannot be refunded and remain unclaimed by the fantasy sports player after 3 years, such funds shall be paid by the interactive fantasy sports operator to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund in the Office of the State Treasurer. The interactive fantasy sports operator shall provide notice to the fantasy sports player's email address at least 60 days prior to paying the funds to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund.

(r) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall develop games that are limited to beginner fantasy sports players and shall prohibit individuals who are not beginner fantasy sports players from participating in those games either directly or through another person as a proxy. An interactive fantasy sports operator shall suspend the account of an individual who is not a beginner fantasy sports player and who enters a game limited to beginner fantasy sports players and shall ban the player from future play.

(s) All interactive fantasy sports operators shall develop games in which highly experienced fantasy sports players cannot participate either directly or through another person as a proxy. An interactive fantasy sports operator shall suspend the account of a highly experienced fantasy sports player who enters a game that excludes highly experienced fantasy sports players directly or through another person as a proxy and shall ban the individual from future play.

Section 1-30. Multiple interactive fantasy sports platforms; interactive fantasy sports contests. A licensee may use multiple interactive fantasy sports platforms and offer multiple types of interactive fantasy sports contests.

Section 1-35. Advertising.

(a) Advertisements of interactive fantasy sports operators shall not feature: (1) minors (other than professional athletes who may be minors), (2) students, (3) schools, colleges, or universities, or (4) school, college, or university settings. However, incidental depiction of non-featured minors or minors accompanying adults shall not be a violation of this subsection (a).

(b) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall not advertise on school, college, or university campuses.

(c) Interactive fantasy sports operators shall not advertise at amateur athletic competitions, except to the extent that those competitions are played in stadiums where professional competitions are held and where non-digital advertisements have been posted, erected, or otherwise displayed in a manner that would require substantial effort to remove.

Section 1-40. Powers and duties of the Board.

(a) The Board has jurisdiction over and shall supervise all interactive fantasy sports contests governed by this Act. The Board has all powers and duties necessary and proper to fully and exclusively execute the provisions of the Act, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants that best serve the interests of the citizens of Illinois.

(2) To provide for the establishment and collection of all fees, fines, and taxes imposed by this Act and the rules adopted under this Act.

(3) To suspend, revoke, or restrict licenses; to require the removal of an interactive fantasy sports operator or an employee of an interactive fantasy sports operator for a violation of this Act; and to impose civil penalties of an amount up to \$5,000 against individuals and \$10,000 against licensees for each violation of the provisions of this Act.

(4) To approve and deny applications for licensure to conduct interactive fantasy sports contests in this State, and to suspend, refuse or renew, or revoke a license issued under this Act.

(5) To accept and investigate complaints of any kind from an authorized player and attempt to mediate the complaints where appropriate.

(6) To investigate alleged violations of this Act.

(7) To initiate proper enforcement proceedings where such action is deemed by the Board to be necessary or appropriate.

(8) To exercise all powers and duties assigned by this Act.

(b) The Board shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of and effectuate the policy and objectives of this Act as the Board may deem necessary or advisable, including, but not limited to, the development of the initial form of the application for licensure. These rules shall include, but not be limited to, responsible protections with regard to compulsive play and safeguards for fair play. The Board shall not adopt rules limiting or regulating:

(1) the rules or the administration of an individual interactive fantasy sports contest;

(2) the statistical makeup of an interactive fantasy sports contest; or

(3) the digital interactive fantasy sports platform of an interactive fantasy sports operator.

(c) The Board shall adopt emergency rules to administer this Act in accordance with Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For the purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to implement this Act is deemed an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

Section 1-45. Annual report.

(a) Each licensee shall annually submit a report to the Board by no later than June 30 of each year that shall include the following information as it applies to accounts held by authorized players located in this State:

(1) the number of accounts held by authorized players on all interactive fantasy sports platforms offered by the interactive fantasy sports operator and the number of accounts held by highly experienced players on all interactive fantasy sports platforms offered by the interactive fantasy sports operator;

(2) the total number of new accounts established in the preceding year as well as the total number of accounts permanently closed in the preceding year;

(3) the total amount of entry fees received from authorized players;

(4) the total amount of prizes awarded to authorized players;

(5) the total amount of interactive fantasy sports gross revenue received by the licensee; and

(6) the total number of authorized players that requested to exclude themselves from interactive fantasy sports contests.

(b) The Board shall annually publish a report based on the aggregate information provided by all interactive fantasy sports operators in accordance with this Section, that shall be published on the Board's website no later than 180 days after the deadline for the submission of individual reports as specified in this Section.

Section 1-50. State tax.

(a) A privilege tax is imposed on persons engaged in the business of operating an interactive fantasy sports contest in this State. For the privilege of conducting interactive fantasy sports contests in the State, interactive fantasy sports operators shall pay a tax at the following graduated rates:

- (1) 5% of annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue up to and including \$1,000,000;
- (2) 7.5% of annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue in excess of \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$3,000,000;
- (3) 10% of annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue in excess of \$3,000,000 but not exceeding \$8,000,000;
- (4) 15% of annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue in excess of \$8,000,000.

(b) The tax imposed by this Section shall be paid by the interactive fantasy sports operator to the Board not later than the 15th day of every month for the previous month's privilege taxes.

Section 1-55. Disposition of taxes. The Board shall pay into the Education Assistance Fund all taxes imposed by this Act, any interest and penalties imposed by the Board relating to those taxes, all penalties levied and collected by the Board, and the appropriate funds, cash, or prizes forfeited from interactive fantasy sports contests.

Section 1-60. Audits. All interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports contest gross revenue of \$100,000 or more shall annually be subject to an audit of the financial transactions and condition of the interactive fantasy sports operator's total operations as they relate to the offering and operating of interactive fantasy sports contests and to ensure compliance with all of the requirements in this Act. Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports contest gross revenues less than \$100,000 shall every 3 years be subject to an audit of the financial transactions and condition of the interactive fantasy sports operator's total operations as they relate to the offering and operating of interactive fantasy sports contests and to ensure compliance with all of the requirements in this Act. All audits and compliance engagements shall be conducted by certified public accountants or an independent testing laboratory approved by the Board. The compensation for each certified public accountant or independent testing laboratory shall be paid directly by the interactive fantasy sports operator to the certified public accountant or independent testing laboratory. The audit shall be conducted and submitted to the Board by June 30 of each year.

Section 1-65. Limitation on the taxation of interactive fantasy sports operators. Interactive fantasy sports operators shall not be subjected to an excise tax, license tax, permit tax, privilege tax, amusement tax, or occupation tax that is imposed upon the licensee by the State or any political subdivision thereof, except as provided in this Act.

Section 1-70. Application fees; license fees.

(a) A non-refundable application fee shall be paid at the time an application for licensure is filed with the Board in the following amounts:

- (1) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$10,000,000 \$25,000
- (2) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 \$12,500
- (3) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000 \$7,500
- (4) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue of at least \$100,000 but not more than \$1,000,000 \$5,000
- (5) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue less than \$100,000 \$500

(b) The Board shall establish a fee for each license not to exceed the following for the initial licensure period:

- (1) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$10,000,000 \$50,000
- (2) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 \$25,000
- (3) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000 \$15,000

- (4) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue of at least \$100,000 but not more than \$1,000,000 \$10,000
- (5) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue less than \$100,000 \$1,500
- (c) For subsequent licensure periods, the renewal fee shall not exceed the following:
 - (1) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$10,000,000 \$37,500
 - (2) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000 \$18,750
 - (3) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000 \$11,250
 - (4) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue of at least \$100,000 but not more than \$1,000,000\$7,500
 - (5) Interactive fantasy sports operators with annual interactive fantasy sports gross revenue less than \$100,000 \$1,125
- (d) All fees collected under this Section shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund.
- (e) All fees collected under this Section shall be used for the administration of this Act.

Section 1-75. Interactive fantasy sports contests authorized. Interactive fantasy sports contests conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized.

Section 1-80. Interactive fantasy sports contests prohibited. The conduct of interactive fantasy sports contests by unlicensed operators is prohibited.

Section 1-85. Interactive fantasy sports contests; Criminal Code of 2012. Interactive fantasy sports contests offered in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall not constitute gambling as defined in Section 28-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

Section 1-900. Repeal. This Act is repealed on January 1, 2021.

Article 5. Internet Gaming Act

Section 5-1. Short title. This Article may be cited as the Internet Gaming Act. References in this Article to "this Act" mean this Article.

Section 5-5. Legislative findings and intent. The General Assembly finds that the Internet has become an integral part of everyday life for a significant number of Illinois residents, not only in regard to their professional life, but also in regard to personal business and communication. Internet wagering on games of chance and games of skill is a core form of entertainment for millions of individuals worldwide. In multiple jurisdictions across the world, Internet gaming is legal, regulated, and taxed, generating millions of dollars in revenue for governments.

The General Assembly further finds that Illinois residents participate in illegal online gambling on unregulated Internet websites operated by offshore operators who are not subject to regulation or taxation in the United States. Neither federal nor Illinois laws provide sufficient consumer protections for Illinois residents who play games of chance or skill on these illegal websites, nor does the State realize any benefits from the revenues generated nor jobs created by illegal online gaming.

In an opinion dated September 20, 2011, the United States Department of Justice reversed its previous interpretation of the federal Wire Act, 18 U.S.C. 1084, allowing states, subject to certain restrictions, to legalize and regulate Internet gaming and capture the revenue for the benefit of state governments. The Department of Justice's opinion was prompted in part by a request made by the Department of Revenue pursuant to Public Act 96-34. In order to protect Illinois residents who wager on games of chance and skill through the Internet and to capture revenues and create jobs generated from Internet gaming, it is in the best interest of the State and its citizens to regulate this activity by authorizing and establishing a secure, responsible, fair, and legal system of Internet gaming that complies with the United States Department of Justice's September 2011 opinion concerning the federal Wire Act.

The General Assembly additionally finds that pursuant to the federal Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (UIGEA), 31 U.S.C. 5361, the provisions of this Act are consistent and comply with the UIGEA and specifically authorize use of the Internet to place, receive, or otherwise knowingly

transmit a bet or wager where Internet wagering complies with this Act and rules adopted pursuant to this Act.

Section 5-10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Authorized participant" means a person who has a valid Internet wagering account with an Internet gaming licensee and is at least 21 years of age.

"Board" means the Illinois Gaming Board.

"Division" means the Division of Internet Gaming within the Illinois Gaming Board.

"Fee-based game" means a game determined by the Division to be a fee-based game, where the Internet gaming licensee charges a fee, rake, or commission for operating the game.

"Gross fee-based gaming revenue" means the fee, rake, or commission charged by the Internet gaming licensee for operation of fee-based games.

"Gross gaming revenue" is the aggregate of gross fee-based gaming revenue and gross non-fee-based gaming revenue.

"Gross non-fee-based gaming revenue" means the aggregate of the amount of net wins received on all non-fee-based games.

"Internet" means the international computer network of interoperable packet-switched data networks, inclusive of such additional technological platforms as mobile, satellite, and other electronic distribution channels approved by the Board.

"Internet game" means a fee-based or non-fee-based game of skill or chance that is offered by an Internet gaming licensee, as authorized by the Board. "Internet game" includes gaming tournaments conducted via the Internet in which players compete against one another in one or more of the games authorized in this definition or by the Division or in approved variations or composites as authorized by the Division. "Internet game" does not include an interactive fantasy sports contest under the Fantasy Sports Contest Act.

"Internet gaming licensee" means a person, corporation, partnership, or other entity receiving an Internet gaming license from the Board to conduct Internet wagering.

"Internet gaming platform" means the combination of hardware and software or other technology designed and used to manage, conduct, and record Internet gaming and the wagers associated with internet gaming, as approved by the Board. "Internet gaming platform" includes an emerging or new technology deployed to advance the conduct and operation of Internet gaming, as approved through rulemaking by the Board.

"Internet gaming skin" means the brand used by the Internet gaming licensee as presented through a portal, Internet website, or computer or mobile application or app through which authorized Internet gaming is made available to authorized participants by an Internet gaming licensee.

"Internet gaming vendor" means a person, corporation, partnership, or other entity that is certified by the Division to provide or offer to provide goods, software, or services to an Internet gaming licensee related to or supporting: (i) the acceptance, testing, auditing, management, operation, support, administration, or control of Internet wagers, Internet games, Internet wagering accounts, or Internet gaming platforms or (ii) the management, operation, administration, or control of payment processing systems. Notwithstanding this definition, the licensing of trademarks, names, likenesses, graphics, or other images, without more, shall not render a licensor of such intellectual property an Internet gaming vendor.

"Internet wagering" means the placing of wagers with an Internet gaming licensee by persons who are either physically present in Illinois when placing a wager or otherwise permitted to place a wager by law. The intermediate routing of electronic data in connection with Internet wagering, including across state lines, shall not determine the location or locations in which a wager is initiated, received, or otherwise made.

"Internet wagering account" means an electronic ledger wherein the following types of transactions relative to the Internet gaming platform are recorded: (i) deposits; (ii) withdrawals; (iii) amounts wagered; (iv) amounts paid on winning wagers; (v) service or other transaction-related charges authorized by the patron, if any; (vi) adjustments to the account; and (vii) any other information required by the Division.

"Net wins" means the amount of Internet wagers received by the Internet gaming licensee on non-fee based games less the amount paid by the Internet gaming licensee as winnings on that non-fee based game.

"Non-fee-based game" means a game determined by the Board to be a non-fee-based game, where (i) the player plays against the Internet gaming licensee and (ii) the Internet gaming licensee is banking the game and its bottom line is affected by players' wins and losses.

Section 5-15. Authorization. Internet wagering, as defined in this Act, is hereby authorized to the extent that it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[May 31, 2017]

Section 5-20. Division of Internet Gaming. The Division of Internet Gaming is established within the Illinois Gaming Board and shall have all of the powers and duties specified in this Act and all other powers necessary and proper to enable it to fully and effectively execute the provisions of this Act for the purpose of administering, regulating, and enforcing the system of Internet gaming established by this Act. The Division of Internet Gaming's jurisdiction shall extend under this Act to every person, corporation, partnership, or other entity involved in Internet gaming operations. To the extent consistent with the provisions of this Act, the Division shall be subject to and governed by the laws and rules applicable to the Board. The Division of Internet Gaming is also authorized to enter into agreements with other gaming entities within the United States, including any State or United States territory or possession, for the purpose of facilitating, administering, and regulating Internet gaming to the extent consistent with federal laws and the laws of any State or United States territory or possession that is a party to the multijurisdictional agreement. The Division shall not authorize, administer, or otherwise maintain a system for offering wagering on any amateur or professional sporting event or contest. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, wagers may be accepted from persons who are in the United States but not physically present in this State if the Division determines that such wagering is not inconsistent with federal law and the law of the United States jurisdiction in which any such person is located or such wagering is conducted in accordance with a multijurisdictional agreement that is not inconsistent with federal law to which this State is a party. The Division shall be funded with moneys appropriated to the Illinois Gaming Board.

Section 5-25. Application and eligibility for licensure. The Division of Internet Gaming is authorized to issue Internet gaming licenses to persons, firms, partnerships, or corporations that apply for such licensure upon a determination by the Division that the applicant is eligible for an Internet gaming license under this Act and rules adopted by the Division. An Internet gaming license issued under this Act shall be valid for a period of 5 years after the date of issuance and shall be renewable thereafter for an additional 5 years based on a determination by the Division that the licensee continues to meet all the requirements of this Act and the Division's rules. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any assignment or transfer of an interest in an Internet gaming license, or a greater than 10% interest, direct or indirect, in any entity holding such a license, is subject to the written approval by the Division. Approved transferees are subject to a \$250,000 non-refundable application fee. Eligibility for application for an Internet gaming license shall be limited to any person or entity that holds a valid and unrevoked: (1) owners license issued pursuant to the Riverboat Gambling Act, or any affiliate thereof as defined by the Board in its administrative rules implementing such Act, or any person or entity who as of January 1, 2017 was designated by the Illinois Gaming Board as a key person of an owners licensee or is controlled by one or more key persons of an owners licensee; (2) organization license issued pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, but only if the organization licensee conducted more than 30 days of live racing in calendar year 2016, except that 2 additional internet gaming licenses may be issued to entities awarded organization licenses after 2016 that exclusively conduct standardbred racing; or (3) advance deposit wagering license issued pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, but only if the advance deposit wagering licensee conducted advance deposit wagering in Illinois and handled in excess of \$1,000,000 in calendar year 2016.

A qualified applicant may apply to the Division for an Internet gaming license to offer wagering on Internet games as provided in this Act. The application shall be made on forms provided by the Division and shall contain such information as the Division prescribes, including, but not limited to, detailed information regarding the ownership and management of the applicant, detailed personal information regarding the applicant, financial information regarding the applicant, and the gaming history and experience of the applicant in the United States and other jurisdictions. Each application shall be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee of \$250,000. An incomplete application shall be cause for denial of a license by the Division.

All information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the Division in the course of its review or investigation of an application for an Internet gaming license or a renewal under this Act is subject to Section 5.1 and Section (d) of Section 6 of the Riverboat Gambling Act.

Any person, association, corporation, partnership, or entity who (i) knowingly makes materially false statements in order to obtain an Internet gaming license; (ii) knowingly advertises within the State of Illinois any game, product, or feature that is not authorized by his or her license; or (iii) violates any other provision of this Act or any rule adopted under this Act is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for the first violation and is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent violation. In the case of an

association, corporation, partnership, or entity, imprisonment may be imposed upon its officers who knowingly participated in the violation.

An application shall be filed and considered in accordance with the rules of the Division. The Division shall adopt rules to effectuate the provisions of this Section within 30 days after the effective date of this Act.

A license fee of \$10,000,000 shall be paid to the Division by an Internet gaming licensee at the time of issuance of the license. All application and license fees shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund. The license fee imposed by this Section shall constitute an advance payment of Internet wagering taxes owed by the Internet gaming licensee under Section 5-55 of this Act.

Section 5-26. Initial license and renewal requirements for Internet gaming licenses obtained by an organization licensee.

(a) No internet gaming license may be awarded to or renewed for any entity that is eligible for an Internet gaming license because of an organization license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board, unless they meet the following criteria:

(1) The entity must hold a valid organization license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board for the term of the license.

(2) The entity must hold an inter-track wagering license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board for the term of the license.

(3) The entity, for the term of the license, must have a signed contract with the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting, the right to execute or decline such contract being without condition, and that stipulates:

(A) the number of races to be conducted at the racing meeting and penalties for failure to conduct those races;

(B) the amounts to be distributed to purse accounts and penalties for failure to timely make such distributions; and

(C) the reduction and ultimate elimination of money payable from purses to organization licensees under paragraph (13) of subsection (g) of Section 26 of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, with such reduction and elimination achieved as agreed either through reimbursement or non-acceptance.

(4) The entity may not receive any proceeds from gross gaming revenue during any period that gross gaming revenues are not being deposited into the purse accounts as provided in the signed contract with the applicable horsemen association.

(b) The Illinois Gaming Board shall study the viability and benefit of providing an Internet gaming license to the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, training jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at an organization licensee's racing meetings, and shall prepare a report for the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor no later than 12 months after the effective date of this Act.

Section 5-27. Initial license and renewal requirements for Internet gaming licenses obtained by an advance deposit wagering licensee.

(a) No Internet gaming license may be awarded to or renewed for any entity that is eligible for an Internet gaming license because of an advance deposit wagering license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board, unless it meets the following criteria:

(1) The entity must hold a valid advance deposit wagering license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board for the term of the Internet gaming license.

(2) The entity must have a signed contract with both the organization licensee and the horsemen association representing the largest number of owners, trainers, jockeys, or standardbred drivers who race horses at that organization licensee's racing meeting, the right to execute or decline such contract being without condition, and that stipulates:

(A) the number of races to be conducted at the racing meeting and penalties for failure to conduct those races;

(B) the amounts to be distributed to purse accounts and penalties for failure to timely make such distributions; and

(C) the reduction and ultimate elimination of money payable from purses to organization licensees under paragraph (13) of subsection (g) of Section 26 of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, with such reduction and elimination achieved as agreed either through reimbursement or non-acceptance.

(3) The entity may not receive any proceeds from gross gaming revenue during any period that gross gaming revenues are not being deposited into the purse accounts as provided in the signed contract with the applicable horsemen association.

Section 5-30. Certification of Internet gaming vendors. The Division is authorized to certify Internet gaming vendors to provide goods, software, or services to Internet gaming licensees. Certification by the Division of an Internet gaming vendor shall be for a period of 5 years and shall be renewable thereafter for an additional 5 years based on a determination by the Division that the Internet gaming vendor continues to meet all the requirements of this Act and the Division's rules. The Division shall have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine what persons, corporations, partnerships, or other entities require certification under this Act and the rules adopted under this Act.

A person, corporation, partnership, or other entity may apply to the Division to become an Internet gaming vendor as provided in this Act and the rules of the Division. The application shall be made on forms provided by the Division and shall contain such information as the Division prescribes, including, but not limited to, detailed information regarding the ownership and management of the applicant, detailed personal information regarding the applicant, financial information regarding the applicant, and the gaming history and experience of the applicant in the United States and other jurisdictions. Each application shall be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee, the amount of which shall be determined by the Division, but shall not exceed \$250,000. An incomplete application shall be cause for denial of certification. No certification shall be granted to an Internet gaming vendor who has accepted wagers via the Internet in contravention of this Act or in contravention of any law of the United States.

All information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the Division in the course of its review or investigation of an application for certification as an Internet gaming vendor is strictly confidential and shall only be used for the purpose of evaluating an applicant for a certification. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, such information is subject to Section 5.1 and subsection (d) of Section 6 of the Riverboat Gambling Act.

Any person, association, corporation, partnership, or entity who (i) knowingly makes materially false statements in order to obtain certification as an Internet gaming vendor or (ii) violates any other provision of this Act or any rule adopted under this Act is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense. In the case of an association, corporation, partnership, or entity, imprisonment may be imposed upon its officers who knowingly participate in the violation.

The Board shall adopt rules to ensure that all licensees are treated and all licensees act in a non-discriminatory manner and develop processes and penalties to enforce those rules.

Section 5-35. Authority of the Division.

(a) The Division shall have all the powers necessary or desirable to effectuate the provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the following powers:

(1) To develop qualifications, standards, and procedures for approval and licensure of Internet gaming licensees and certification of Internet gaming vendors.

(2) To decide promptly and in reasonable order all license applications and to approve, deny, suspend, revoke, restrict, or refuse to renew Internet gaming licenses and Internet gaming vendor certifications. Any party aggrieved by an action of the Division denying, suspending, revoking, restricting, or refusing to renew a license may request a hearing before the Division. A request for hearing must be made to the Division in writing within 5 days after service of notice of the action by the Division. Notice of action by the Division 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 Division shall conduct all requested hearings promptly and in reasonable order.

(3) To conduct all hearings pertaining to civil violations of this Act or rules adopted under this Act. Such hearings shall be governed by Section 5 of the Riverboat Gambling Act. The Division shall further adopt hearing rules and procedures for conducting hearings under this Act. In such hearings, reproduced copies of any of the Division's records relating to an Internet gaming licensee or Internet gaming vendor, including (i) any notices prepared in the Division's ordinary course of business and (ii) any books, records, or other documents offered in the name of the Division under certificate of the Executive Director, or any officer or employee of the Division designated in writing by the Executive Director, shall, without further proof, be admitted into evidence in any hearing before the hearing officers or any legal proceeding and shall be prima facie proof of the information contained

therein. The Office of the Attorney General shall prosecute all criminal violations of this Act or rules adopted under this Act.

(4) To provide for the establishment and collection of all license and certification fees and taxes imposed by this Act and the rules adopted under this Act. All such fees and taxes shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund.

(5) To develop and enforce testing, audit, and certification requirements and schedules for Internet gaming platforms, Internet gaming skins, Internet wagering, and Internet wagering accounts, including, without limitation, age and identification verification software, geolocation software, Internet games, and gaming hub software.

(6) To develop and enforce requirements for responsible gaming and player protection, including privacy and confidentiality standards and duties.

(7) To develop and enforce requirements for accepting Internet wagers, Internet wagering accounts, and authorized participants and minimum insurance requirements.

(8) To develop and promote standards governing contracts between Internet gaming licensees and the payments industry.

(9) To develop and enforce standards and requirements regarding anti-fraud, anti-money laundering, and anti-collusion methods.

(10) To develop protocols related to the security of and disputes arising over Internet wagers and Internet wagering accounts.

(11) To be present through its inspectors and agents upon the premises of any location where Internet gaming operations are conducted by an Internet gaming licensee or where components of an Internet gaming licensee's Internet gaming platform are located, housed, or otherwise maintained.

(12) To adopt by rule a code of conduct governing Division employees that ensures, to the maximum extent possible, that persons subject to this Act avoid situations, relationships, or associations that may represent or lead to an actual or perceived conflict of interest.

(13) To develop and administer civil penalties for Internet gaming licensees and Internet gaming vendors who violate this Act or the rules adopted under this Act.

(14) To audit and inspect, on reasonable notice, books and records relevant to Internet gaming operations, Internet wagers, Internet wagering accounts, Internet gaming skins, Internet games, or Internet gaming platforms, including, without limitation, those books and records regarding financing or accounting, marketing or operational materials, or any other such materials held by or in the custody of any Internet gaming licensee or Internet gaming vendor. The Division may assert such authority by administrative subpoena, which may further set forth relevant document requests and interrogatories and which shall be enforceable in the Circuit Court of Cook County in the State of Illinois.

(15) To determine whether an Internet game is a fee-based game or non-fee-based game.

(16) To acquire or lease real property and make improvements thereon and acquire by lease or by purchase personal property, including, but not limited to:

(A) computer hardware;

(B) mechanical, electronic, and online equipment and terminals; and

(C) intangible property, including, but not limited to, computer programs, software, and systems.

(17) To adopt rules for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and to prescribe rules and conditions under which all Internet gaming in the State shall be conducted. Such rules are to provide for the prevention of practices detrimental to the public interest and for the best interests of Internet gaming, including rules (i) regarding the inspection of licensees and the review of any permits or licenses necessary to operate under any applicable laws or rules, (ii) to impose penalties for violations of this Act and its rules, and (iii) establishing standards for advertising of Internet gaming.

(b) The Division shall adopt and enforce such rules governing the administration and conduct of Internet gaming as it deems necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act. These rules shall be subject to the provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) the types of Internet games to be offered;

(2) price points for Internet games;

(3) player fees and percentage of rake commission or other fee for Internet games;

(4) forms of payment accepted for Internet games;

(5) the number, type, and amount of prizes for Internet games;

(6) the method of selecting winners and validating winnings;

(7) the frequency of Internet games;

(8) responsible gaming;

(9) technical and financial standards for Internet wagering, Internet wagering accounts,

and Internet gaming platforms, systems, and software or other electronic components for Internet gaming; and

(10) such other matters necessary or desirable for the efficient and economical operation and administration of Internet gaming and for the convenience of authorized Internet gaming participants and Internet gaming licensees and certified Internet gaming vendors.

(c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Board shall hire an Executive Director of the Division for a 5-year term who shall be responsible to the Board and shall serve subject only to removal by the Board for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. The Executive Director shall be responsible for the supervision and direction of the Division staff and for the necessary administrative activities of the Division, subject only to the direction and approval of the Board notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Executive Director shall hire and employ employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act or to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred by law upon the Division. All employees of the Division shall receive the compensation fixed by the Executive Director, and approved by the Board. The Board, Executive Director, and Division employees shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary traveling and other expenses and disbursements necessarily incurred or made by them in the discharge of their official duties. The Board and Executive Director may also incur necessary expenses for office space, furniture, stationery, printing, operations, and other incidental expenses.

The Executive Director shall report monthly to the Gaming Board a full and complete statement of Internet gaming revenues, other expenses for each month, and the amounts to be transferred to the State Gaming Fund in accordance with this Act. The Executive Director shall also make an annual report, which shall include a full and complete statement of Internet gaming revenues and other expenses, that shall be publicly disclosed on the Board's Internet website. All reports required by this subsection shall be public, and copies of all such reports shall be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

The Executive Director shall apprise himself or herself of: (i) the operation and the administration of similar Internet gaming laws that may be in effect in other states or countries; (ii) any relevant literature on Internet gaming that from time to time may be published or available; (iii) any federal laws and regulations that may affect the operation of Internet gaming; and (iv) the reaction of Illinois citizens to existing and potential features of Internet gaming with a view to recommending or effecting changes that will tend to serve the purposes of this Act.

Section 5-40. Internet gaming skins. Each internet gaming licensee shall be limited to not more than 2 Internet gaming skins, each of which must reflect a brand owned by the licensee or any affiliate of the licensee in the United States.

As used in this Section, "affiliate" means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a licensee.

Section 5-45. Place of public accommodation.

(a) No organization or commercial enterprise shall operate a place of public accommodation, club, including a club or association limited to dues-paying members or similar restricted groups, or similar establishment in which computer terminals or similar access devices are advertised or made available to be used principally for the purpose of accessing Internet games. No holder of (i) an owners license issued under the Riverboat Gambling Act or (ii) an organization license or advance deposit wagering license under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 shall offer or make available computer terminals or similar access devices to be used principally for the purpose of accessing Internet games within the premises of such license holder.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed:

(1) to require the owner or operator of a hotel or motel or other public place of general use in this State to prohibit or block guests from playing Internet games; or

(2) to require an Internet gaming license holder to prohibit authorized participants within the premises of the license holder from playing Internet games.

Section 5-50. Age verification and responsible gaming.

(a) An Internet gaming licensee's Internet gaming platform shall provide one or more mechanisms to reasonably verify that a participant is 21 years of age or older and that wagering on Internet games is limited to transactions that are initiated and received or otherwise made exclusively within the State of

Illinois. A participant must satisfy the verification requirements before he or she may establish an Internet gaming account and wager on Internet games offered by Internet gaming licensees. All servers on which any Internet games are operated and conducted, and all underlying material technology, shall be located in the State of Illinois, unless the Division has otherwise authorized another location, which the Division may so authorize in its discretion if it maintains the ability to access or obtain all relevant data from such servers in such manner as it may specify. At such a time that a legally compliant mechanism is established to permit wagering on Internet games by individuals physically located outside of the State, the Division may adopt rules and procedures to allow and govern wagering by those individuals and shall have the authority to enter into multijurisdictional agreements and related and ancillary agreements in order to effectuate such wagering. An Internet gaming licensee's Internet gaming platform shall also provide mechanisms designed to detect and prevent the unauthorized use of Internet wagering accounts and to detect and prevent fraud, money laundering, and collusion. If a participant in Internet gaming violates any provision of this Act or rule adopted by the Division, then the participant's winnings shall be forfeited. Forfeited winnings shall be deposited into the State Gaming Fund.

The following persons shall not be authorized to establish Internet gaming accounts or wager on Internet games offered by Internet gaming licensees, except where required and authorized by the Division for testing purposes or to otherwise fulfill the purposes set forth in this Act: (i) a minor under 21 years of age; (ii) a current member of the Lottery Control Board; (iii) a current officer or other person employed by the Department of the Lottery, the Division of Internet Gaming, the Illinois Racing Board, or the Illinois Gaming Board; (iv) a spouse, civil union partner, child, brother, sister, or parent residing as a member of the same household in the principal place of abode of any persons identified in (ii) or (iii); and (v) an individual whose name appears in the Division's responsible gaming database.

(b) The Division shall develop responsible gaming measures, including a statewide responsible gaming database identifying individuals who shall be prohibited from establishing an Internet wagering account or participating in Internet gaming offered by an Internet gaming licensee. The Executive Director may place a person on the responsible gaming database if that person (i) has been convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony or a crime involving gaming; (ii) has violated this Act, the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, the Riverboat Gambling Act, the Raffles and Poker Runs Act, the Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act, the Bingo License and Tax Act, the Charitable Games Act, or the Video Gaming Act; (iii) has performed any act or had a notorious or unsavory reputation that would adversely affect public confidence and trust in gaming; or (iv) has his or her name on any valid and current exclusion list from another jurisdiction in the United States or foreign jurisdiction. By rule, the Division shall adopt procedures for the establishment and maintenance of the responsible gaming database. The Illinois Gaming Board and the Illinois Racing Board, in a format specified by the Division, provide the Division with names of individuals to be included in the responsible gaming database. The Division may impose reasonable fees on persons authorized to access and use the responsible gaming database.

An Internet gaming licensee's Internet gaming platform shall offer in a clear, conspicuous, and accessible manner, responsible gambling services and technical controls to participants, including both temporary and permanent self-exclusion for all games offered; the ability for participants to establish their own periodic deposit and wagering limits and maximum playing times; referrals to crisis counseling and referral services for individuals and families experiencing difficulty as a result of problem or compulsive gambling; and other services as the Division reasonably may determine are necessary or appropriate to reduce and prevent problem gambling. Any authorized participant who is allowed to participate in Internet gaming may voluntarily prohibit themselves from establishing an Internet gaming account. The Division shall incorporate the voluntary self-exclusion list into the responsible gaming database and maintain both the self-exclusion list and the responsible gaming database in a confidential manner. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the self-exclusion list and responsible gaming database are not public records subject to copying and disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

(c) There is created the Responsible Internet Gaming Advisory Board to make recommendations to the Executive Director regarding the development of rules and procedures to reduce and prevent problem or compulsive gambling and youth gambling and to ensure the conduct of safe, fair, and responsible Internet gaming. The Advisory Board shall consist of the following members:

- (1) the Chairman of the Illinois Gaming Board, who shall be an ex officio member and shall serve as Chairperson;
- (2) the Executive Director of the Division of Internet Gaming, who shall be an ex officio member;
- (3) one representative from a national organization dedicated to the study and prevention of problem gambling, appointed by the Board;
- (4) one member who is an academic professional engaged in the study of problem gambling

at a university or other institution of higher learning, appointed by the Board;

(5) one member who has professional experience and expertise in the field of technical and systemic controls for responsible Internet gaming, appointed by the Board; and

(6) one member who is an Illinois citizen and a member of the public, appointed by the Board.

Each Advisory Board member shall serve for a term of 4 years and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. However, in making initial appointments, 2 shall be appointed to serve for 2 years and 2 shall be appointed to serve for 4 years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in the same manner as original appointments for the unexpired portion of the vacated term. Initial terms shall begin on the effective date of this Act. Each member of the Advisory Board shall be eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Board. A member of the Advisory Board may be removed from office for just cause. Advisory Board members shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Advisory Board members.

Four members shall constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the Advisory Board is required for an Advisory Board decision. The Advisory Board shall meet no less often than once every 6 months and shall meet as often as the Chairperson deems necessary. Advisory Board members shall not be liable for any of their acts, omissions, decisions, or any other conduct in connection with their duties on the Advisory Board, except those involving willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

The Advisory Board may have such powers as may be granted by the Executive Director to carry out the provisions of this Act regarding responsible Internet gaming.

Section 5-55. Tax rate and distribution.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a), a tax is hereby imposed on Internet gaming licensees, based on the gross gaming revenue received by an Internet gaming licensee from Internet games authorized under this Act, at the rate of 15% of annual gross gaming revenue for all fee-based games and all non-fee-based games.

The taxes imposed by this Section shall be paid by the Internet gaming licensee to the Division no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day after the day when the wagers were made.

In recognition of the advance tax revenue paid by the Internet gaming licensee in its license fee, an Internet gaming licensee shall be taxed at the following rates during the initial 5-year license term:

(1) for all non-fee-based games, the tax shall be 10% of annual gross non-fee-based gaming revenue up to and including \$100,000,000 of gross gaming revenue and 15% of annual gross non-fee-based gaming revenue in excess \$100,000,000 of gross gaming revenue; and

(2) for all fee-based games, the tax shall be 10% of annual gross fee-based gaming revenue up to and \$100,000,000 of gross gaming revenue and 15% of annual gross fee-based gaming revenue in excess \$100,000,000 of gross gaming revenue.

(b) \$10,000,000 from the tax revenue deposited in the State Gaming Fund under this Act shall be paid annually to the Department of Human Services for the administration of programs to treat problem gambling.

(c) From the tax revenue deposited into the State Gaming Fund under this Act, 5% shall be transferred into the Depressed Communities Economic Development Fund annually.

(d) After the amounts specified in subsections (b) and (c) have been paid or transferred, all remaining tax revenue deposited in the State Gaming Fund in accordance with this Act shall be transferred in equal parts to the Pension Stabilization Fund and Education Assistance Fund.

Section 5-57. Horse racing Internet purse distributions.

(a) Each Internet gaming licensee holding an Internet gaming license because of an organization license or advance deposit wagering license awarded by the Illinois Racing Board shall timely make purse distributions in the total amount stipulated in the contract signed by the applicable horsemen association. That total amount shall be divided as follows:

(1) 31% of the moneys to organization licensees conducting standardbred racing, distributed pro rata based on racing days awarded by the Illinois Racing Board.

(2) 69% of the moneys to organization licensees conducting thoroughbred racing, distributed pro rata based on racing days awarded by the Illinois Racing Board.

(b) The purse distributions are not tax proceeds nor property of the State.

Section 5-60. Applicability of the Riverboat Gambling Act and the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. The provisions of the Riverboat Gambling Act, and all rules adopted thereunder, shall apply to the Internet Gaming Act, except where there is a conflict between the 2 Acts. All provisions of the Uniform Penalty

and Interest Act shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Act to the same extent as if such provisions were included herein.

Section 5-65. Rulemaking. The Board shall adopt emergency rules to administer this Act in accordance with Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For the purposes of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the General Assembly finds that the adoption of rules to implement this Act is deemed an emergency and necessary to the public interest, safety, and welfare.

Article 90. Amendatory Provisions

Section 90-5. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.878 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.878 new)

Sec. 5.878. The Depressed Communities Economic Development Fund.

Section 90-10. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-530 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-530 new)

Sec. 605-530. The Depressed Communities Economic Development Board.

(a) The Depressed Communities Economic Development Board is created as an advisory board within the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The Board shall consist of the following members:

(1) 2 members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of one year and 2 of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of 2 years;

(2) 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of one year and one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of 2 years;

(3) 2 members appointed by the President of the Senate, one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of one year and one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of 2 years;

(4) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of one year and one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of 2 years; and

(5) 2 members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of one year and one of whom shall be appointed to serve an initial term of 2 years.

The members of the Board shall elect a member to serve as chair of the Board. The members of the Board shall reflect the composition of the Illinois population with regard to ethnic and racial composition.

After the initial terms, each member shall be appointed to serve a term of 2 years and until his or her successor has been appointed and assumes office. If a vacancy occurs in the Board membership, then the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment. No member of the Board shall, at the time of his or her appointment or within 2 years before the appointment, hold elected office or be appointed to a State board, commission, or agency. All Board members are subject to the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

(b) Board members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their reasonable travel expenses from funds available for that purpose. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall provide staff and administrative support services to the Board.

(c) The Board must make recommendations, which must be approved by a majority of the Board, to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity concerning the award of grants from amounts appropriated to the Department from the Depressed Communities Economic Development Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. The Department must make grants to public or private entities submitting proposals to the Board to revitalize an Illinois depressed community. Grants may be used by these entities only for those purposes conditioned with the grant. For the purposes of this subsection (c), plans for revitalizing an Illinois depressed community include plans intended to curb high levels of poverty, unemployment, job and population loss, and general distress. An Illinois depressed community is an area where the poverty rate, as determined by using the most recent data released by the United States Census Bureau, is at least 3% greater than the State poverty rate as determined by using the most recent data released by the United States Census Bureau.

Section 90-15. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by changing Sections 28-1, 28-1.1, 28-3, and 28-5 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/28-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-1)

[May 31, 2017]

Sec. 28-1. Gambling.

(a) A person commits gambling when he or she:

(1) knowingly plays a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value, unless excepted in subsection (b) of this Section;

(2) knowingly makes a wager upon the result of any game, contest, or any political nomination, appointment or election;

(3) knowingly operates, keeps, owns, uses, purchases, exhibits, rents, sells, bargains for the sale or lease of, manufactures or distributes any gambling device;

(4) contracts to have or give himself or herself or another the option to buy or sell, or contracts to buy or sell, at a future time, any grain or other commodity whatsoever, or any stock or security of any company, where it is at the time of making such contract intended by both parties thereto that the contract to buy or sell, or the option, whenever exercised, or the contract resulting therefrom, shall be settled, not by the receipt or delivery of such property, but by the payment only of differences in prices thereof; however, the issuance, purchase, sale, exercise, endorsement or guarantee, by or through a person registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 8 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953, or by or through a person exempt from such registration under said Section 8, of a put, call, or other option to buy or sell securities which have been registered with the Secretary of State or which are exempt from such registration under Section 3 of the Illinois Securities Law of 1953 is not gambling within the meaning of this paragraph (4);

(5) knowingly owns or possesses any book, instrument or apparatus by means of which bets or wagers have been, or are, recorded or registered, or knowingly possesses any money which he has received in the course of a bet or wager;

(6) knowingly sells pools upon the result of any game or contest of skill or chance, political nomination, appointment or election;

(7) knowingly sets up or promotes any lottery or sells, offers to sell or transfers any ticket or share for any lottery;

(8) knowingly sets up or promotes any policy game or sells, offers to sell or knowingly possesses or transfers any policy ticket, slip, record, document or other similar device;

(9) knowingly drafts, prints or publishes any lottery ticket or share, or any policy ticket, slip, record, document or similar device, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state or foreign government;

(10) knowingly advertises any lottery or policy game, except for such activity related to lotteries, bingo games and raffles authorized by and conducted in accordance with the laws of Illinois or any other state;

(11) knowingly transmits information as to wagers, betting odds, or changes in betting odds by telephone, telegraph, radio, semaphore or similar means; or knowingly installs or maintains equipment for the transmission or receipt of such information; except that nothing in this subdivision (11) prohibits transmission or receipt of such information for use in news reporting of sporting events or contests; or

(12) knowingly establishes, maintains, or operates an Internet site that permits a person to play a game of chance or skill for money or other thing of value by means of the Internet or to make a wager upon the result of any game, contest, political nomination, appointment, or election by means of the Internet. This item (12) does not apply to activities referenced in items (6), ~~and (6.1)~~, (15), or (16) of subsection (b) of this Section.

(b) Participants in any of the following activities shall not be convicted of gambling:

(1) Agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance including without limitation contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life or health or accident insurance.

(2) Offers of prizes, award or compensation to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest.

(3) Pari-mutuel betting as authorized by the law of this State.

(4) Manufacture of gambling devices, including the acquisition of essential parts therefor and the assembly thereof, for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce to any place outside this State when such transportation is not prohibited by any applicable Federal law; or the manufacture, distribution, or possession of video gaming terminals, as defined in the Video Gaming Act, by manufacturers, distributors, and terminal operators licensed to do so under the Video Gaming Act.

(5) The game commonly known as "bingo", when conducted in accordance with the Bingo

License and Tax Act.

(6) Lotteries when conducted by the State of Illinois in accordance with the Illinois Lottery Law. This exemption includes any activity conducted by the Department of Revenue to sell lottery tickets pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Lottery Law and its rules.

(6.1) The purchase of lottery tickets through the Internet for a lottery conducted by the State of Illinois under the program established in Section 7.12 of the Illinois Lottery Law.

(7) Possession of an antique slot machine that is neither used nor intended to be used in the operation or promotion of any unlawful gambling activity or enterprise. For the purpose of this subparagraph (b)(7), an antique slot machine is one manufactured 25 years ago or earlier.

(8) Raffles and poker runs when conducted in accordance with the Raffles and Poker Runs Act.

(9) Charitable games when conducted in accordance with the Charitable Games Act.

(10) Pull tabs and jar games when conducted under the Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act.

(11) Gambling games conducted on riverboats when authorized by the Riverboat Gambling Act.

(12) Video gaming terminal games at a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment when conducted in accordance with the Video Gaming Act.

(13) Games of skill or chance where money or other things of value can be won but no payment or purchase is required to participate.

(14) Savings promotion raffles authorized under Section 5g of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 7008 of the Savings Bank Act, Section 42.7 of the Illinois Credit Union Act, Section 5136B of the National Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 25a), or Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1463).

(15) Interactive fantasy sports contests and participation in interactive fantasy sports contests authorized under the Fantasy Sports Contest Act.

(16) Internet wagering when conducted in accordance with the Internet Gaming Act.

(c) Sentence.

Gambling is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent conviction under subsections (a)(3) through (a)(12), is a Class 4 felony.

(d) Circumstantial evidence.

In prosecutions under this Section circumstantial evidence shall have the same validity and weight as in any criminal prosecution.

(Source: P.A. 98-644, eff. 6-10-14; 99-149, eff. 1-1-16.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-1.1)

Sec. 28-1.1. Syndicated gambling.

(a) Declaration of Purpose. Recognizing the close relationship between professional gambling and other organized crime, it is declared to be the policy of the legislature to restrain persons from engaging in the business of gambling for profit in this State. This Section shall be liberally construed and administered with a view to carrying out this policy.

(b) A person commits syndicated gambling when he or she operates a "policy game" or engages in the business of bookmaking.

(c) A person "operates a policy game" when he or she knowingly uses any premises or property for the purpose of receiving or knowingly does receive from what is commonly called "policy":

(1) money from a person other than the bettor or player whose bets or plays are represented by the money; or

(2) written "policy game" records, made or used over any period of time, from a person other than the bettor or player whose bets or plays are represented by the written record.

(d) A person engages in bookmaking when he or she knowingly receives or accepts more than five bets or wagers upon the result of any trials or contests of skill, speed or power of endurance or upon any lot, chance, casualty, unknown or contingent event whatsoever, which bets or wagers shall be of such size that the total of the amounts of money paid or promised to be paid to the bookmaker on account thereof shall exceed \$2,000. Bookmaking is the receiving or accepting of bets or wagers regardless of the form or manner in which the bookmaker records them.

(e) Participants in any of the following activities shall not be convicted of syndicated gambling:

(1) Agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance including without limitation contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life or health or accident insurance;

(2) Offers of prizes, award or compensation to the actual contestants in any bona fide

contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the owners of animals or vehicles entered in the contest;

(3) Pari-mutuel betting as authorized by law of this State;

(4) Manufacture of gambling devices, including the acquisition of essential parts therefor and the assembly thereof, for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce to any place outside this State when the transportation is not prohibited by any applicable Federal law;

(5) Raffles and poker runs when conducted in accordance with the Raffles and Poker Runs Act;

(6) Gambling games conducted on riverboats when authorized by the Riverboat Gambling Act;

(7) Video gaming terminal games at a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment when conducted in accordance with the Video Gaming Act; and

(8) Savings promotion raffles authorized under Section 5g of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 7008 of the Savings Bank Act, Section 42.7 of the Illinois Credit Union Act, Section 5136B of the National Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 25a), or Section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1463); and -

(9) Internet wagering when conducted in accordance with the Internet Gaming Act.

(f) Sentence. Syndicated gambling is a Class 3 felony.

(Source: P.A. 98-644, eff. 6-10-14; 99-149, eff. 1-1-16.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-3)

Sec. 28-3. Keeping a Gambling Place. A "gambling place" is any real estate, vehicle, boat or any other property whatsoever used for the purposes of gambling other than gambling conducted in the manner authorized by the Riverboat Gambling Act, Internet Gaming Act, or the Video Gaming Act. Any person who knowingly permits any premises or property owned or occupied by him or under his control to be used as a gambling place commits a Class A misdemeanor. Each subsequent offense is a Class 4 felony. When any premises is determined by the circuit court to be a gambling place:

(a) Such premises is a public nuisance and may be proceeded against as such, and

(b) All licenses, permits or certificates issued by the State of Illinois or any subdivision or public agency thereof authorizing the serving of food or liquor on such premises shall be void; and no license, permit or certificate so cancelled shall be reissued for such premises for a period of 60 days thereafter; nor shall any person convicted of keeping a gambling place be reissued such license for one year from his conviction and, after a second conviction of keeping a gambling place, any such person shall not be reissued such license, and

(c) Such premises of any person who knowingly permits thereon a violation of any Section of this Article shall be held liable for, and may be sold to pay any unsatisfied judgment that may be recovered and any unsatisfied fine that may be levied under any Section of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09.)

(720 ILCS 5/28-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 28-5)

Sec. 28-5. Seizure of gambling devices and gambling funds.

(a) Every device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use or every device used unlawfully for gambling shall be considered a "gambling device", and shall be subject to seizure, confiscation and destruction by the Department of State Police or by any municipal, or other local authority, within whose jurisdiction the same may be found. As used in this Section, a "gambling device" includes any slot machine, and includes any machine or device constructed for the reception of money or other thing of value and so constructed as to return, or to cause someone to return, on chance to the player thereof money, property or a right to receive money or property. With the exception of any device designed for gambling which is incapable of lawful use, no gambling device shall be forfeited or destroyed unless an individual with a property interest in said device knows of the unlawful use of the device.

(b) Every gambling device shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs. Any money or other thing of value integrally related to acts of gambling shall be seized and forfeited to the county wherein such seizure occurs.

(c) If, within 60 days after any seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this Section, a person having any property interest in the seized property is charged with an offense, the court which renders judgment upon such charge shall, within 30 days after such judgment, conduct a forfeiture hearing to determine whether such property was a gambling device at the time of seizure. Such hearing shall be commenced by a written petition by the State, including material allegations of fact, the name and address of every person determined by the State to have any property interest in the seized property, a representation that written notice of the date, time and place of such hearing has been mailed to every such person by certified mail

at least 10 days before such date, and a request for forfeiture. Every such person may appear as a party and present evidence at such hearing. The quantum of proof required shall be a preponderance of the evidence, and the burden of proof shall be on the State. If the court determines that the seized property was a gambling device at the time of seizure, an order of forfeiture and disposition of the seized property shall be entered: a gambling device shall be received by the State's Attorney, who shall effect its destruction, except that valuable parts thereof may be liquidated and the resultant money shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred; money and other things of value shall be received by the State's Attorney and, upon liquidation, shall be deposited in the general fund of the county wherein such seizure occurred. However, in the event that a defendant raises the defense that the seized slot machine is an antique slot machine described in subparagraph (b) (7) of Section 28-1 of this Code and therefore he is exempt from the charge of a gambling activity participant, the seized antique slot machine shall not be destroyed or otherwise altered until a final determination is made by the Court as to whether it is such an antique slot machine. Upon a final determination by the Court of this question in favor of the defendant, such slot machine shall be immediately returned to the defendant. Such order of forfeiture and disposition shall, for the purposes of appeal, be a final order and judgment in a civil proceeding.

(d) If a seizure pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this Section is not followed by a charge pursuant to subparagraph (c) of this Section, or if the prosecution of such charge is permanently terminated or indefinitely discontinued without any judgment of conviction or acquittal (1) the State's Attorney shall commence an in rem proceeding for the forfeiture and destruction of a gambling device, or for the forfeiture and deposit in the general fund of the county of any seized money or other things of value, or both, in the circuit court and (2) any person having any property interest in such seized gambling device, money or other thing of value may commence separate civil proceedings in the manner provided by law.

(e) Any gambling device displayed for sale to a riverboat gambling operation or Internet gaming operation or used to train occupational licensees of a riverboat gambling operation or Internet gaming operation as authorized under the Riverboat Gambling Act or Internet Gaming Act is exempt from seizure under this Section.

(f) Any gambling equipment, devices and supplies provided by a licensed supplier or licensed Internet gaming vendor in accordance with the Riverboat Gambling Act or Internet Gaming Act which are removed from a the riverboat or Internet gaming facility for repair are exempt from seizure under this Section.

(g) The following video gaming terminals are exempt from seizure under this Section:

(1) Video gaming terminals for sale to a licensed distributor or operator under the Video Gaming Act.

(2) Video gaming terminals used to train licensed technicians or licensed terminal handlers.

(3) Video gaming terminals that are removed from a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for repair. (Source: P.A. 98-31, eff. 6-24-13.)

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Senator Raoul offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 479

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 479, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1, on page 41, line 22, by replacing "training" with "trainers,".

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Raoul, **House Bill No. 479** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

[May 31, 2017]

YEAS 42; NAYS 10; Present 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Link	Rose
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Sandoval
Aquino	Fowler	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Harmon	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hastings	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Holmes	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Hunter	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Hutchinson	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Koehler	Raoul	
Connelly	Landek	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

Barickman	Jones, E.	McConchie	Weaver
Bivins	McCann	Righter	
Collins	McCarter	Rooney	

The following voted present:

Murphy

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1839

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1839

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 1839

House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 1839

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1839

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1839 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 15.3, 15.3a, and 99 as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

[May 31, 2017]

(a) Except as provided in subsection (l) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c), however the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Provided, however, that where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX) or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance with this Act, shall impose:

(i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or less or in any county, 5 such surcharges per network connection, as determined in accordance with ~~Section 2 subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2-12~~ of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(ii) in a municipality with a population, prior to March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as determined in accordance with ~~Section 2 subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2-12~~ of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(iii) in a municipality with a population, as of March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as determined in accordance with ~~Section 2 subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2-12~~ of this Act, for regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges per network connection, as determined in accordance with ~~Section 2 subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2-12~~ of this Act, for advanced service provisioned trunk lines, except where an advanced service provisioned trunk line supports at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous voice grade calls ("VGC's"), a telecommunication carrier may elect to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per trunk line as provided in subsection (iv) of this Section; or

(iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line connected between the subscriber's premises and the public switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance with the table provided in this Section, without limiting any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk line.

Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

(b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge shall apply shall be those in-service network connections, other than those network connections assigned to the municipality or county, where the service address for each such network

connection or connections is located within the corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the surcharge. Except for mobile telecommunication services, the "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use of the network connection or connections. For mobile telecommunication services, "service address" means the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the public question to the electors of the municipality or county in accordance with the general election law; provided that such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary election. The public question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county (or city, village or incorporated town) of impose a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per network connection, which surcharge will be added to the monthly bill you receive for telephone or telecommunications charges, for the purpose of installing (or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System?	YES
	NO

If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under Section 15.4, the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified monthly amount per network connection, has previously been approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on the proposition at an election conducted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

(d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c) or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of the municipality have previously entered into a binding contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal funds.

(e) A municipality or county may at any time by ordinance change the rate of the surcharge imposed under this Section if the new rate does not exceed the rate specified in the referendum held pursuant to subsection (c).

(f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

(g) The amount of surcharge collected by the telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected, net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1 system charges then due the particular telecommunications carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until ~~December 31, 2020~~ ~~July 1, 2017~~, a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this Section. On or after ~~December 31, 2020~~ ~~July 1, 2017~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$2.50 per network connection.

(i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

(k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge. Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above, the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

~~(l) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, no county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population over 500,000, may impose a monthly surcharge under this Section in excess of the amount imposed by it on the effective date of this Act. Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on January 1, 2016.~~

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge, but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

~~(b) Until December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~, the corporate authorities of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. On or after December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~, the municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.~~

(c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/99)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 15. The Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(50 ILCS 753/15)

Sec. 15. Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge.

(a) Until September 30, 2015, there is hereby imposed on consumers a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge of 1.5% per retail transaction. Beginning October 1, 2015, the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be 3% per retail transaction. The surcharge authorized by this subsection (a) does not apply in a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000.

(a-5) On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until ~~December 31, 2020~~ ~~July 1, 2017~~; a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act may impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 9% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5) of this Section. On or after ~~December 31, 2020~~ ~~July 1, 2017~~, a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this Act may only impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 7% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5).

(b) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this State and shall be remitted to the Department by the seller as provided in this Act. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated as a distinct item apart from the charge for the prepaid wireless telecommunications service on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b), a retail transaction occurs in this State if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located within the State; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in this State for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in this State if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in this State.

(b-5) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in the municipality imposing the surcharge. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b-5), a retail transaction occurs in the municipality if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located within the municipality; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in the municipality for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in the municipality if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in the municipality.

(c) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge is imposed on the consumer and not on any provider. The seller shall be liable to remit all prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges that the seller collects from consumers as provided in Section 20, including all such surcharges that the seller is deemed to collect where the amount of the surcharge has not been separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller. The surcharge collected or deemed collected by a seller shall constitute a debt owed by the seller to this State, and any such surcharge actually collected shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Department.

For purposes of this subsection (c), the surcharge shall not be imposed or collected from entities that have an active tax exemption identification number issued by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(d) The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer

by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this State, any political subdivision of this State, or any intergovernmental agency.

(e) (Blank).

(e-5) Any changes in the rate of the surcharge imposed by a municipality under the authority granted in subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be effective on the first day of the first calendar month to occur at least 60 days after the enactment of the change. The Department shall provide not less than 30 days' notice of the increase or reduction in the rate of such surcharge on the Department's website.

(f) When prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with one or more other products or services for a single, non-itemized price, then the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 shall be applied to the entire non-itemized price unless the seller elects to apply the percentage to (i) the dollar amount of the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if that dollar amount is disclosed to the consumer or (ii) the portion of the price that is attributable to the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if the retailer can identify that portion by reasonable and verifiable standards from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, books and records that are kept for non-tax purposes. However, if a minimal amount of prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with a prepaid wireless device for a single, non-itemized price, then the seller may elect not to apply the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 to such transaction. For purposes of this subsection, an amount of service denominated as 10 minutes or less or \$5 or less is considered minimal.

(g) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsections (a) and (a-5) of this Section is not imposed on the provider or the consumer for wireless Lifeline service where the consumer does not pay the provider for the service. Where the consumer purchases from the provider optional minutes, texts, or other services in addition to the federally funded Lifeline benefit, a consumer must pay the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge, and it must be collected by the seller according to subsection (b-5).

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 20. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-1200, 21-1601, 21-401, and 21-1601 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 21-401. Applications.

(a)(1) A person or entity seeking to provide cable service or video service pursuant to this Article shall not use the public rights-of-way for the installation or construction of facilities for the provision of cable service or video service or offer cable service or video service until it has obtained a State-issued authorization to offer or provide cable or video service under this Section, except as provided for in item (2) of this subsection (a). All cable or video providers offering or providing service in this State shall have authorization pursuant to either (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007 (220 ILCS 5/21-100 et seq.); (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11); or (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-1095).

(2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local unit of government from granting a permit to a person or entity for the use of the public rights-of-way to install or construct facilities to provide cable service or video service, at its sole discretion. No unit of local government shall be liable for denial or delay of a permit prior to the issuance of a State-issued authorization.

(b) The application to the Commission for State-issued authorization shall contain a completed affidavit submitted by the applicant and signed by an officer or general partner of the applicant affirming all of the following:

(1) That the applicant has filed or will timely file with the Federal Communications Commission all forms required by that agency in advance of offering cable service or video service in this State.

(2) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable federal and State statutes and regulations.

(3) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable local unit of government regulations.

(4) An exact description of the cable service or video service area where the cable

service or video service will be offered during the term of the State-issued authorization. The service area shall be identified in terms of either (i) exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act; (ii) a collection of United States Census Bureau Block numbers (13 digit); (iii) if the area is smaller than the areas identified in either (i) or (ii), by geographic information system digital boundaries meeting or exceeding national map accuracy standards; or (iv) local unit of government. The description shall include the number of low-income households within the service area or footprint. If an applicant is an incumbent cable operator, the incumbent cable operator and any successor-in-interest shall be obligated to provide access to cable services or video services within any local units of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for the local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9), and its application shall provide a description of an area no smaller than the service areas contained in its franchise or franchises within the jurisdiction of the local unit of government in which it seeks to offer cable or video service.

(5) The location and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business within this State and the names of the applicant's principal executive officers who are responsible for communications concerning the application and the services to be offered pursuant to the application, the applicant's legal name, and any name or names under which the applicant does or will provide cable services or video services in this State.

(6) A certification that the applicant has concurrently delivered a copy of the application to all local units of government that include all or any part of the service area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b) within such local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries.

(7) The expected date that cable service or video service will be initially offered in the area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b). In the event that a holder does not offer cable services or video services within 3 months after the expected date, it shall amend its application and update the expected date service will be offered and explain the delay in offering cable services or video services.

(8) For any entity that received State-issued authorization prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly as a cable operator and that intends to proceed as a cable operator under this Article, the entity shall file a written affidavit with the Commission and shall serve a copy of the affidavit with any local units of government affected by the authorization within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly stating that the holder will be providing cable service under the State-issued authorization.

The application shall include adequate assurance that the applicant possesses the financial, managerial, legal, and technical qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed system, to promptly repair any damage to the public right-of-way caused by the applicant, and to pay the cost of removal of its facilities. To accomplish these requirements, the applicant may, at the time the applicant seeks to use the public rights-of-way in that jurisdiction, be required by the State of Illinois or later be required by the local unit of government, or both, to post a bond, produce a certificate of insurance, or otherwise demonstrate its financial responsibility.

The application shall include the applicant's general standards related to customer service required by Section 22-501 of this Act, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours; employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service and changes related to transmission of programming or changes or increases in rates; use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution and a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the holder does not materially meet their customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(c)(1) The applicant may designate information that it submits in its application or subsequent reports as confidential or proprietary, provided that the applicant states the reasons the confidential designation is necessary. The Commission shall provide adequate protection for such information pursuant to Section 4-404 of this Act. If the Commission, a local unit of government, or any other party seeks public disclosure of information designated as confidential, the Commission shall consider the confidential designation in a proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and the burden of proof to demonstrate that the designated information is confidential shall be upon the applicant. Designated information shall remain confidential pending the Commission's determination of whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment. Information designated as confidential shall be provided to local units of government for purposes of assessing compliance with this Article as permitted under a Protective Order issued by the Commission pursuant to the Commission's rules and to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 6.5 of the Attorney General Act (15 ILCS 205/6.5). Information designated as confidential under this Section or

determined to be confidential upon Commission review shall only be disclosed pursuant to a valid and enforceable subpoena or court order or as required by the Freedom of Information Act. Nothing herein shall delay the application approval timeframes set forth in this Article.

(2) Information regarding the location of video services that have been or are being offered to the public and aggregate information included in the reports required by this Article shall not be designated or treated as confidential.

(d)(1) The Commission shall post all applications it receives under this Article on its web site within 5 business days.

(2) The Commission shall notify an applicant for a cable service or video service authorization whether the applicant's application and affidavit are complete on or before the 15th business day after the applicant submits the application. If the application and affidavit are not complete, the Commission shall state in its notice all of the reasons the application or affidavit are incomplete, and the applicant shall resubmit a complete application. The Commission shall have 30 days after submission by the applicant of a complete application and affidavit to issue the service authorization. If the Commission does not notify the applicant regarding the completeness of the application and affidavit or issue the service authorization within the time periods required under this subsection, the application and affidavit shall be considered complete and the service authorization issued upon the expiration of the 30th day.

(e) Any authorization issued by the Commission will expire on December 31, 2023 ~~2020~~ and shall contain or include all of the following:

(1) A grant of authority, including an authorization issued prior to this amendatory

Act of the 98th General Assembly, to provide cable service or video service in the service area footprint as requested in the application, subject to the provisions of this Article in existence on the date the grant of authority was issued, and any modifications to this Article enacted at any time prior to the date in Section 21-1601 of this Act, and to the laws of the State and the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local units of government.

(2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct facilities in the public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable service or video service in the service area footprint, subject to the laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of this State and local units of governments.

(3) A statement that the grant of authority is subject to lawful operation of the cable service or video service by the applicant, its affiliated entities, or its successors-in-interest.

(e-5) The Commission shall notify a local unit of government within 3 business days of the grant of any authorization within a service area footprint if that authorization includes any part of the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries and state whether the holder will be providing video service or cable service under the authorization.

(f) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be transferred to any successor-in-interest to the applicant to which it is initially granted without further Commission action if the successor-in-interest (i) submits an application and the information required by subsection (b) of this Section for the successor-in-interest and (ii) is not in violation of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. A successor-in-interest shall file its application and notice of transfer with the Commission and the relevant local units of government no less than 15 business days prior to the completion of the transfer. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon the notice of transfer; however, the transfer is not effective until the Commission approves the successor-in-interest's application. A local unit of government or the Attorney General may seek to bar a transfer of ownership by filing suit in a court of competent jurisdiction predicated on the existence of a material and continuing breach of this Article by the holder, a pattern of noncompliance with customer service standards by the potential successor-in-interest, or the insolvency of the potential successor-in-interest. If a transfer is made when there are violations of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, the successor-in-interest shall be subject to 3 times the penalties provided for in this Article.

(g) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be terminated, or its cable service or video service area footprint may be modified, by the cable service provider or video service provider by submitting notice to the Commission and to the relevant local unit of government containing a description of the change on the same terms as the initial description pursuant to item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon that notice. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to discriminate against potential residential subscribers because of the race or income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides by terminating or modifying its cable service or video service area footprint. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to terminate or modify its cable service or video service area footprint if it leaves an area with no cable service or video service from any provider.

(h) The Commission's authority to administer this Article is limited to the powers and duties explicitly provided under this Article. Its authority under this Article does not include or limit the powers and duties that the Commission has under the other Articles of this Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law or regulation to conduct proceedings, other than as provided in subsection (c), or has to promulgate rules or regulations. The Commission shall not have the authority to limit or expand the obligations and requirements provided in this Section or to regulate or control a person or entity to the extent that person or entity is providing cable service or video service, except as provided in this Article. (Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are repealed December 31, 2020 July 1, 2017.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 1839

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 1839, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 3. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 7.5 as follows:
(5 ILCS 140/7.5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Defense budgets and petitions for certification of compensation and expenses for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.

(v) Names and information of people who have applied for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1039, eff. 8-25-14; 98-1045, eff. 8-25-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-776, eff. 8-12-16; 99-863, eff. 8-19-16; revised 9-1-16.)

Section 5. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Sections 2605-52 and 2605-475 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-52)

Sec. 2605-52. Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

[May 31, 2017]

(a) There shall be established an Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator within the Department. Beginning January 1, 2016, the Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator shall be responsible for developing, implementing, and overseeing a uniform statewide 9-1-1 system for all areas of the State outside of municipalities having a population over 500,000.

(b) The Governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator. The Administrator shall serve for a term of 2 years, and until a successor is appointed and qualified; except that the term of the first 9-1-1 Administrator appointed under this Act shall expire on the third Monday in January, 2017. The Administrator shall not hold any other remunerative public office. The Administrator shall receive an annual salary as set by the Governor.

(c) The Department, from appropriations made to it for that purpose, shall make grants to 9-1-1 Authorities for the purpose of defraying costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidations awarded by the Administrator under Section 15.4b of the Emergency Telephone System Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-475) (was 20 ILCS 2605/55a in part)

Sec. 2605-475. Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act. The Department and Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator shall exercise the powers and perform the duties specifically assigned to each the Department under the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act with respect to the development and improvement of emergency communications procedures and facilities in such a manner as to facilitate a quick response to any person calling the number "9-1-1" seeking police, fire, medical, or other emergency services through a wireless carrier as defined in Section 10 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Act. Nothing in the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act shall require the Department of Illinois State Police to provide wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 8.37 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/8.37)

Sec. 8.37. State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund.

(a) The State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury.

(b) Grants or surcharge funds allocated to the Department of State Police from the Statewide 9-1-1 Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be deposited into the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund and shall be used in accordance with Section 30 20 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act.

(c) On July 1, 1999, the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer \$1,300,000 from the General Revenue Fund to the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund. On June 30, 2003 the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer \$1,300,000 from the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund to the General Revenue Fund.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 15. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 8, 10, 10.3, 12, 14, 15.2a, 15.3, 15.3a, 15.4, 15.4a, 15.4b, 15.6a, 19, 20, 30, 35, 40, 55, and 99 and by adding Section 17.5 as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of 9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant facilities to a primary or back up 9-1-1 PSAP that meets P.01 grade of service standards for basic 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services or meets national I3 industry call delivery standards for Next Generation 9-1-1 services.

"9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been granted an order of authority by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary emergency telephone number.

"9-1-1 Authority" includes an Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and a qualified governmental entity. "9-1-1 Authority" includes the Department of State Police only to the extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

"Administrator" means the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

"Advanced service" means any telecommunications service with or without dynamic bandwidth allocation, including, but not limited to, ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), that, through the use of a DS-1, T-1, or other similar un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility, is capable of transporting

either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

"ALI" or "automatic location identification" means, in an E9-1-1 system, the automatic display at the public safety answering point of the caller's telephone number, the address or location of the telephone, and supplementary emergency services information.

"ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the automatic display of the 9-1-1 calling party's number on the PSAP monitor.

"Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency services upon activation.

"Backup PSAP" means a public safety answering point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP for enhanced systems and is at a different location and operates independently from the PSAP. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

"Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to Section 15.4.

"Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a wireless carrier.

"Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

"Computer aided dispatch" or "CAD" means a computer-based system that aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected dispatching and record keeping activities database maintained by the public safety agency or public safety answering point used in conjunction with 9-1-1 caller data.

"Direct dispatch method" means a 9-1-1 service that provides for the direct dispatch by a PSAP telecommunicator of the appropriate unit upon receipt of an emergency call and the decision as to the proper action to be taken.

"Department" means the Department of State Police.

"DS-1, T-1, or similar un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility" means a facility that can transmit and receive a bit rate of at least 1.544 megabits per second (Mbps).

"Dynamic bandwidth allocation" means the ability of the facility or customer to drop and add channels, or adjust bandwidth, when needed in real time for voice or data purposes.

"Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a an emergency telephone system that includes dedicated network switching, database and PSAP premise elements capable of providing automatic location identification data, selective routing, database, ALL, ANI, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any successor proceeding.

"ETSB" means an emergency telephone system board appointed by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

"Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database service that:

(1) electronically provides information to 9-1-1 call takers when a call is placed to 9-1-1;

(2) allows telephone subscribers to provide information to 9-1-1 to be used in emergency scenarios;

(3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers, physical descriptions, medical information, household data, and emergency contacts;

(4) allows for information to be entered by telephone subscribers through a secure website where they can elect to provide as little or as much information as they choose;

(5) automatically displays data provided by telephone subscribers to 9-1-1 call takers for all types of telephones when a call is placed to 9-1-1 from a registered and confirmed phone number;

(6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber information through a secure internet connection to all emergency telephone system boards;

(7) works across all 9-1-1 call taking equipment and allows for the easy transfer of information into a computer aided dispatch system; and

(8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

"Interconnected voice over Internet protocol provider" or "Interconnected VoIP provider" has the meaning given to that term under Section 13-235 of the Public Utilities Act.

"Joint ETSB" means a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board established by intergovernmental agreement of two or more municipalities or counties, or a combination thereof, to provide for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

"Local public agency" means any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within this State that provides or has authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

"Mechanical dialer" means any device that either manually or remotely triggers a dialing device to access the 9-1-1 system.

"Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of street names and house ranges within their associated communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls means the computerized geographical database that consists of all street and address data within a 9-1-1 system.

"Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial activation.

"Network connections" means the number of voice grade communications channels directly between a subscriber and a telecommunications carrier's public switched network, without the intervention of any other telecommunications carrier's switched network, which would be required to carry the subscriber's inter-premises traffic and which connection either (1) is capable of providing access through the public switched network to a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, if one exists, or (2) if no system exists at the time a surcharge is imposed under Section 15.3, that would be capable of providing access through the public switched network to the local 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System if one existed. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network through a private branch exchange (PBX) service, there shall be determined to be one network connection for each trunk line capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises traffic to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network through centrex type service, the number of network connections shall be equal to the number of PBX trunk equivalents for the subscriber's service or other multiple voice grade communication channels facility, as determined by reference to any generally applicable exchange access service tariff filed by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier with the Commission.

"Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include including, but need not be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location Information (ALI) database charges, eall box trunk circuit (including central office only and not including extensions to fire stations), independent local exchange carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier charges for third party database for on-site customer premises equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers, periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known as "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

"Next generation 9-1-1" or "NG9-1-1" means an Internet Protocol-based (IP-based) system comprised of managed ESInets, functional elements and applications, and databases that replicate traditional E9-1-1 features and functions and provide additional capabilities. "NG9-1-1" systems are designed to provide access to emergency services from all connected communications sources, and provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs and other emergency services organizations.

"NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, including, but not limited to, costs for Emergency System Routing Proxy (ESRP), Emergency Call Routing Function/Location Validation Function (ECRF/LVF), Spatial Information Function (SIF), the Border Control Function (BCF), and the Emergency Services Internet Protocol networks (ESInets), legacy network gateways, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice.

"Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private telephone system and associated equipment located on the user's property that provides communications between internal stations and external networks.

"Private business switch service" means a telecommunications service including centrex type service and PBX service, even though key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 are directly connected to centrex type and

PBX systems providing 9-1-1 services equipped for switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to business end users through a private telephone switch.

"Private business switch service" means network and premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service, or PBX service, even though does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 are directly connected to Centrex when not used in conjunction with centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business switch service" does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems. "Private business switch service" typically includes, but is not limited to, private businesses, corporations, and industries where the telecommunications service is primarily for conducting business.

"Private residential switch service" means network and premise based systems a telecommunications service including a VoIP, Centrex centrex type service, or and PBX service or, even though key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 that are directly connected to a VoIP, Centrex centrex type service, or and PBX systems providing 9-1-1 services equipped for switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to residential end users through a private telephone switch. "Private residential switch service" does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex centrex type, or and PBX systems. "Private residential switch service" typically includes, but is not limited to, apartment complexes, condominiums, and campus or university environments where shared tenant service is provided and where the usage of the telecommunications service is primarily residential.

"Public agency" means the State, and any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within this State, that provides or has authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

"Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for in this Act, the Department of State Police may be considered a public safety agency.

"Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" is a set of call-takers authorized by a governing body and operating under common management that receive 9-1-1 calls and asynchronous event notifications for a defined geographic area and processes those calls and events according to a specified operational policy means the initial answering location of an emergency call.

"Qualified governmental entity" means a unit of local government authorized to provide 9-1-1 services pursuant to this Act where no emergency telephone system board exists.

"Referral method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator provides the calling party with the telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Regular service" means any telecommunications service, other than advanced service, that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

"Relay method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator takes the pertinent information from a caller and relays that information to the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Remit period" means the billing period, one month in duration, for which a wireless carrier remits a surcharge and provides subscriber information by zip code to the Department, in accordance with Section 20 of this Act.

"Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location, other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency responders.

"Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity, has not declared its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction. The operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system shall be the Department of State Police.

"System" means the communications equipment and related software applications required to produce a response by the appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being placed to 9-1-1.

"System provider" means the contracted entity providing 9-1-1 network and database services.

"Telecommunications carrier" means those entities included within the definition specified in Section 13-202 of the Public Utilities Act, and includes those carriers acting as resellers of telecommunications services. "Telecommunications carrier" includes telephone systems operating as mutual concerns. "Telecommunications carrier" does not include a wireless carrier.

"Telecommunications technology" means equipment that can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Transfer method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator receiving a call transfers that call to the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Transmitting messages" shall have the meaning given to that term under Section 8-11-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

"Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the case of regular service, each voice grade communications channel or equivalent amount of bandwidth capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered a trunk line, even if it is bundled with other channels or additional bandwidth. In the case of advanced service, each DS-1, T-1, or ~~other similar~~ un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered a single trunk line, even if it contains multiple voice grade communications channels or otherwise supports 2 or more voice grade calls at a time; provided, however, that each additional increment of up to 24 voice grade channels ~~1.544 Mbps~~ of transmission capacity that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an additional trunk line.

"Unmanned backup PSAP" means a public safety answering point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

"Virtual answering point" or "VAP" means a temporary or nonpermanent location that is capable of receiving an emergency call, contains a fully functional worksite that is not bound to a specific location, but rather is portable and scalable, connecting emergency call takers or dispatchers to the work process, and is capable of completing the call dispatching process.

"Voice-impaired individual" means a person with a permanent speech disability which precludes oral communication, who can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular, broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio location, or satellite communication services to individuals or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice service that is interconnected with the public switched network, including a reseller of such service.

"Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and location information from any mobile handset or text telephone device accessing the wireless system to the designated wireless public safety answering point as set forth in the order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC Docket No. 94-102, adopted June 12, 1996, with an effective date of October 1, 1996, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

"Wireless public safety answering point" means the functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless 9-1-1 calls.

"Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to whom a wireless service account or number has been assigned by a wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/8) (from Ch. 134, par. 38)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 8. The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall coordinate the implementation of systems established under this Act. To assist with this coordination, all systems authorized to operate under this Act shall register with the Administrator information regarding its composition and organization, including, but not limited to, identification of all PSAPs, SAPs, VAPs,

Back-up PSAPs, and Unmanned Back-up PSAPs. The Department may adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/10) (from Ch. 134, par. 40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 10.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall establish uniform technical and operational standards for all 9-1-1 systems in Illinois. All findings, orders, decisions, rules, and regulations issued or promulgated by the Commission under this Act or any other Act establishing or conferring power on the Commission with respect to emergency telecommunications services, shall continue in force. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, where applicable, the Administrator shall, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, amend the Commission's findings, orders, decisions, rules, and regulations to conform to the specific provisions of this Act as soon as practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(b) The Department may adopt emergency rules necessary to implement the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly under subsection (t) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall deprive the Commission of any authority to regulate the provision by telecommunication carriers or 9-1-1 system service providers of telecommunication or other services under the Public Utilities Act.

(d) For rules that implicate both the regulation of 9-1-1 authorities under this Act and the regulation of telecommunication carriers and 9-1-1 system service providers under the Public Utilities Act, the Department and the Commission may adopt joint rules necessary for implementation.

(e) Any findings, orders, or decisions of the Administrator under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/10.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 10.3. Notice of address change. The Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity in any county implementing a 9-1-1 system that changes any person's address (when the person whose address has changed has not moved to a new residence) shall notify the person (i) of the person's new address and (ii) that the person should contact the local election authority to determine if the person should re-register to vote.

(Source: P.A. 90-664, eff. 7-30-98.)

(50 ILCS 750/12) (from Ch. 134, par. 42)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 12. The Attorney General may, on ~~in~~ behalf of the Department or on his own initiative, commence judicial proceedings to enforce compliance by any public agency or public utility providing telephone service with this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/14) (from Ch. 134, par. 44)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 14. The General Assembly declares that a major purpose of in enacting this Act is to ensure that 9-1-1 systems have redundant methods of dispatch for: (1) each public safety agency within its jurisdiction, herein known as participating agencies; and (2) 9-1-1 systems whose jurisdictional boundaries are contiguous, herein known as adjacent 9-1-1 systems, when an emergency request for service is received for a public safety agency that needs to be dispatched by the adjacent 9-1-1 system. Another primary purpose of this Section is to eliminate instances in which a public safety agency responding emergency servicee refuses , once dispatched, to render aid to the requester because the requester is outside of the jurisdictional boundaries of the public safety agency emergency servicee. Therefore, in implementing a 9-1-1 system systems under this Act, all 9-1-1 authorities public agencies in a single system shall enter into call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries agreements with each participating agency and adjacent 9-1-1 system a joint powers agreement or any other form of written cooperative agreement which is applicable when need arises on a day-to-day basis. Certified notification of the continuation of such agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an annual basis. In addition, such agreements shall be entered into between public agencies and public safety agencies which are part of different systems but whose jurisdictional boundaries are contiguous. The agreements shall provide a primary and secondary means of dispatch. It must also provide that, once an emergency unit is dispatched in response to a request

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through the system, such unit shall render its services to the requesting party without regard to whether the unit is operating outside its normal jurisdictional boundaries. Certified notification of the continuation of call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an annual basis.

(Source: P.A. 86-101.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.2a) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.2a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.2a. The installation of or connection to a telephone company's network of any automatic alarm, automatic alerting device, or mechanical dialer that causes the number 9-1-1 to be dialed in order to directly access emergency services is prohibited in a 9-1-1 system.

This Section does not apply to a person who connects to a 9-1-1 network using automatic crash notification technology subject to an established protocol.

This Section does not apply to devices used to enable access to the 9-1-1 system for cognitively-impaired or special needs persons or for persons with disabilities in an emergency situation reported by a caregiver after initiating a missing person's report. The device must have the capability to be activated and controlled remotely by trained personnel at a service center to prevent falsely activated or repeated calls to the 9-1-1 system in a single incident. The device must have the technical capability to generate location information to the 9-1-1 system. Under no circumstances shall a device be sold for use in a geographical jurisdiction where the 9-1-1 system has not deployed wireless phase II location technology. The alerting device shall also provide for either 2-way communication or send a pre-recorded message to a 9-1-1 provider explaining the nature of the emergency so that the 9-1-1 provider will be able to dispatch the appropriate emergency responder.

Violation of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (l) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c), however the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Provided, however, that where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX) or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance with this Act, shall impose:

(i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or less or in any county, 5 such surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12 of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(ii) in a municipality with a population, prior to March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12 of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(iii) in a municipality with a population, as of March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12 of this Act, for regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges per network connection, as defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12 of this Act, for advanced service provisioned trunk lines, except where an advanced service provisioned trunk line supports at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous voice grade calls ("VGC's"), a telecommunication carrier may elect to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per trunk line as provided in subsection (iv) of this Section; or

(iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line connected between the subscriber's premises and the public switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance with

the table provided in this Section, without limiting any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk line.

Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

(b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge shall apply shall be those in-service network connections, other than those network connections assigned to the municipality or county, where the service address for each such network connection or connections is located within the corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the surcharge. Except for mobile telecommunication services, the "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use of the network connection or connections. For mobile telecommunication services, "service address" means the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the public question to the electors of the municipality or county in accordance with the general election law; provided that such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary election. The public question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county (or city, village
or incorporated town) of impose YES
a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per
network connection, which surcharge will
be added to the monthly bill you receive -----
for telephone or telecommunications
charges, for the purpose of installing
(or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency NO
Telephone System?

If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under Section 15.4, the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified monthly amount per network connection, has previously been approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on the proposition at an election conducted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

(d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c) or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of the municipality have previously entered into a binding contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal funds.

(e) A municipality or county may at any time by ordinance change the rate of the surcharge imposed under this Section if the new rate does not exceed the rate specified in the referendum held pursuant to subsection (c).

(f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

(g) The amount of surcharge collected by the telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected, net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1 system charges then due the particular telecommunications carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until December 31, 2017, ~~July 1, 2017~~, a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this Section. Beginning January 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2020, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$5.00 per network connection. On or after January 1, 2021, ~~July 1, 2017~~, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$2.50 per network connection.

(i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under Section 20 so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

(k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge. Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above, the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

~~(l) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, no county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population over 500,000, may impose a monthly surcharge under this Section in excess of the amount imposed by it on the effective date of this Act. Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on January 1, 2016.~~

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge,

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but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(b) ~~Until December 31, 2017, July 1, 2017,~~ the corporate authorities of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. Beginning January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2020, a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed \$5.00. On or after ~~January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017,~~ the municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any county or municipality may establish an Emergency Telephone System Board.

The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one of whom must be a public member who is a resident of the local exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than 100,000) may be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety agencies, including but not limited to police departments, fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the basis of their ability or experience. In counties with a population of more than 100,000 but less than 2,000,000, a member of the county board may serve on the Emergency Telephone System Board. Elected officials, including members of a county board, are also eligible to serve on the board. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination thereof, may, instead of establishing individual boards, establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the agreement. On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any new intergovernmental agreement entered into to establish or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall provide for the appointment of a PSAP representative to the board.

Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, appointed members of the Emergency Telephone System Board shall serve staggered 3-year terms if: (1) the Board serves a county with a population of 100,000 or less; and (2) appointments, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, are not for a stated term. The corporate authorities of the county or municipality shall assign terms to the board members serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in the following manner: (1) one-third of board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2015; (2) one-third of board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2016; and (3) remaining board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2017. Board members may be re-appointed upon the expiration of their terms by the corporate authorities of the county or municipality.

The corporate authorities of a county or municipality may, by a vote of the majority of the members elected, remove an Emergency Telephone System Board member for misconduct, official misconduct, or neglect of office.

(b) The powers and duties of the board shall be defined by ordinance of the municipality or county, or by intergovernmental agreement in the case of a joint board. The powers and duties shall include, but need not be limited to the following:

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(1) Planning a 9-1-1 system.

(2) Coordinating and supervising the implementation, upgrading, or maintenance of the system, including the establishment of equipment specifications and coding systems.

(3) Receiving moneys from the surcharge imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, and from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

(5) Hiring any staff necessary for the implementation or upgrade of the system.

(6) (Blank).

(c) All moneys received by a board pursuant to a surcharge imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, shall be deposited into a separate interest-bearing Emergency Telephone System Fund account. The treasurer of the municipality or county that has established the board or, in the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by a majority of all members of the board.

(d) The board shall complete a Master Street Address Guide database before implementation of the 9-1-1 system. The error ratio of the database shall not at any time exceed 1% of the total database.

(e) On and after January 1, 2016, no municipality or county may create an Emergency Telephone System Board unless the board is a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. The corporate authorities of any county or municipality entering into an intergovernmental agreement to create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall rescind an the ordinance or ordinances creating a single the original Emergency Telephone System Board and shall eliminate the single Emergency Telephone System Board, effective upon the creation of the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, with regulatory approval by the Administrator, or joining of the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require the dissolution of an Emergency Telephone System Board that is not succeeded by a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board or is not required to consolidate under Section 15.4a of this Act.

(f) Within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any corporate authorities of a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population of more than 500,000, operating a 9-1-1 system without an Emergency Telephone System Board or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

(Source: P.A. 98-481, eff. 8-16-13; 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4a. Consolidation.

(a) By July 1, 2017, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, Emergency Telephone System Boards, Joint Emergency Telephone System Boards, qualified governmental entities, and PSAPs shall be consolidated as follows, subject to subsections (b) and (c) of this Section:

(1) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has a single Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(2) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, any 9-1-1 Authority serving a population of less than 25,000 shall be consolidated such that no 9-1-1 Authority in the county serves a population of less than 25,000.

(3) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 but less than 1,000,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, each 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation of a 9-1-1 Authority into a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(4) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has a single Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(5) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authorities shall be consolidated into a single

joint board, and the number of PSAPs shall be reduced by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(6) Any 9-1-1 Authority that does not have a PSAP within its jurisdiction shall be consolidated through an intergovernmental agreement with an existing 9-1-1 Authority that has a PSAP to create a Joint Emergency Telephone Board.

(7) The corporate authorities of each county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 shall provide enhanced 9-1-1 wireline and wireless enhanced 9-1-1 service for that county by either (i) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with an existing Emergency Telephone System Board to create a new Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or (ii) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with the corporate authorities that have created an existing Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

(b) By July 1, 2016, each county required to consolidate pursuant to paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section and each 9-1-1 Authority required to consolidate pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) of this Section shall file a plan for consolidation or a request for a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section with the ~~Office~~ Division of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

(1) No county or 9-1-1 Authority may avoid the requirements of this Section by converting primary PSAPs to secondary or virtual answering points. Any county or 9-1-1 Authority not in compliance with this Section shall be ineligible to receive consolidation grant funds issued under Section 15.4b of this Act or monthly disbursements otherwise due under Section 30 of this Act, until the county or 9-1-1 Authority is in compliance.

(2) Within 60 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan and provide a recommendation to the Administrator. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the respective entity to which the plan applies.

(3) Within 90 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Administrator shall approve the plan, approve the plan as modified, or grant a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section. In making his or her decision, the Administrator shall consider any recommendation from the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board regarding the plan. If the Administrator does not follow the recommendation of the Board, the Administrator shall provide a written explanation for the deviation in his or her decision.

(4) The deadlines provided in this subsection may be extended upon agreement between the Administrator and entity which submitted the plan.

(c) A waiver from a consolidation required under subsection (a) of this Section may be granted if the Administrator finds that the consolidation will result in a substantial threat to public safety, is economically unreasonable, or is technically infeasible.

(d) Any decision of the Administrator under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4b. Consolidation grants.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall administer a 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant Program to defray costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation of systems outside of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000. The awarded grants will be used to offset non-recurring costs associated with the consolidation of 9-1-1 systems and shall not be used for ongoing operating costs associated with the consolidated system. The Department, in consultation with the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall adopt rules defining the grant process and criteria for issuing the grants. The grants should be awarded based on criteria that include, but are not limited to:

- (1) reducing the number of transfers of a 9-1-1 call;
- (2) reducing the infrastructure required to adequately provide 9-1-1 network services;
- (3) promoting cost savings from resource sharing among 9-1-1 systems;
- (4) facilitating interoperability and resiliency for the receipt of 9-1-1 calls;
- (5) reducing the number of 9-1-1 systems or reducing the number of PSAPs within a 9-1-1 system;
- (6) cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system consolidation; and
- (7) expanding E9-1-1 service coverage as a result of 9-1-1 system consolidation including to areas without E9-1-1 service.

Priority shall be given first to counties not providing 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016, and next to other entities consolidating as required under Section 15.4a of this Act.

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(b) The 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant application, as defined by Department rules, shall be submitted electronically to the Administrator starting January 2, 2016, and every January 2 thereafter. The application shall include a modified 9-1-1 system plan as required by this Act in support of the consolidation plan. The Administrator shall have until June 30, 2016 and every June 30 thereafter to approve 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants and modified 9-1-1 system plans. Payment under the approved 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants shall be contingent upon the final approval of a modified 9-1-1 system plan.

(c) Existing and previously completed consolidation projects shall be eligible to apply for reimbursement of costs related to the consolidation incurred between 2010 and the State fiscal year of the application.

(d) The 9-1-1 systems that receive grants under this Section shall provide a report detailing grant fund usage to the Administrator pursuant to Section 40 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.6a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.6a. Wireless emergency 9-1-1 service.

(a) The digits "9-1-1" shall be the designated emergency telephone number within the wireless system.

(b) The Department may set non-discriminatory and uniform technical and operational standards consistent with the rules of the Federal Communications Commission for directing calls to authorized public safety answering points. These standards shall not in any way prescribe the technology or manner a wireless carrier shall use to deliver wireless 9-1-1 or wireless E9-1-1 calls, and these standards shall not exceed the requirements set by the Federal Communications Commission; however, standards for directing calls to the authorized public safety answering point shall be included. The authority given to the Department in this Section is limited to setting standards as set forth herein and does not constitute authority to regulate wireless carriers.

(c) For the purpose of providing wireless 9-1-1 emergency services, an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity, may declare its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction by notifying the Administrator in writing within 6 months after receiving its authority to operate a 9-1-1 system under this Act. In addition, 2 or more emergency telephone system boards or qualified governmental entities may, by virtue of an intergovernmental agreement, provide wireless 9-1-1 service. Until the jurisdiction comes into compliance with Section 15.4a of this Act, the The Department of State Police shall be the primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for any jurisdiction that did not provide notice to the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Department prior to January 1, 2016.

(d) The Administrator, upon a request from a qualified governmental entity or an emergency telephone system board and with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, may grant authority to the emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental entity to provide wireless 9-1-1 service in areas for which the Department has accepted wireless 9-1-1 responsibility. The Administrator shall maintain a current list of all 9-1-1 systems and qualified governmental entities providing wireless 9-1-1 service under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/17.5 new)

Sec. 17.5. 9-1-1 call transfer, forward, or relay.

(a) The General Assembly finds the following:

(1) Some 9-1-1 systems throughout this State do not have a procedure in place to manually transfer, forward, or relay 9-1-1 calls originating within one 9-1-1 system's jurisdiction, but which should properly be answered and dispatched by another 9-1-1 system, to the appropriate 9-1-1 system for answering and dispatch of first responders.

(2) On January 1, 2016, the General Assembly gave oversight authority of 9-1-1 systems to the Department of State Police.

(3) Since that date, the Department of State Police has authorized individual 9-1-1 systems in counties and municipalities to implement and upgrade enhanced 9-1-1 systems throughout the State.

(b) The Department shall prepare a directory of all authorized 9-1-1 systems in the State. The directory shall include an emergency 24/7 10-digit telephone number for all primary public safety answering points located in each 9-1-1 system to which 9-1-1 calls from another jurisdiction can be transferred. This directory shall be made available to each 9-1-1 authority for its use in establishing standard operating procedures regarding calls outside its 9-1-1 jurisdiction.

(c) Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the Department with the following information:

(1) The name of the PSAP, a list of every participating agency, and the county the PSAP is in, including college and university public safety entities.

(2) The 24/7 10-digit emergency telephone number and email address for the dispatch agency to which 9-1-1 calls originating in another 9-1-1 jurisdiction can be transferred or by which the PSAP can be contacted via email to exchange information. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the Department with any changes to the participating agencies and this number and email address immediately upon the change occurring. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the PSAP information, the 24/7 10-digit emergency telephone number and email address to the Manager of the Department's 9-1-1 Program within 30 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(3) The standard operating procedure describing the manner in which the 9-1-1 system will transfer, forward, or relay 9-1-1 calls originating within its jurisdiction, but which should properly be answered and dispatched by another 9-1-1 system, to the appropriate 9-1-1 system. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the standard operating procedures to the Manager of the Department's 9-1-1 Program within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(50 ILCS 750/19)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 19. Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board.

(a) Beginning July 1, 2015, there is created the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board within the Department of State Police. The Board shall consist of the following 11 voting members:

(1) The Director of the State Police, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chairman.

(2) The Executive Director of the Commission, or his or her designee.

(3) Nine members appointed by the Governor as follows:

(A) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the National Emergency Number Association, or his or her designee;

(B) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials, or his or her designee;

(C) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of less than 50,000;

(D) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population between 50,000 and 250,000;

(E) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of more than 250,000;

(F) one member representing a municipality with a population of less than 500,000 in a county with a population in excess of 2,000,000;

(G) one member representing the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police;

(H) one member representing the Illinois Sheriffs' Association; and

(I) one member representing the Illinois Fire Chiefs Association.

The Governor shall appoint the following non-voting members: (i) one member representing an incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider; (ii) one member representing a non-incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider; (iii) one member representing a large wireless carrier; (iv) one member representing an incumbent local exchange a small wireless carrier; and (v) one member representing the Illinois Telecommunications Association ; (vi) one member representing the Cable Television and Communication Association of Illinois; and (vii) one member representing the Illinois State Ambulance Association. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate may each appoint a member of the General Assembly to temporarily serve as a non-voting member of the Board during the 12 months prior to the repeal date of this Act to discuss legislative initiatives of the Board.

(b) The Governor shall make initial appointments to the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board by August 31, 2015. Six of the voting members appointed by the Governor shall serve an initial term of 2 years, and the remaining voting members appointed by the Governor shall serve an initial term of 3 years. Thereafter, each appointment by the Governor shall be for a term of 3 years. Non-voting members shall serve for a term of 3 years. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Persons appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term.

Members of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall serve without compensation.

(c) The 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board, as constituted on June 1, 2015 without the legislative members, shall serve in the role of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board until all appointments of voting members have been made by the Governor under subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall:

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(1) advise the Department of State Police and the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator on the oversight of 9-1-1 systems and the development and implementation of a uniform statewide 9-1-1 system;

(2) make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding improvements to 9-1-1 services throughout the State; and

(3) exercise all other powers and duties provided in this Act.

(e) The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall submit to the General Assembly a report by March 1 of each year providing an update on the transition to a statewide 9-1-1 system and recommending any legislative action.

(f) The Department of State Police shall provide administrative support to the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

(a) On and after January 1, 2016, and except with respect to those customers who are subject to surcharges as provided in Sections 15.3 and 15.3a of this Act, a monthly surcharge shall be imposed on all customers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers as follows:

(1) Each telecommunications carrier shall impose a monthly surcharge of ~~\$0.87~~ per network connection; provided, however, the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX), ~~or~~ centrex type service, or other multiple voice grade communication channels facility, there shall be imposed 5 such surcharges per network connection for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per network connection and on and after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per network connection.

(2) Each wireless carrier shall impose and collect a monthly surcharge of ~~\$0.87~~ per CMRS connection that either has a telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has a billing address in this State. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per connection and on and after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per connection.

(b) State and local taxes shall not apply to the surcharges imposed under this Section.

(c) The surcharges imposed by this Section shall be stated as a separately stated item on subscriber bills.

(d) The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may deduct and retain an amount not to exceed ~~shall also be entitled to deduct~~ 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge. On and after July 1, 2022, the wireless carrier collecting a surcharge under this Section may deduct and retain an amount not to exceed ~~shall be entitled to deduct up to~~ 3% of the gross amount of the surcharge collected to reimburse the wireless carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(e) Surcharges imposed under this Section shall be collected by the carriers and, ~~shall be remitted to the Department, within 30 days of collection, remitted,~~ either by check or electronic funds transfer, by the end of the next calendar month after the calendar month in which it was collected to the Department for deposit into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Carriers are not required to remit surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet collected.

The first remittance by wireless carriers shall include the number of subscribers by zip code, and the 9-digit zip code if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier, that shall be the means by which the Department shall determine distributions from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. This information shall be updated at least once each year. Any carrier that fails to provide the zip code information required under this subsection (e) shall be subject to the penalty set forth in subsection (g) of this Section.

(f) If, within 8 calendar ~~5 business~~ days after it is due under subsection (e) of this Section, a carrier does not remit the surcharge or any portion thereof required under this Section, then the surcharge or portion thereof shall be deemed delinquent until paid in full, and the Department may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid in full; or

(2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f) for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

(g) If, within ~~8 calendar~~ 5 business days after it is due, a wireless carrier does not provide the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section, then the report is deemed delinquent and the Department may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:

- (1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the report is delinquent; or
- (2) an amount equal to the product of \$0.01 and the number of subscribers served by the carrier for each month or portion of a month that the delinquent report is not provided.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (g) for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that month during which the carrier had not provided the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (g) is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

(h) A penalty imposed and collected in accordance with subsection (f) or (g) of this Section shall be deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for distribution according to Section 30 of this Act.

(i) The Department may enforce the collection of any delinquent amount and any penalty due and unpaid under this Section by legal action or in any other manner by which the collection of debts due the State of Illinois may be enforced under the laws of this State. The Department may excuse the payment of any penalty imposed under this Section if the Administrator determines that the enforcement of this penalty is unjust.

(j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover compliance costs for all emergency communications services that are not reimbursed out of the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund directly from their wireless subscribers by line-item charges on the wireless subscriber's bill. Those compliance costs include all costs incurred by wireless carriers in complying with local, State, and federal regulatory or legislative mandates that require the transmission and receipt of emergency communications to and from the general public, including, but not limited to, E9-1-1.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/30)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 30. Statewide 9-1-1 Fund; surcharge disbursement.

(a) A special fund in the State treasury known as the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be renamed the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Any appropriations made from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be payable from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. The Fund shall consist of the following:

- (1) 9-1-1 wireless surcharges assessed under the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.
- (2) 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 20 of this Act.
- (3) Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 15 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

(4) Any appropriations, grants, or gifts made to the Fund.

(5) Any income from interest, premiums, gains, or other earnings on moneys in the Fund.

(6) Money from any other source that is deposited in or transferred to the Fund.

(b) Subject to appropriation and availability of funds, the Department shall distribute the 9-1-1 surcharges monthly as follows:

(1) From each surcharge collected and remitted under Section 20 of this Act:

(A) \$0.013 shall be distributed monthly in equal amounts to each County Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity in counties with a population under 100,000 according to the most recent census data which is authorized to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for the county and to provide wireless 9-1-1 service as prescribed by subsection (b) of Section 15.6a of this Act, and which does provide such service.

(B) \$0.033 shall be transferred by the Comptroller at the direction of the Department to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund until June 30, 2017; from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, \$0.026 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, \$0.020 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, \$0.013 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, \$0.007 will be transferred; and after June 30, 2021, no transfer shall be made to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund.

(C) Until December 31, 2017, \$0.007 and on and after January 1, 2018, \$0.017 shall be used to cover the Department's administrative costs.

(D) Beginning January 1, 2018, until June 30, 2020, \$0.12, and on and after July 1, 2020, \$0.04 shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers wireless carriers.

(E) Until June 30, 2020, \$0.05 shall be used by the Department for grants for NG9-1-1 expenses, with priority given to 9-1-1 Authorities that provide 9-1-1 service within the territory of a Large Electing Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public Utilities Act.

(F) On and after July 1, 2020, \$0.13 shall be used for the implementation of and continuing expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system.

(2) After disbursements under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), all remaining funds in the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund shall be disbursed in the following priority order:

(A) The Fund ~~shall~~ will pay monthly to:

(i) the 9-1-1 Authorities that imposed surcharges under Section 15.3 of this Act and were required to report to the Illinois Commerce Commission under Section 27 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act on October 1, 2014, except a 9-1-1 Authority in a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, an amount equal to the average monthly wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Department under that Section for the October 1, 2014 filing, subject to the power of the Department to investigate the amount reported and adjust the number by order under Article X of the Public Utilities Act, so that the monthly amount paid under this item accurately reflects one-twelfth of the aggregate wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue properly attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Commission; or

(ii) county qualified governmental entities that did not impose a surcharge under Section 15.3 as of December 31, 2015, and counties that did not impose a surcharge as of June 30, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by the rate of \$0.69; counties that are not county qualified governmental entities and that did not impose a surcharge as of December 31, 2015, shall not begin to receive the payment provided for in this subsection until E9-1-1 and wireless E9-1-1 services are provided within their counties; or

(iii) counties without 9-1-1 service that had a surcharge in place by December 31, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by their surcharge rate as established by the referendum.

(B) All 9-1-1 network costs for systems outside of municipalities with a population of at least 500,000 shall be paid by the Department directly to the vendors.

(C) All expenses incurred by the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and costs associated with procurement under Section 15.6b including requests for information and requests for proposals.

(D) Funds may be held in reserve by the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and disbursed by the Department for grants under Section 15.4b of this Act ~~Sections 15.4a, 15.4b,~~ and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to \$12.5 million per year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to ~~\$20~~ ~~\$13.5~~ million in State fiscal year 2018; up to ~~\$20.9~~ ~~\$14.4~~ million in State fiscal year 2019; up to \$15.3 million in State fiscal year 2020; up to \$16.2 million in State fiscal year 2021; up to \$23.1 million in State fiscal year 2022; and up to \$17.0 million per year for State fiscal year 2023 and each year thereafter. The amount held in reserve in State fiscal years 2018 and 2019 shall not be less than \$6.5 million. Disbursements under this subparagraph (D) shall be prioritized as follows: (i) consolidation grants prioritized under subsection (a) of Section 15.4b of this Act; (ii) NG 9-1-1 expenses; and (iii) consolidation grants under Section 15.4b of this Act for consolidation expenses incurred between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2016.

(E) All remaining funds per remit month shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers of wireless carriers.

(c) The moneys deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund under this Section shall not be subject to administrative charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this Act.

(d) Whenever two or more 9-1-1 Authorities consolidate, the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that had theretofore been made to each consolidating 9-1-1 Authority. Any reserves held by any consolidating 9-1-1 Authority shall be transferred to the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Whenever a county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 enters into an agreement to consolidate to create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone

System Board, the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that would have otherwise been paid to the county if it had provided 9-1-1 service.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 35. 9-1-1 surcharge; allowable expenditures. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, expenditures from surcharge revenues received under this Act may be made by municipalities, counties, and 9-1-1 Authorities only to pay for the costs associated with the following:

(1) The design of the Emergency Telephone System.

(2) The coding of an initial Master Street Address Guide database, and update and maintenance thereof.

(3) The repayment of any moneys advanced for the implementation of the system.

(4) The charges for Automatic Number Identification and Automatic Location Identification equipment, a computer aided dispatch system that records, maintains, and integrates information, mobile data transmitters equipped with automatic vehicle locators, and maintenance, replacement, and update thereof to increase operational efficiency and improve the provision of emergency services.

(5) The non-recurring charges related to installation of the Emergency Telephone System.

(6) The initial acquisition and installation, or the reimbursement of costs therefor to other governmental bodies that have incurred those costs, of road or street signs that are essential to the implementation of the Emergency Telephone System and that are not duplicative of signs that are the responsibility of the jurisdiction charged with maintaining road and street signs. Funds may not be used for ongoing expenses associated with road or street sign maintenance and replacement.

(7) Other products and services necessary for the implementation, upgrade, and maintenance of the system and any other purpose related to the operation of the system, including costs attributable directly to the construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not include the costs of public safety agency personnel who are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an emergency call.

(8) The defraying of expenses incurred to implement Next Generation 9-1-1, subject to the conditions set forth in this Act.

(9) The implementation of a computer aided dispatch system or hosted supplemental 9-1-1 services.

(10) The design, implementation, operation, maintenance, or upgrade of wireless 9-1-1, ~~or E9-1-1, or NG9-1-1~~ emergency services and public safety answering points.

~~Moneys in the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund may also be transferred to a participating fire protection district to reimburse volunteer firefighters who man remote telephone switching facilities when dedicated 9-1-1 lines are down.~~

In the case of a municipality with a population over 500,000, moneys may also be used for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 40. Financial reports.

(a) The Department shall create uniform accounting procedures, with such modification as may be required to give effect to statutory provisions applicable only to municipalities with a population in excess of 500,000, that any emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3, 15.3a, or 30 of this Act must follow.

(b) ~~By January 31, 2018, and every January 31 thereafter~~ ~~October 1, 2016, and every October 1 thereafter~~, each emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3, 15.3a, or 30 shall report to the Department audited financial statements showing total revenue and expenditures for the period beginning with the end of the period covered by the last submitted report through the end of the previous calendar year ~~previous fiscal year~~ in a form and manner as prescribed by the Department. Such financial information shall include:

(1) a detailed summary of revenue from all sources including, but not limited to, local,

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State, federal, and private revenues, and any other funds received;

(2) ~~all expenditures made during the reporting period from distributions under this Act; operating expenses, capital expenditures, and cash balances; and~~

(3) ~~call data and statistics, when available, from the reporting period, as specified by the Department and collected in accordance with any reporting method established or required such other financial information that is relevant to the provision of 9-1-1 services as determined by the Department ; -~~

(4) ~~all costs associated with dispatching appropriate public safety agencies to respond to 9-1-1 calls received by the PSAP; and~~

(5) ~~all funding sources and amounts of funding used for costs described in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b).~~

The emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government is responsible for any costs associated with auditing such financial statements. The Department shall post the audited financial statements on the Department's website.

(c) Along with its audited financial statement, each emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving a grant under Section 15.4b of this Act shall include a report of the amount of grant moneys received and how the grant moneys were used. In case of a conflict between this requirement and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act, or with the rules of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget adopted thereunder, that Act and those rules shall control.

(d) If an emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity that receives funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund fails to file the 9-1-1 system financial reports as required under this Section, the Department shall suspend and withhold monthly disbursements otherwise due to the emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity under Section 30 of this Act until the report is filed.

Any monthly disbursements that have been withheld for 12 months or more shall be forfeited by the emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity and shall be distributed proportionally by the Department to compliant emergency telephone system boards and qualified governmental entities that receive funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.

Any emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity not in compliance with this Section shall be ineligible to receive any consolidation grant or infrastructure grant issued under this Act.

(e) The Department may adopt emergency rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

(f) Any findings or decisions of the Department under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(g) Beginning October 1, 2017, the Department shall provide a quarterly report to the Board of its expenditures from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for the prior fiscal quarter.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/55)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 55. Public disclosure. Because of the highly competitive nature of the wireless telephone industry, public disclosure of information about surcharge moneys paid by wireless carriers could have the effect of stifling competition to the detriment of the public and the delivery of wireless 9-1-1 services. Therefore, the Illinois Commerce Commission, the Department of State Police, governmental agencies, and individuals with access to that information shall take appropriate steps to prevent public disclosure of this information. Information and data supporting the amount and distribution of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by an individual wireless carrier shall be deemed exempt information for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act and shall not be publicly disclosed. The gross amount paid by all carriers shall not be deemed exempt and may be publicly disclosed.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/99)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 20. The Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:
(50 ILCS 753/15)

Sec. 15. Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge.

(a) Until September 30, 2015, there is hereby imposed on consumers a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge of 1.5% per retail transaction. Beginning October 1, 2015, the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be 3% per retail transaction. The surcharge authorized by this subsection (a) does not apply in a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000.

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(a-5) On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until ~~December 31, 2020, July 1, 2017~~, a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act may impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 9% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5) of this Section. On or after ~~January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017~~, a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this Act may only impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 7% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5).

(b) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this State and shall be remitted to the Department by the seller as provided in this Act. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated as a distinct item apart from the charge for the prepaid wireless telecommunications service on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b), a retail transaction occurs in this State if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located within the State; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in this State for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in this State if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in this State.

(b-5) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in the municipality imposing the surcharge. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b-5), a retail transaction occurs in the municipality if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located within the municipality; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in the municipality for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in the municipality if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in the municipality.

(c) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge is imposed on the consumer and not on any provider. The seller shall be liable to remit all prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges that the seller collects from consumers as provided in Section 20, including all such surcharges that the seller is deemed to collect where the amount of the surcharge has not been separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller. The surcharge collected or deemed collected by a seller shall constitute a debt owed by the seller to this State, and any such surcharge actually collected shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Department.

For purposes of this subsection (c), the surcharge shall not be imposed or collected from entities that have an active tax exemption identification number issued by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(d) The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer

by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this State, any political subdivision of this State, or any intergovernmental agency.

(e) (Blank).

(e-5) Any changes in the rate of the surcharge imposed by a municipality under the authority granted in subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be effective on the first day of the first calendar month to occur at least 60 days after the enactment of the change. The Department shall provide not less than 30 days' notice of the increase or reduction in the rate of such surcharge on the Department's website.

(f) When prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with one or more other products or services for a single, non-itemized price, then the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 shall be applied to the entire non-itemized price unless the seller elects to apply the percentage to (i) the dollar amount of the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if that dollar amount is disclosed to the consumer or (ii) the portion of the price that is attributable to the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if the retailer can identify that portion by reasonable and verifiable standards from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, books and records that are kept for non-tax purposes. However, if a minimal amount of prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with a prepaid wireless device for a single, non-itemized price, then the seller may elect not to apply the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 to such transaction. For purposes of this subsection, an amount of service denominated as 10 minutes or less or \$5 or less is considered minimal.

(g) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsections (a) and (a-5) of this Section is not imposed on the provider or the consumer for wireless Lifeline service where the consumer does not pay the provider for the service. Where the consumer purchases from the provider optional minutes, texts, or other services in addition to the federally funded Lifeline benefit, a consumer must pay the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge, and it must be collected by the seller according to subsection (b-5).

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 25. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-102, 13-103, 13-230, 13-301.1, 13-406, 13-506.2, 13-703, 13-1200, 21-401, and 21-1601 and by adding Section 13-406.1 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-102) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-102)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-102. Findings. With respect to telecommunications services, as herein defined, the General Assembly finds that:

(a) universally available and widely affordable telecommunications services are essential to the health, welfare and prosperity of all Illinois citizens;

(b) federal regulatory and judicial rulings in the 1980s caused a restructuring of the telecommunications industry and opened some aspects of the industry to competitive entry, thereby necessitating revision of State telecommunications regulatory policies and practices;

(c) revisions in telecommunications regulatory policies and practices in Illinois beginning in the mid-1980s brought the benefits of competition to consumers in many telecommunications markets, but not in local exchange telecommunications service markets;

(d) the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 established the goal of opening all telecommunications service markets to competition and accords to the states the responsibility to establish and enforce policies necessary to attain that goal;

(e) it is in the immediate interest of the People of the State of Illinois for the State to exercise its rights within the new framework of federal telecommunications policy to ensure that the economic benefits of competition in all telecommunications service markets are realized as effectively as possible;

(f) the competitive offering of all telecommunications services will increase innovation and efficiency in the provision of telecommunications services and may lead to reduced prices for consumers, increased investment in communications infrastructure, the creation of new jobs, and the attraction of new businesses to Illinois; and

(g) protection of the public interest requires changes in the regulation of telecommunications carriers and services to ensure, to the maximum feasible extent, the reasonable and timely development of effective competition in all telecommunications service markets; -

(h) Illinois residents rely on today's modern wired and wireless Internet Protocol (IP) networks and services to improve their lives by connecting them to school and college degrees, work and job opportunities, family and friends, information, and entertainment, as well as emergency responders and public safety officials; Illinois businesses rely on these modern IP networks and services to compete in a global marketplace by expanding their customer base, managing inventory and operations more efficiently, and offering customers specialized and personalized products and services; without question.

Illinois residents and our State's economy rely profoundly on the modern wired and wireless IP networks and services in our State:

(i) the transition from 20th century traditional circuit switched and other legacy telephone services to modern 21st century next generation Internet Protocol (IP) services is taking place at an extraordinary pace as Illinois consumers are upgrading to home communications service using IP technology, including high speed Internet, Voice over Internet Protocol, and wireless service;

(j) this rapid transition to IP-based communications has dramatically transformed the way people communicate and has provided significant benefits to consumers in the form of innovative functionalities resulting from the seamless convergence of voice, video, and text, benefits realized by the General Assembly when it chose to transition its own telecommunications system to an all IP communications network in 2016;

(k) the benefits of the transition to IP-based networks and services were also recognized by the General Assembly in 2015 through the enactment of legislation requiring that every 9-1-1 emergency system in Illinois provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service by July 1, 2020, and requiring that the Next Generation 9-1-1 network must be an IP-based platform; and

(l) completing the transition to all IP-based networks and technologies is in the public interest because it will promote continued innovation, consumer benefits, increased efficiencies, and increased investment in IP-based networks and services.

(Source: P.A. 90-185, eff. 7-23-97.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-103) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-103)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-103. Policy. Consistent with its findings, the General Assembly declares that it is the policy of the State of Illinois that:

(a) telecommunications services should be available to all Illinois citizens at just, reasonable, and affordable rates and that such services should be provided as widely and economically as possible in sufficient variety, quality, quantity and reliability to satisfy the public interest;

(b) consistent with the protection of consumers of telecommunications services and the furtherance of other public interest goals, competition in all telecommunications service markets should be pursued as a substitute for regulation in determining the variety, quality and price of telecommunications services and that the economic burdens of regulation should be reduced to the extent possible consistent with the furtherance of market competition and protection of the public interest;

(c) all necessary and appropriate modifications to State regulation of telecommunications carriers and services should be implemented without unnecessary disruption to the telecommunications infrastructure system or to consumers of telecommunications services and that it is necessary and appropriate to establish rules to encourage and ensure orderly transitions in the development of markets for all telecommunications services;

(d) the consumers of telecommunications services and facilities provided by persons or companies subject to regulation pursuant to this Act and Article should be required to pay only reasonable and non-discriminatory rates or charges and that in no case should rates or charges for non-competitive telecommunications services include any portion of the cost of providing competitive telecommunications services, as defined in Section 13-209, or the cost of any nonregulated activities;

(e) the regulatory policies and procedures provided in this Article are established in recognition of the changing nature of the telecommunications industry and therefore should be subject to systematic legislative review to ensure that the public benefits intended to result from such policies and procedures are fully realized; and

(f) development of and prudent investment in advanced telecommunications services and networks that foster economic development of the State should be encouraged through the implementation and enforcement of policies that promote effective and sustained competition in all telecommunications service markets; and -

(g) completion of the transition to modern IP-based networks should be encouraged through relief from the outdated regulations that require continued investment in legacy circuit switched networks from which Illinois consumers have largely transitioned, while at the same time ensuring that consumers have access to available alternative services that provide quality voice service and access to emergency communications.

(Source: P.A. 90-185, eff. 7-23-97.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-230)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-230. Prepaid calling service. "Prepaid calling service" means telecommunications service that must be paid for in advance by an end user, enables the end user to originate calls using an access number

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or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount. A prepaid calling service call is a call made by an end user using prepaid calling service. "Prepaid calling service" does not include a wireless telecommunications service that allows a caller to dial 9-1-1 to access the 9-1-1 system, which service must be paid for in advance, and is sold in predetermined units or dollars and the amount declines with use in a known amount ~~prepaid wireless telecommunications service as defined in Section 10 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.~~

(Source: P.A. 97-463, eff. 1-1-12.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-301.1) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-301.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-301.1. Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program.

(a) The Commission shall by rule or regulation establish a Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program for low income residential customers. The program shall provide for a reduction of access line charges, a reduction of connection charges, or any other alternative assistance or program to increase accessibility to telephone service and broadband Internet access service that the Commission deems advisable subject to the availability of funds for the program as provided in subsections (d) and (e). The Commission shall establish eligibility requirements for benefits under the program.

(b) The Commission shall adopt rules providing for enhanced enrollment for eligible consumers to receive lifeline service. Enhanced enrollment may include, but is not limited to, joint marketing, joint application, or joint processing with the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Medicaid Program, and the Food Stamp Program. The Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, upon request of the Commission, shall assist in the adoption and implementation of those rules. The Commission and the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may enter into memoranda of understanding establishing the respective duties of the Commission and the Departments in relation to enhanced enrollment.

(c) In this Section: †

"Lifeline" "lifeline service" means a retail local service offering described by 47 CFR C.F.R. Section 54.401(a), as amended.

(d) The Commission shall require by rule or regulation that each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services notify its customers that if the customer wishes to participate in the funding of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program he may do so by electing to contribute, on a monthly basis, a fixed amount that will be included in the customer's monthly bill. The customer may cease contributing at any time upon providing notice to the telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services. The notice shall state that any contribution made will not reduce the customer's bill for telecommunications services. Failure to remit the amount of increased payment will reduce the contribution accordingly. The Commission shall specify the monthly fixed amount or amounts that customers wishing to contribute to the funding of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program may choose from in making their contributions. Every telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services shall remit the amounts contributed in accordance with the terms of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program.

(e) Amounts collected and remitted under subsection (d) may, to the extent the Commission deems advisable, be used for funding a program to be administered by the entity designated by the Commission as administrator of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program for educating and assisting low-income residential customers with a transition to Internet protocol-based networks and services. This program may include, but need not be limited to, measures designed to notify and educate residential customers regarding the availability of alternative voice services with access to 9-1-1, access to and use of broadband Internet access service, and pricing options.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.); and

(220 ILCS 5/13-406) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-406)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-406. Abandonment of service. No telecommunications carrier offering or providing noncompetitive telecommunications service pursuant to a valid Certificate of Service Authority or certificate of public convenience and necessity shall discontinue or abandon such service once initiated until and unless it shall demonstrate, and the Commission finds, after notice and hearing, that such discontinuance or abandonment will not deprive customers of any necessary or essential telecommunications service or access thereto and is not otherwise contrary to the public interest. No telecommunications carrier offering or providing competitive telecommunications service shall completely discontinue or abandon such service to an identifiable class or group of customers once

initiated except upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers. The Commission may, upon its own motion or upon complaint, investigate the proposed discontinuance or abandonment of a competitive telecommunications service and may, after notice and hearing, prohibit such proposed discontinuance or abandonment if the Commission finds that it would be contrary to the public interest. If the Commission does not provide notice of a hearing within 60 calendar days after the notification or holds a hearing and fails to find that the proposed discontinuance or abandonment would be contrary to the public interest, the provider may discontinue or abandon such service after providing at least 30 days notice to affected customers. This Section does not apply to a Large Electing Provider proceeding under Section 13-406.1.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-406.1 new)

Sec. 13-406.1. Large Electing Provider transition to IP-based networks and service.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Alternative voice service" means service that includes all of the applicable functionalities for voice telephony services described in 47 CFR 54.101(a).

"Existing customer" means a residential customer of the Large Electing Provider who is subscribing to a telecommunications service on the date the Large Electing Provider sends its notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section of its intent to cease offering and providing service. For purposes of this Section, a residential customer of the Large Electing Provider whose service has been temporarily suspended, but not finally terminated as of the date that the Large Electing Provider sends that notice, shall be deemed to be an "existing customer".

"Large Electing Provider" means an Electing Provider, as defined in Section 13-506.2 of this Act, that (i) reported in its annual competition report for the year 2016 filed with the Commission under Section 13-407 of this Act and 83 Ill. Adm. Code 793 that it provided at least 700,000 access lines to end users; and (ii) is affiliated with a provider of commercial mobile radio service, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, as of January 1, 2017.

"New customer" means a residential customer who is not subscribing to a telecommunications service provided by the Large Electing Provider on the date the Large Electing Provider sends its notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section of its intent to cease offering and providing that service.

"Provider" includes every corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, and individual and their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by a court that sell or offer to sell an alternative voice service.

"Reliable access to 9-1-1" means access to 9-1-1 that complies with the applicable rules, regulations, and guidelines established by the Federal Communications Commission and the applicable provisions of the Emergency Telephone System Act and implementing rules.

"Willing provider" means a provider that voluntarily participates in the request for service process.

(b) Beginning June 30, 2017, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, including, as applicable, approval by the Federal Communications Commission of the discontinuance of the interstate-access component of a telecommunications service, cease to offer and provide a telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of customers, other than voice telecommunications service to residential customers or a telecommunications service to a class of customers under subsection (b-5) of this Section, upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers.

(b-5) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Section 13-406.1, beginning December 31, 2021, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, including, if applicable, approval by the Federal Communications Commission of the discontinuance of the interstate-access component of a telecommunication service, cease to offer and provide a telecommunications service to one or more of the following classes or groups of customers upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers: (1) electric utilities, as defined in Section 16-102 of this Act; (2) public utilities, as defined in Section 3-105 of this Act, that offers natural gas or water services; (3) electric, gas, and water utilities that are excluded from the definition of public utility under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (4) water companies as described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (5) natural gas cooperatives as described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (6) electric cooperatives as defined in Section 3-119 of this Act; (7) entities engaged in the commercial generation of electric power and energy; (8) the functional divisions of public agencies, as defined in Section 2 of the Emergency Telephone System Act, that provide police or firefighting services; and (9) 9-1-1 Authorities, as defined in Section 2 of the Emergency Telephone System Act; provided that the date shall be extended to December 21, 2022, for (i) an electric utility, as defined in Section 16-102 of this Act, that serves more than 3 million customers in the State;

and (ii) an entity engaged in the commercial generation of electric power and energy that operates one or more nuclear power plants in the State.

(c) Beginning June 30, 2017, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, cease to offer and provide voice telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of residential customers, which, for the purposes of this subsection (c), shall be referred to as "requested service", subject to compliance with the following requirements:

(1) No less than 255 days prior to providing notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service, the Large Electing Provider shall:

(A) file a notice of the proposed cessation of the requested service with the Commission; and

(B) provide notice of the proposed cessation of the requested service to each of the Large Electing Provider's existing customers within the affected geographic area by first-class mail separate from customer bills. If the customer has elected to receive electronic billing, the notice shall be sent electronically and by first-class mail separate from customer bills. The notice provided under this subparagraph (B) shall describe the requested service, identify the earliest date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact a service representative of the Large Electing Provider, and provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact the Commission's Consumer Services Division. The notice shall also include the following statement:

"If you do not believe that an alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 is available to you, from either [name of Large Electing Provider] or another provider of wired or wireless voice service where you live, you have the right to request the Illinois Commerce Commission to investigate the availability of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. To do so, you must submit such a request either in writing or by signing and returning a copy of this notice, no later than (insert date), 60 days after the date of the notice to the following address:

Chief Clerk of the Illinois Commerce Commission
527 East Capitol Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62706

You must include in your request a reference to the notice you received from [Large Electing Provider's name] and the date of notice."

Thirty days following the date of notice, the Large Electing Provider shall provide each customer to which the notice was sent a follow-up notice containing the same information and reminding customers of the deadline for requesting the Commission to investigate alternative voice service with access to 9-1-1.

(2) After June 30, 2017, and only in a geographic area for which a Large Electing Provider has provided notice of proposed cessation of the requested service to existing customers under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), an existing customer of that provider may, within 60 days after issuance of such notice, request the Commission to investigate the availability of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to that customer. For the purposes of this paragraph (2), existing customers who make such a request are referred to as "requesting existing customers". The Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service to existing customers who do not make a request for investigation beginning 30 days after issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this subsection (c).

(A) In response to all requests and investigations under this paragraph (2), the Commission shall conduct a single investigation to be commenced 75 days after the receipt of notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), and completed within 135 days after commencement. The Commission shall, within 135 days after commencement of the investigation, make one of the findings described in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph (A) for each requesting existing customer.

(i) If, as a result of the investigation, the Commission finds that service from at least one provider offering alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 through any technology or medium is available to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall declare by order that, with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a finding is made, the Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service beginning 30 days after the issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this subsection (c).

(ii) If, as a result of the investigation, the Commission finds that service from at least one provider offering alternative voice service, including reliable access to 9-1-1, through any technology or medium is not available to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall declare by order that an emergency exists with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a finding is made.

(B) If the Commission declares an emergency under subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (2) with respect to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall conduct a request for service process to identify a willing provider of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. A provider shall not be required to participate in the request for service process. The willing provider may utilize any form of technology that is capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, including, without limitation, Voice over Internet Protocol services and wireless services. The Commission shall, within 45 days after the issuance of an order finding that an emergency exists, make one of the determinations described in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph (B) for each requesting existing customer for which an emergency has been declared.

(i) If the Commission determines that another provider is willing and capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to one or more requesting existing customers for which an emergency has been declared, the Commission shall declare by order that, with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a determination is made, the Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service beginning 30 days after the issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this Section.

(ii) If the Commission determines that for one or more of the requesting existing customers for which an emergency has been declared there is no other provider willing and capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, the Commission shall issue an order requiring the Large Electing Provider to provide alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to each requesting existing customer utilizing any form of technology capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, including, without limitation, continuation of the requested service, Voice over Internet Protocol services, and wireless services, until another willing provider is available. A Large Electing Provider may fulfill the requirement through an affiliate or another provider. The Large Electing Provider may request that such an order be rescinded upon a showing that an alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 has become available to the requesting existing customer from another provider.

(3) If the Commission receives no requests for investigation from any existing customer under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) within 60 days after issuance of the notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), the Commission shall provide written notice to the Large Electing Provider of that fact no later than 75 days after receipt of notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c). Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection (c) to the contrary, if no existing customer requests an investigation under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c), the Large Electing Provider may immediately provide the notice to the Federal Communications Commission as described in paragraph (4) of this subsection (c).

(4) At the same time that it provides notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service, the Large Electing Provider shall:

(A) file a notice of proposal to cease to offer and provide the requested service with the Commission; and

(B) provide a notice of proposal to cease to offer and provide the requested service to existing customers and new customers receiving the service at the time of the notice within each affected geographic area, with the notice made by first-class mail or within customer bills delivered by mail or equivalent means of notice, including electronic means if the customer has elected to receive electronic billing. The notice provided under this subparagraph (B) shall include a brief description of the requested service, the date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, and a statement as required by 47 CFR 63.71 that describes the process by which the customer may submit comments to the Federal Communications Commission.

(5) Upon approval by the Federal Communications Commission of its request to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service and subject to the requirements of any order issued by the Commission under subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (c), the Large Electing Provider may immediately cease to offer the requested service to all customers not receiving the service on the date of the Federal Communications Commission's approval and may cease to offer and provide the requested service to all customers receiving the service at the time of the Federal Communications Commission's approval upon 30 days notice to the Commission and affected customers. Notice to affected customers under this paragraph (5) shall be provided by first-class mail separate from customer bills. The notice provided under this paragraph (5) shall describe the requested service, identify the date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, and provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact a service representative of the Large Electing Provider.

(6) The notices provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c) are not required as a prerequisite for the Large Electing Provider to cease to offer or provide a telecommunications service in a geographic

area where there are no residential customers taking service from the Large Electing Provider on the date that the Large Electing Provider files notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service in that geographic area.

(7) For a period of 45 days following the date of a notice issued under paragraph (5) of this Section, an existing customer (i) who is located in the affected geographic area subject to that notice; (ii) who was receiving the requested service as of the date of the Federal Communications Commission's approval of the Large Electing Provider's request to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service; (iii) who did not make a timely request for investigation under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c); and (iv) whose service will be or has been discontinued under paragraph (5), may request assistance from the Large Electing Provider in identifying providers of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. Within 15 days of the request, the Large Electing Provider shall provide the customer with a list of alternative voice service providers.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as expressly authorized by this subsection (c), the Commission may not, upon its own motion or upon complaint, investigate, suspend, disapprove, condition, or otherwise regulate the cessation of a telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of customers once initiated by a Large Electing Provider under subsection (b) or (b-5) of this Section or this subsection (c).

(220 ILCS 5/13-506.2)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-506.2. Market regulation for competitive retail services.

(a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "Electing Provider" means a telecommunications carrier that is subject to either rate regulation pursuant to Section 13-504 or Section 13-505 or alternative regulation pursuant to Section 13-506.1 and that elects to have the rates, terms, and conditions of its competitive retail telecommunications services solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Article.

(2) "Basic local exchange service" means either a stand-alone residence network access line and per-call usage or, for any geographic area in which such stand-alone service is not offered, a stand-alone flat rate residence network access line for which local calls are not charged for frequency or duration. Extended Area Service shall be included in basic local exchange service.

(3) "Existing customer" means a residential customer who was subscribing to one of the optional packages described in subsection (d) of this Section as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly. A customer who was subscribing to one of the optional packages on that date but stops subscribing thereafter shall not be considered an "existing customer" as of the date the customer stopped subscribing to the optional package, unless the stoppage is temporary and caused by the customer changing service address locations, or unless the customer resumes subscribing and is eligible to receive discounts on monthly telephone service under the federal Lifeline program, 47 C.F.R. Part 54, Subpart E.

(4) "New customer" means a residential customer who was not subscribing to one of the optional packages described in subsection (d) of this Section as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly and who is eligible to receive discounts on monthly telephone service under the federal Lifeline program, 47 C.F.R. Part 54, Subpart E.

(b) Election for market regulation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an Electing Provider may elect to have the rates, terms, and conditions of its competitive retail telecommunications services solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Section by filing written notice of its election for market regulation with the Commission. The notice of election shall designate the geographic area of the Electing Provider's service territory where the market regulation shall apply, either on a state-wide basis or in one or more specified Market Service Areas ("MSA") or Exchange areas. An Electing Provider shall not make an election for market regulation under this Section unless it commits in its written notice of election for market regulation to fulfill the conditions and requirements in this Section in each geographic area in which market regulation is elected. Immediately upon filing the notice of election for market regulation, the Electing Provider shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission to the extent expressly provided in this Section.

(c) Competitive classification. Market regulation shall be available for competitive retail telecommunications services as provided in this subsection.

(1) For geographic areas in which telecommunications services provided by the

Electing Provider were classified as competitive either through legislative action or a tariff filing pursuant to Section 13-502 prior to January 1, 2010, and that are included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section, such services, and all recurring and nonrecurring charges associated with, related to or used in connection with such services, shall be

[May 31, 2017]

classified as competitive without further Commission review. For services classified as competitive pursuant to this subsection, the requirements or conditions in any order or decision rendered by the Commission pursuant to Section 13-502 prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, except for the commitments made by the Electing Provider in such order or decision concerning the optional packages required in subsection (d) of this Section and basic local exchange service as defined in this Section, shall no longer be in effect and no Commission investigation, review, or proceeding under Section 13-502 shall be continued, conducted, or maintained with respect to such services, charges, requirements, or conditions. If an Electing Provider has ceased providing optional packages to customers pursuant to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, the commitments made by the Electing Provider in such order or decision concerning the optional packages under subsection (d) of this Section shall no longer be in effect and no Commission investigation, review, or proceeding under Section 13-502 shall be continued, conducted, or maintained with respect to such packages.

(2) For those geographic areas in which residential local exchange telecommunications services have not been classified as competitive as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, all telecommunications services provided to residential and business end users by an Electing Provider in the geographic area that is included in its notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) shall be classified as competitive for purposes of this Article without further Commission review.

(3) If an Electing Provider was previously subject to alternative regulation pursuant to Section 13-506.1 of this Article, the alternative regulation plan shall terminate in whole for all services subject to that plan and be of no force or effect, without further Commission review or action, when the Electing Provider's residential local exchange telecommunications service in each MSA in its telecommunications service area in the State has been classified as competitive pursuant to either subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section.

(4) The service packages described in Section 13-518 shall be classified as competitive for purposes of this Section if offered by an Electing Provider in a geographic area in which local exchange telecommunications service has been classified as competitive pursuant to either subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section.

(5) Where a service, or its functional equivalent, or a substitute service offered by a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or the incumbent local exchange carrier for that area is also being offered by an Electing Provider for some identifiable class or group of customers in an exchange, group of exchanges, or some other clearly defined geographical area, the service offered by a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or the incumbent local exchange carrier for that area shall be classified as competitive without further Commission review.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, retail telecommunications services classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section shall have their rates, terms, and conditions solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Section in the same manner and to the same extent as the competitive retail telecommunications services of an Electing Provider, except that subsections (d), (g), and (j) of this Section shall not apply to a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or to the competitive telecommunications services of a carrier that is not an Electing Provider. The access services of a carrier that is not an Electing Provider shall remain subject to Section 13-900.2. The requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section shall not apply to retail telecommunications services classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section, except that, upon request from the Commission, the telecommunications carrier providing competitive retail telecommunications services shall provide a report showing the number of credits and exemptions for the requested time period.

(d) Consumer choice safe harbor options.

(1) Subject to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, an Electing Provider in each of the MSA or Exchange areas classified as competitive pursuant to subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section shall offer to all residential customers who choose to subscribe the following optional packages of services priced at the same rate levels in effect on January 1, 2010:

(A) A basic package, which shall consist of a stand-alone residential network access line and 30 local calls. If the Electing Provider offers a stand-alone residential access line and local usage on a per call basis, the price for the basic package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for the sum of a residential access line and 30 local calls, additional calls over 30 calls shall be provided at the current per call rate. However, this basic package is not required if stand-alone residential network access lines or per-call local usage are not offered by the Electing Provider in the geographic area on January 1, 2010 or if the Electing Provider has not

increased its stand-alone network access line and local usage rates, including Extended Area Service rates, since January 1, 2010.

(B) An extra package, which shall consist of residential basic local exchange network access line and unlimited local calls. The price for the extra package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for a residential access line with unlimited local calls.

(C) A plus package, which shall consist of residential basic local exchange network access line, unlimited local calls, and the customer's choice of 2 vertical services offered by the Electing Provider. The term "vertical services" as used in this subsection, includes, but is not limited to, call waiting, call forwarding, 3-way calling, caller ID, call tracing, automatic callback, repeat dialing, and voicemail. The price for the plus package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for the sum of a residential access line with unlimited local calls and 2 times the average price for the vertical features included in the package.

(2) Subject to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, for those geographic areas in which local exchange telecommunications services were classified as competitive on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, an Electing Provider in each such MSA or Exchange area shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as provided in commitments made by the Electing Provider in connection with such previous competitive classifications, which shall apply with equal force under this Section, except as follows: (i) the limits on price increases on the optional packages required by this Section shall be extended consistent with subsection (d)(1) of this Section and (ii) the price for the extra package required by subsection (d)(1)(B) shall be reduced by one dollar from the price in effect on January 1, 2010. In addition, if an Electing Provider obtains a competitive classification pursuant to subsection (c)(1) and (c)(2), the price for the optional packages shall be determined in such area in compliance with subsection (d)(1), except the price for the plus package required by subsection (d)(1)(C) shall be the lower of the price for such area or the price of the plus package in effect on January 1, 2010 for areas classified as competitive pursuant to subsection (c)(1).

(3) To the extent that the requirements in Section 13-518 applied to a telecommunications carrier prior to the effective date of this Section and that telecommunications carrier becomes an Electing Provider in accordance with the provisions of this Section, the requirements in Section 13-518 shall cease to apply to that Electing Provider in those geographic areas included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

(4) Subject to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, an Electing Provider shall make the optional packages required by this subsection and stand-alone residential network access lines and local usage, where offered, readily available to the public by providing information, in a clear manner, to residential customers. Information shall be made available on a website, and an Electing Provider shall provide notification to its customers every 6 months, provided that notification may consist of a bill page message that provides an objective description of the safe harbor options that includes a telephone number and website address where the customer may obtain additional information about the packages from the Electing Provider. The optional packages shall be offered on a monthly basis with no term of service requirement. An Electing Provider shall allow online electronic ordering of the optional packages and stand-alone residential network access lines and local usage, where offered, on its website in a manner similar to the online electronic ordering of its other residential services.

(5) Subject to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, an Electing Provider shall comply with the Commission's existing rules, regulations, and notices in Title 83, Part 735 of the Illinois Administrative Code when offering or providing the optional packages required by this subsection (d) and stand-alone residential network access lines.

(6) Subject to subdivision (d)(8) of this Section, an Electing Provider shall provide to the Commission semi-annual subscribership reports as of June 30 and December 31 that contain the number of its customers subscribing to each of the consumer choice safe harbor packages required by subsection (d)(1) of this Section and the number of its customers subscribing to retail residential basic local exchange service as defined in subsection (a)(2) of this Section. The first semi-annual reports shall be made on April 1, 2011 for December 31, 2010, and on September 1, 2011 for June 30, 2011, and semi-annually on April 1 and September 1 thereafter. Such subscribership information shall be accorded confidential and proprietary treatment upon request by the Electing Provider.

(7) The Commission shall have the power, after notice and hearing as provided in this Article, upon complaint or upon its own motion, to take corrective action if the requirements of this Section are not complied with by an Electing Provider.

(8) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly,

an Electing Provider shall continue to offer and provide the optional packages described in this subsection (d) to existing customers and new customers. On and after ~~January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017~~, an Electing Provider may immediately stop offering the optional packages described in this subsection (d) and, upon providing two notices to affected customers and to the Commission, may stop providing the optional packages described in this subsection (d) to all customers who subscribe to one of the optional packages. The first notice shall be provided at least 90 days before the date upon which the Electing Provider intends to stop providing the optional packages, and the second notice must be provided at least 30 days before that date. The first notice shall not be provided prior to ~~January 1, 2021 July 1, 2017~~. Each notice must identify the date on which the Electing Provider intends to stop providing the optional packages, at least one alternative service available to the customer, and a telephone number by which the customer may contact a service representative of the Electing Provider. After ~~January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017~~ with respect to new customers, and upon the expiration of the second notice period with respect to customers who were subscribing to one of the optional packages, subdivisions (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(4), (d)(5), (d)(6), and (d)(7) of this Section shall not apply to the Electing Provider. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, an Electing Provider that has ceased providing the optional packages under this subdivision (d)(8) is not subject to Section 13-301(1)(c) of this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and subject to subdivision (d)(7) of this Section, the Commission's authority over the discontinuance of the optional packages described in this subsection (d) by an Electing Provider shall be governed solely by this subsection (d)(8).

(e) Service quality and customer credits for basic local exchange service.

(1) An Electing Provider shall meet the following service quality standards in providing basic local exchange service, which for purposes of this subsection (e), includes both basic local exchange service and any consumer choice safe harbor options that may be required by subsection (d) of this Section.

(A) Install basic local exchange service within 5 business days after receipt of an order from the customer unless the customer requests an installation date that is beyond 5 business days after placing the order for basic service and to inform the customer of the Electing Provider's duty to install service within this timeframe. If installation of service is requested on or by a date more than 5 business days in the future, the Electing Provider shall install service by the date requested.

(B) Restore basic local exchange service for the customer within 30 hours after receiving notice that the customer is out of service.

(C) Keep all repair and installation appointments for basic local exchange service if a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present. The appointment window shall be either a specific time or, at a maximum, a 4-hour time block during evening, weekend, and normal business hours.

(D) Inform a customer when a repair or installation appointment requires the customer to be present.

(2) Customers shall be credited by the Electing Provider for violations of basic local exchange service quality standards described in subdivision (e)(1) of this Section. The credits shall be applied automatically on the statement issued to the customer for the next monthly billing cycle following the violation or following the discovery of the violation. The next monthly billing cycle following the violation or the discovery of the violation means the billing cycle immediately following the billing cycle in process at the time of the violation or discovery of the violation, provided the total time between the violation or discovery of the violation and the issuance of the credit shall not exceed 60 calendar days. The Electing Provider is responsible for providing the credits and the customer is under no obligation to request such credits. The following credits shall apply:

(A) If an Electing Provider fails to repair an out-of-service condition for basic local exchange service within 30 hours, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit to the customer. If the service disruption is for more than 30 hours, but not more than 48 hours, the credit must be equal to a pro-rata portion of the monthly recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 48 hours, but not more than 72 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 33% of one month's recurring charges for all local services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 72 hours, but not more than 96 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 67% of one month's recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 96 hours, but not more than 120 hours, the credit must be equal to one month's recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. For each day or portion thereof that the service disruption continues beyond the initial 120-hour period, the Electing Provider shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per calendar day.

(B) If an Electing Provider fails to install basic local exchange service as required under subdivision (e)(1) of this Section, the Electing Provider shall waive 50% of any installation charges, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is pursuant to the Link Up program, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit of \$25. If an Electing Provider fails to install service within 10 business days after the service application is placed, or fails to install service within 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the Electing Provider shall waive 100% of the installation charge, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is provided pursuant to the Link Up program, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit of \$50. For each day that the failure to install service continues beyond the initial 10 business days, or beyond 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the Electing Provider shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per calendar day until the basic local exchange service is installed.

(C) If an Electing Provider fails to keep a scheduled repair or installation appointment when a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present as required under subdivision (e)(1) of this Section, the Electing Provider shall credit the customer \$25 per missed appointment. A credit required by this subdivision does not apply when the Electing Provider provides the customer notice of its inability to keep the appointment no later than 8:00 pm of the day prior to the scheduled date of the appointment.

(D) Credits required by this subsection do not apply if the violation of a service quality standard:

- (i) occurs as a result of a negligent or willful act on the part of the customer;
- (ii) occurs as a result of a malfunction of customer-owned telephone equipment or inside wiring;
- (iii) occurs as a result of, or is extended by, an emergency situation as defined in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 732.10;
- (iv) is extended by the Electing Provider's inability to gain access to the customer's premises due to the customer missing an appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the Electing Provider;
- (v) occurs as a result of a customer request to change the scheduled appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the Electing Provider;
- (vi) occurs as a result of an Electing Provider's right to refuse service to a customer as provided in Commission rules; or
- (vii) occurs as a result of a lack of facilities where a customer requests service at a geographically remote location, where a customer requests service in a geographic area where the Electing Provider is not currently offering service, or where there are insufficient facilities to meet the customer's request for service, subject to an Electing Provider's obligation for reasonable facilities planning.

(3) Each Electing Provider shall provide to the Commission on a quarterly basis and in a form suitable for posting on the Commission's website in conformance with the rules adopted by the Commission and in effect on April 1, 2010, a public report that includes the following data for basic local exchange service quality of service:

(A) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(A) as a result of out-of-service conditions lasting more than 30 hours:

- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
- (ii) the number of credits issued for repairs between 30 and 48 hours;
- (iii) the number of credits issued for repairs between 49 and 72 hours;
- (iv) the number of credits issued for repairs between 73 and 96 hours;
- (v) the number of credits used for repairs between 97 and 120 hours;
- (vi) the number of credits issued for repairs greater than 120 hours; and
- (vii) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in subdivision (e)(2)(D).

(B) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(B) as a result of failure to install basic local exchange service:

- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
- (ii) the number of installations after 5 business days;
- (iii) the number of installations after 10 business days;
- (iv) the number of installations after 11 business days; and
- (v) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in

subdivision (e)(2)(D).

(C) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(C) as a result of missed appointments:

- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
- (ii) the number of any customers receiving credits; and
- (iii) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in subdivision (e)(2)(D).

(D) The Electing Provider's annual report required by this subsection shall also include, for informational reporting, the performance data described in subdivisions (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (e)(2)(C), and trouble reports per 100 access lines calculated using the Commission's existing applicable rules and regulations for such measures, including the requirements for service standards established in this Section.

(4) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the service quality rules and customer credits in this subsection (e) of this Section and other enforcement mechanisms, including fines and penalties authorized by Section 13-305, shall apply on a nondiscriminatory basis to all Electing Providers. Accordingly, notwithstanding any provision of any service quality rules promulgated by the Commission, any alternative regulation plan adopted by the Commission, or any other order of the Commission, any Electing Provider that is subject to any other order of the Commission and that violates or fails to comply with the service quality standards promulgated pursuant to this subsection (e) or any other order of the Commission shall not be subject to any fines, penalties, customer credits, or enforcement mechanisms other than such fines or penalties or customer credits as may be imposed by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (e) and Section 13-305, which are to be generally applicable to all Electing Providers. The amount of any fines or penalties imposed by the Commission for failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection (e) shall be an appropriate amount, taking into account, at a minimum, the Electing Provider's gross annual intrastate revenue; the frequency, duration, and recurrence of the violation; and the relative harm caused to the affected customers or other users of the network. In imposing fines and penalties, the Commission shall take into account compensation or credits paid by the Electing Provider to its customers pursuant to this subsection (e) in compensation for any violation found pursuant to this subsection (e), and in any event the fine or penalty shall not exceed an amount equal to the maximum amount of a civil penalty that may be imposed under Section 13-305.

(5) An Electing Provider in each of the MSA or Exchange areas classified as competitive pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section shall fulfill the requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section for 3 years after its notice of election becomes effective. After such 3 years, the requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section shall not apply to such Electing Provider, except that, upon request from the Commission, the Electing Provider shall provide a report showing the number of credits and exemptions for the requested time period.

(f) Commission jurisdiction over competitive retail telecommunications services. Except as otherwise expressly stated in this Section, the Commission shall thereafter have no jurisdiction or authority over any aspect of competitive retail telecommunications service of an Electing Provider in those geographic areas included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section or of a retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section, heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, including but not limited to, any requirements of this Article related to the terms, conditions, rates, quality of service, availability, classification or any other aspect of any competitive retail telecommunications services. No telecommunications carrier shall commit any unfair or deceptive act or practice in connection with any aspect of the offering or provision of any competitive retail telecommunications service. Nothing in this Article shall limit or affect any provisions in the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act with respect to any unfair or deceptive act or practice by a telecommunications carrier.

(g) Commission authority over access services upon election for market regulation.

(1) As part of its Notice of Election for Market Regulation, the Electing Provider shall reduce its intrastate switched access rates to rates no higher than its interstate switched access rates in 4 installments. The first reduction must be made 30 days after submission of its complete application for Notice of Election for Market Regulation, and the Electing Provider must reduce its intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 33% of the difference between its current intrastate switched access rates and its current interstate switched access rates. The second reduction must be made no later than one year after the first reduction, and the Electing Provider must reduce its then current intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 41% of the difference between its then current intrastate switched access rates and its then current interstate switched access rates. The third reduction must be

made no later than one year after the second reduction, and the Electing Provider must reduce its then current intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 50% of the difference between its then current intrastate switched access rate and its then current interstate switched access rates. The fourth reduction must be made on or before June 30, 2013, and the Electing Provider must reduce its intrastate switched access rate to mirror its then current interstate switched access rates and rate structure. Following the fourth reduction, each Electing Provider must continue to set its intrastate switched access rates to mirror its interstate switched access rates and rate structure. For purposes of this subsection, the rate for intrastate switched access service means the composite, per-minute rate for that service, including all applicable fixed and traffic-sensitive charges, including, but not limited to, carrier common line charges.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this subsection (g) prohibits an Electing Provider from electing to offer intrastate switched access service at rates lower than its interstate switched access rates.

(3) The Commission shall have no authority to order an Electing Provider to set its rates for intrastate switched access at a level lower than its interstate switched access rates.

(4) The Commission's authority under this subsection (g) shall only apply to Electing Providers under Market Regulation. The Commission's authority over switched access services for all other carriers is retained under Section 13-900.2 of this Act.

(h) Safety of service equipment and facilities.

(1) An Electing Provider shall furnish, provide, and maintain such service instrumentalities, equipment, and facilities as shall promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of its patrons, employees, and public and as shall be in all respects adequate, reliable, and efficient without discrimination or delay. Every Electing Provider shall provide service and facilities that are in all respects environmentally safe.

(2) The Commission is authorized to conduct an investigation of any Electing Provider or part thereof. The investigation may examine the reasonableness, prudence, or efficiency of any aspect of the Electing Provider's operations or functions that may affect the adequacy, safety, efficiency, or reliability of telecommunications service. The Commission may conduct or order an investigation only when it has reasonable grounds to believe that the investigation is necessary to assure that the Electing Provider is providing adequate, efficient, reliable, and safe service. The Commission shall, before initiating any such investigation, issue an order describing the grounds for the investigation and the appropriate scope and nature of the investigation, which shall be reasonably related to the grounds relied upon by the Commission in its order.

(i) (Blank).

(j) Application of Article VII. The provisions of Sections 7-101, 7-102, 7-104, 7-204, 7-205, and 7-206 of this Act are applicable to an Electing Provider offering or providing retail telecommunications service, and the Commission's regulation thereof, except that (1) the approval of contracts and arrangements with affiliated interests required by paragraph (3) of Section 7-101 shall not apply to such telecommunications carriers provided that, except as provided in item (2), those contracts and arrangements shall be filed with the Commission; (2) affiliated interest contracts or arrangements entered into by such telecommunications carriers where the increased obligation thereunder does not exceed the lesser of \$5,000,000 or 5% of such carrier's prior annual revenue from noncompetitive services are not required to be filed with the Commission; and (3) any consent and approval of the Commission required by Section 7-102 is not required for the sale, lease, assignment, or transfer by any Electing Provider of any property that is not necessary or useful in the performance of its duties to the public.

(k) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Section, the Commission retains its existing authority to enforce the provisions, conditions, and requirements of the following Sections of this Article: 13-101, 13-103, 13-201, 13-301, 13-301.1, 13-301.2, 13-301.3, 13-303, 13-303.5, 13-304, 13-305, 13-401, 13-401.1, 13-402, 13-403, 13-404, 13-404.1, 13-404.2, 13-405, 13-406, 13-407, 13-501, 13-501.5, 13-503, 13-505, 13-509, 13-510, 13-512, 13-513, 13-514, 13-515, 13-516, 13-519, 13-702, 13-703, 13-704, 13-705, 13-706, 13-707, 13-709, 13-713, 13-801, 13-802.1, 13-804, 13-900, 13-900.1, 13-900.2, 13-901, 13-902, and 13-903, which are fully and equally applicable to Electing Providers and to telecommunications carriers providing retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section subject to the provisions of this Section. On the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the following Sections of this Article shall cease to apply to Electing Providers and to telecommunications carriers providing retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section: 13-302, 13-405.1, 13-502, 13-502.5, 13-504, 13-505.2, 13-505.3, 13-505.4, 13-505.5, 13-505.6, 13-506.1, 13-507, 13-507.1, 13-508, 13-508.1, 13-517, 13-518, 13-601, 13-701, and 13-712.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-703) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-703)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-703. (a) The Commission shall design and implement a program whereby each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service shall provide a telecommunications device capable of servicing the needs of those persons with a hearing or speech disability together with a single party line, at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate, to any subscriber who is certified as having a hearing or speech disability by a hearing care professional, as defined in the Hearing Instrument Consumer Protection Act, a speech-language pathologist, or a qualified State agency and to any subscriber which is an organization serving the needs of those persons with a hearing or speech disability as determined and specified by the Commission pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) The Commission shall design and implement a program, whereby each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service shall provide a telecommunications relay system, using third party intervention to connect those persons having a hearing or speech disability with persons of normal hearing by way of intercommunications devices and the telephone system, making available reasonable access to all phases of public telephone service to persons who have a hearing or speech disability. In order to design a telecommunications relay system which will meet the requirements of those persons with a hearing or speech disability available at a reasonable cost, the Commission shall initiate an investigation and conduct public hearings to determine the most cost-effective method of providing telecommunications relay service to those persons who have a hearing or speech disability when using telecommunications devices and therein solicit the advice, counsel, and physical assistance of Statewide nonprofit consumer organizations that serve persons with hearing or speech disabilities in such hearings and during the development and implementation of the system. The Commission shall phase in this program, on a geographical basis, as soon as is practicable, but no later than June 30, 1990.

(c) The Commission shall establish a competitively neutral rate recovery mechanism that establishes charges in an amount to be determined by the Commission for each line of a subscriber to allow telecommunications carriers providing local exchange service to recover costs as they are incurred under this Section. Beginning no later than April 1, 2016, and on a yearly basis thereafter, the Commission shall initiate a proceeding to establish the competitively neutral amount to be charged or assessed to subscribers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a manner consistent with this subsection (c) and subsection (f) of this Section. The Commission shall issue its order establishing the competitively neutral amount to be charged or assessed to subscribers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and purchasers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service on or prior to June 1 of each year, and such amount shall take effect June 1 of each year.

Telecommunications carriers, wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall have 60 days from the date the Commission files its order to implement the new rate established by the order.

(d) The Commission shall determine and specify those organizations serving the needs of those persons having a hearing or speech disability that shall receive a telecommunications device and in which offices the equipment shall be installed in the case of an organization having more than one office. For the purposes of this Section, "organizations serving the needs of those persons with hearing or speech disabilities" means centers for independent living as described in Section 12a of the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act and not-for-profit organizations whose primary purpose is serving the needs of those persons with hearing or speech disabilities. The Commission shall direct the telecommunications carriers subject to its jurisdiction and this Section to comply with its determinations and specifications in this regard.

(e) As used in this Section:

"Prepaid wireless telecommunications service" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Retail transaction" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Seller" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service" includes, without otherwise limiting the meaning of the term, telecommunications carriers which are purely mutual concerns, having no rates or charges for services, but paying the operating expenses by assessment upon the members of such a company and no other person.

"Wireless carrier" has the meaning given to that term under Section 2 ~~40~~ of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act.

[May 31, 2017]

(f) Interconnected VoIP service providers, sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service, and wireless carriers in Illinois shall collect and remit assessments determined in accordance with this Section in a competitively neutral manner in the same manner as a telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service. However, the assessment imposed on consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall be collected by the seller from the consumer and imposed per retail transaction as a percentage of that retail transaction on all retail transactions occurring in this State. The assessment on subscribers of wireless carriers and consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall not be imposed or collected prior to June 1, 2016.

Sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall remit the assessments to the Department of Revenue on the same form and in the same manner which they remit the fee collected under the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act. For the purposes of display on the consumers' receipts, the rates of the fee collected under the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act and the assessment under this Section may be combined. In administration and enforcement of this Section, the provisions of Sections 15 and 20 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act (except subsections (a), (a-5), (b-5), (e), and (e-5) of Section 15 and subsections (c) and (e) of Section 20 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act and, from June 29, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 99-6), the seller shall be permitted to deduct and retain 3% of the assessments that are collected by the seller from consumers and that are remitted and timely filed with the Department) that are not inconsistent with this Section, shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Section to the same extent as if those provisions were included in this Section. The Department shall deposit all assessments and penalties collected under this Section into the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the amount available to the Commission for distribution out of the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund. The amount certified shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were erroneously paid to a different taxing body or fund. The amount paid to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund shall not include any amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department to retailers under this Section or any amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were payable to a different taxing body or fund but were erroneously paid to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund. The Commission shall distribute all the funds to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation and the funds may only be used in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The Department shall deduct 2% of all amounts deposited in the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund during every year of remitted assessments. Of the 2% deducted by the Department, one-half shall be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund to reimburse the Department for its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of the assessment. The remaining one-half shall be transferred into the Public Utility Fund to reimburse the Commission for its costs of distributing to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation the amount certified by the Department for distribution. The amount to be charged or assessed under subsections (c) and (f) is not imposed on a provider or the consumer for wireless Lifeline service where the consumer does not pay the provider for the service. Where the consumer purchases from the provider optional minutes, texts, or other services in addition to the federally funded Lifeline benefit, a consumer must pay the charge or assessment, and it must be collected by the seller according to this subsection (f).

Interconnected VoIP services shall not be considered an intrastate telecommunications service for the purposes of this Section in a manner inconsistent with federal law or Federal Communications Commission regulation.

(g) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(h) The Commission may adopt rules necessary to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-847, eff. 8-19-16; 99-933, eff. 1-27-17; revised 2-15-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed December 31, 2023 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 21-401. Applications.

(a)(1) A person or entity seeking to provide cable service or video service pursuant to this Article shall not use the public rights-of-way for the installation or construction of facilities for the provision of cable

service or video service or offer cable service or video service until it has obtained a State-issued authorization to offer or provide cable or video service under this Section, except as provided for in item (2) of this subsection (a). All cable or video providers offering or providing service in this State shall have authorization pursuant to either (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007 (220 ILCS 5/21-100 et seq.); (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11); or (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-1095).

(2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local unit of government from granting a permit to a person or entity for the use of the public rights-of-way to install or construct facilities to provide cable service or video service, at its sole discretion. No unit of local government shall be liable for denial or delay of a permit prior to the issuance of a State-issued authorization.

(b) The application to the Commission for State-issued authorization shall contain a completed affidavit submitted by the applicant and signed by an officer or general partner of the applicant affirming all of the following:

(1) That the applicant has filed or will timely file with the Federal Communications Commission all forms required by that agency in advance of offering cable service or video service in this State.

(2) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable federal and State statutes and regulations.

(3) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable local unit of government regulations.

(4) An exact description of the cable service or video service area where the cable service or video service will be offered during the term of the State-issued authorization. The service area shall be identified in terms of either (i) exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act; (ii) a collection of United States Census Bureau Block numbers (13 digit); (iii) if the area is smaller than the areas identified in either (i) or (ii), by geographic information system digital boundaries meeting or exceeding national map accuracy standards; or (iv) local unit of government. The description shall include the number of low-income households within the service area or footprint. If an applicant is an incumbent cable operator, the incumbent cable operator and any successor-in-interest shall be obligated to provide access to cable services or video services within any local units of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for the local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9), and its application shall provide a description of an area no smaller than the service areas contained in its franchise or franchises within the jurisdiction of the local unit of government in which it seeks to offer cable or video service.

(5) The location and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business within this State and the names of the applicant's principal executive officers who are responsible for communications concerning the application and the services to be offered pursuant to the application, the applicant's legal name, and any name or names under which the applicant does or will provide cable services or video services in this State.

(6) A certification that the applicant has concurrently delivered a copy of the application to all local units of government that include all or any part of the service area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b) within such local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries.

(7) The expected date that cable service or video service will be initially offered in the area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b). In the event that a holder does not offer cable services or video services within 3 months after the expected date, it shall amend its application and update the expected date service will be offered and explain the delay in offering cable services or video services.

(8) For any entity that received State-issued authorization prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly as a cable operator and that intends to proceed as a cable operator under this Article, the entity shall file a written affidavit with the Commission and shall serve a copy of the affidavit with any local units of government affected by the authorization within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly stating that the holder will be providing cable service under the State-issued authorization.

The application shall include adequate assurance that the applicant possesses the financial, managerial, legal, and technical qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed system, to promptly repair any damage to the public right-of-way caused by the applicant, and to pay the cost of removal of its facilities. To accomplish these requirements, the applicant may, at the time the applicant seeks to use the public rights-of-way in that jurisdiction, be required by the State of Illinois or later be required by the local unit of government, or both, to post a bond, produce a certificate of insurance, or otherwise demonstrate its financial responsibility.

The application shall include the applicant's general standards related to customer service required by Section 22-501 of this Act, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours; employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service and changes related to transmission of programming or changes or increases in rates; use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution and a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the holder does not materially meet their customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(c)(1) The applicant may designate information that it submits in its application or subsequent reports as confidential or proprietary, provided that the applicant states the reasons the confidential designation is necessary. The Commission shall provide adequate protection for such information pursuant to Section 4-404 of this Act. If the Commission, a local unit of government, or any other party seeks public disclosure of information designated as confidential, the Commission shall consider the confidential designation in a proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and the burden of proof to demonstrate that the designated information is confidential shall be upon the applicant. Designated information shall remain confidential pending the Commission's determination of whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment. Information designated as confidential shall be provided to local units of government for purposes of assessing compliance with this Article as permitted under a Protective Order issued by the Commission pursuant to the Commission's rules and to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 6.5 of the Attorney General Act (15 ILCS 205/6.5). Information designated as confidential under this Section or determined to be confidential upon Commission review shall only be disclosed pursuant to a valid and enforceable subpoena or court order or as required by the Freedom of Information Act. Nothing herein shall delay the application approval timeframes set forth in this Article.

(2) Information regarding the location of video services that have been or are being offered to the public and aggregate information included in the reports required by this Article shall not be designated or treated as confidential.

(d)(1) The Commission shall post all applications it receives under this Article on its web site within 5 business days.

(2) The Commission shall notify an applicant for a cable service or video service authorization whether the applicant's application and affidavit are complete on or before the 15th business day after the applicant submits the application. If the application and affidavit are not complete, the Commission shall state in its notice all of the reasons the application or affidavit are incomplete, and the applicant shall resubmit a complete application. The Commission shall have 30 days after submission by the applicant of a complete application and affidavit to issue the service authorization. If the Commission does not notify the applicant regarding the completeness of the application and affidavit or issue the service authorization within the time periods required under this subsection, the application and affidavit shall be considered complete and the service authorization issued upon the expiration of the 30th day.

(e) Any authorization issued by the Commission ~~will expire on December 31, 2020 and~~ shall contain or include all of the following:

(1) A grant of authority, including an authorization issued prior to this amendatory

Act of the 98th General Assembly, to provide cable service or video service in the service area footprint as requested in the application, subject to the provisions of this Article in existence on the date the grant of authority was issued, and any modifications to this Article enacted at any time prior to the date in Section 21-1601 of this Act, and to the laws of the State and the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local units of government.

(2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct facilities in the public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable service or video service in the service area footprint, subject to the laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of this State and local units of governments.

(3) A statement that the grant of authority is subject to lawful operation of the cable service or video service by the applicant, its affiliated entities, or its successors-in-interest.

(e-5) The Commission shall notify a local unit of government within 3 business days of the grant of any authorization within a service area footprint if that authorization includes any part of the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries and state whether the holder will be providing video service or cable service under the authorization.

(f) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be transferred to any successor-in-interest to the applicant to which it is initially granted without further Commission action if the successor-in-interest (i) submits an application and the information required by subsection (b) of this Section for the successor-in-interest and (ii) is not in violation of this Article or of any federal, State, or

local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. A successor-in-interest shall file its application and notice of transfer with the Commission and the relevant local units of government no less than 15 business days prior to the completion of the transfer. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon the notice of transfer; however, the transfer is not effective until the Commission approves the successor-in-interest's application. A local unit of government or the Attorney General may seek to bar a transfer of ownership by filing suit in a court of competent jurisdiction predicated on the existence of a material and continuing breach of this Article by the holder, a pattern of noncompliance with customer service standards by the potential successor-in-interest, or the insolvency of the potential successor-in-interest. If a transfer is made when there are violations of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, the successor-in-interest shall be subject to 3 times the penalties provided for in this Article.

(g) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be terminated, or its cable service or video service area footprint may be modified, by the cable service provider or video service provider by submitting notice to the Commission and to the relevant local unit of government containing a description of the change on the same terms as the initial description pursuant to item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon that notice. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to discriminate against potential residential subscribers because of the race or income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides by terminating or modifying its cable service or video service area footprint. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to terminate or modify its cable service or video service area footprint if it leaves an area with no cable service or video service from any provider.

(h) The Commission's authority to administer this Article is limited to the powers and duties explicitly provided under this Article. Its authority under this Article does not include or limit the powers and duties that the Commission has under the other Articles of this Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law or regulation to conduct proceedings, other than as provided in subsection (c), or has to promulgate rules or regulations. The Commission shall not have the authority to limit or expand the obligations and requirements provided in this Section or to regulate or control a person or entity to the extent that person or entity is providing cable service or video service, except as provided in this Article. (Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are repealed December 31, 2021 July 1, 2017.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO SENATE BILL 1839

AMENDMENT NO. 5. Amend Senate Bill 1839, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 3. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Section 7.5 as follows:
(5 ILCS 140/7.5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.

(v) Names and information of people who have applied for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

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

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

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

(z) Records and information provided to a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality

Review Team Advisory Council under Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: P.A. 98-49, eff. 7-1-13; 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1039, eff. 8-25-14; 98-1045, eff. 8-25-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-298, eff. 8-6-15; 99-352, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-776, eff. 8-12-16; 99-863, eff. 8-19-16; revised 9-1-16.)

Section 5. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Sections 2605-52 and 2605-475 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-52)

Sec. 2605-52. Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

(a) There shall be established an Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator within the Department. Beginning January 1, 2016, the Office of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator shall be responsible for developing, implementing, and overseeing a uniform statewide 9-1-1 system for all areas of the State outside of municipalities having a population over 500,000.

(b) The Governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator. The Administrator shall serve for a term of 2 years, and until a successor is appointed and qualified; except that the term of the first 9-1-1 Administrator appointed under this Act shall expire on the third Monday in January, 2017. The Administrator shall not hold any other remunerative public office. The Administrator shall receive an annual salary as set by the Governor.

(c) The Department, from appropriations made to it for that purpose, shall make grants to 9-1-1 Authorities for the purpose of defraying costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidations awarded by the Administrator under Section 15.4b of the Emergency Telephone System Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(20 ILCS 2605/2605-475) (was 20 ILCS 2605/55a in part)

Sec. 2605-475. Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act. The Department and Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator shall ~~To~~ exercise the powers and perform the duties specifically assigned to each ~~the~~ Department under the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act with respect to the development and improvement of emergency communications procedures and facilities in such a manner as to facilitate a quick response to any person calling the number "9-1-1" seeking police, fire, medical, or other emergency services through a wireless carrier as defined in Section 10 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act. Nothing in the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act shall require the Department of Illinois State Police to provide wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 8.37 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/8.37)

Sec. 8.37. State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund.

(a) The State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury.

(b) Grants or surcharge funds allocated to the Department of State Police from the Statewide 9-1-1 Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be deposited into the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund and shall be used in accordance with Section 30 20 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone System Safety Act.

(c) On July 1, 1999, the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer \$1,300,000 from the General Revenue Fund to the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund. On June 30, 2003 the State Comptroller and State Treasurer shall transfer \$1,300,000 from the State Police Wireless Service Emergency Fund to the General Revenue Fund.

(Source: P.A. 91-660, eff. 12-22-99; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 15. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 8, 10, 10.3, 12, 14, 15.2a, 15.3, 15.3a, 15.4, 15.4a, 15.4b, 15.6a, 19, 20, 30, 35, 40, 55, and 99 and by adding Section 17.5 as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/2) (from Ch. 134, par. 32)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"9-1-1 network" means the network used for the delivery of 9-1-1 calls and messages over dedicated and redundant facilities to a primary or back up 9-1-1 PSAP that meets P.01 grade of service standards for basic 9-1-1 and enhanced 9-1-1 services or meets national I3 industry call delivery standards for Next Generation 9-1-1 services.

"9-1-1 system" means the geographic area that has been granted an order of authority by the Commission or the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator to use "9-1-1" as the primary emergency telephone number.

"9-1-1 Authority" includes an Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and a qualified governmental entity. "9-1-1 Authority" includes the Department of State Police only to the extent it provides 9-1-1 services under this Act.

"Administrator" means the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

"Advanced service" means any telecommunications service with or without dynamic bandwidth allocation, including, but not limited to, ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI), that, through the use of a DS-1, T-1, or other similar un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility, is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

"ALI" or "automatic location identification" means, in an E9-1-1 system, the automatic display at the public safety answering point of the caller's telephone number, the address or location of the telephone, and supplementary emergency services information.

"ANI" or "automatic number identification" means the automatic display of the 9-1-1 calling party's number on the PSAP monitor.

"Automatic alarm" and "automatic alerting device" mean any device that will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency services upon activation.

"Backup PSAP" means a public safety answering point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP for enhanced systems and is at a different location and operates independently from the PSAP. A backup PSAP may accept overflow calls from the PSAP or be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

"Board" means an Emergency Telephone System Board or a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board created pursuant to Section 15.4.

"Carrier" includes a telecommunications carrier and a wireless carrier.

"Commission" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

"Computer aided dispatch" or "CAD" means a computer-based system that aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected dispatching and record keeping activities database maintained by the public safety agency or public safety answering point used in conjunction with 9-1-1 caller data.

"Direct dispatch method" means a 9-1-1 service that provides for the direct dispatch by a PSAP telecommunicator of the appropriate unit upon receipt of an emergency call and the decision as to the proper action to be taken.

"Department" means the Department of State Police.

"DS-1, T-1, or similar un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility" means a facility that can transmit and receive a bit rate of at least 1.544 megabits per second (Mbps).

"Dynamic bandwidth allocation" means the ability of the facility or customer to drop and add channels, or adjust bandwidth, when needed in real time for voice or data purposes.

"Enhanced 9-1-1" or "E9-1-1" means a an emergency telephone system that includes dedicated network switching, database and PSAP premise elements capable of providing automatic location identification data, selective routing, database, ALI, ANI, selective transfer, fixed transfer, and a call back number, including any enhanced 9-1-1 service so designated by the Federal Communications Commission in its report and order in WC Dockets Nos. 04-36 and 05-196, or any successor proceeding.

"ETSB" means an emergency telephone system board appointed by the corporate authorities of any county or municipality that provides for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

"Hearing-impaired individual" means a person with a permanent hearing loss who can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Hosted supplemental 9-1-1 service" means a database service that:

- (1) electronically provides information to 9-1-1 call takers when a call is placed to

9-1-1;

(2) allows telephone subscribers to provide information to 9-1-1 to be used in emergency scenarios;

(3) collects a variety of formatted data relevant to 9-1-1 and first responder needs, which may include, but is not limited to, photographs of the telephone subscribers, physical descriptions, medical information, household data, and emergency contacts;

(4) allows for information to be entered by telephone subscribers through a secure website where they can elect to provide as little or as much information as they choose;

(5) automatically displays data provided by telephone subscribers to 9-1-1 call takers for all types of telephones when a call is placed to 9-1-1 from a registered and confirmed phone number;

(6) supports the delivery of telephone subscriber information through a secure internet connection to all emergency telephone system boards;

(7) works across all 9-1-1 call taking equipment and allows for the easy transfer of information into a computer aided dispatch system; and

(8) may be used to collect information pursuant to an Illinois Premise Alert Program as defined in the Illinois Premise Alert Program (PAP) Act.

"Interconnected voice over Internet protocol provider" or "Interconnected VoIP provider" has the meaning given to that term under Section 13-235 of the Public Utilities Act.

"Joint ETSB" means a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board established by intergovernmental agreement of two or more municipalities or counties, or a combination thereof, to provide for the management and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

"Local public agency" means any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within this State that provides or has authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

"Mechanical dialer" means any device that either manually or remotely triggers a dialing device to access the 9-1-1 system.

"Master Street Address Guide" or "MSAG" is a database of street names and house ranges within their associated communities defining emergency service zones (ESZs) and their associated emergency service numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls means the computerized geographical database that consists of all street and address data within a 9-1-1 system.

"Mobile telephone number" or "MTN" means the telephone number assigned to a wireless telephone at the time of initial activation.

"Network connections" means the number of voice grade communications channels directly between a subscriber and a telecommunications carrier's public switched network, without the intervention of any other telecommunications carrier's switched network, which would be required to carry the subscriber's inter-premises traffic and which connection either (1) is capable of providing access through the public switched network to a 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, if one exists, or (2) if no system exists at the time a surcharge is imposed under Section 15.3, that would be capable of providing access through the public switched network to the local 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System if one existed. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network through a private branch exchange (PBX) service, there shall be determined to be one network connection for each trunk line capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises traffic to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network through centrex type service, the number of network connections shall be equal to the number of PBX trunk equivalents for the subscriber's service or other multiple voice grade communication channels facility, as determined by reference to any generally applicable exchange access service tariff filed by the subscriber's telecommunications carrier with the Commission.

"Network costs" means those recurring costs that directly relate to the operation of the 9-1-1 network as determined by the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator with the advice of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, which may include including, but need not be limited to, some or all of the following: costs for interoffice trunks, selective routing charges, transfer lines and toll charges for 9-1-1 services, Automatic Location Information (ALI) database charges, call box trunk circuit (including central office only and not including extensions to fire stations), independent local exchange carrier charges and non-system provider charges, carrier charges for third party database for on-site customer premises equipment, back-up PSAP trunks for non-system providers, periodic database updates as provided by carrier (also known as "ALI data dump"), regional ALI storage charges, circuits for call delivery (fiber or circuit connection), NG9-1-1 costs, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice. "Network costs" shall not include radio circuits or toll charges that are other than for 9-1-1 services.

"Next generation 9-1-1" or "NG9-1-1" means an Internet Protocol-based (IP-based) system comprised of managed ESInets, functional elements and applications, and databases that replicate traditional E9-1-1 features and functions and provide additional capabilities. "NG9-1-1" systems are designed to provide access to emergency services from all connected communications sources, and provide multimedia data capabilities for PSAPs and other emergency services organizations.

"NG9-1-1 costs" means those recurring costs that directly relate to the Next Generation 9-1-1 service as determined by the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, including, but not limited to, costs for Emergency System Routing Proxy (ESRP), Emergency Call Routing Function/Location Validation Function (ECRF/LVF), Spatial Information Function (SIF), the Border Control Function (BCF), and the Emergency Services Internet Protocol networks (ESInets), legacy network gateways, and all associated fees, taxes, and surcharges on each invoice.

"Private branch exchange" or "PBX" means a private telephone system and associated equipment located on the user's property that provides communications between internal stations and external networks.

~~"Private business switch service" means a telecommunications service including centrex type service and PBX service, even though key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 are directly connected to centrex type and PBX systems providing 9-1-1 services equipped for switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to business end users through a private telephone switch.~~

"Private business switch service" means network and premises based systems including a VoIP, Centrex type service, or PBX service, even though does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 are directly connected to Centrex when not used in conjunction with centrex type and PBX systems. "Private business switch service" ~~does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex type, or PBX systems.~~ "Private business switch service" typically includes, but is not limited to, private businesses, corporations, and industries where the telecommunications service is primarily for conducting business.

"Private residential switch service" means network and premise based systems a telecommunications service including a VoIP, Centrex centrex type service, or and PBX service or, even though key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 that are directly connected to a VoIP, Centrex centrex type service, or and PBX systems providing 9-1-1 services equipped for switched local network connections or 9-1-1 system access to residential end users through a private telephone switch. "Private residential switch service" does not include key telephone systems or equivalent telephone systems registered with the Federal Communications Commission under 47 C.F.R. Part 68 when not used in conjunction with a VoIP, Centrex centrex type, or and PBX systems. "Private residential switch service" typically includes, but is not limited to, apartment complexes, condominiums, and campus or university environments where shared tenant service is provided and where the usage of the telecommunications service is primarily residential.

"Public agency" means the State, and any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within this State, that provides or has authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

"Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency that provides firefighting, police, medical, or other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency incidents. For the purpose of providing wireless service to users of 9-1-1 emergency services, as expressly provided for in this Act, the Department of State Police may be considered a public safety agency.

"Public safety answering point" or "PSAP" is a set of call-takers authorized by a governing body and operating under common management that receive 9-1-1 calls and asynchronous event notifications for a defined geographic area and processes those calls and events according to a specified operational policy means the initial answering location of an emergency call.

"Qualified governmental entity" means a unit of local government authorized to provide 9-1-1 services pursuant to this Act where no emergency telephone system board exists.

"Referral method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator provides the calling party with the telephone number of the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Regular service" means any telecommunications service, other than advanced service, that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency.

"Relay method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator takes the pertinent information from a caller and relays that information to the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Remit period" means the billing period, one month in duration, for which a wireless carrier remits a surcharge and provides subscriber information by zip code to the Department, in accordance with Section 20 of this Act.

"Secondary Answering Point" or "SAP" means a location, other than a PSAP, that is able to receive the voice, data, and call back number of E9-1-1 or NG9-1-1 emergency calls transferred from a PSAP and completes the call taking process by dispatching police, medical, fire, or other emergency responders.

"Statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system" means all areas of the State where an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity, has not declared its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction. The operator of the statewide wireless emergency 9-1-1 system shall be the Department of State Police.

"System" means the communications equipment and related software applications required to produce a response by the appropriate emergency public safety agency or other provider of emergency services as a result of an emergency call being placed to 9-1-1.

"System provider" means the contracted entity providing 9-1-1 network and database services.

"Telecommunications carrier" means those entities included within the definition specified in Section 13-202 of the Public Utilities Act, and includes those carriers acting as resellers of telecommunications services. "Telecommunications carrier" includes telephone systems operating as mutual concerns. "Telecommunications carrier" does not include a wireless carrier.

"Telecommunications technology" means equipment that can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Transfer method" means a 9-1-1 service in which the PSAP telecommunicator receiving a call transfers that call to the appropriate public safety agency or other provider of emergency services.

"Transmitting messages" shall have the meaning given to that term under Section 8-11-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

"Trunk line" means a transmission path, or group of transmission paths, connecting a subscriber's PBX to a telecommunications carrier's public switched network. In the case of regular service, each voice grade communications channel or equivalent amount of bandwidth capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered a trunk line, even if it is bundled with other channels or additional bandwidth. In the case of advanced service, each DS-1, T-1, or ~~other similar~~ un-channelized or multi-channel transmission facility that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered a single trunk line, even if it contains multiple voice grade communications channels or otherwise supports 2 or more voice grade calls at a time; provided, however, that each additional increment of up to 24 voice grade channels ~~1.544 Mbps~~ of transmission capacity that is capable of transporting either the subscriber's inter-premises voice telecommunications services to the public switched network or the subscriber's 9-1-1 calls to the public agency shall be considered an additional trunk line.

"Unmanned backup PSAP" means a public safety answering point that serves as an alternate to the PSAP at an alternate location and is typically unmanned but can be activated if the primary PSAP is disabled.

"Virtual answering point" or "VAP" means a temporary or nonpermanent location that is capable of receiving an emergency call, contains a fully functional worksite that is not bound to a specific location, but rather is portable and scalable, connecting emergency call takers or dispatchers to the work process, and is capable of completing the call dispatching process.

"Voice-impaired individual" means a person with a permanent speech disability which precludes oral communication, who can regularly and routinely communicate by telephone only through the aid of devices which can send and receive written messages over the telephone network.

"Wireless carrier" means a provider of two-way cellular, broadband PCS, geographic area 800 MHZ and 900 MHZ Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), Wireless Communications Service (WCS), or other Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS), as defined by the Federal Communications Commission, offering radio communications that may provide fixed, mobile, radio location, or satellite communication services to individuals or businesses within its assigned spectrum block and geographical area or that offers real-time, two-way voice service that is interconnected with the public switched network, including a reseller of such service.

"Wireless enhanced 9-1-1" means the ability to relay the telephone number of the originator of a 9-1-1 call and location information from any mobile handset or text telephone device accessing the wireless system to the designated wireless public safety answering point as set forth in the order of the Federal Communications Commission, FCC Docket No. 94-102, adopted June 12, 1996, with an effective date of October 1, 1996, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

"Wireless public safety answering point" means the functional division of a 9-1-1 authority accepting wireless 9-1-1 calls.

"Wireless subscriber" means an individual or entity to whom a wireless service account or number has been assigned by a wireless carrier, other than an account or number associated with prepaid wireless telecommunication service.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/8) (from Ch. 134, par. 38)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 8. The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall coordinate the implementation of systems established under this Act. To assist with this coordination, all systems authorized to operate under this Act shall register with the Administrator information regarding its composition and organization, including, but not limited to, identification of all PSAPs, SAPs, VAPs, Back-up PSAPs, and Unmanned Back-up PSAPs. The Department may adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/10) (from Ch. 134, par. 40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 10.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall establish uniform technical and operational standards for all 9-1-1 systems in Illinois. All findings, orders, decisions, rules, and regulations issued or promulgated by the Commission under this Act or any other Act establishing or conferring power on the Commission with respect to emergency telecommunications services, shall continue in force. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, where applicable, the Administrator shall, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, amend the Commission's findings, orders, decisions, rules, and regulations to conform to the specific provisions of this Act as soon as practicable after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(b) The Department may adopt emergency rules necessary to implement the provisions of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly under subsection (t) of Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall deprive the Commission of any authority to regulate the provision by telecommunication carriers or 9-1-1 system service providers of telecommunication or other services under the Public Utilities Act.

(d) For rules that implicate both the regulation of 9-1-1 authorities under this Act and the regulation of telecommunication carriers and 9-1-1 system service providers under the Public Utilities Act, the Department and the Commission may adopt joint rules necessary for implementation.

(e) Any findings, orders, or decisions of the Administrator under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/10.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 10.3. Notice of address change. The Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity in any county implementing a 9-1-1 system that changes any person's address (when the person whose address has changed has not moved to a new residence) shall notify the person (i) of the person's new address and (ii) that the person should contact the local election authority to determine if the person should re-register to vote.

(Source: P.A. 90-664, eff. 7-30-98.)

(50 ILCS 750/12) (from Ch. 134, par. 42)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 12. The Attorney General may, ~~on~~ in behalf of the Department or on his own initiative, commence judicial proceedings to enforce compliance by any public agency or public utility providing telephone service with this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/14) (from Ch. 134, par. 44)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 14. The General Assembly declares that a major purpose of ~~in enacting~~ this Act is to ensure that 9-1-1 systems have redundant methods of dispatch for: (1) each public safety agency within its jurisdiction, herein known as participating agencies; and (2) 9-1-1 systems whose jurisdictional boundaries are contiguous, herein known as adjacent 9-1-1 systems, when an emergency request for service is received for a public safety agency that needs to be dispatched by the adjacent 9-1-1 system. Another primary purpose of this Section is to eliminate instances in which a public safety agency responding emergency service refuses, once dispatched, to render aid to the requester because the requester is outside of the jurisdictional boundaries of the public safety agency emergency service. Therefore, in implementing a 9-1-1 system systems under this Act, all 9-1-1 authorities public agencies in a single system shall enter into call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries agreements with each participating agency and adjacent 9-1-1 system a joint powers agreement or any other form of written cooperative agreement which is applicable when need arises on a day-to-day basis. Certified notification of the continuation of such agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an annual basis. In addition, such agreements shall be entered into between public agencies and public safety agencies which are part of different systems but whose jurisdictional boundaries are contiguous. The agreements shall provide a primary and secondary means of dispatch. It must also provide that, once an emergency unit is dispatched in response to a request through the system, such unit shall render its services to the requesting party without regard to whether the unit is operating outside its normal jurisdictional boundaries. Certified notification of the continuation of call handling and aid outside jurisdictional boundaries agreements shall be made among the involved parties on an annual basis.

(Source: P.A. 86-101.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.2a) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.2a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.2a. The installation of or connection to a telephone company's network of any automatic alarm, automatic alerting device, or mechanical dialer that causes the number 9-1-1 to be dialed in order to directly access emergency services is prohibited in a 9-1-1 system.

This Section does not apply to a person who connects to a 9-1-1 network using automatic crash notification technology subject to an established protocol.

This Section does not apply to devices used to enable access to the 9-1-1 system for cognitively-impaired or special needs persons or for persons with disabilities in an emergency situation reported by a caregiver after initiating a missing person's report. The device must have the capability to be activated and controlled remotely by trained personnel at a service center to prevent falsely activated or repeated calls to the 9-1-1 system in a single incident. The device must have the technical capability to generate location information to the 9-1-1 system. Under no circumstances shall a device be sold for use in a geographical jurisdiction where the 9-1-1 system has not deployed wireless phase II location technology. The alerting device shall also provide for either 2-way communication or send a pre-recorded message to a 9-1-1 provider explaining the nature of the emergency so that the 9-1-1 provider will be able to dispatch the appropriate emergency responder.

Violation of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.3)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3. Local non-wireless surcharge.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (l) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any municipality or any county may, subject to the limitations of subsections (c), (d), and (h), and in addition to any tax levied pursuant to the Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act, impose a monthly surcharge on billed subscribers of network connection provided by telecommunication carriers engaged in the business of transmitting messages by means of electricity originating within the corporate limits of the municipality or county imposing the surcharge at a rate per network connection determined in accordance with subsection (c), however the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Provided, however, that where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX) or centrex type service, a municipality imposing a surcharge at a rate per network connection, as determined in accordance with this Act, shall impose:

- (i) in a municipality with a population of 500,000 or less or in any county, 5 such

surcharges per network connection, as ~~defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12~~ of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(ii) in a municipality with a population, prior to March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as ~~defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12~~ of this Act, for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines;

(iii) in a municipality with a population, as of March 1, 2010, of 500,000 or more, 5 surcharges per network connection, as ~~defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12~~ of this Act, for regular service provisioned trunk lines, and 12 surcharges per network connection, as ~~defined under Section 2 determined in accordance with subsections (a) and (d) of Section 2.12~~ of this Act, for advanced service provisioned trunk lines, except where an advanced service provisioned trunk line supports at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous voice grade calls ("VGC's"), a telecommunication carrier may elect to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per trunk line as provided in subsection (iv) of this Section; or

(iv) for an advanced service provisioned trunk line connected between the subscriber's premises and the public switched network through a P.B.X., where the advanced service provisioned trunk line is capable of transporting at least 2 but fewer than 23 simultaneous VGC's per trunk line, the telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may elect to impose surcharges in accordance with the table provided in this Section, without limiting any telecommunications carrier's obligations to otherwise keep and maintain records. Any telecommunications carrier electing to impose fewer than 12 surcharges per an advanced service provisioned trunk line shall keep and maintain records adequately to demonstrate the VGC capability of each advanced service provisioned trunk line with fewer than 12 surcharges imposed, provided that 12 surcharges shall be imposed on an advanced service provisioned trunk line regardless of the VGC capability where a telecommunications carrier cannot demonstrate the VGC capability of the advanced service provisioned trunk line.

Facility	VGC's	911 Surcharges
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	18-23	12
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	12-17	10
Advanced service provisioned trunk line	2-11	8

Subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) are not intended to make any change in the meaning of this Section, but are intended to remove possible ambiguity, thereby confirming the intent of paragraph (a) as it existed prior to and following the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

For mobile telecommunications services, if a surcharge is imposed it shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act. A municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with any county in which it is partially located, when the county has adopted an ordinance to impose a surcharge as provided in subsection (c), to include that portion of the municipality lying outside the county in that county's surcharge referendum. If the county's surcharge referendum is approved, the portion of the municipality identified in the intergovernmental agreement shall automatically be disconnected from the county in which it lies and connected to the county which approved the referendum for purposes of a surcharge on telecommunications carriers.

(b) For purposes of computing the surcharge imposed by subsection (a), the network connections to which the surcharge shall apply shall be those in-service network connections, other than those network connections assigned to the municipality or county, where the service address for each such network connection or connections is located within the corporate limits of the municipality or county levying the surcharge. Except for mobile telecommunication services, the "service address" shall mean the location of the primary use of the network connection or connections. For mobile telecommunication services, "service address" means the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

(c) Upon the passage of an ordinance to impose a surcharge under this Section the clerk of the municipality or county shall certify the question of whether the surcharge may be imposed to the proper election authority who shall submit the public question to the electors of the municipality or county in accordance with the general election law; provided that such question shall not be submitted at a consolidated primary election. The public question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the county (or city, village
or incorporated town) of impose YES
a surcharge of up to ...¢ per month per
network connection, which surcharge will
be added to the monthly bill you receive -----
for telephone or telecommunications
charges, for the purpose of installing
(or improving) a 9-1-1 Emergency NO
Telephone System?

If a majority of the votes cast upon the public question are in favor thereof, the surcharge shall be imposed.

However, if a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board is to be created pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement under Section 15.4, the ordinance to impose the surcharge shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the total number of votes cast upon the public question by the electors of all of the municipalities or counties, or combination thereof, that are parties to the intergovernmental agreement.

The referendum requirement of this subsection (c) shall not apply to any municipality with a population over 500,000 or to any county in which a proposition as to whether a sophisticated 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System should be installed in the county, at a cost not to exceed a specified monthly amount per network connection, has previously been approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting on the proposition at an election conducted before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987.

(d) A county may not impose a surcharge, unless requested by a municipality, in any incorporated area which has previously approved a surcharge as provided in subsection (c) or in any incorporated area where the corporate authorities of the municipality have previously entered into a binding contract or letter of intent with a telecommunications carrier to provide sophisticated 9-1-1 service through municipal funds.

(e) A municipality or county may at any time by ordinance change the rate of the surcharge imposed under this Section if the new rate does not exceed the rate specified in the referendum held pursuant to subsection (c).

(f) The surcharge authorized by this Section shall be collected from the subscriber by the telecommunications carrier providing the subscriber the network connection as a separately stated item on the subscriber's bill.

(g) The amount of surcharge collected by the telecommunications carrier shall be paid to the particular municipality or county or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board not later than 30 days after the surcharge is collected, net of any network or other 9-1-1 or sophisticated 9-1-1 system charges then due the particular telecommunications carrier, as shown on an itemized bill. The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge shall also be entitled to deduct 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.

(h) Except as expressly provided in subsection (a) of this Section, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until ~~December 31, 2017, July 1, 2017,~~ a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more shall not impose a monthly surcharge per network connection in excess of the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of this Section. Beginning January 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2020, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$5.00 per network connection. On or after ~~January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017,~~ a municipality with a population over 500,000 may not impose a monthly surcharge in excess of \$2.50 per network connection.

(i) Any municipality or county or joint emergency telephone system board that has imposed a surcharge pursuant to this Section prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 shall hereafter impose the surcharge in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.

(j) The corporate authorities of any municipality or county may issue, in accordance with Illinois law, bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part by the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in municipalities and counties by this Section to impose the surcharge so as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section. The pledge and agreement set forth in this Section survive the termination of the surcharge under subsection (l) by virtue of the replacement of the surcharge monies guaranteed under Section 20; the State of Illinois pledges and agrees that it will not limit or alter the rights vested in municipalities and counties to the surcharge replacement funds guaranteed under Section 20 so

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as to impair the terms of or affect the security for bonds, notes or other obligations secured in whole or in part with the proceeds of the surcharge described in this Section.

(k) Any surcharge collected by or imposed on a telecommunications carrier pursuant to this Section shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the municipality, county or Joint Emergency Telephone Board imposing the surcharge. Except for the 3% deduction provided in subsection (g) above, the special fund shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the telecommunication carrier.

~~(l) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, no county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population over 500,000, may impose a monthly surcharge under this Section in excess of the amount imposed by it on the effective date of this Act. Any surcharge imposed pursuant to this Section by a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, shall cease to be imposed on January 1, 2016.~~

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.3a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.3a. Local wireless surcharge.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a unit of local government or emergency telephone system board providing wireless 9-1-1 service and imposing and collecting a wireless carrier surcharge prior to July 1, 1998 may continue its practices of imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge, but, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, in no event shall that monthly surcharge exceed \$2.50 per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis. For mobile telecommunications services provided on and after August 1, 2002, any surcharge imposed shall be imposed based upon the municipality or county that encompasses the customer's place of primary use as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Conformity Act.

~~(b) Until December 31, 2017, July 1, 2017, the corporate authorities of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed the highest monthly surcharge imposed as of January 1, 2014 by any county or municipality under subsection (c) of Section 15.3 of this Act. Beginning January 1, 2018, and until December 31, 2020, a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000 may by ordinance continue to impose and collect a monthly surcharge per commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) connection or in-service telephone number billed on a monthly basis that does not exceed \$5.00. On or after January 1, 2021, July 1, 2017, the municipality may continue imposing and collecting its wireless carrier surcharge as provided in and subject to the limitations of subsection (a) of this Section.~~

(c) In addition to any other lawful purpose, a municipality with a population over 500,000 may use the moneys collected under this Section for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4) (from Ch. 134, par. 45.4)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4. Emergency Telephone System Board; powers.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this Section, the corporate authorities of any county or municipality may establish an Emergency Telephone System Board.

The corporate authorities shall provide for the manner of appointment and the number of members of the Board, provided that the board shall consist of not fewer than 5 members, one of whom must be a public member who is a resident of the local exchange service territory included in the 9-1-1 coverage area, one of whom (in counties with a population less than 100,000) may be a member of the county board, and at least 3 of whom shall be representative of the 9-1-1 public safety agencies, including but not limited to police departments, fire departments, emergency medical services providers, and emergency services and disaster agencies, and appointed on the basis of their ability or experience. In counties with a population of more than 100,000 but less than 2,000,000, a member of the county board may serve on the Emergency Telephone System Board. Elected officials, including members of a county board, are also eligible to serve on the board. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. Any 2 or more municipalities, counties, or combination thereof, may, instead of establishing individual boards, establish by intergovernmental agreement a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board pursuant to this Section. The manner of appointment of such a joint board shall be prescribed in the agreement. On or after the effective date of

this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any new intergovernmental agreement entered into to establish or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall provide for the appointment of a PSAP representative to the board.

Upon the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, appointed members of the Emergency Telephone System Board shall serve staggered 3-year terms if: (1) the Board serves a county with a population of 100,000 or less; and (2) appointments, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, are not for a stated term. The corporate authorities of the county or municipality shall assign terms to the board members serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in the following manner: (1) one-third of board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2015; (2) one-third of board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2016; and (3) remaining board members' terms shall expire on January 1, 2017. Board members may be re-appointed upon the expiration of their terms by the corporate authorities of the county or municipality.

The corporate authorities of a county or municipality may, by a vote of the majority of the members elected, remove an Emergency Telephone System Board member for misconduct, official misconduct, or neglect of office.

(b) The powers and duties of the board shall be defined by ordinance of the municipality or county, or by intergovernmental agreement in the case of a joint board. The powers and duties shall include, but need not be limited to the following:

(1) Planning a 9-1-1 system.

(2) Coordinating and supervising the implementation, upgrading, or maintenance of the system, including the establishment of equipment specifications and coding systems.

(3) Receiving moneys from the surcharge imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, and from any other source, for deposit into the Emergency Telephone System Fund.

(4) Authorizing all disbursements from the fund.

(5) Hiring any staff necessary for the implementation or upgrade of the system.

(6) (Blank).

(c) All moneys received by a board pursuant to a surcharge imposed under Section 15.3, or disbursed to it under Section 30, shall be deposited into a separate interest-bearing Emergency Telephone System Fund account. The treasurer of the municipality or county that has established the board or, in the case of a joint board, any municipal or county treasurer designated in the intergovernmental agreement, shall be custodian of the fund. All interest accruing on the fund shall remain in the fund. No expenditures may be made from such fund except upon the direction of the board by resolution passed by a majority of all members of the board.

(d) The board shall complete a Master Street Address Guide database before implementation of the 9-1-1 system. The error ratio of the database shall not at any time exceed 1% of the total database.

(e) On and after January 1, 2016, no municipality or county may create an Emergency Telephone System Board unless the board is a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. The corporate authorities of any county or municipality entering into an intergovernmental agreement to create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall rescind ~~an~~ the ordinance or ordinances creating a ~~single~~ the original Emergency Telephone System Board and shall eliminate the ~~single~~ Emergency Telephone System Board, effective upon the creation of the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, with regulatory approval by the Administrator, or joining of the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require the dissolution of an Emergency Telephone System Board that is not succeeded by a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board or is not required to consolidate under Section 15.4a of this Act.

(f) Within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, any corporate authorities of a county or municipality, other than a municipality with a population of more than 500,000, operating a 9-1-1 system without an Emergency Telephone System Board or Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

(Source: P.A. 98-481, eff. 8-16-13; 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4a. Consolidation.

(a) By July 1, 2017, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, Emergency Telephone System Boards, Joint Emergency Telephone System Boards, qualified governmental entities, and PSAPs shall be consolidated as follows, subject to subsections (b) and (c) of this Section:

(1) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has a single Emergency

Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(2) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, any 9-1-1 Authority serving a population of less than 25,000 shall be consolidated such that no 9-1-1 Authority in the county serves a population of less than 25,000.

(3) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 but less than 1,000,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, each 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation of a 9-1-1 Authority into a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(4) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has a single Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(5) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authorities shall be consolidated into a single joint board, and the number of PSAPs shall be reduced by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(6) Any 9-1-1 Authority that does not have a PSAP within its jurisdiction shall be consolidated through an intergovernmental agreement with an existing 9-1-1 Authority that has a PSAP to create a Joint Emergency Telephone Board.

(7) The corporate authorities of each county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 shall provide enhanced 9-1-1 wireline and wireless enhanced 9-1-1 service for that county by either (i) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with an existing Emergency Telephone System Board to create a new Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or (ii) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with the corporate authorities that have created an existing Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

(b) By July 1, 2016, each county required to consolidate pursuant to paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section and each 9-1-1 Authority required to consolidate pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) of this Section shall file a plan for consolidation or a request for a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section with the Office Division of the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator.

(1) No county or 9-1-1 Authority may avoid the requirements of this Section by converting primary PSAPs to secondary or virtual answering points. Any county or 9-1-1 Authority not in compliance with this Section shall be ineligible to receive consolidation grant funds issued under Section 15.4b of this Act or monthly disbursements otherwise due under Section 30 of this Act, until the county or 9-1-1 Authority is in compliance.

(2) Within 60 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan and provide a recommendation to the Administrator. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the respective entity to which the plan applies.

(3) Within 90 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Administrator shall approve the plan, approve the plan as modified, or grant a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section. In making his or her decision, the Administrator shall consider any recommendation from the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board regarding the plan. If the Administrator does not follow the recommendation of the Board, the Administrator shall provide a written explanation for the deviation in his or her decision.

(4) The deadlines provided in this subsection may be extended upon agreement between the Administrator and entity which submitted the plan.

(c) A waiver from a consolidation required under subsection (a) of this Section may be granted if the Administrator finds that the consolidation will result in a substantial threat to public safety, is economically unreasonable, or is technically infeasible.

(d) Any decision of the Administrator under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.4b)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

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Sec. 15.4b. Consolidation grants.

(a) The Administrator, with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall administer a 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant Program to defray costs associated with 9-1-1 system consolidation of systems outside of a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000. The awarded grants will be used to offset non-recurring costs associated with the consolidation of 9-1-1 systems and shall not be used for ongoing operating costs associated with the consolidated system. The Department, in consultation with the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, shall adopt rules defining the grant process and criteria for issuing the grants. The grants should be awarded based on criteria that include, but are not limited to:

- (1) reducing the number of transfers of a 9-1-1 call;
- (2) reducing the infrastructure required to adequately provide 9-1-1 network services;
- (3) promoting cost savings from resource sharing among 9-1-1 systems;
- (4) facilitating interoperability and resiliency for the receipt of 9-1-1 calls;
- (5) reducing the number of 9-1-1 systems or reducing the number of PSAPs within a 9-1-1 system;
- (6) cost saving resulting from 9-1-1 system consolidation; and
- (7) expanding E9-1-1 service coverage as a result of 9-1-1 system consolidation including to areas without E9-1-1 service.

Priority shall be given first to counties not providing 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016, and next to other entities consolidating as required under Section 15.4a of this Act.

(b) The 9-1-1 System Consolidation Grant application, as defined by Department rules, shall be submitted electronically to the Administrator starting January 2, 2016, and every January 2 thereafter. The application shall include a modified 9-1-1 system plan as required by this Act in support of the consolidation plan. The Administrator shall have until June 30, 2016 and every June 30 thereafter to approve 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants and modified 9-1-1 system plans. Payment under the approved 9-1-1 System Consolidation grants shall be contingent upon the final approval of a modified 9-1-1 system plan.

(c) Existing and previously completed consolidation projects shall be eligible to apply for reimbursement of costs related to the consolidation incurred between 2010 and the State fiscal year of the application.

(d) The 9-1-1 systems that receive grants under this Section shall provide a report detailing grant fund usage to the Administrator pursuant to Section 40 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/15.6a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.6a. Wireless emergency 9-1-1 service.

(a) The digits "9-1-1" shall be the designated emergency telephone number within the wireless system.

(b) The Department may set non-discriminatory and uniform technical and operational standards consistent with the rules of the Federal Communications Commission for directing calls to authorized public safety answering points. These standards shall not in any way prescribe the technology or manner a wireless carrier shall use to deliver wireless 9-1-1 or wireless E9-1-1 calls, and these standards shall not exceed the requirements set by the Federal Communications Commission; however, standards for directing calls to the authorized public safety answering point shall be included. The authority given to the Department in this Section is limited to setting standards as set forth herein and does not constitute authority to regulate wireless carriers.

(c) For the purpose of providing wireless 9-1-1 emergency services, an emergency telephone system board or, in the absence of an emergency telephone system board, a qualified governmental entity, may declare its intention for one or more of its public safety answering points to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for its jurisdiction by notifying the Administrator in writing within 6 months after receiving its authority to operate a 9-1-1 system under this Act. In addition, 2 or more emergency telephone system boards or qualified governmental entities may, by virtue of an intergovernmental agreement, provide wireless 9-1-1 service. Until the jurisdiction comes into compliance with Section 15.4a of this Act, the ~~The~~ Department of State Police shall be the primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for any jurisdiction that did not provide notice to the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Department prior to January 1, 2016.

(d) The Administrator, upon a request from a qualified governmental entity or an emergency telephone system board and with the advice and recommendation of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board, may grant authority to the emergency telephone system board or a qualified governmental entity to provide wireless 9-1-1 service in areas for which the Department has accepted wireless 9-1-1 responsibility. The

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Administrator shall maintain a current list of all 9-1-1 systems and qualified governmental entities providing wireless 9-1-1 service under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/17.5 new)

Sec. 17.5. 9-1-1 call transfer, forward, or relay.

(a) The General Assembly finds the following:

(1) Some 9-1-1 systems throughout this State do not have a procedure in place to manually transfer, forward, or relay 9-1-1 calls originating within one 9-1-1 system's jurisdiction, but which should properly be answered and dispatched by another 9-1-1 system, to the appropriate 9-1-1 system for answering and dispatch of first responders.

(2) On January 1, 2016, the General Assembly gave oversight authority of 9-1-1 systems to the Department of State Police.

(3) Since that date, the Department of State Police has authorized individual 9-1-1 systems in counties and municipalities to implement and upgrade enhanced 9-1-1 systems throughout the State.

(b) The Department shall prepare a directory of all authorized 9-1-1 systems in the State. The directory shall include an emergency 24/7 10-digit telephone number for all primary public safety answering points located in each 9-1-1 system to which 9-1-1 calls from another jurisdiction can be transferred. This directory shall be made available to each 9-1-1 authority for its use in establishing standard operating procedures regarding calls outside its 9-1-1 jurisdiction.

(c) Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the Department with the following information:

(1) The name of the PSAP, a list of every participating agency, and the county the PSAP is in, including college and university public safety entities.

(2) The 24/7 10-digit emergency telephone number and email address for the dispatch agency to which 9-1-1 calls originating in another 9-1-1 jurisdiction can be transferred or by which the PSAP can be contacted via email to exchange information. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the Department with any changes to the participating agencies and this number and email address immediately upon the change occurring. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the PSAP information, the 24/7 10-digit emergency telephone number and email address to the Manager of the Department's 9-1-1 Program within 30 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(3) The standard operating procedure describing the manner in which the 9-1-1 system will transfer, forward, or relay 9-1-1 calls originating within its jurisdiction, but which should properly be answered and dispatched by another 9-1-1 system, to the appropriate 9-1-1 system. Each 9-1-1 system shall provide the standard operating procedures to the Manager of the Department's 9-1-1 Program within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly.

(50 ILCS 750/19)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 19. Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board.

(a) Beginning July 1, 2015, there is created the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board within the Department of State Police. The Board shall consist of the following 11 voting members:

(1) The Director of the State Police, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chairman.

(2) The Executive Director of the Commission, or his or her designee.

(3) Nine members appointed by the Governor as follows:

(A) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the National Emergency Number Association, or his or her designee;

(B) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials, or his or her designee;

(C) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of less than 50,000;

(D) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population between 50,000 and 250,000;

(E) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of more than 250,000;

(F) one member representing a municipality with a population of less than 500,000 in a county with a population in excess of 2,000,000;

(G) one member representing the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police;

(H) one member representing the Illinois Sheriffs' Association; and

(I) one member representing the Illinois Fire Chiefs Association.

The Governor shall appoint the following non-voting members: (i) one member representing an incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider; (ii) one member representing a non-incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider; (iii) one member representing a large wireless carrier; (iv) one member representing an incumbent local exchange a small wireless carrier; and (v) one member representing the Illinois Telecommunications Association ; (vi) one member representing the Cable Television and Communication Association of Illinois; and (vii) one member representing the Illinois State Ambulance Association. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate may each appoint a member of the General Assembly to temporarily serve as a non-voting member of the Board during the 12 months prior to the repeal date of this Act to discuss legislative initiatives of the Board.

(b) The Governor shall make initial appointments to the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board by August 31, 2015. Six of the voting members appointed by the Governor shall serve an initial term of 2 years, and the remaining voting members appointed by the Governor shall serve an initial term of 3 years. Thereafter, each appointment by the Governor shall be for a term of 3 years. Non-voting members shall serve for a term of 3 years. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Persons appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term.

Members of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall serve without compensation.

(c) The 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board, as constituted on June 1, 2015 without the legislative members, shall serve in the role of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board until all appointments of voting members have been made by the Governor under subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall:

(1) advise the Department of State Police and the Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator on the oversight of 9-1-1 systems and the development and implementation of a uniform statewide 9-1-1 system;

(2) make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding improvements to 9-1-1 services throughout the State; and

(3) exercise all other powers and duties provided in this Act.

(e) The Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall submit to the General Assembly a report by March 1 of each year providing an update on the transition to a statewide 9-1-1 system and recommending any legislative action.

(f) The Department of State Police shall provide administrative support to the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(50 ILCS 750/20)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 20. Statewide surcharge.

(a) On and after January 1, 2016, and except with respect to those customers who are subject to surcharges as provided in Sections 15.3 and 15.3a of this Act, a monthly surcharge shall be imposed on all customers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers as follows:

(1) Each telecommunications carrier shall impose a monthly surcharge ~~of \$0.87~~ per network connection; provided, however, the monthly surcharge shall not apply to a network connection provided for use with pay telephone services. Where multiple voice grade communications channels are connected between the subscriber's premises and a public switched network through private branch exchange (PBX), ~~or~~ centrex type service , or other multiple voice grade communication channels facility, there shall be imposed 5 such surcharges per network connection for both regular service and advanced service provisioned trunk lines. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per network connection and on and after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per network connection.

(2) Each wireless carrier shall impose and collect a monthly surcharge ~~of \$0.87~~ per CMRS connection that either has a telephone number within an area code assigned to Illinois by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator or has a billing address in this State. Until December 31, 2017, the surcharge shall be \$0.87 per connection and on and after January 1, 2018, the surcharge shall be \$1.50 per connection.

(b) State and local taxes shall not apply to the surcharges imposed under this Section.

(c) The surcharges imposed by this Section shall be stated as a separately stated item on subscriber bills.

(d) The telecommunications carrier collecting the surcharge may deduct and retain an amount not to exceed ~~shall also be entitled to deduct~~ 3% of the gross amount of surcharge collected to reimburse the telecommunications carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge. On and after July 1, 2022, the wireless carrier collecting a surcharge under this Section may deduct and retain an amount

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~~not to exceed shall be entitled to deduct up to 3% of the gross amount of the surcharge collected to reimburse the wireless carrier for the expense of accounting and collecting the surcharge.~~

(e) Surcharges imposed under this Section shall be collected by the carriers and, shall be remitted to the Department, within 30 days of collection, remitted, either by check or electronic funds transfer, by the end of the next calendar month after the calendar month in which it was collected to the Department for deposit into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Carriers are not required to remit surcharge moneys that are billed to subscribers but not yet collected.

The first remittance by wireless carriers shall include the number of subscribers by zip code, and the 9-digit zip code if currently being used or later implemented by the carrier, that shall be the means by which the Department shall determine distributions from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. This information shall be updated at least once each year. Any carrier that fails to provide the zip code information required under this subsection (e) shall be subject to the penalty set forth in subsection (g) of this Section.

(f) If, within 8 calendar 5-business days after it is due under subsection (e) of this Section, a carrier does not remit the surcharge or any portion thereof required under this Section, then the surcharge or portion thereof shall be deemed delinquent until paid in full, and the Department may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month from the time an amount becomes delinquent until the amount is paid in full; or

(2) an amount equal to the product of 1% and the sum of all delinquent amounts for each month or portion of a month that the delinquent amounts remain unpaid.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (f) for a portion of a month during which the carrier pays the delinquent amount in full shall be prorated for each day of that month that the delinquent amount was paid in full. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (f) is in addition to the amount of the delinquency and is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

(g) If, within 8 calendar 5-business days after it is due, a wireless carrier does not provide the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section, then the report is deemed delinquent and the Department may impose a penalty against the carrier in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) \$25 for each month or portion of a month that the report is delinquent; or

(2) an amount equal to the product of \$0.01 and the number of subscribers served by the carrier for each month or portion of a month that the delinquent report is not provided.

A penalty imposed in accordance with this subsection (g) for a portion of a month during which the carrier provides the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section shall be prorated for each day of that month during which the carrier had not provided the number of subscribers by zip code as required under subsection (e) of this Section. Any penalty imposed under this subsection (g) is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Section.

(h) A penalty imposed and collected in accordance with subsection (f) or (g) of this Section shall be deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for distribution according to Section 30 of this Act.

(i) The Department may enforce the collection of any delinquent amount and any penalty due and unpaid under this Section by legal action or in any other manner by which the collection of debts due the State of Illinois may be enforced under the laws of this State. The Department may excuse the payment of any penalty imposed under this Section if the Administrator determines that the enforcement of this penalty is unjust.

(j) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, nothing shall impair the right of wireless carriers to recover compliance costs for all emergency communications services that are not reimbursed out of the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund directly from their wireless subscribers by line-item charges on the wireless subscriber's bill. Those compliance costs include all costs incurred by wireless carriers in complying with local, State, and federal regulatory or legislative mandates that require the transmission and receipt of emergency communications to and from the general public, including, but not limited to, E9-1-1.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/30)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 30. Statewide 9-1-1 Fund; surcharge disbursement.

(a) A special fund in the State treasury known as the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be renamed the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. Any appropriations made from the Wireless Service Emergency Fund shall be payable from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund. The Fund shall consist of the following:

(1) 9-1-1 wireless surcharges assessed under the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.

(2) 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 20 of this Act.

(3) Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges assessed under Section 15 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

(4) Any appropriations, grants, or gifts made to the Fund.

(5) Any income from interest, premiums, gains, or other earnings on moneys in the Fund.

(6) Money from any other source that is deposited in or transferred to the Fund.

(b) Subject to appropriation and availability of funds, the Department shall distribute the 9-1-1 surcharges monthly as follows:

(1) From each surcharge collected and remitted under Section 20 of this Act:

(A) \$0.013 shall be distributed monthly in equal amounts to each County Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity in counties with a population under 100,000 according to the most recent census data which is authorized to serve as a primary wireless 9-1-1 public safety answering point for the county and to provide wireless 9-1-1 service as prescribed by subsection (b) of Section 15.6a of this Act, and which does provide such service.

(B) \$0.033 shall be transferred by the Comptroller at the direction of the Department to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund until June 30, 2017; from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, \$0.026 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, \$0.020 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, \$0.013 shall be transferred; from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, \$0.007 will be transferred; and after June 30, 2021, no transfer shall be made to the Wireless Carrier Reimbursement Fund.

(C) Until December 31, 2017, \$0.007 and on and after January 1, 2018, \$0.017 shall be used to cover the Department's administrative costs.

(D) Beginning January 1, 2018, until June 30, 2020, \$0.12, and on and after July 1, 2020, \$0.04 shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers wireless carriers.

(E) Until June 30, 2020, \$0.05 shall be used by the Department for grants for NG9-1-1 expenses, with priority given to 9-1-1 Authorities that provide 9-1-1 service within the territory of a Large Electing Provider as defined in Section 13-406.1 of the Public Utilities Act.

(F) On and after July 1, 2020, \$0.13 shall be used for the implementation of and continuing expenses for the Statewide NG9-1-1 system.

(2) After disbursements under paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), all remaining funds in the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund shall be disbursed in the following priority order:

(A) The Fund ~~shall~~ ~~will~~ pay monthly to:

(i) the 9-1-1 Authorities that imposed surcharges under Section 15.3 of this Act and were required to report to the Illinois Commerce Commission under Section 27 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act on October 1, 2014, except a 9-1-1 Authority in a municipality with a population in excess of 500,000, an amount equal to the average monthly wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Department under that Section for the October 1, 2014 filing, subject to the power of the Department to investigate the amount reported and adjust the number by order under Article X of the Public Utilities Act, so that the monthly amount paid under this item accurately reflects one-twelfth of the aggregate wireline and VoIP surcharge revenue properly attributable to the most recent 12-month period reported to the Commission; or

(ii) county qualified governmental entities that did not impose a surcharge under Section 15.3 as of December 31, 2015, and counties that did not impose a surcharge as of June 30, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by the rate of \$0.69; counties that are not county qualified governmental entities and that did not impose a surcharge as of December 31, 2015, shall not begin to receive the payment provided for in this subsection until E9-1-1 and wireless E9-1-1 services are provided within their counties; or

(iii) counties without 9-1-1 service that had a surcharge in place by December 31, 2015, an amount equivalent to their population multiplied by .37 multiplied by their surcharge rate as established by the referendum.

(B) All 9-1-1 network costs for systems outside of municipalities with a population of at least 500,000 shall be paid by the Department directly to the vendors.

(C) All expenses incurred by the Administrator and the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and costs associated with procurement under Section 15.6b including requests for information and requests for proposals.

(D) Funds may be held in reserve by the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board and disbursed

by the Department for grants under Section 15.4b of this Act ~~Sections 15.4a, 15.4b,~~ and for NG9-1-1 expenses up to \$12.5 million per year in State fiscal years 2016 and 2017; up to ~~\$20~~ \$13.5 million in State fiscal year 2018; up to ~~\$20.9~~ \$14.4 million in State fiscal year 2019; up to \$15.3 million in State fiscal year 2020; up to \$16.2 million in State fiscal year 2021; up to \$23.1 million in State fiscal year 2022; and up to \$17.0 million per year for State fiscal year 2023 and each year thereafter. The amount held in reserve in State fiscal years 2018 and 2019 shall not be less than \$6.5 million. Disbursements under this subparagraph (D) shall be prioritized as follows: (i) consolidation grants prioritized under subsection (a) of Section 15.4b of this Act; (ii) NG 9-1-1 expenses; and (iii) consolidation grants under Section 15.4b of this Act for consolidation expenses incurred between January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2016.

(E) All remaining funds per remit month shall be used to make monthly proportional grants to the appropriate 9-1-1 Authority currently taking wireless 9-1-1 based upon the United States Postal Zip Code of the billing addresses of subscribers of wireless carriers.

(c) The moneys deposited into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund under this Section shall not be subject to administrative charges or chargebacks unless otherwise authorized by this Act.

(d) Whenever two or more 9-1-1 Authorities consolidate, the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that had theretofore been made to each consolidating 9-1-1 Authority. Any reserves held by any consolidating 9-1-1 Authority shall be transferred to the resulting Joint Emergency Telephone System Board. Whenever a county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 enters into an agreement to consolidate to create or join a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, the Joint Emergency Telephone System Board shall be entitled to the monthly payments that would have otherwise been paid to the county if it had provided 9-1-1 service.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/35)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 35. 9-1-1 surcharge; allowable expenditures. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, expenditures from surcharge revenues received under this Act may be made by municipalities, counties, and 9-1-1 Authorities only to pay for the costs associated with the following:

(1) The design of the Emergency Telephone System.

(2) The coding of an initial Master Street Address Guide database, and update and maintenance thereof.

(3) The repayment of any moneys advanced for the implementation of the system.

(4) The charges for Automatic Number Identification and Automatic Location Identification equipment, a computer aided dispatch system that records, maintains, and integrates information, mobile data transmitters equipped with automatic vehicle locators, and maintenance, replacement, and update thereof to increase operational efficiency and improve the provision of emergency services.

(5) The non-recurring charges related to installation of the Emergency Telephone System.

(6) The initial acquisition and installation, or the reimbursement of costs therefor to other governmental bodies that have incurred those costs, of road or street signs that are essential to the implementation of the Emergency Telephone System and that are not duplicative of signs that are the responsibility of the jurisdiction charged with maintaining road and street signs. Funds may not be used for ongoing expenses associated with road or street sign maintenance and replacement.

(7) Other products and services necessary for the implementation, upgrade, and maintenance of the system and any other purpose related to the operation of the system, including costs attributable directly to the construction, leasing, or maintenance of any buildings or facilities or costs of personnel attributable directly to the operation of the system. Costs attributable directly to the operation of an emergency telephone system do not include the costs of public safety agency personnel who are and equipment that is dispatched in response to an emergency call.

(8) The defraying of expenses incurred to implement Next Generation 9-1-1, subject to the conditions set forth in this Act.

(9) The implementation of a computer aided dispatch system or hosted supplemental 9-1-1 services.

(10) The design, implementation, operation, maintenance, or upgrade of wireless 9-1-1, or E9-1-1, or NG9-1-1 emergency services and public safety answering points.

~~Moneys in the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund may also be transferred to a participating fire protection district to reimburse volunteer firefighters who man remote telephone switching facilities when dedicated 9-1-1 lines are down.~~

In the case of a municipality with a population over 500,000, moneys may also be used for any anti-terrorism or emergency preparedness measures, including, but not limited to, preparedness planning, providing local matching funds for federal or State grants, personnel training, and specialized equipment, including surveillance cameras, as needed to deal with natural and terrorist-inspired emergency situations or events.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/40)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 40. Financial reports.

(a) The Department shall create uniform accounting procedures, with such modification as may be required to give effect to statutory provisions applicable only to municipalities with a population in excess of 500,000, that any emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3, 15.3a, or 30 of this Act must follow.

(b) ~~By January 31, 2018, and every January 31 thereafter~~ ~~October 1, 2016, and every October 1 thereafter~~, each emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving surcharge money pursuant to Section 15.3, 15.3a, or 30 shall report to the Department audited financial statements showing total revenue and expenditures for the period beginning with the end of the period covered by the last submitted report through the end of the previous calendar year previous fiscal year in a form and manner as prescribed by the Department. Such financial information shall include:

(1) a detailed summary of revenue from all sources including, but not limited to, local, State, federal, and private revenues, and any other funds received;

(2) ~~all expenditures made during the reporting period from distributions under this Act; operating expenses; capital expenditures; and cash balances; and~~

(3) ~~call data and statistics, when available, from the reporting period, as specified by the Department and collected in accordance with any reporting method established or required such other financial information that is relevant to the provision of 9-1-1 services as determined by the Department ; -~~

(4) ~~all costs associated with dispatching appropriate public safety agencies to respond to 9-1-1 calls received by the PSAP; and~~

(5) ~~all funding sources and amounts of funding used for costs described in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b).~~

The emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government is responsible for any costs associated with auditing such financial statements. The Department shall post the audited financial statements on the Department's website.

(c) Along with its audited financial statement, each emergency telephone system board, qualified governmental entity, or unit of local government receiving a grant under Section 15.4b of this Act shall include a report of the amount of grant moneys received and how the grant moneys were used. In case of a conflict between this requirement and the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act, or with the rules of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget adopted thereunder, that Act and those rules shall control.

(d) If an emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity that receives funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund fails to file the 9-1-1 system financial reports as required under this Section, the Department shall suspend and withhold monthly disbursements otherwise due to the emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity under Section 30 of this Act until the report is filed.

Any monthly disbursements that have been withheld for 12 months or more shall be forfeited by the emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity and shall be distributed proportionally by the Department to compliant emergency telephone system boards and qualified governmental entities that receive funds from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund.

Any emergency telephone system board or qualified governmental entity not in compliance with this Section shall be ineligible to receive any consolidation grant or infrastructure grant issued under this Act.

(e) The Department may adopt emergency rules necessary to implement the provisions of this Section.

(f) Any findings or decisions of the Department under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(g) Beginning October 1, 2017, the Department shall provide a quarterly report to the Board of its expenditures from the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund for the prior fiscal quarter.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/55)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 55. Public disclosure. Because of the highly competitive nature of the wireless telephone industry, public disclosure of information about surcharge moneys paid by wireless carriers could have the effect of stifling competition to the detriment of the public and the delivery of wireless 9-1-1 services. Therefore, the Illinois Commerce Commission, the Department of State Police, governmental agencies, and individuals with access to that information shall take appropriate steps to prevent public disclosure of this information. Information and data supporting the amount and distribution of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by an individual wireless carrier shall be deemed exempt information for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act and shall not be publicly disclosed. The gross amount paid by all carriers shall not be deemed exempt and may be publicly disclosed.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

(50 ILCS 750/99)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 99. Repealer. This Act is repealed on December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 20. The Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act is amended by changing Section 15 as follows:

(50 ILCS 753/15)

Sec. 15. Prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge.

(a) Until September 30, 2015, there is hereby imposed on consumers a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge of 1.5% per retail transaction. Beginning October 1, 2015, the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be 3% per retail transaction. The surcharge authorized by this subsection (a) does not apply in a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000.

(a-5) On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and until December 31, 2020, ~~July 1, 2017~~, a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this amendatory Act may impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 9% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5) of this Section. On or after January 1, 2021, ~~July 1, 2017~~, a home rule municipality having a population in excess of 500,000 on the effective date of this Act may only impose a prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge not to exceed 7% per retail transaction sourced to that jurisdiction and collected and remitted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b-5).

(b) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this State and shall be remitted to the Department by the seller as provided in this Act. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated as a distinct item apart from the charge for the prepaid wireless telecommunications service on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b), a retail transaction occurs in this State if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located within the State; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in this State for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in Illinois. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in this State if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in this State.

(b-5) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in the municipality imposing the surcharge. The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge shall be separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or shall be otherwise disclosed to the consumer. If the seller does not separately state the surcharge as a distinct item to the consumer as provided in this Section, then the seller shall maintain books and records as required by this Act which clearly identify the amount of the 9-1-1 surcharge for retail transactions.

For purposes of this subsection (b-5), a retail transaction occurs in the municipality if (i) the retail transaction is made in person by a consumer at the seller's business location and the business is located

[May 31, 2017]

within the municipality; (ii) the seller is a provider and sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality; (iii) the retail transaction is treated as occurring in the municipality for purposes of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; or (iv) a seller that is included within the definition of a "retailer maintaining a place of business in this State" under Section 2 of the Use Tax Act makes a sale of prepaid wireless telecommunications service to a consumer located in the municipality. In the case of a retail transaction which does not occur in person at a seller's business location, if a consumer uses a credit card to purchase prepaid wireless telecommunications service on-line or over the telephone, and no product is shipped to the consumer, the transaction occurs in the municipality if the billing address for the consumer's credit card is in the municipality.

(c) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge is imposed on the consumer and not on any provider. The seller shall be liable to remit all prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharges that the seller collects from consumers as provided in Section 20, including all such surcharges that the seller is deemed to collect where the amount of the surcharge has not been separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller. The surcharge collected or deemed collected by a seller shall constitute a debt owed by the seller to this State, and any such surcharge actually collected shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Department.

For purposes of this subsection (c), the surcharge shall not be imposed or collected from entities that have an active tax exemption identification number issued by the Department under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

(d) The amount of the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this State, any political subdivision of this State, or any intergovernmental agency.

(e) (Blank).

(e-5) Any changes in the rate of the surcharge imposed by a municipality under the authority granted in subsection (a-5) of this Section shall be effective on the first day of the first calendar month to occur at least 60 days after the enactment of the change. The Department shall provide not less than 30 days' notice of the increase or reduction in the rate of such surcharge on the Department's website.

(f) When prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with one or more other products or services for a single, non-itemized price, then the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 shall be applied to the entire non-itemized price unless the seller elects to apply the percentage to (i) the dollar amount of the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if that dollar amount is disclosed to the consumer or (ii) the portion of the price that is attributable to the prepaid wireless telecommunications service if the retailer can identify that portion by reasonable and verifiable standards from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes, including, but not limited to, books and records that are kept for non-tax purposes. However, if a minimal amount of prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with a prepaid wireless device for a single, non-itemized price, then the seller may elect not to apply the percentage specified in subsection (a) or (a-5) of this Section 15 to such transaction. For purposes of this subsection, an amount of service denominated as 10 minutes or less or \$5 or less is considered minimal.

(g) The prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge imposed under subsections (a) and (a-5) of this Section is not imposed on the provider or the consumer for wireless Lifeline service where the consumer does not pay the provider for the service. Where the consumer purchases from the provider optional minutes, texts, or other services in addition to the federally funded Lifeline benefit, a consumer must pay the prepaid wireless 9-1-1 surcharge, and it must be collected by the seller according to subsection (b-5).

(Source: P.A. 98-634, eff. 6-6-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 25. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-102, 13-103, 13-230, 13-301.1, 13-406, 13-703, 13-1200, 21-401, and 21-1601 and by adding Section 13-406.1 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-102) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-102)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-102. Findings. With respect to telecommunications services, as herein defined, the General Assembly finds that:

(a) universally available and widely affordable telecommunications services are essential to the health, welfare and prosperity of all Illinois citizens;

(b) federal regulatory and judicial rulings in the 1980s caused a restructuring of the telecommunications industry and opened some aspects of the industry to competitive entry, thereby necessitating revision of State telecommunications regulatory policies and practices;

(c) revisions in telecommunications regulatory policies and practices in Illinois beginning in the mid-1980s brought the benefits of competition to consumers in many telecommunications markets, but not in local exchange telecommunications service markets;

(d) the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 established the goal of opening all telecommunications service markets to competition and accords to the states the responsibility to establish and enforce policies necessary to attain that goal;

(e) it is in the immediate interest of the People of the State of Illinois for the State to exercise its rights within the new framework of federal telecommunications policy to ensure that the economic benefits of competition in all telecommunications service markets are realized as effectively as possible;

(f) the competitive offering of all telecommunications services will increase innovation and efficiency in the provision of telecommunications services and may lead to reduced prices for consumers, increased investment in communications infrastructure, the creation of new jobs, and the attraction of new businesses to Illinois; and

(g) protection of the public interest requires changes in the regulation of telecommunications carriers and services to ensure, to the maximum feasible extent, the reasonable and timely development of effective competition in all telecommunications service markets; -

(h) Illinois residents rely on today's modern wired and wireless Internet Protocol (IP) networks and services to improve their lives by connecting them to school and college degrees, work and job opportunities, family and friends, information, and entertainment, as well as emergency responders and public safety officials; Illinois businesses rely on these modern IP networks and services to compete in a global marketplace by expanding their customer base, managing inventory and operations more efficiently, and offering customers specialized and personalized products and services; without question, Illinois residents and our State's economy rely profoundly on the modern wired and wireless IP networks and services in our State;

(i) the transition from 20th century traditional circuit switched and other legacy telephone services to modern 21st century next generation Internet Protocol (IP) services is taking place at an extraordinary pace as Illinois consumers are upgrading to home communications service using IP technology, including high speed Internet, Voice over Internet Protocol, and wireless service;

(j) this rapid transition to IP-based communications has dramatically transformed the way people communicate and has provided significant benefits to consumers in the form of innovative functionalities resulting from the seamless convergence of voice, video, and text, benefits realized by the General Assembly when it chose to transition its own telecommunications system to an all IP communications network in 2016;

(k) the benefits of the transition to IP-based networks and services were also recognized by the General Assembly in 2015 through the enactment of legislation requiring that every 9-1-1 emergency system in Illinois provide Next Generation 9-1-1 service by July 1, 2020, and requiring that the Next Generation 9-1-1 network must be an IP-based platform; and

(l) completing the transition to all IP-based networks and technologies is in the public interest because it will promote continued innovation, consumer benefits, increased efficiencies, and increased investment in IP-based networks and services.

(Source: P.A. 90-185, eff. 7-23-97.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-103) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-103)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-103. Policy. Consistent with its findings, the General Assembly declares that it is the policy of the State of Illinois that:

(a) telecommunications services should be available to all Illinois citizens at just, reasonable, and affordable rates and that such services should be provided as widely and economically as possible in sufficient variety, quality, quantity and reliability to satisfy the public interest;

(b) consistent with the protection of consumers of telecommunications services and the furtherance of other public interest goals, competition in all telecommunications service markets should be pursued as a substitute for regulation in determining the variety, quality and price of telecommunications services and that the economic burdens of regulation should be reduced to the extent possible consistent with the furtherance of market competition and protection of the public interest;

(c) all necessary and appropriate modifications to State regulation of telecommunications carriers and services should be implemented without unnecessary disruption to the telecommunications infrastructure system or to consumers of telecommunications services and that it is necessary and appropriate to establish rules to encourage and ensure orderly transitions in the development of markets for all telecommunications services;

(d) the consumers of telecommunications services and facilities provided by persons or companies subject to regulation pursuant to this Act and Article should be required to pay only reasonable and non-discriminatory rates or charges and that in no case should rates or charges for non-competitive telecommunications services include any portion of the cost of providing competitive telecommunications services, as defined in Section 13-209, or the cost of any nonregulated activities;

(e) the regulatory policies and procedures provided in this Article are established in recognition of the changing nature of the telecommunications industry and therefore should be subject to systematic legislative review to ensure that the public benefits intended to result from such policies and procedures are fully realized; and

(f) development of and prudent investment in advanced telecommunications services and networks that foster economic development of the State should be encouraged through the implementation and enforcement of policies that promote effective and sustained competition in all telecommunications service markets; and

(g) completion of the transition to modern IP-based networks should be encouraged through relief from the outdated regulations that require continued investment in legacy circuit switched networks from which Illinois consumers have largely transitioned, while at the same time ensuring that consumers have access to available alternative services that provide quality voice service and access to emergency communications.

(Source: P.A. 90-185, eff. 7-23-97.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-230)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-230. Prepaid calling service. "Prepaid calling service" means telecommunications service that must be paid for in advance by an end user, enables the end user to originate calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount. A prepaid calling service call is a call made by an end user using prepaid calling service. "Prepaid calling service" does not include a wireless telecommunications service that allows a caller to dial 9-1-1 to access the 9-1-1 system, which service must be paid for in advance, and is sold in predetermined units or dollars and the amount declines with use in a known amount prepaid wireless telecommunications service as defined in Section 10 of the Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-463, eff. 1-1-12.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-301.1) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-301.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-301.1. Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program.

(a) The Commission shall by rule or regulation establish a Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program for low income residential customers. The program shall provide for a reduction of access line charges, a reduction of connection charges, or any other alternative assistance or program to increase accessibility to telephone service and broadband Internet access service that the Commission deems advisable subject to the availability of funds for the program as provided in subsections subsection (d) and (e). The Commission shall establish eligibility requirements for benefits under the program.

(b) The Commission shall adopt rules providing for enhanced enrollment for eligible consumers to receive lifeline service. Enhanced enrollment may include, but is not limited to, joint marketing, joint application, or joint processing with the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Medicaid Program, and the Food Stamp Program. The Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, upon request of the Commission, shall assist in the adoption and implementation of those rules. The Commission and the Department of Human Services, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may enter into memoranda of understanding establishing the respective duties of the Commission and the Departments in relation to enhanced enrollment.

(c) In this Section: ;

"Lifeline" ~~"lifeline~~ service" means a retail local service offering described by 47 ~~CFR C.F.R.~~ ~~Section~~ 54.401(a), as amended.

(d) The Commission shall require by rule or regulation that each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services notify its customers that if the customer wishes to participate in the funding of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program he may do so by electing to contribute, on a monthly basis, a fixed amount that will be included in the customer's monthly bill. The customer may cease contributing at any time upon providing notice to the telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services. The notice shall state that any contribution made will not reduce the customer's bill for telecommunications services. Failure to remit the amount of

increased payment will reduce the contribution accordingly. The Commission shall specify the monthly fixed amount or amounts that customers wishing to contribute to the funding of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program may choose from in making their contributions. Every telecommunications carrier providing local exchange telecommunications services shall remit the amounts contributed in accordance with the terms of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program.

(e) Amounts collected and remitted under subsection (d) may, to the extent the Commission deems advisable, be used for funding a program to be administered by the entity designated by the Commission as administrator of the Universal Telephone Service Assistance Program for educating and assisting low-income residential customers with a transition to Internet protocol-based networks and services. This program may include, but need not be limited to, measures designed to notify and educate residential customers regarding the availability of alternative voice services with access to 9-1-1, access to and use of broadband Internet access service, and pricing options.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.); and

(220 ILCS 5/13-406) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-406)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-406. Abandonment of service. No telecommunications carrier offering or providing noncompetitive telecommunications service pursuant to a valid Certificate of Service Authority or certificate of public convenience and necessity shall discontinue or abandon such service once initiated until and unless it shall demonstrate, and the Commission finds, after notice and hearing, that such discontinuance or abandonment will not deprive customers of any necessary or essential telecommunications service or access thereto and is not otherwise contrary to the public interest. No telecommunications carrier offering or providing competitive telecommunications service shall completely discontinue or abandon such service to an identifiable class or group of customers once initiated except upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers. The Commission may, upon its own motion or upon complaint, investigate the proposed discontinuance or abandonment of a competitive telecommunications service and may, after notice and hearing, prohibit such proposed discontinuance or abandonment if the Commission finds that it would be contrary to the public interest. If the Commission does not provide notice of a hearing within 60 calendar days after the notification or holds a hearing and fails to find that the proposed discontinuation or abandonment would be contrary to the public interest, the provider may discontinue or abandon such service after providing at least 30 days notice to affected customers. This Section does not apply to a Large Electing Provider proceeding under Section 13-406.1.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-406.1 new)

Sec. 13-406.1. Large Electing Provider transition to IP-based networks and service.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Alternative voice service" means service that includes all of the applicable functionalities for voice telephony services described in 47 CFR 54.101(a).

"Existing customer" means a residential customer of the Large Electing Provider who is subscribing to a telecommunications service on the date the Large Electing Provider sends its notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section of its intent to cease offering and providing service. For purposes of this Section, a residential customer of the Large Electing Provider whose service has been temporarily suspended, but not finally terminated as of the date that the Large Electing Provider sends that notice, shall be deemed to be an "existing customer".

"Large Electing Provider" means an Electing Provider, as defined in Section 13-506.2 of this Act, that (i) reported in its annual competition report for the year 2016 filed with the Commission under Section 13-407 of this Act and 83 Ill. Adm. Code 793 that it provided at least 700,000 access lines to end users; and (ii) is affiliated with a provider of commercial mobile radio service, as defined in 47 CFR 20.3, as of January 1, 2017.

"New customer" means a residential customer who is not subscribing to a telecommunications service provided by the Large Electing Provider on the date the Large Electing Provider sends its notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section of its intent to cease offering and providing that service.

"Provider" includes every corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, and individual and their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by a court that sell or offer to sell an alternative voice service.

"Reliable access to 9-1-1" means access to 9-1-1 that complies with the applicable rules, regulations, and guidelines established by the Federal Communications Commission and the applicable provisions of the Emergency Telephone System Act and implementing rules.

"Willing provider" means a provider that voluntarily participates in the request for service process.

(b) Beginning June 30, 2017, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, including, as applicable, approval by the Federal Communications Commission of the discontinuance of the interstate-access component of a telecommunications service, cease to offer and provide a telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of customers, other than voice telecommunications service to residential customers or a telecommunications service to a class of customers under subsection (b-5) of this Section, upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers.

(b-5) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Section 13-406.1, beginning December 31, 2021, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, including, if applicable, approval by the Federal Communications Commission of the discontinuance of the interstate-access component of a telecommunication service, cease to offer and provide a telecommunications service to one or more of the following classes or groups of customers upon 60 days notice to the Commission and affected customers: (1) electric utilities, as defined in Section 16-102 of this Act; (2) public utilities, as defined in Section 3-105 of this Act, that offers natural gas or water services; (3) electric, gas, and water utilities that are excluded from the definition of public utility under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (4) water companies as described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (5) natural gas cooperatives as described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of Section 3-105 of this Act; (6) electric cooperatives as defined in Section 3-119 of this Act; (7) entities engaged in the commercial generation of electric power and energy; (8) the functional divisions of public agencies, as defined in Section 2 of the Emergency Telephone System Act, that provide police or firefighting services; and (9) 9-1-1 Authorities, as defined in Section 2 of the Emergency Telephone System Act; provided that the date shall be extended to December 21, 2022, for (i) an electric utility, as defined in Section 16-102 of this Act, that serves more than 3 million customers in the State; and (ii) an entity engaged in the commercial generation of electric power and energy that operates one or more nuclear power plants in the State.

(c) Beginning June 30, 2017, a Large Electing Provider may, to the extent permitted by and consistent with federal law, cease to offer and provide voice telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of residential customers, which, for the purposes of this subsection (c), shall be referred to as "requested service", subject to compliance with the following requirements:

(1) No less than 255 days prior to providing notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service, the Large Electing Provider shall:

(A) file a notice of the proposed cessation of the requested service with the Commission, which shall include a statement that the Large Electing Provider will comply with any service discontinuance rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission pertaining to compatibility of alternative voice services with medical monitoring devices; and

(B) provide notice of the proposed cessation of the requested service to each of the Large Electing Provider's existing customers within the affected geographic area by first-class mail separate from customer bills. If the customer has elected to receive electronic billing, the notice shall be sent electronically and by first-class mail separate from customer bills. The notice provided under this subparagraph (B) shall describe the requested service, identify the earliest date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact a service representative of the Large Electing Provider, and provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact the Commission's Consumer Services Division. The notice shall also include the following statement:

"If you do not believe that an alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 is available to you, from either [name of Large Electing Provider] or another provider of wired or wireless voice service where you live, you have the right to request the Illinois Commerce Commission to investigate the availability of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. To do so, you must submit such a request either in writing or by signing and returning a copy of this notice, no later than (insert date), 60 days after the date of the notice to the following address:

Chief Clerk of the Illinois Commerce Commission
527 East Capitol Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62706

You must include in your request a reference to the notice you received from [Large Electing Provider's name] and the date of notice."

Thirty days following the date of notice, the Large Electing Provider shall provide each customer to which the notice was sent a follow-up notice containing the same information and reminding customers

of the deadline for requesting the Commission to investigate alternative voice service with access to 9-1-1.

(2) After June 30, 2017, and only in a geographic area for which a Large Electing Provider has provided notice of proposed cessation of the requested service to existing customers under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), an existing customer of that provider may, within 60 days after issuance of such notice, request the Commission to investigate the availability of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to that customer. For the purposes of this paragraph (2), existing customers who make such a request are referred to as "requesting existing customers". The Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service to existing customers who do not make a request for investigation beginning 30 days after issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this subsection (c).

(A) In response to all requests and investigations under this paragraph (2), the Commission shall conduct a single investigation to be commenced 75 days after the receipt of notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), and completed within 135 days after commencement. The Commission shall, within 135 days after commencement of the investigation, make one of the findings described in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph (A) for each requesting existing customer.

(i) If, as a result of the investigation, the Commission finds that service from at least one provider offering alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 through any technology or medium is available to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall declare by order that, with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a finding is made, the Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service beginning 30 days after the issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this subsection (c).

(ii) If, as a result of the investigation, the Commission finds that service from at least one provider offering alternative voice service, including reliable access to 9-1-1, through any technology or medium is not available to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall declare by order that an emergency exists with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a finding is made.

(B) If the Commission declares an emergency under subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (2) with respect to one or more requesting existing customers, the Commission shall conduct a request for service process to identify a willing provider of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. A provider shall not be required to participate in the request for service process. The willing provider may utilize any form of technology that is capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, including, without limitation, Voice over Internet Protocol services and wireless services. The Commission shall, within 45 days after the issuance of an order finding that an emergency exists, make one of the determinations described in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph (B) for each requesting existing customer for which an emergency has been declared.

(i) If the Commission determines that another provider is willing and capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to one or more requesting existing customers for which an emergency has been declared, the Commission shall declare by order that, with respect to each requesting existing customer for which such a determination is made, the Large Electing Provider may cease to offer or provide the requested service beginning 30 days after the issuance of the notice required by paragraph (5) of this Section.

(ii) If the Commission determines that for one or more of the requesting existing customers for which an emergency has been declared there is no other provider willing and capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, the Commission shall issue an order requiring the Large Electing Provider to provide alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 to each requesting existing customer utilizing any form of technology capable of providing alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1, including, without limitation, continuation of the requested service, Voice over Internet Protocol services, and wireless services, until another willing provider is available. A Large Electing Provider may fulfill the requirement through an affiliate or another provider. The Large Electing Provider may request that such an order be rescinded upon a showing that an alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1 has become available to the requesting existing customer from another provider.

(3) If the Commission receives no requests for investigation from any existing customer under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) within 60 days after issuance of the notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), the Commission shall provide written notice to the Large Electing Provider of that fact no later than 75 days after receipt of notice under paragraph (1) of this subsection (c). Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection (c) to the contrary, if no existing customer requests an investigation under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c), the Large Electing Provider may immediately provide the notice to the Federal Communications Commission as described in paragraph (4) of this subsection (c).

(4) At the same time that it provides notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service, the Large Electing Provider shall:

(A) file a notice of proposal to cease to offer and provide the requested service with the Commission; and

(B) provide a notice of proposal to cease to offer and provide the requested service to existing customers and new customers receiving the service at the time of the notice within each affected geographic area, with the notice made by first-class mail or within customer bills delivered by mail or equivalent means of notice, including electronic means if the customer has elected to receive electronic billing. The notice provided under this subparagraph (B) shall include a brief description of the requested service, the date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, and a statement as required by 47 CFR 63.71 that describes the process by which the customer may submit comments to the Federal Communications Commission.

(5) Upon approval by the Federal Communications Commission of its request to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service and subject to the requirements of any order issued by the Commission under subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (c), the Large Electing Provider may immediately cease to offer the requested service to all customers not receiving the service on the date of the Federal Communications Commission's approval and may cease to offer and provide the requested service to all customers receiving the service at the time of the Federal Communications Commission's approval upon 30 days notice to the Commission and affected customers. Notice to affected customers under this paragraph (5) shall be provided by first-class mail separate from customer bills. The notice provided under this paragraph (5) shall describe the requested service, identify the date on which the Large Electing Provider intends to cease offering or providing the telecommunications service, and provide a telephone number by which the existing customer may contact a service representative of the Large Electing Provider.

(6) The notices provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c) are not required as a prerequisite for the Large Electing Provider to cease to offer or provide a telecommunications service in a geographic area where there are no residential customers taking service from the Large Electing Provider on the date that the Large Electing Provider files notice to the Federal Communications Commission of its intent to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service in that geographic area.

(7) For a period of 45 days following the date of a notice issued under paragraph (5) of this Section, an existing customer (i) who is located in the affected geographic area subject to that notice; (ii) who was receiving the requested service as of the date of the Federal Communications Commission's approval of the Large Electing Provider's request to discontinue the interstate-access component of the requested service; (iii) who did not make a timely request for investigation under paragraph (2) of this subsection (c); and (iv) whose service will be or has been discontinued under paragraph (5), may request assistance from the Large Electing Provider in identifying providers of alternative voice service including reliable access to 9-1-1. Within 15 days of the request, the Large Electing Provider shall provide the customer with a list of alternative voice service providers.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as expressly authorized by this subsection (c), the Commission may not, upon its own motion or upon complaint, investigate, suspend, disapprove, condition, or otherwise regulate the cessation of a telecommunications service to an identifiable class or group of customers once initiated by a Large Electing Provider under subsection (b) or (b-5) of this Section or this subsection (c).

(220 ILCS 5/13-703) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-703)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-703. (a) The Commission shall design and implement a program whereby each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service shall provide a telecommunications device capable of servicing the needs of those persons with a hearing or speech disability together with a single party line, at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate, to any subscriber who is certified as having a hearing or speech disability by a hearing care professional, as defined in the Hearing Instrument Consumer Protection Act, a speech-language pathologist, or a qualified State agency and to any subscriber which is an organization serving the needs of those persons with a hearing or speech disability as determined and specified by the Commission pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) The Commission shall design and implement a program, whereby each telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service shall provide a telecommunications relay system, using third party intervention to connect those persons having a hearing or speech disability with persons of normal hearing by way of intercommunications devices and the telephone system, making available reasonable access to all phases of public telephone service to persons who have a hearing or speech disability. In order to design a telecommunications relay system which will meet the requirements of those persons with a hearing or

speech disability available at a reasonable cost, the Commission shall initiate an investigation and conduct public hearings to determine the most cost-effective method of providing telecommunications relay service to those persons who have a hearing or speech disability when using telecommunications devices and therein solicit the advice, counsel, and physical assistance of Statewide nonprofit consumer organizations that serve persons with hearing or speech disabilities in such hearings and during the development and implementation of the system. The Commission shall phase in this program, on a geographical basis, as soon as is practicable, but no later than June 30, 1990.

(c) The Commission shall establish a competitively neutral rate recovery mechanism that establishes charges in an amount to be determined by the Commission for each line of a subscriber to allow telecommunications carriers providing local exchange service to recover costs as they are incurred under this Section. Beginning no later than April 1, 2016, and on a yearly basis thereafter, the Commission shall initiate a proceeding to establish the competitively neutral amount to be charged or assessed to subscribers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a manner consistent with this subsection (c) and subsection (f) of this Section. The Commission shall issue its order establishing the competitively neutral amount to be charged or assessed to subscribers of telecommunications carriers and wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and purchasers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service on or prior to June 1 of each year, and such amount shall take effect June 1 of each year.

Telecommunications carriers, wireless carriers, Interconnected VoIP service providers, and sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall have 60 days from the date the Commission files its order to implement the new rate established by the order.

(d) The Commission shall determine and specify those organizations serving the needs of those persons having a hearing or speech disability that shall receive a telecommunications device and in which offices the equipment shall be installed in the case of an organization having more than one office. For the purposes of this Section, "organizations serving the needs of those persons with hearing or speech disabilities" means centers for independent living as described in Section 12a of the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act and not-for-profit organizations whose primary purpose is serving the needs of those persons with hearing or speech disabilities. The Commission shall direct the telecommunications carriers subject to its jurisdiction and this Section to comply with its determinations and specifications in this regard.

(e) As used in this Section:

"Prepaid wireless telecommunications service" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Retail transaction" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Seller" has the meaning given to that term under Section 10 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act.

"Telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service" includes, without otherwise limiting the meaning of the term, telecommunications carriers which are purely mutual concerns, having no rates or charges for services, but paying the operating expenses by assessment upon the members of such a company and no other person.

"Wireless carrier" has the meaning given to that term under Section ~~2~~ 40 of the ~~Wireless~~ Emergency Telephone ~~System~~ Safety Act.

(f) Interconnected VoIP service providers, sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service, and wireless carriers in Illinois shall collect and remit assessments determined in accordance with this Section in a competitively neutral manner in the same manner as a telecommunications carrier providing local exchange service. However, the assessment imposed on consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall be collected by the seller from the consumer and imposed per retail transaction as a percentage of that retail transaction on all retail transactions occurring in this State. The assessment on subscribers of wireless carriers and consumers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall not be imposed or collected prior to June 1, 2016.

Sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall remit the assessments to the Department of Revenue on the same form and in the same manner which they remit the fee collected under the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act. For the purposes of display on the consumers' receipts, the rates of the fee collected under the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act and the assessment under this Section may be combined. In administration and enforcement of this Section, the provisions of Sections 15 and 20 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act (except subsections (a), (a-5), (b-5), (e), and (e-5) of Section 15 and subsections (c) and (e) of Section 20 of the Prepaid Wireless 9-1-1 Surcharge Act and, from June 29, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 99-6), the seller shall be permitted to deduct and retain 3% of the

assessments that are collected by the seller from consumers and that are remitted and timely filed with the Department) that are not inconsistent with this Section, shall apply, as far as practicable, to the subject matter of this Section to the same extent as if those provisions were included in this Section. The Department shall deposit all assessments and penalties collected under this Section into the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the amount available to the Commission for distribution out of the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund. The amount certified shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were erroneously paid to a different taxing body or fund. The amount paid to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund shall not include any amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department to retailers under this Section or any amount that the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts which were payable to a different taxing body or fund but were erroneously paid to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund. The Commission shall distribute all the funds to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation and the funds may only be used in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The Department shall deduct 2% of all amounts deposited in the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation Fund during every year of remitted assessments. Of the 2% deducted by the Department, one-half shall be transferred into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund to reimburse the Department for its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of the assessment. The remaining one-half shall be transferred into the Public Utility Fund to reimburse the Commission for its costs of distributing to the Illinois Telecommunications Access Corporation the amount certified by the Department for distribution. The amount to be charged or assessed under subsections (c) and (f) is not imposed on a provider or the consumer for wireless Lifeline service where the consumer does not pay the provider for the service. Where the consumer purchases from the provider optional minutes, texts, or other services in addition to the federally funded Lifeline benefit, a consumer must pay the charge or assessment, and it must be collected by the seller according to this subsection (f).

Interconnected VoIP services shall not be considered an intrastate telecommunications service for the purposes of this Section in a manner inconsistent with federal law or Federal Communications Commission regulation.

(g) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(h) The Commission may adopt rules necessary to implement this Section.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 6-29-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-847, eff. 8-19-16; 99-933, eff. 1-27-17; revised 2-15-17.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed December 31, 2020 ~~July 1, 2017~~.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 21-401. Applications.

(a)(1) A person or entity seeking to provide cable service or video service pursuant to this Article shall not use the public rights-of-way for the installation or construction of facilities for the provision of cable service or video service or offer cable service or video service until it has obtained a State-issued authorization to offer or provide cable or video service under this Section, except as provided for in item (2) of this subsection (a). All cable or video providers offering or providing service in this State shall have authorization pursuant to either (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007 (220 ILCS 5/21-100 et seq.); (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11); or (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-1095).

(2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local unit of government from granting a permit to a person or entity for the use of the public rights-of-way to install or construct facilities to provide cable service or video service, at its sole discretion. No unit of local government shall be liable for denial or delay of a permit prior to the issuance of a State-issued authorization.

(b) The application to the Commission for State-issued authorization shall contain a completed affidavit submitted by the applicant and signed by an officer or general partner of the applicant affirming all of the following:

(1) That the applicant has filed or will timely file with the Federal Communications

Commission all forms required by that agency in advance of offering cable service or video service in this State.

[May 31, 2017]

(2) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable federal and State statutes and regulations.

(3) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable local unit of government regulations.

(4) An exact description of the cable service or video service area where the cable service or video service will be offered during the term of the State-issued authorization. The service area shall be identified in terms of either (i) exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act; (ii) a collection of United States Census Bureau Block numbers (13 digit); (iii) if the area is smaller than the areas identified in either (i) or (ii), by geographic information system digital boundaries meeting or exceeding national map accuracy standards; or (iv) local unit of government. The description shall include the number of low-income households within the service area or footprint. If an applicant is an incumbent cable operator, the incumbent cable operator and any successor-in-interest shall be obligated to provide access to cable services or video services within any local units of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for the local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9), and its application shall provide a description of an area no smaller than the service areas contained in its franchise or franchises within the jurisdiction of the local unit of government in which it seeks to offer cable or video service.

(5) The location and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business within this State and the names of the applicant's principal executive officers who are responsible for communications concerning the application and the services to be offered pursuant to the application, the applicant's legal name, and any name or names under which the applicant does or will provide cable services or video services in this State.

(6) A certification that the applicant has concurrently delivered a copy of the application to all local units of government that include all or any part of the service area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b) within such local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries.

(7) The expected date that cable service or video service will be initially offered in the area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b). In the event that a holder does not offer cable services or video services within 3 months after the expected date, it shall amend its application and update the expected date service will be offered and explain the delay in offering cable services or video services.

(8) For any entity that received State-issued authorization prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly as a cable operator and that intends to proceed as a cable operator under this Article, the entity shall file a written affidavit with the Commission and shall serve a copy of the affidavit with any local units of government affected by the authorization within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly stating that the holder will be providing cable service under the State-issued authorization.

The application shall include adequate assurance that the applicant possesses the financial, managerial, legal, and technical qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed system, to promptly repair any damage to the public right-of-way caused by the applicant, and to pay the cost of removal of its facilities. To accomplish these requirements, the applicant may, at the time the applicant seeks to use the public rights-of-way in that jurisdiction, be required by the State of Illinois or later be required by the local unit of government, or both, to post a bond, produce a certificate of insurance, or otherwise demonstrate its financial responsibility.

The application shall include the applicant's general standards related to customer service required by Section 22-501 of this Act, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours; employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service and changes related to transmission of programming or changes or increases in rates; use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution and a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the holder does not materially meet their customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(c)(1) The applicant may designate information that it submits in its application or subsequent reports as confidential or proprietary, provided that the applicant states the reasons the confidential designation is necessary. The Commission shall provide adequate protection for such information pursuant to Section 4-404 of this Act. If the Commission, a local unit of government, or any other party seeks public disclosure of information designated as confidential, the Commission shall consider the confidential designation in a proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and the burden of proof to demonstrate that the designated information is confidential shall be upon the applicant. Designated information shall remain

confidential pending the Commission's determination of whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment. Information designated as confidential shall be provided to local units of government for purposes of assessing compliance with this Article as permitted under a Protective Order issued by the Commission pursuant to the Commission's rules and to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 6.5 of the Attorney General Act (15 ILCS 205/6.5). Information designated as confidential under this Section or determined to be confidential upon Commission review shall only be disclosed pursuant to a valid and enforceable subpoena or court order or as required by the Freedom of Information Act. Nothing herein shall delay the application approval timeframes set forth in this Article.

(2) Information regarding the location of video services that have been or are being offered to the public and aggregate information included in the reports required by this Article shall not be designated or treated as confidential.

(d)(1) The Commission shall post all applications it receives under this Article on its web site within 5 business days.

(2) The Commission shall notify an applicant for a cable service or video service authorization whether the applicant's application and affidavit are complete on or before the 15th business day after the applicant submits the application. If the application and affidavit are not complete, the Commission shall state in its notice all of the reasons the application or affidavit are incomplete, and the applicant shall resubmit a complete application. The Commission shall have 30 days after submission by the applicant of a complete application and affidavit to issue the service authorization. If the Commission does not notify the applicant regarding the completeness of the application and affidavit or issue the service authorization within the time periods required under this subsection, the application and affidavit shall be considered complete and the service authorization issued upon the expiration of the 30th day.

(e) Any authorization issued by the Commission will expire on December 31, 2023 ~~2020~~ and shall contain or include all of the following:

(1) A grant of authority, including an authorization issued prior to this amendatory

Act of the 98th General Assembly, to provide cable service or video service in the service area footprint as requested in the application, subject to the provisions of this Article in existence on the date the grant of authority was issued, and any modifications to this Article enacted at any time prior to the date in Section 21-1601 of this Act, and to the laws of the State and the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local units of government.

(2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct facilities in the public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable service or video service in the service area footprint, subject to the laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of this State and local units of governments.

(3) A statement that the grant of authority is subject to lawful operation of the cable service or video service by the applicant, its affiliated entities, or its successors-in-interest.

(e-5) The Commission shall notify a local unit of government within 3 business days of the grant of any authorization within a service area footprint if that authorization includes any part of the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries and state whether the holder will be providing video service or cable service under the authorization.

(f) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be transferred to any successor-in-interest to the applicant to which it is initially granted without further Commission action if the successor-in-interest (i) submits an application and the information required by subsection (b) of this Section for the successor-in-interest and (ii) is not in violation of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. A successor-in-interest shall file its application and notice of transfer with the Commission and the relevant local units of government no less than 15 business days prior to the completion of the transfer. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon the notice of transfer; however, the transfer is not effective until the Commission approves the successor-in-interest's application. A local unit of government or the Attorney General may seek to bar a transfer of ownership by filing suit in a court of competent jurisdiction predicated on the existence of a material and continuing breach of this Article by the holder, a pattern of noncompliance with customer service standards by the potential successor-in-interest, or the insolvency of the potential successor-in-interest. If a transfer is made when there are violations of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, the successor-in-interest shall be subject to 3 times the penalties provided for in this Article.

(g) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be terminated, or its cable service or video service area footprint may be modified, by the cable service provider or video service provider by submitting notice to the Commission and to the relevant local unit of government containing a description of the change on the same terms as the initial description pursuant to item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon that notice. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to discriminate against potential residential subscribers because of the

race or income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides by terminating or modifying its cable service or video service area footprint. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to terminate or modify its cable service or video service area footprint if it leaves an area with no cable service or video service from any provider.

(h) The Commission's authority to administer this Article is limited to the powers and duties explicitly provided under this Article. Its authority under this Article does not include or limit the powers and duties that the Commission has under the other Articles of this Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law or regulation to conduct proceedings, other than as provided in subsection (c), or has to promulgate rules or regulations. The Commission shall not have the authority to limit or expand the obligations and requirements provided in this Section or to regulate or control a person or entity to the extent that person or entity is providing cable service or video service, except as provided in this Article. (Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are repealed December 31, 2020 July 1, 2017.

(Source: P.A. 98-45, eff. 6-28-13; 99-6, eff. 6-29-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1839**, with House Amendments numbered 3, 4 and 5, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1843

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1843

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1843

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1843 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act is amended by adding Section 7.5 as follows: (50 ILCS 725/7.5 new)

Sec. 7.5. Commission on Police Professionalism.

(a) Recognizing the need to review performance standards governing the professionalism of law enforcement agencies and officers in the 21st century, the General Assembly hereby creates the Commission on Police Professionalism.

(b) The Commission on Police Professionalism shall be composed of the following members:

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

(2) one member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Minority Leader;

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

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

(5) one active duty law enforcement officer who is a member of a certified collective bargaining unit appointed by the Governor;

(6) one active duty law enforcement officer who is a member of a certified collective bargaining unit appointed by the President of the Senate;

(7) one active duty law enforcement officer who is a member of a certified collective bargaining unit appointed by the Senate Minority Leader;

(8) one active duty law enforcement officer who is a member of a certified collective bargaining unit appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

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(9) one active duty law enforcement officer who is a member of a certified collective bargaining unit appointed by the House Minority Leader;

(10) the Director of State Police, or his or her designee;

(10.5) the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department or his or her designee;

(11) the Executive Director of the Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or his or her designee;

(12) the Director of a statewide organization representing Illinois sheriffs;

(13) the Director of a statewide organization representing Illinois chiefs of police;

(14) the Director of a statewide fraternal organization representing sworn law enforcement officers in this State;

(15) the Director of a benevolent association representing sworn police officers in this State;

(16) the Director of a fraternal organization representing sworn law enforcement officers within the City of Chicago; and

(17) the Director of a fraternal organization exclusively representing sworn Illinois State Police officers.

(c) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint a joint chairperson to the Commission. The Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall provide administrative support to the Commission.

(d) The Commission shall meet regularly to review the current training and certification process for law enforcement officers, review the duties of the various types of law enforcement officers, including auxiliary officers, review the standards for the issuance of badges, shields, and other police and agency identification, review officer-involved shooting investigation policies, review policies and practices concerning the use of force and misconduct by law enforcement officers, and examine whether law enforcement officers should be licensed. For the purposes of this subsection (d), "badge" means an officer's department issued identification number associated with his or her position as a police officer with that Department.

(e) The Commission shall submit a report of its findings and legislative recommendations to the General Assembly and Governor on or before September 30, 2018.

(f) This Section is repealed on December 31, 2018.

Section 10. The State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act is amended by changing Section 4.01 as follows:

(725 ILCS 210/4.01) (from Ch. 14, par. 204.01)

Sec. 4.01. (a) The Office and all attorneys employed thereby may represent the People of the State of Illinois on appeal in all cases which emanate from a county containing less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, when requested to do so and at the direction of the State's Attorney, otherwise responsible for prosecuting the appeal, and may, with the advice and consent of the State's Attorney prepare, file and argue such appellate briefs in the Illinois Appellate Court and, when requested and authorized to do so by the Attorney General, in the Illinois Supreme Court.

(b) ~~Notwithstanding the population restriction contained in subsection (a),~~ The Office may also assist County State's Attorneys in the discharge of their duties under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act, the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act, and the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act, including negotiations conducted on behalf of a county or pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement as well as in the trial and appeal of said cases and of tax objections, and the counties which use services relating to labor relations shall reimburse the Office on pro-rated shares as determined by the board based upon the population and number of labor relations cases of the participating counties. In addition, the Office and all attorneys employed by the Office may also assist State's Attorneys in the discharge of their duties in the prosecution, trial, or hearing on post-conviction of other cases when requested to do so by, and at the direction of, the State's Attorney otherwise responsible for the case. In addition, the Office and all attorneys employed by the Office may act as Special Prosecutor if duly appointed to do so by a court having jurisdiction. To be effective, the order appointing the Office or its attorneys as Special Prosecutor must (i) identify the case and its subject matter and (ii) state that the Special Prosecutor serves at the pleasure of the Attorney General, who may substitute himself or herself as the Special Prosecutor when, in his or her judgment, the interest of the people of the State so requires. Within 5 days after receiving a copy of an order from the court appointing the Office or any of its attorneys as a Special Prosecutor, the Office must forward a copy of the order to the Springfield office of the Attorney General. (Source: P.A. 97-1012, eff. 8-17-12.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

[May 31, 2017]

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1843**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

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

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1483

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1483

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1483

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1483 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois School Student Records Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:
(105 ILCS 10/5) (from Ch. 122, par. 50-5)

Sec. 5. (a) A parent or any person specifically designated as a representative by a parent shall have the right to inspect and copy all school student permanent and temporary records of that parent's child. A student shall have the right to inspect and copy his or her school student permanent record. No person who is prohibited by an order of protection from inspecting or obtaining school records of a student pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, as now or hereafter amended, shall have any right of access to, or inspection of, the school records of that student. If a school's principal or person with like responsibilities or his designee has knowledge of such order of protection, the school shall prohibit access or inspection of the student's school records by such person.

(b) Whenever access to any person is granted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section, at the option of either the parent or the school a qualified professional, who may be a psychologist, counsellor or other advisor, and who may be an employee of the school or employed by the parent, may be present to interpret the information contained in the student temporary record. If the school requires that a professional be present, the school shall secure and bear any cost of the presence of the professional. If the parent so requests, the school shall secure and bear any cost of the presence of a professional employed by the school.

(c) A parent's or student's request to inspect and copy records, or to allow a specifically designated representative to inspect and copy records, must be granted within a reasonable time, and in no case later than 10 business ~~15 school~~ days after the date of receipt of such request by the official records custodian.

(c-5) The time for response under this Section may be extended by the school district by not more than 5 business days from the original due date for any of the following reasons:

(1) the requested records are stored in whole or in part at other locations than the office having charge of the requested records;

(2) the request requires the collection of a substantial number of specified records;

(3) the request is couched in categorical terms and requires an extensive search for the records responsive to it;

(4) the requested records have not been located in the course of routine search and additional efforts are being made to locate them;

(5) the request for records cannot be complied with by the school district within the time limits prescribed by subsection (c) of this Section without unduly burdening or interfering with the operations of the school district; or

(6) there is a need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another public body or school district or among 2 or more components of a public body or school district having a substantial interest in the determination or in the subject matter of the request.

The person making a request and the school district may agree in writing to extend the time for compliance for a period to be determined by the parties. If the requester and the school district agree to

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extend the period for compliance, a failure by the school district to comply with any previous deadlines shall not be treated as a denial of the request for the records.

(d) The school may charge its reasonable costs for the copying of school student records, not to exceed the amounts fixed in schedules adopted by the State Board, to any person permitted to copy such records, except that no parent or student shall be denied a copy of school student records as permitted under this Section 5 for inability to bear the cost of such copying.

(e) Nothing contained in this Section 5 shall make available to a parent or student confidential letters and statements of recommendation furnished in connection with applications for employment to a post-secondary educational institution or the receipt of an honor or honorary recognition, provided such letters and statements are not used for purposes other than those for which they were specifically intended, and

(1) were placed in a school student record prior to January 1, 1975; or

(2) the student has waived access thereto after being advised of his right to obtain upon request the names of all such persons making such confidential recommendations.

(f) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to impair or limit the confidentiality of:

(1) Communications otherwise protected by law as privileged or confidential, including but not limited to, information communicated in confidence to a physician, psychologist or other psychotherapist, school social worker, school counselor, school psychologist, or school social worker, school counselor, or school psychologist intern who works under the direct supervision of a school social worker, school counselor, or school psychologist; or

(2) Information which is communicated by a student or parent in confidence to school personnel; or

(3) Information which is communicated by a student, parent, or guardian to a law enforcement professional working in the school, except as provided by court order.

(g) No school employee shall be subjected to adverse employment action, the threat of adverse employment action, or any manner of discrimination because the employee is acting or has acted to protect communications as privileged or confidential pursuant to applicable provisions of State or federal law or rule or regulation.

(Source: P.A. 96-628, eff. 1-1-10.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1483**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 447

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

SENATE BILL NO. 518

A bill for AN ACT concerning finance.

SENATE BILL NO. 639

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Passed the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1312

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

SENATE BILL NO. 1321

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

SENATE BILL NO. 1351

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

SENATE BILL NO. 1353

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A bill for AN ACT concerning public aid.

SENATE BILL NO. 1417

A bill for AN ACT concerning safety.

SENATE BILL NO. 1422

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Passed the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1518

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

SENATE BILL NO. 1687

A bill for AN ACT concerning business.

SENATE BILL NO. 1748

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

SENATE BILL NO. 1761

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

SENATE BILL NO. 1807

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Passed the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Brady, **Senate Bill No. 1902**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Brady moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1902**.

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Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Hastings, **House Bill No. 3001** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 40; NAYS 4; Present 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Sandoval
Aquino	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Barickman	Hastings	McGuire	Syverson
Bertino-Tarrant	Hunter	Mulroe	Tracy
Bivins	Koehler	Muñoz	Trotter
Brady	Landek	Murphy	Weaver
Castro	Lightford	Nybo	Mr. President
Clayborne	Link	Radogno	
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	
Cunningham	McCann	Rooney	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Biss
Bennett	Collins

The following voted present:

Oberweis
Rose

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Righter asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 3001**.

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 3150** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf

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Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Hastings, **House Bill No. 2537** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1904

A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1904

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1904

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1904

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1904 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Prevailing Wage Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 4, 7, 9, and 10 as follows: (820 ILCS 130/2) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2)

Sec. 2. This Act applies to the wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works, as hereinafter defined, by any public body and to anyone under contracts for public works. This includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented.

As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise:

"Public works" means all fixed works constructed or demolished by any public body, or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works" as defined herein includes all projects financed in whole or in part with bonds, grants, loans, or other funds made available by or through the State or any of its political subdivisions, including but not limited to: bonds issued under the Industrial Project Revenue Bond Act (Article 11, Division 74 of the Illinois Municipal Code), the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act, the Illinois Finance Authority Act, the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act, or the Build Illinois Bond Act; loans or other funds made available pursuant to the Build Illinois Act; loans or other funds made available pursuant to the Riverfront Development Fund under Section 10-15 of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone Act; or funds from the Fund for Illinois' Future under Section 6z-47 of the State Finance Act, funds for school construction under Section 5 of the General Obligation Bond Act, funds authorized under Section 3 of the School Construction Bond Act, funds for school infrastructure under Section 6z-45 of the State Finance Act, and funds for transportation purposes under Section 4 of the General Obligation Bond Act. "Public works" also includes (i) all projects financed in whole or in part with funds from the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program Act for which there is no project labor agreement; (ii) all work performed pursuant to a public private agreement under the Public Private Agreements for the Illiana Expressway Act or the Public-Private Agreements for the South Suburban Airport Act; and (iii) all projects undertaken under a public-private agreement under the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act. "Public works" also includes all projects at leased facility property used for airport purposes under Section 35 of the Local Government Facility Lease Act. "Public works" also includes the construction of a new wind power facility by a business designated as a High Impact Business under Section 5.5(a)(3)(E) of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. "Public works" does not include work done directly by any public utility company, whether or not done under public supervision or direction, or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works" also includes any corrective action performed pursuant to Title XVI of the Environmental Protection Act for which payment from the Underground Storage Tank Fund is requested. "Public works" does not include projects undertaken by the owner at an owner-occupied single-family residence or at an owner-occupied unit of a multi-family residence. "Public works" does not include work performed for soil and water conservation purposes on agricultural lands, whether or not done under public supervision or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds, done directly by an owner or person who has legal control of those lands.

"Construction" means all work on public works involving laborers, workers or mechanics. This includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented.

"Locality" means the county where the physical work upon public works is performed, except (1) that if there is not available in the county a sufficient number of competent skilled laborers, workers and mechanics to construct the public works efficiently and properly, "locality" includes any other county nearest the one in which the work or construction is to be performed and from which such persons may be obtained in sufficient numbers to perform the work and (2) that, with respect to contracts for highway work with the Department of Transportation of this State, "locality" may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Transportation be construed to include two or more adjacent counties from which workers may be accessible for work on such construction.

"Public body" means the State or any officer, board or commission of the State or any political subdivision or department thereof, or any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds, and includes every county, city, town, village, township, school district, irrigation, utility, reclamation improvement or other district and every other political subdivision, district or municipality of the state whether such political subdivision, municipality or district operates under a special charter or not.

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"Labor organization" means an organization that is the exclusive representative of an employer's employees in any particular trade or occupation recognized or certified pursuant to the National Labor Relations Act.

The terms "general prevailing rate of hourly wages", "general prevailing rate of wages" or "prevailing rate of wages" when used in this Act mean the hourly cash wages plus annualized fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance, vacations and pensions paid generally, in the locality in which the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a similar character on public works.

(Source: P.A. 97-502, eff. 8-23-11; 98-109, eff. 7-25-13; 98-482, eff. 1-1-14; 98-740, eff. 7-16-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

(820 ILCS 130/4) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-4)

Sec. 4. Ascertaining prevailing wage.

(a) The prevailing rate of wages paid to individuals covered under this Act shall not be less than the rate that prevails for work of a similar character on public works in the locality in which the work is performed under collective bargaining agreements between employer associations and bona fide labor organizations relating to each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or perform such work, and successor collective bargaining agreements.

(b) If the prevailing rates of wages and fringe benefits cannot reasonably and fairly be applied in any locality because no such agreements exist or were not available to the Department of Labor during its investigation, the Department of Labor shall determine the rates and fringe benefits on public works for the same or most similar work in the nearest and most similar neighboring locality in which such agreements exist. The Department of Labor shall keep a record of its findings available for inspection by any interested party in the office of the Department of Labor.

(c) In the event it is determined, after a written objection is filed and a hearing is held in accordance with Section 9 of this Act, that a valid collective bargaining agreement between a labor organization and an employer association does not exist in a particular trade or occupation in the locality where the work is performed, then the wage paid on such public works to laborers, workers, or mechanics in the same trade or occupation in the locality shall be the Department of Labor's previous annually determined prevailing rate of wage.

(d) ~~(a)~~ The public body awarding any contract for public work or otherwise undertaking any public works, shall ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract, and where the public body performs the work without letting a contract therefor, shall ascertain the prevailing rate of wages on a per-hour basis in the locality, and such public body shall specify in the resolution or ordinance and in the call for bids for the contract, or where the public body performs the work without letting the contract in a written instrument provided to the contractor, that the general prevailing rate of wages in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or perform such work, also the general prevailing rate for legal holiday and overtime work, as ascertained by the public body or by the Department of Labor shall be paid for each craft or type of worker needed to execute the contract or to perform such work, and it shall be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded and upon any subcontractor under him, and where the public body performs the work, upon the public body, to pay not less than the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics employed by them in the execution of the contract or such work. Compliance with this Act is a matter of statewide concern, and a public body may not opt out of any provisions of this Act, provided, however, that if the public body desires that the Department of Labor ascertain the prevailing rate of wages, it shall notify the Department of Labor to ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for work under contract, or for work performed by a public body without letting a contract as required in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. Upon such notification the Department of Labor shall ascertain such general prevailing rate of wages, and certify the prevailing wage to such public body.

(e) ~~(a-1)~~ The public body or other entity awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the project specifications and the contract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages as found by the public body or Department of Labor or determined by the court on review shall be paid to all laborers, workers and mechanics performing work under the contract.

(f) ~~(a-2)~~ When a public body or other entity covered by this Act has awarded work to a contractor without a public bid, contract or project specification, such public body or other entity shall comply with subsection (e) ~~(a-1)~~ by providing the contractor with written notice on the purchase order related to the work to be done or on a separate document indicating that not less than the prevailing rate of wages

ascertained as found by the public body or Department of Labor or determined by the court on review shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work on the project.

(g) ~~(a-3)~~ Where a complaint is made and the Department of Labor determines that a violation occurred, the Department of Labor shall determine if proper written notice under this Section 4 was given. If proper written notice was not provided to the contractor by the public body or other entity, the Department of Labor shall order the public body or other entity to pay any interest, penalties or fines that would have been owed by the contractor if proper written notice were provided. The failure by a public body or other entity to provide written notice does not relieve the contractor of the duty to comply with the prevailing wage rate, nor of the obligation to pay any back wages, as determined under this Act. For the purposes of this subsection, back wages shall be limited to the difference between the actual amount paid and the prevailing rate of wages required to be paid for the project. The failure of a public body or other entity to provide written notice under this Section 4 does not diminish the right of a laborer, worker, or mechanic to the prevailing rate of wages as determined under this Act.

(h) ~~(b)~~ It shall also be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded to insert into each subcontract and into the project specifications for each subcontract a written stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the contract. It shall also be mandatory upon each subcontractor to cause to be inserted into each lower tiered subcontract and into the project specifications for each lower tiered subcontract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work under the contract. A contractor or subcontractor who fails to comply with this subsection ~~(b)~~ is in violation of this Act.

(i) ~~(b-1)~~ When a contractor has awarded work to a subcontractor without a contract or contract specification, the contractor shall comply with subsection ~~(h)~~ ~~(b)~~ by providing a subcontractor with a written statement indicating that not less than the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to all laborers, workers, and mechanics performing work on the project. A contractor or subcontractor who fails to comply with this subsection ~~(b-1)~~ is in violation of this Act.

(j) ~~(b-2)~~ Where a complaint is made and the Department of Labor determines that a violation has occurred, the Department of Labor shall determine if proper written notice under this Section 4 was given. If proper written notice was not provided to the subcontractor by the contractor, the Department of Labor shall order the contractor to pay any interest, penalties, or fines that would have been owed by the subcontractor if proper written notice were provided. The failure by a contractor to provide written notice to a subcontractor does not relieve the subcontractor of the duty to comply with the prevailing wage rate, nor of the obligation to pay any back wages, as determined under this Act. For the purposes of this subsection, back wages shall be limited to the difference between the actual amount paid and the prevailing rate of wages required for the project. However, if proper written notice was not provided to the contractor by the public body or other entity under this Section 4, the Department of Labor shall order the public body or other entity to pay any interest, penalties, or fines that would have been owed by the subcontractor if proper written notice were provided. The failure by a public body or other entity to provide written notice does not relieve the subcontractor of the duty to comply with the prevailing wage rate, nor of the obligation to pay any back wages, as determined under this Act. For the purposes of this subsection, back wages shall be limited to the difference between the actual amount paid and the prevailing rate of wages required for the project. The failure to provide written notice by a public body, other entity, or contractor does not diminish the right of a laborer, worker, or mechanic to the prevailing rate of wages as determined under this Act.

(k) ~~(e)~~ A public body or other entity shall also require in all contractor's and subcontractor's bonds that the contractor or subcontractor include such provision as will guarantee the faithful performance of such prevailing wage clause as provided by contract or other written instrument. All bid specifications shall list the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract.

(l) ~~(f)~~ If the Department of Labor revises the prevailing rate of hourly wages to be paid by the public body or other entity, the revised rate shall apply to such contract, and the public body or other entity shall be responsible to notify the contractor and each subcontractor, of the revised rate.

The public body or other entity shall discharge its duty to notify of the revised rates by inserting a written stipulation in all contracts or other written instruments that states the prevailing rate of wages are revised by the Department of Labor and are available on the Department's official website. This shall be deemed to be proper notification of any rate changes under this subsection.

(m) The Department of Labor shall establish a new classification for a particular craft or type of worker only after conducting an investigatory hearing under this Section. Any interested party has the right to be a party to such investigatory hearing. ~~(e)~~ Two or more investigatory hearings under this Section on the

issue of establishing a new prevailing wage classification for a particular craft or type of worker shall be consolidated in a single hearing before the Department. ~~Such consolidation shall occur whether each separate investigatory hearing is conducted by a public body or the Department.~~ The party requesting a consolidated investigatory hearing shall have the burden of establishing that there is no existing prevailing wage classification for the particular craft or type of worker in any of the localities under consideration.

(n) (f) It shall be mandatory upon the contractor or construction manager to whom a contract for public works is awarded to post, at a location on the project site of the public works that is easily accessible to the workers engaged on the project, the prevailing wage rates for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. In lieu of posting on the project site of the public works, a contractor which has a business location where laborers, workers, and mechanics regularly visit may: (1) post in a conspicuous location at that business the current prevailing wage rates for each county in which the contractor is performing work; or (2) provide such laborer, worker, or mechanic engaged on the public works project a written notice indicating the prevailing wage rates for the public works project. A failure to post or provide a prevailing wage rate as required by this Section is a violation of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-437, eff. 1-1-10; 97-964, eff. 1-1-13.)

(820 ILCS 130/7) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-7)

Sec. 7. ~~The finding of the public body awarding the contract or authorizing the work or the Department of Labor~~ ascertaining and declaring the general prevailing rate of hourly wages shall be final for all purposes of the contract for public work then being considered, unless reviewed under the provisions of this Act. Nothing in this Act, however, shall be construed to prohibit the payment to any laborer, worker or mechanic employed on any public work, as aforesaid, of more than the prevailing rate of wages; provided further that nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the hours of work which may be performed by any person in any particular period of time.

(Source: P.A. 81-992.)

(820 ILCS 130/9) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-9)

Sec. 9. To effectuate the purpose and policy of this Act, ~~the each public body shall, during the month of June of each calendar year, investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in this Act and publicly post or keep available for inspection by any interested party in the main office of such public body its determination of such prevailing rate of wage and shall promptly file, no later than July 15 of each year, a certified copy thereof in the office of the Illinois Department of Labor. The Department of Labor shall, throughout during the month of June of each calendar year, investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages for each county in the State and shall publish the prevailing wage schedule ascertained on its official website no later than August 15 of each year. If the prevailing rate of wages is based on a collective bargaining agreement, any increases directly ascertainable from such collective bargaining agreement shall also be published on the website. Further, if the prevailing rate of wages is based on a collective bargaining agreement, the explanation of classes on the prevailing wage schedule shall be consistent with the explanation of existing classifications set forth in the collective bargaining agreement. If a public body does not investigate and ascertain the prevailing rate of wages during the month of June as required by the previous paragraph, then the prevailing rate of wages for that public body shall be the rate as determined by the Department under this paragraph for the county in which such public body is located.~~

~~Where the Department of Labor ascertains the prevailing rate of wages, it is the duty of the Department of Labor within 30 days after receiving a notice from the public body authorizing the proposed work, to conduct an investigation to ascertain the prevailing rate of wages as defined in this Act and such investigation shall be conducted in the locality in which the work is to be performed. The Department of Labor shall send a certified copy of its findings to the public body authorizing the work and keep a record of its findings available for inspection by any interested party in the office of the Department of Labor at Springfield.~~

~~The public body except for the Department of Transportation with respect to highway contracts shall within 30 days after filing with the Department of Labor, or the Department of Labor shall within 30 days after filing with such public body, publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the area that the determination is effective, a notice of its determination and shall promptly mail a copy of its determination to any employer, and to any association of employers and to any person or association of employees who have filed their names and addresses, requesting copies of any determination stating the particular rates and the particular class of workers whose wages will be affected by such rates.~~

At any time within 30 days after the Department of Labor has published on its official web site a prevailing wage schedule, any person affected thereby may object in writing to the determination or such part thereof as they may deem objectionable by filing a written notice with the ~~public body or~~ Department

of Labor, ~~whichever has made such determination~~, stating the specified grounds of the objection. A person filing an objection shall have the burden of establishing that the Department of Labor's determination does not accurately reflect the appropriate prevailing area wage, as defined in Section 4(a) of this Act, with competent evidence. During the pendency of any objection and until final determination thereof with regard to existing classifications, the work in question shall proceed under the previous rate established by the Department. It shall thereafter be the duty of the ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor to set a date for a hearing on the objection after giving written notice to the objectors at least 10 days before the date of the hearing and said notice shall state the time and place of such hearing. Such hearing by the Department of Labor ~~a public body~~ shall be held within 45 days after the objection is filed, and shall not be postponed or reset for a later date except upon the consent, in writing, of all the objectors and the Department of Labor ~~public body~~. If such hearing is not held by the ~~public body~~ within the time herein specified, the Department of Labor may, upon request of the objectors, ~~conduct the hearing on behalf of the public body.~~

The ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor may, ~~whichever has made such determination, is authorized in its discretion to~~ hear each written objection filed separately or consolidate for hearing any one or more written objections filed with them. At such hearing, ~~the public body or~~ Department of Labor shall introduce in evidence the investigation it instituted which formed the basis of its determination, and the ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor, or any interested objectors may thereafter introduce such evidence as is material to the issue. Thereafter, the ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor, must rule upon the written objection and make such final determination as it believes the evidence warrants, ~~and promptly file a certified copy of its final determination with such public body,~~ and serve a copy by personal service, ~~or registered mail, or electronic mail~~ on all parties to the proceedings. The final determination by the Department of Labor ~~or a public body~~ shall be rendered within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

If proceedings to review judicially the final determination of the ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor are not instituted as hereafter provided, such determination shall be final and binding.

The provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, shall apply to and govern all proceedings for the judicial review of final administrative decisions of ~~any public body or~~ the Department of Labor ~~hereunder~~. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appeals from all final orders and judgments entered by the court in review of the final administrative decision of the ~~public body or~~ Department of Labor, may be taken by any party to the action.

Any proceeding in any court affecting a determination of the Department of Labor ~~or public body~~ shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other civil proceedings pending in said court, except election contests.

In all reviews or appeals under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to represent the Department of Labor, and defend its determination. ~~The Attorney General shall not represent any public body, except the State, in any such review or appeal.~~

(Source: P.A. 98-173, eff. 1-1-14.)

(820 ILCS 130/10) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-10)

Sec. 10. The ~~presiding officer of the public body, or his or her authorized representative and the Director of the Department of Labor, or his or her authorized representative~~ may interview workers, administer oaths, take or cause to be taken the depositions of witnesses, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of all books, records, and other evidence relative to the matter under investigation or hearing. Such subpoena shall be signed and issued by ~~such presiding officer or his or her authorized representative, or the Director or his or her authorized representative.~~

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

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

(Source: P.A. 93-38, eff. 6-1-04.)

(820 ILCS 130/8 rep.)

Section 10. The Prevailing Wage Act is amended by repealing Section 8."

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1904

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1904, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 1, on page 14, line 17, by replacing "August" with "July".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1904**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Raoul, **House Bill No. 188** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Harmon moved that **Senate Resolution No. 579**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harmon moved that Senate Resolution No. 579 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Mulroe moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 43**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Mulroe moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 43 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator Schimpf moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 21**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Schimpf moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator Weaver moved that **Senate Joint Resolution No. 40**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Weaver moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 40 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Righter
Aquino	Harmon	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harris	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Hastings	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Schimpf
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Stadelman
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

[May 31, 2017]

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator Hastings moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 1**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Hastings moved that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Harris moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 2**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris moved that House Joint Resolution No. 2 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McGuire	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Mulroe	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Radogno	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Raoul	
Connelly	Link	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Harris moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 3**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris moved that House Joint Resolution No. 3 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator J. Cullerton asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Democrat caucus.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1

[May 31, 2017]

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

"Section 1. This Act may be referred to as the Evidence-Based Funding for Student Success Act.

Section 5. The Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 620/7) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 1007)

Sec. 7. Creation of special tax allocation fund. If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing for an economic development project area by ordinance, the county clerk has thereafter certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within such economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 6 of this Act, and the Department has approved and certified the economic development project area, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value" until economic development project costs and all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

When the economic development project costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately thereafter pay those funds to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area, terminating the economic development project area, and terminating the use of tax increment allocation financing for the economic development project area. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code, or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 13.2 as follows:

[May 31, 2017]

(30 ILCS 105/13.2) (from Ch. 127, par. 149.2)

Sec. 13.2. Transfers among line item appropriations.

(a) Transfers among line item appropriations from the same treasury fund for the objects specified in this Section may be made in the manner provided in this Section when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

(a-1) No transfers may be made from one agency to another agency, nor may transfers be made from one institution of higher education to another institution of higher education except as provided by subsection (a-4).

(a-2) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, transfers may be made only among the objects of expenditure enumerated in this Section, except that no funds may be transferred from any appropriation for personal services, from any appropriation for State contributions to the State Employees' Retirement System, from any separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, nor from any appropriation for State contribution for employee group insurance. During State fiscal year 2005, an agency may transfer amounts among its appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State Contributions to retirement systems; notwithstanding and in addition to the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, the fiscal year 2005 transfers authorized in this sentence may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund. During State fiscal year 2007, the Departments of Children and Family Services, Corrections, Human Services, and Juvenile Justice may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. During State fiscal year 2010, the Department of Transportation may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. During State fiscal years 2010 and 2014 only, an agency may transfer amounts among its respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. Notwithstanding, and in addition to, the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, these transfers may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund.

(a-2.5) During State fiscal year 2015 only, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor may transfer amounts among its respective appropriations contained in operational line items within the same treasury fund. Notwithstanding, and in addition to, the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, these transfers may be made in an amount not to exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor within the same treasury fund.

(a-3) Further, if an agency receives a separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, any transfer by that agency into an appropriation for personal services must be accompanied by a corresponding transfer into the appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, in an amount sufficient to meet the employer share of the employee contributions required to be remitted to the retirement system.

(a-4) Long-Term Care Rebalancing. The Governor may designate amounts set aside for institutional services appropriated from the General Revenue Fund or any other State fund that receives monies for long-term care services to be transferred to all State agencies responsible for the administration of community-based long-term care programs, including, but not limited to, community-based long-term care programs administered by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, and the Department on Aging, provided that the Director of Healthcare and Family Services first certifies that the amounts being transferred are necessary for the purpose of assisting persons in or at risk of being in institutional care to transition to community-based settings, including the financial data needed to prove the need for the transfer of funds. The total amounts transferred shall not exceed 4% in total of the amounts appropriated from the General Revenue Fund or any other State fund that receives monies for long-term care services for each fiscal year. A notice of the fund transfer must be made to the General Assembly and posted at a minimum on the Department of Healthcare and Family Services website, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget website, and any other website the Governor sees fit. These postings shall serve as notice to the General Assembly of the amounts to be transferred. Notice shall be given at least 30 days prior to transfer.

(b) In addition to the general transfer authority provided under subsection (c), the following agencies have the specific transfer authority granted in this subsection:

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is authorized to make transfers representing savings attributable to not increasing grants due to the births of additional children from line items for payments

of cash grants to line items for payments for employment and social services for the purposes outlined in subsection (f) of Section 4-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The Department of Children and Family Services is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following line items among these same line items: Foster Home and Specialized Foster Care and Prevention, Institutions and Group Homes and Prevention, and Purchase of Adoption and Guardianship Services.

The Department on Aging is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following Community Care Program line items among these same line items: purchase of services covered by the Community Care Program and Comprehensive Case Coordination.

The State Treasurer is authorized to make transfers among line item appropriations from the Capital Litigation Trust Fund, with respect to costs incurred in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 only, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers from line item appropriations within the same treasury fund for General State Aid, ~~and~~ General State Aid - Hold Harmless, Evidence-Based Funding, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made, to the line item appropriation for Transitional Assistance when the balance remaining in such line item appropriation is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers between the following line item appropriations within the same treasury fund: Disabled Student Services/Materials (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Tuition - Private Tuition (Section 14-7.02 of the School Code), Extraordinary Special Education (Section 14-7.02b of the School Code), Reimbursement for Free Lunch/Breakfast Program, Summer School Payments (Section 18-4.3 of the School Code), and Transportation - Regular/Vocational Reimbursement (Section 29-5 of the School Code). Such transfers shall be made only when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made and provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it, within the same treasury fund, among the various line items appropriated for Medical Assistance.

(c) The sum of such transfers for an agency in a fiscal year shall not exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following objects: Personal Services; Extra Help; Student and Inmate Compensation; State Contributions to Retirement Systems; State Contributions to Social Security; State Contribution for Employee Group Insurance; Contractual Services; Travel; Commodities; Printing; Equipment; Electronic Data Processing; Operation of Automotive Equipment; Telecommunications Services; Travel and Allowance for Committed, Paroled and Discharged Prisoners; Library Books; Federal Matching Grants for Student Loans; Refunds; Workers' Compensation, Occupational Disease, and Tort Claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, Awards and Grants. Notwithstanding the above, any amounts appropriated for payment of workers' compensation claims to an agency to which the authority to evaluate, administer and pay such claims has been delegated by the Department of Central Management Services may be transferred to any other expenditure object where such amounts exceed the amount necessary for the payment of such claims.

(c-1) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2003. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, for State fiscal year 2003 only, transfers among line item appropriations to an agency from the same treasury fund may be made provided that the sum of such transfers for an agency in State fiscal year 2003 shall not exceed 3% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for State fiscal year 2003 for the following objects: personal services, except that no transfer may be approved which reduces the aggregate appropriations for personal services within an agency; extra help; student and inmate compensation; State contributions to retirement systems; State contributions to social security; State contributions for employee group insurance; contractual services; travel; commodities; printing; equipment; electronic data processing; operation of automotive equipment; telecommunications services; travel and allowance for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners; library books; federal matching grants for student loans; refunds; workers' compensation, occupational disease, and tort claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, awards and grants.

(c-2) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2005. Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-2), and (c), for State fiscal year 2005 only, transfers may be made among any line item appropriations from the same or any other treasury fund for any objects or purposes, without limitation, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that the sum of those transfers by a State agency shall not exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for fiscal year 2005.

(c-3) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2015. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, for State fiscal year 2015, transfers among line item appropriations to a State agency from the same State treasury fund may be made for operational or lump sum expenses only, provided that the sum of such transfers for a State agency in State fiscal year 2015 shall not exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for operational or lump sum expenses for State fiscal year 2015. For the purpose of this subsection, "operational or lump sum expenses" includes the following objects: personal services; extra help; student and inmate compensation; State contributions to retirement systems; State contributions to social security; State contributions for employee group insurance; contractual services; travel; commodities; printing; equipment; electronic data processing; operation of automotive equipment; telecommunications services; travel and allowance for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners; library books; federal matching grants for student loans; refunds; workers' compensation, occupational disease, and tort claims; lump sum and other purposes; and lump sum operations. For the purpose of this subsection (c-3), "State agency" does not include the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or the legislative or judicial branches.

(d) Transfers among appropriations made to agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and to the constitutionally elected officers in the Executive branch require the approval of the officer authorized in Section 10 of this Act to approve and certify vouchers. Transfers among appropriations made to the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy and the Board of Higher Education require the approval of the Board of Higher Education and the Governor. Transfers among appropriations to all other agencies require the approval of the Governor.

The officer responsible for approval shall certify that the transfer is necessary to carry out the programs and purposes for which the appropriations were made by the General Assembly and shall transmit to the State Comptroller a certified copy of the approval which shall set forth the specific amounts transferred so that the Comptroller may change his records accordingly. The Comptroller shall furnish the Governor with information copies of all transfers approved for agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and transfers approved by the constitutionally elected officials of the Executive branch other than the Governor, showing the amounts transferred and indicating the dates such changes were entered on the Comptroller's records.

(e) The State Board of Education, in consultation with the State Comptroller, may transfer line item appropriations for General State Aid or Evidence-Based Funding between the Common School Fund and the Education Assistance Fund. With the advice and consent of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the State Board of Education, in consultation with the State Comptroller, may transfer line item appropriations between the General Revenue Fund and the Education Assistance Fund for the following programs:

- (1) Disabled Student Personnel Reimbursement (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code);
- (2) Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement (subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of the School Code);
- (3) Disabled Student Tuition - Private Tuition (Section 14-7.02 of the School Code);
- (4) Extraordinary Special Education (Section 14-7.02b of the School Code);
- (5) Reimbursement for Free Lunch/Breakfast Programs;
- (6) Summer School Payments (Section 18-4.3 of the School Code);
- (7) Transportation - Regular/Vocational Reimbursement (Section 29-5 of the School Code);
- (8) Regular Education Reimbursement (Section 18-3 of the School Code); and
- (9) Special Education Reimbursement (Section 14-7.03 of the School Code).

(Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14; 99-2, eff. 3-26-15.)

Section 15. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 18-200 and 18-249 as follows:
(35 ILCS 200/18-200)

Sec. 18-200. School Code. A school district's State aid shall not be reduced under the computation under subsections 5(a) through 5(h) of Part A of Section 18-8 of the School Code or under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code due to the operating tax rate falling from above the minimum requirement of that Section

of the School Code to below the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code due to the operation of this Law.

(Source: P.A. 87-17; 88-455.)

(35 ILCS 200/18-249)

Sec. 18-249. Miscellaneous provisions.

(a) Certification of new property. For the 1994 levy year, the chief county assessment officer shall certify to the county clerk, after all changes by the board of review or board of appeals, as the case may be, the assessed value of new property by taxing district for the 1994 levy year under rules promulgated by the Department.

(b) School Code. A school district's State aid shall not be reduced under the computation under subsections 5(a) through 5(h) of Part A of Section 18-8 of the School Code or under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code due to the operating tax rate falling from above the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code to below the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code due to the operation of this Law.

(c) Rules. The Department shall make and promulgate reasonable rules relating to the administration of the purposes and provisions of Sections 18-246 through 18-249 as may be necessary or appropriate.

(Source: P.A. 89-1, eff. 2-12-95.)

Section 17. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Section 16-158 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/16-158) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 16-158)

(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 98-599, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 16-158. Contributions by State and other employing units.

(a) The State shall make contributions to the System by means of appropriations from the Common School Fund and other State funds of amounts which, together with other employer contributions, employee contributions, investment income, and other income, will be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining and administering the System on a 90% funded basis in accordance with actuarial recommendations.

The Board shall determine the amount of State contributions required for each fiscal year on the basis of the actuarial tables and other assumptions adopted by the Board and the recommendations of the actuary, using the formula in subsection (b-3).

(a-1) Annually, on or before November 15 until November 15, 2011, the Board shall certify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution for the coming fiscal year. The certification under this subsection (a-1) shall include a copy of the actuarial recommendations upon which it is based and shall specifically identify the System's projected State normal cost for that fiscal year.

On or before May 1, 2004, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2005, taking into account the amounts appropriated to and received by the System under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act.

On or before July 1, 2005, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2006, taking into account the changes in required State contributions made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly.

On or before April 1, 2011, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2011, applying the changes made by Public Act 96-889 to the System's assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2009 as though Public Act 96-889 was approved on that date.

(a-5) On or before November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2012, the Board shall submit to the State Actuary, the Governor, and the General Assembly a proposed certification of the amount of the required State contribution to the System for the next fiscal year, along with all of the actuarial assumptions, calculations, and data upon which that proposed certification is based. On or before January 1 of each year, beginning January 1, 2013, the State Actuary shall issue a preliminary report concerning the proposed certification and identifying, if necessary, recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the Board must consider before finalizing its certification of the required State contributions. On or before January 15, 2013 and each January 15 thereafter, the Board shall certify to the Governor and the General Assembly the amount of the required State contribution for the next fiscal year. The Board's certification must note any deviations from the State Actuary's recommended changes, the reason or reasons for not following the State Actuary's recommended changes, and the fiscal impact of not following the State Actuary's recommended changes on the required State contribution.

(b) Through State fiscal year 1995, the State contributions shall be paid to the System in accordance with Section 18-7 of the School Code.

(b-1) Beginning in State fiscal year 1996, on the 15th day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the Board shall submit vouchers for payment of State contributions to the System, in a total monthly amount of one-twelfth of the required annual State contribution certified under subsection (a-1). From the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly through June 30, 2004, the Board shall not submit vouchers for the remainder of fiscal year 2004 in excess of the fiscal year 2004 certified contribution amount determined under this Section after taking into consideration the transfer to the System under subsection (a) of Section 6z-61 of the State Finance Act. These vouchers shall be paid by the State Comptroller and Treasurer by warrants drawn on the funds appropriated to the System for that fiscal year.

If in any month the amount remaining unexpended from all other appropriations to the System for the applicable fiscal year (including the appropriations to the System under Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act and Section 1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act) is less than the amount lawfully vouchered under this subsection, the difference shall be paid from the Common School Fund under the continuing appropriation authority provided in Section 1.1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act.

(b-2) Allocations from the Common School Fund apportioned to school districts not coming under this System shall not be diminished or affected by the provisions of this Article.

(b-3) For State fiscal years 2012 through 2045, the minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for each fiscal year shall be an amount determined by the System to be sufficient to bring the total assets of the System up to 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System by the end of State fiscal year 2045. In making these determinations, the required State contribution shall be calculated each year as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining to and including fiscal year 2045 and shall be determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

For State fiscal years 1996 through 2005, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate required under this Section; except that in the following specified State fiscal years, the State contribution to the System shall not be less than the following indicated percentages of the applicable employee payroll, even if the indicated percentage will produce a State contribution in excess of the amount otherwise required under this subsection and subsection (a), and notwithstanding any contrary certification made under subsection (a-1) before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998: 10.02% in FY 1999; 10.77% in FY 2000; 11.47% in FY 2001; 12.16% in FY 2002; 12.86% in FY 2003; and 13.56% in FY 2004.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2006 is \$534,627,700.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 is \$738,014,500.

For each of State fiscal years 2008 through 2009, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments from the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007, so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2010 is \$2,089,268,000 and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2010 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2010, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2011 is the amount recertified by the System on or before April 1, 2011 pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2011, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable. This amount shall include, in addition to the amount certified by the System, an amount necessary to meet employer contributions required by the State as an employer under paragraph (e) of this Section, which may also be used by the System for contributions required by paragraph (a) of Section 16-127.

Beginning in State fiscal year 2046, the minimum State contribution for each fiscal year shall be the amount needed to maintain the total assets of the System at 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System.

Amounts received by the System pursuant to Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act or Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act in any fiscal year do not reduce and do not constitute payment of any portion of the minimum State contribution required under this Article in that fiscal year. Such amounts shall not reduce, and shall not be included in the calculation of, the required State contributions under this Article in any future year until the System has reached a funding ratio of at least 90%. A reference in this Article to the "required State contribution" or any substantially similar term does not include or apply to any amounts payable to the System under Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2005 and for fiscal year 2008 and each fiscal year thereafter, as calculated under this Section and certified under subsection (a-1), shall not exceed an amount equal to (i) the amount of the required State contribution that would have been calculated under this Section for that fiscal year if the System had not received any payments under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, minus (ii) the portion of the State's total debt service payments for that fiscal year on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of that Section 7.2, as determined and certified by the Comptroller, that is the same as the System's portion of the total moneys distributed under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act. In determining this maximum for State fiscal years 2008 through 2010, however, the amount referred to in item (i) shall be increased, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, in equal increments calculated from the sum of the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 plus the applicable portion of the State's total debt service payments for fiscal year 2007 on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, so that, by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

(c) Payment of the required State contributions and of all pensions, retirement annuities, death benefits, refunds, and other benefits granted under or assumed by this System, and all expenses in connection with the administration and operation thereof, are obligations of the State.

If members are paid from special trust or federal funds which are administered by the employing unit, whether school district or other unit, the employing unit shall pay to the System from such funds the full accruing retirement costs based upon that service, which, beginning July 1, ~~2018~~ 2014, shall be at a rate, expressed as a percentage of salary, equal to the total ~~employer's minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for that fiscal year, including both normal cost and unfunded liability components,~~ expressed as a percentage of payroll, as determined by the System under subsection (b-3) of this Section. Employer contributions, based on salary paid to members from federal funds, may be forwarded by the distributing agency of the State of Illinois to the System prior to allocation, in an amount determined in accordance with guidelines established by such agency and the System. Any contribution for fiscal year 2015 collected as a result of the change made by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly shall be considered a State contribution under subsection (b-3) of this Section.

(d) Effective July 1, 1986, any employer of a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 shall pay the employer's normal cost of benefits based upon the teacher's service, in addition to employee contributions, as determined by the System. Such employer contributions shall be forwarded monthly in accordance with guidelines established by the System.

However, with respect to benefits granted under Section 16-133.4 or 16-133.5 to a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106, the employer's contribution shall be 12% (rather than 20%) of the member's highest annual salary rate for each year of creditable service granted, and the employer shall also pay the required employee contribution on behalf of the teacher. For the purposes of Sections 16-133.4 and 16-133.5, a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 who is serving in that capacity while on leave of absence from another employer under this Article shall not be considered an employee of the employer from which the teacher is on leave.

(e) Beginning July 1, 1998, every employer of a teacher shall pay to the System an employer contribution computed as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.3% of each teacher's salary.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1999 and thereafter, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.58% of each teacher's salary.

The school district or other employing unit may pay these employer contributions out of any source of funding available for that purpose and shall forward the contributions to the System on the schedule established for the payment of member contributions.

These employer contributions are intended to offset a portion of the cost to the System of the increases in retirement benefits resulting from this amendatory Act of 1998.

Each employer of teachers is entitled to a credit against the contributions required under this subsection (e) with respect to salaries paid to teachers for the period January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, equal to

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the amount paid by that employer under subsection (a-5) of Section 6.6 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 with respect to salaries paid to teachers for that period.

The additional 1% employee contribution required under Section 16-152 by this amendatory Act of 1998 is the responsibility of the teacher and not the teacher's employer, unless the employer agrees, through collective bargaining or otherwise, to make the contribution on behalf of the teacher.

If an employer is required by a contract in effect on May 1, 1998 between the employer and an employee organization to pay, on behalf of all its full-time employees covered by this Article, all mandatory employee contributions required under this Article, then the employer shall be excused from paying the employer contribution required under this subsection (e) for the balance of the term of that contract. The employer and the employee organization shall jointly certify to the System the existence of the contractual requirement, in such form as the System may prescribe. This exclusion shall cease upon the termination, extension, or renewal of the contract at any time after May 1, 1998.

(f) If the amount of a teacher's salary for any school year used to determine final average salary exceeds the member's annual full-time salary rate with the same employer for the previous school year by more than 6%, the teacher's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the portion of the increase in salary that is in excess of 6%. This present value shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. If a teacher's salary for the 2005-2006 school year is used to determine final average salary under this subsection (f), then the changes made to this subsection (f) by Public Act 94-1057 shall apply in calculating whether the increase in his or her salary is in excess of 6%. For the purposes of this Section, change in employment under Section 10-21.12 of the School Code on or after June 1, 2005 shall constitute a change in employer. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation. The changes made to this subsection (f) by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply without regard to whether the teacher was in service on or after its effective date.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection, the System shall calculate the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculations used to determine the amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute and, if the employer asserts that the calculation is subject to subsection (g) or (h) of this Section, must include an affidavit setting forth and attesting to all facts within the employer's knowledge that are pertinent to the applicability of that subsection. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection (f) may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after receipt of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after receipt of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after receipt of the bill. Payments must be concluded within 3 years after the employer's receipt of the bill.

(g) This subsection (g) applies only to payments made or salary increases given on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. The changes made by Public Act 94-1057 shall not require the System to refund any payments received before July 31, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-1057).

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to teachers under contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into, amended, or renewed before June 1, 2005.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to a teacher at a time when the teacher is 10 or more years from retirement eligibility under Section 16-132 or 16-133.2.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases resulting from overload work, including summer school, when the school district has certified to the System, and the System has approved the certification, that (i) the overload work is for the sole purpose of classroom instruction in excess of the standard number of classes for a full-time teacher in a school district during a school year and (ii) the salary increases are equal to or less than the rate of pay for classroom instruction computed on the teacher's current salary and work schedule.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude a salary increase resulting from a promotion (i) for which the employee is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board that is a different certification or supervisory endorsement than is required for the teacher's previous position and (ii) to a position that has

existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year and the salary increase from the promotion is an increase that results in an amount no greater than the lesser of the average salary paid for other similar positions in the district requiring the same certification or the amount stipulated in the collective bargaining agreement for a similar position requiring the same certification.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude any payment to the teacher from the State of Illinois or the State Board of Education over which the employer does not have discretion, notwithstanding that the payment is included in the computation of final average salary.

(h) When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude any salary increase described in subsection (g) of this Section given on or after July 1, 2011 but before July 1, 2014 under a contract or collective bargaining agreement entered into, amended, or renewed on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any payments made or salary increases given after June 30, 2014 shall be used in assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f) of this Section.

(i) The System shall prepare a report and file copies of the report with the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2007 that contains all of the following information:

(1) The number of recalculations required by the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057 for each employer.

(2) The dollar amount by which each employer's contribution to the System was changed due to recalculations required by Public Act 94-1057.

(3) The total amount the System received from each employer as a result of the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-4.

(4) The increase in the required State contribution resulting from the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057.

(j) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the System, the value of the System's assets shall be equal to the actuarial value of the System's assets, which shall be calculated as follows:

As of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of the System's assets shall be equal to the market value of the assets as of that date. In determining the actuarial value of the System's assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any actuarial gains or losses from investment return incurred in a fiscal year shall be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year.

(k) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the system for a particular year, the actuarial value of assets shall be assumed to earn a rate of return equal to the system's actuarially assumed rate of return.

(Source: P.A. 96-43, eff. 7-15-09; 96-1497, eff. 1-14-11; 96-1511, eff. 1-27-11; 96-1554, eff. 3-18-11; 97-694, eff. 6-18-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14.)

Section 20. The Innovation Development and Economy Act is amended by changing Section 33 as follows:

(50 ILCS 470/33)

Sec. 33. STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund.

(a) The STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund is created as a trust fund in the State treasury. Deposits into the Trust Fund shall be made as provided under this Section. Moneys in the Trust Fund shall be used by the Department of Revenue only for the purpose of making payments to school districts in educational service regions that include or are adjacent to the STAR bond district. Moneys in the Trust Fund are not subject to appropriation and shall be used solely as provided in this Section. All deposits into the Trust Fund shall be held in the Trust Fund by the State Treasurer as ex officio custodian separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this State and shall be administered by the Department exclusively for the purposes set forth in this Section. All moneys in the Trust Fund shall be invested and reinvested by the State Treasurer. All interest accruing from these investments shall be deposited in the Trust Fund.

(b) Upon approval of a STAR bond district, the political subdivision shall immediately transmit to the county clerk of the county in which the district is located a certified copy of the ordinance creating the district, a legal description of the district, a map of the district, identification of the year that the county clerk shall use for determining the total initial equalized assessed value of the district consistent with subsection (c), and a list of the parcel or tax identification number of each parcel of property included in the district.

(c) Upon approval of a STAR bond district, the county clerk immediately thereafter shall determine (i) the most recently ascertained equalized assessed value of each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district, from which shall be deducted the homestead exemptions under Article 15

of the Property Tax Code, which value shall be the initial equalized assessed value of each such piece of property, and (ii) the total equalized assessed value of all taxable real property within the district by adding together the most recently ascertained equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the district, from which shall be deducted the homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code, and shall certify that amount as the total initial equalized assessed value of the taxable real property within the STAR bond district.

(d) In reference to any STAR bond district created within any political subdivision, and in respect to which the county clerk has certified the total initial equalized assessed value of the property in the area, the political subdivision may thereafter request the clerk in writing to adjust the initial equalized value of all taxable real property within the STAR bond district by deducting therefrom the exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code applicable to each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district. The county clerk shall immediately, after the written request to adjust the total initial equalized value is received, determine the total homestead exemptions in the STAR bond district as provided under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code by adding together the homestead exemptions provided by said Article on each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district and then shall deduct the total of said exemptions from the total initial equalized assessed value. The county clerk shall then promptly certify that amount as the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted of the taxable real property within the STAR bond district.

(e) The county clerk or other person authorized by law shall compute the tax rates for each taxing district with all or a portion of its equalized assessed value located in the STAR bond district. The rate per cent of tax determined shall be extended to the current equalized assessed value of all property in the district in the same manner as the rate per cent of tax is extended to all other taxable property in the taxing district.

(f) Beginning with the assessment year in which the first destination user in the first STAR bond project in a STAR bond district makes its first retail sales and for each assessment year thereafter until final maturity of the last STAR bonds issued in the district, the county clerk or other person authorized by law shall determine the increase in equalized assessed value of all real property within the STAR bond district by subtracting the initial equalized assessed value of all property in the district certified under subsection (c) from the current equalized assessed value of all property in the district. Each year, the property taxes arising from the increase in equalized assessed value in the STAR bond district shall be determined for each taxing district and shall be certified to the county collector.

(g) Beginning with the year in which taxes are collected based on the assessment year in which the first destination user in the first STAR bond project in a STAR bond district makes its first retail sales and for each year thereafter until final maturity of the last STAR bonds issued in the district, the county collector shall, within 30 days after receipt of property taxes, transmit to the Department to be deposited into the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund 15% of property taxes attributable to the increase in equalized assessed value within the STAR bond district from each taxing district as certified in subsection (f).

(h) The Department shall pay to the regional superintendent of schools whose educational service region includes Franklin and Williamson Counties, for each year for which money is remitted to the Department and paid into the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund, the money in the Fund as provided in this Section. The amount paid to each school district shall be allocated proportionately, based on each qualifying school district's fall enrollment for the then-current school year, such that the school district with the largest fall enrollment receives the largest proportionate share of money paid out of the Fund or by any other method or formula that the regional superintendent of schools deems fit, equitable, and in the public interest. The regional superintendent may allocate moneys to school districts that are outside of his or her educational service region or to other regional superintendents.

The Department shall determine the distributions under this Section using its best judgment and information. The Department shall be held harmless for the distributions made under this Section and all distributions shall be final.

(i) In any year that an assessment appeal is filed, the extension of taxes on any assessment so appealed shall not be delayed. In the case of an assessment that is altered, any taxes extended upon the unauthorized assessment or part thereof shall be abated, or, if already paid, shall be refunded with interest as provided in Section 23-20 of the Property Tax Code. In the case of an assessment appeal, the county collector shall notify the Department that an assessment appeal has been filed and the amount of the tax that would have been deposited in the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund. The county collector shall hold that amount in a separate fund until the appeal process is final. After the appeal process is finalized, the county collector shall transmit to the Department the amount of tax that remains, if any, after all required refunds are made. The Department shall pay any amount deposited into the Trust Fund under this Section in the same proportion as determined for payments for that taxable year under subsection (h).

(j) In any year that ad valorem taxes are allocated to the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund, that allocation shall not reduce or otherwise impact the school aid provided to any school district under the general State school aid formula provided for in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code. (Source: P.A. 96-939, eff. 6-24-10.)

Section 25. The County Economic Development Project Area Property Tax Allocation Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(55 ILCS 85/7) (from Ch. 34, par. 7007)

Sec. 7. Creation of special tax allocation fund. If a county has adopted property tax allocation financing by ordinance for an economic development project area, the Department has approved and certified the economic development project area, and the county clerk has thereafter certified the "total initial equalized value" of the taxable real property within such economic development project area in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "initial equalized assessed value" until economic development project costs and all county obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time property tax allocation financing was adopted shall be allocated and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by the law in the absence of the adoption of property tax allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time property tax allocation financing was adopted shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the county for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The county, by an ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing, may pledge the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a county issues bonds for the purpose of financing economic development project costs, the county may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of the funds or accounts to be maintained by such trustee as the county shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If the county provides for the appointment of a trustee, the trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the county pursuant to the ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to the trustee as assignee shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established pursuant to the trust agreement, and shall be held by the trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the holders shall have a lien on and a security interest in those bonds or accounts so long as the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the county for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When the economic development project costs, including without limitation all county obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation funds shall be distributed by being paid by the county treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately thereafter pay those funds to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section and not later than 23 years from the date of adoption of the ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing, the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area; however, in relation to one or more contiguous parcels not exceeding a total area of 120 acres within which an electric generating facility is intended to be constructed, and with respect to which the owner of that proposed electric generating facility has entered into a redevelopment agreement with Grundy County on or before July 25, 2017, the ordinance of the county required in this paragraph shall not dissolve the special tax allocation fund for the existing economic development project area and shall only terminate the designation of the economic development project area as to those portions of the economic development project area excluding the area covered by the redevelopment agreement between the owner of the proposed electric generating facility and Grundy County; the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area with regard to the electric generating facility property not later than 35 years from the date of adoption of the ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of property tax allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-513, eff. 6-30-16.)

Section 30. The County Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act of 1991 is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(55 ILCS 90/50) (from Ch. 34, par. 8050)

Sec. 50. Special tax allocation fund.

(a) If a county clerk has certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within an economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 45, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value", until economic development project costs and all county obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 45 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to) the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of the taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid to) the county treasurer, who shall deposit the taxes into a special fund (called the special tax allocation fund of the county) for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs.

(b) The county, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the monies in and to be deposited into the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of those properties shall be used in calculating the general State ~~school~~ aid formula under Section 18-8 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code until all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

(c) When the economic development projects costs, including without limitation all county obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus monies then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the county treasurer

to the county collector, who shall immediately pay the monies to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

(d) Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations, and distribution of any excess monies under this Section, the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area. Thereafter, the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes shall be levied, collected, and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in the economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 35. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 11-74.4-3, 11-74.4-8, and 11-74.6-35 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-3)

Sec. 11-74.4-3. Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this Division 74.4 shall have the following respective meanings, unless in any case a different meaning clearly appears from the context.

(a) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "blighted area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "blighted area" means any improved or vacant area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality where:

(1) If improved, industrial, commercial, and residential buildings or improvements are detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare because of a combination of 5 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the improved part of the redevelopment project area:

(A) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(B) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.

(C) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(D) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(E) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(F) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(G) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and

structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(H) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(I) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities.

The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: (i) the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and (ii) the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(J) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(K) Environmental clean-up. The proposed redevelopment project area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(L) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(M) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(2) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by a combination of 2 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) Obsolete platting of vacant land that results in parcels of limited or narrow size or configurations of parcels of irregular size or shape that would be difficult to develop on a planned basis and in a manner compatible with contemporary standards and requirements, or platting that failed to create rights-of-ways for streets or alleys or that created inadequate right-of-way widths for streets, alleys, or other public rights-of-way or that omitted easements for public utilities.

(B) Diversity of ownership of parcels of vacant land sufficient in number to retard or impede the ability to assemble the land for development.

(C) Tax and special assessment delinquencies exist or the property has been the subject of tax sales under the Property Tax Code within the last 5 years.

(D) Deterioration of structures or site improvements in neighboring areas adjacent to the vacant land.

(E) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States

Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(F) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(3) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by one of the following factors that (i) is present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) is reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) The area consists of one or more unused quarries, mines, or strip mine ponds.

(B) The area consists of unused rail yards, rail tracks, or railroad rights-of-way.

(C) The area, prior to its designation, is subject to (i) chronic flooding that adversely impacts on real property in the area as certified by a registered professional engineer or appropriate regulatory agency or (ii) surface water that discharges from all or a part of the area and contributes to flooding within the same watershed, but only if the redevelopment project provides for facilities or improvements to contribute to the alleviation of all or part of the flooding.

(D) The area consists of an unused or illegal disposal site containing earth, stone, building debris, or similar materials that were removed from construction, demolition, excavation, or dredge sites.

(E) Prior to November 1, 1999, the area is not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres and 75% of which is vacant (notwithstanding that the area has been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area), and the area meets at least one of the factors itemized in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the area has been designated as a town or village center by ordinance or comprehensive plan adopted prior to January 1, 1982, and the area has not been developed for that designated purpose.

(F) The area qualified as a blighted improved area immediately prior to becoming vacant, unless there has been substantial private investment in the immediately surrounding area.

(b) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "conservation area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "conservation area" means any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which 50% or more of the structures in the area have an age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area but because of a combination of 3 or more of the following factors is detrimental to the public safety, health, morals or welfare and such an area may become a blighted area:

(1) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(2) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.

(3) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(4) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(5) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of

applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(6) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(7) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence or inadequacy of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(8) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(9) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(10) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(11) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(12) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(13) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available.

(c) "Industrial park" means an area in a blighted or conservation area suitable for use by any manufacturing, industrial, research or transportation enterprise, of facilities to include but not be limited to factories, mills, processing plants, assembly plants, packing plants, fabricating plants, industrial distribution centers, warehouses, repair overhaul or service facilities, freight terminals, research facilities, test facilities or railroad facilities.

(d) "Industrial park conservation area" means an area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality or within 1 1/2 miles of the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality if the area is annexed to the municipality; which area is zoned as industrial no later than at the time the municipality by ordinance

designates the redevelopment project area, and which area includes both vacant land suitable for use as an industrial park and a blighted area or conservation area contiguous to such vacant land.

(e) "Labor surplus municipality" means a municipality in which, at any time during the 6 months before the municipality by ordinance designates an industrial park conservation area, the unemployment rate was over 6% and was also 100% or more of the national average unemployment rate for that same time as published in the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics publication entitled "The Employment Situation" or its successor publication. For the purpose of this subsection, if unemployment rate statistics for the municipality are not available, the unemployment rate in the municipality shall be deemed to be the same as the unemployment rate in the principal county in which the municipality is located.

(f) "Municipality" shall mean a city, village, incorporated town, or a township that is located in the unincorporated portion of a county with 3 million or more inhabitants, if the county adopted an ordinance that approved the township's redevelopment plan.

(g) "Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located in a State Sales Tax Boundary during the calendar year 1985.

(g-1) "Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located within the State Sales Tax Boundary revised pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8a(9) of this Act.

(h) "Municipal Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid to a municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen within the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, for as long as the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, exist over and above the aggregate amount of taxes as certified by the Illinois Department of Revenue and paid under the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen, on transactions at places of business located in the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall determine the Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts". For purposes of determining the Municipal Sales Tax Increment, the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the amount paid to the municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the redevelopment project area or the State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending June 30 to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts, as the case may be.

(i) "Net State Sales Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment

annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary. If, however, a municipality established a tax increment financing district in a county with a population in excess of 3,000,000 before January 1, 1986, and the municipality entered into a contract or issued bonds after January 1, 1986, but before December 31, 1986, to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, then the Net State Sales Tax Increment means, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1990, and July 1, 1991, 100% of the State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for those fiscal years the Department of Revenue shall distribute to those municipalities 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment before any distribution to any other municipality and regardless of whether or not those other municipalities will receive 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment. For Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991, or that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988, shall continue to receive their proportional share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund distribution until the date on which the redevelopment project is completed or terminated. If, however, a municipality that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991 retires the bonds prior to June 30, 2007 or a municipality that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988 completes the contracts prior to June 30, 2007, then so long as the redevelopment project is not completed or is not terminated, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated, beginning on the date on which the bonds are retired or the contracts are completed, as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to July 29, 1991, shall not alter the Net State Sales Tax Increment.

(j) "State Utility Tax Increment Amount" means an amount equal to the aggregate increase in State electric and gas tax charges imposed on owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties located within the redevelopment project area under Section 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act, over and above the aggregate of such charges as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid by owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties within the redevelopment project area during the base year, which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year of the adoption of the ordinance authorizing tax increment allocation financing.

(k) "Net State Utility Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of the State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area. For the State Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a redevelopment project area, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for the State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issue bonds in connection with the redevelopment project during the period from June 1, 1988 until 3 years after the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1988 shall receive the Net State Utility Tax Increment, subject to appropriation, for 15 State Fiscal Years after the issuance of such bonds. For the 16th through the 20th State Fiscal Years after issuance of the bonds, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in year 16; 80% in year 17; 70% in year 18; 60% in year 19; and 50% in year 20. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to June 1, 1988, shall not alter the revised Net State Utility Tax Increment payments set forth above.

(l) "Obligations" mean bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipality to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations.

(m) "Payment in lieu of taxes" means those estimated tax revenues from real property in a redevelopment project area derived from real property that has been acquired by a municipality which according to the redevelopment project or plan is to be used for a private use which taxing districts would have received had a municipality not acquired the real property and adopted tax increment allocation financing and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing to the time the current equalized value of real property in the redevelopment project area exceeds the total initial equalized value of real property in said area.

(n) "Redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions the existence of which qualified the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area" or "conservation area" or combination thereof or "industrial park conservation area," and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment project area, provided that, with respect to redevelopment project areas described in subsections (p-1) and (p-2), "redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program of the affected municipality for the development of qualifying transit facilities. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting. Each redevelopment plan shall set forth in writing the program to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives and shall include but not be limited to:

(A) an itemized list of estimated redevelopment project costs;

(B) evidence indicating that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise, provided that such evidence shall not be required for any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3;

(C) an assessment of any financial impact of the redevelopment project area on or any increased demand for services from any taxing district affected by the plan and any program to address such financial impact or increased demand;

(D) the sources of funds to pay costs;

(E) the nature and term of the obligations to be issued;

(F) the most recent equalized assessed valuation of the redevelopment project area;

(G) an estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after redevelopment and the general land uses to apply in the redevelopment project area;

(H) a commitment to fair employment practices and an affirmative action plan;

(I) if it concerns an industrial park conservation area, the plan shall also include a general description of any proposed developer, user and tenant of any property, a description of the type, structure and general character of the facilities to be developed, a description of the type, class and number of new employees to be employed in the operation of the facilities to be developed; and

(J) if property is to be annexed to the municipality, the plan shall include the terms of the annexation agreement.

The provisions of items (B) and (C) of this subsection (n) shall not apply to a municipality that before March 14, 1994 (the effective date of Public Act 88-537) had fixed, either by its corporate authorities or by a commission designated under subsection (k) of Section 11-74.4-4, a time and place for a public hearing as required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5. No redevelopment plan shall be adopted unless a municipality complies with all of the following requirements:

(1) The municipality finds that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of the redevelopment plan, provided, however, that such a finding shall not be required with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3.

(2) The municipality finds that the redevelopment plan and project conform to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole, or, for municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more, regardless of when the redevelopment plan and project was adopted, the redevelopment plan and project either: (i) conforms to the strategic economic development or

redevelopment plan issued by the designated planning authority of the municipality, or (ii) includes land uses that have been approved by the planning commission of the municipality.

(3) The redevelopment plan establishes the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs. Those dates may not be later than the dates set forth under Section 11-74.4-3.5.

A municipality may by municipal ordinance amend an existing redevelopment plan to conform to this paragraph (3) as amended by Public Act 91-478, which municipal ordinance may be adopted without further hearing or notice and without complying with the procedures provided in this Act pertaining to an amendment to or the initial approval of a redevelopment plan and project and designation of a redevelopment project area.

(3.5) The municipality finds, in the case of an industrial park conservation area, also that the municipality is a labor surplus municipality and that the implementation of the redevelopment plan will reduce unemployment, create new jobs and by the provision of new facilities enhance the tax base of the taxing districts that extend into the redevelopment project area.

(4) If any incremental revenues are being utilized under Section 8(a)(1) or 8(a)(2) of this Act in redevelopment project areas approved by ordinance after January 1, 1986, the municipality finds: (a) that the redevelopment project area would not reasonably be developed without the use of such incremental revenues, and (b) that such incremental revenues will be exclusively utilized for the development of the redevelopment project area.

(5) If: (a) the redevelopment plan will not result in displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, and the municipality certifies in the plan that such displacement will not result from the plan; or (b) the redevelopment plan is for a redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, and the applicable project is subject to the process for evaluation of environmental effects under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., then a housing impact study need not be performed. If, however, the redevelopment plan would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, or if the redevelopment project area contains 75 or more inhabited residential units and no certification is made, then the municipality shall prepare, as part of the separate feasibility report required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5, a housing impact study.

Part I of the housing impact study shall include (i) data as to whether the residential units are single family or multi-family units, (ii) the number and type of rooms within the units, if that information is available, (iii) whether the units are inhabited or uninhabited, as determined not less than 45 days before the date that the ordinance or resolution required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5 is passed, and (iv) data as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units. The data requirement as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units shall be deemed to be fully satisfied by data from the most recent federal census.

Part II of the housing impact study shall identify the inhabited residential units in the proposed redevelopment project area that are to be or may be removed. If inhabited residential units are to be removed, then the housing impact study shall identify (i) the number and location of those units that will or may be removed, (ii) the municipality's plans for relocation assistance for those residents in the proposed redevelopment project area whose residences are to be removed, (iii) the availability of replacement housing for those residents whose residences are to be removed, and shall identify the type, location, and cost of the housing, and (iv) the type and extent of relocation assistance to be provided.

(6) On and after November 1, 1999, the housing impact study required by paragraph (5) shall be incorporated in the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area.

(7) On and after November 1, 1999, no redevelopment plan shall be adopted, nor an existing plan amended, nor shall residential housing that is occupied by households of low-income and very low-income persons in currently existing redevelopment project areas be removed after November 1, 1999 unless the redevelopment plan provides, with respect to inhabited housing units that are to be removed for households of low-income and very low-income persons, affordable housing and relocation assistance not less than that which would be provided under the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the regulations under that Act, including the eligibility criteria. Affordable housing may be either existing or newly constructed housing. For purposes of this paragraph (7), "low-income households", "very low-income households", and "affordable housing" have the meanings set forth in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The municipality shall make a good faith effort to ensure that this affordable housing is located in or near the redevelopment project area within the municipality.

(8) On and after November 1, 1999, if, after the adoption of the redevelopment plan for

the redevelopment project area, any municipality desires to amend its redevelopment plan to remove more inhabited residential units than specified in its original redevelopment plan, that change shall be made in accordance with the procedures in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-5.

(9) For redevelopment project areas designated prior to November 1, 1999, the redevelopment plan may be amended without further joint review board meeting or hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and registrant on the interested party registry, to authorize the municipality to expend tax increment revenues for redevelopment project costs defined by paragraphs (5) and (7.5), subparagraphs (E) and (F) of paragraph (11), and paragraph (11.5) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3, so long as the changes do not increase the total estimated redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted.

(o) "Redevelopment project" means any public and private development project in furtherance of the objectives of a redevelopment plan. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting.

(p) "Redevelopment project area" means an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the aggregate than 1 1/2 acres and in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as an industrial park conservation area or a blighted area or a conservation area, or a combination of both blighted areas and conservation areas.

(p-1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, on and after August 25, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-680), a redevelopment project area may include areas within a one-half mile radius of an existing or proposed Regional Transportation Authority Suburban Transit Access Route (STAR Line) station without a finding that the area is classified as an industrial park conservation area, a blighted area, a conservation area, or a combination thereof, but only if the municipality receives unanimous consent from the joint review board created to review the proposed redevelopment project area.

(p-2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, a redevelopment project area may include areas within a transit facility improvement area that has been established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 without a finding that the area is classified as an industrial park conservation area, a blighted area, a conservation area, or any combination thereof.

(q) "Redevelopment project costs", except for redevelopment project areas created pursuant to subsection ~~subsections~~ (p-1) or (p-2), means and includes the sum total of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, and any such costs incidental to a redevelopment plan and a redevelopment project. Such costs include, without limitation, the following:

(1) Costs of studies, surveys, development of plans, and specifications, implementation and administration of the redevelopment plan including but not limited to staff and professional service costs for architectural, engineering, legal, financial, planning or other services, provided however that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that on and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no contracts for professional services, excluding architectural and engineering services, may be entered into if the terms of the contract extend beyond a period of 3 years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses. After consultation with the municipality, each tax increment consultant or advisor to a municipality that plans to designate or has designated a redevelopment project area shall inform the municipality in writing of any contracts that the consultant or advisor has entered into with entities or individuals that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the redevelopment project area with respect to which the consultant or advisor has performed, or will be performing, service for the municipality. This requirement shall be satisfied by the consultant or advisor before the commencement of services for the municipality and thereafter whenever any other contracts with those individuals or entities are executed by the consultant or advisor;

(1.5) After July 1, 1999, annual administrative costs shall not include general overhead or administrative costs of the municipality that would still have been incurred by the municipality if the municipality had not designated a redevelopment project area or approved a redevelopment plan;

(1.6) The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;

(2) Property assembly costs, including but not limited to acquisition of land and other

property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level or below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

(3) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements; and the cost of replacing an existing public building if pursuant to the implementation of a redevelopment project the existing public building is to be demolished to use the site for private investment or devoted to a different use requiring private investment; including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification;

(4) Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification, except that on and after November 1, 1999, redevelopment project costs shall not include the cost of constructing a new municipal public building principally used to provide offices, storage space, or conference facilities or vehicle storage, maintenance, or repair for administrative, public safety, or public works personnel and that is not intended to replace an existing public building as provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3 unless either (i) the construction of the new municipal building implements a redevelopment project that was included in a redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to November 1, 1999, (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provides the basis for that determination, that the new municipal building is required to meet an increase in the need for public safety purposes anticipated to result from the implementation of the redevelopment plan, or (iii) the new municipal public building is for the storage, maintenance, or repair of transit vehicles and is located in a transit facility improvement area that has been established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3;

(5) Costs of job training and retraining projects, including the cost of "welfare to work" programs implemented by businesses located within the redevelopment project area;

(6) Financing costs, including but not limited to all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued hereunder including interest accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not exceeding 36 months thereafter and including reasonable reserves related thereto;

(7) To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred within a taxing district in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project; -

(7.5) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after November 1, 1999, an elementary, secondary, or unit school district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act, and which costs shall be paid by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units and shall be calculated annually as follows:

(A) for foundation districts, excluding any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general State aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or evidence-based funding as defined in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition

Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 25% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita

Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 17% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita

Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 8% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(B) For alternate method districts, flat grant districts, and foundation districts

with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge equal to or more than \$5,900, excluding any school district with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general state aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or evidence-based funding as defined in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts, no more than 40% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts, no more than 27% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts, no more than 13% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(C) For any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, the following restrictions shall apply to the reimbursement of increased costs under this paragraph (7.5):

(i) no increased costs shall be reimbursed unless the school district certifies that each of the schools affected by the assisted housing project is at or over its student capacity;

(ii) the amount reimbursable shall be reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and

(iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement.

Any school district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.5) shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with reasonable evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the school district. If the school district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. School districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.5). By acceptance of this reimbursement the school district waives the right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

(7.7) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after January 1, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 93-961), a public library district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act shall be

paid to the library district by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units. This paragraph (7.7) applies only if (i) the library district is located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or (ii) the library district is not located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law but the district is prohibited by any other law from increasing its tax levy rate without a prior voter referendum.

The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph (7.7) shall be calculated by multiplying (i) the net increase in the number of persons eligible to obtain a library card in that district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by (ii) the per-patron cost of providing library services so long as it does not exceed \$120. The per-patron cost shall be the Total Operating Expenditures Per Capita for the library in the previous fiscal year. The municipality may deduct from the amount that it must pay to a library district under this paragraph any amount that it has voluntarily paid to the library district from the tax increment revenue. The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph (7.7) shall be no more than 2% of the amount produced by the assisted housing units and deposited into the Special Tax Allocation Fund.

A library district is not eligible for any payment under this paragraph (7.7) unless the library district has experienced an increase in the number of patrons from the municipality that created the tax-increment-financing district since the designation of the redevelopment project area.

Any library district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.7) shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with convincing evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the library district. If the library district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. Library districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.7). By acceptance of such reimbursement, the library district shall forfeit any right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner whatsoever the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

(8) Relocation costs to the extent that a municipality determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or State law or in order to satisfy subparagraph (7) of subsection (n);

(9) Payment in lieu of taxes;

(10) Costs of job training, retraining, advanced vocational education or career education, including but not limited to courses in occupational, semi-technical or technical fields leading directly to employment, incurred by one or more taxing districts, provided that such costs (i) are related to the establishment and maintenance of additional job training, advanced vocational education or career education programs for persons employed or to be employed by employers located in a redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the municipality, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the municipality and the taxing district or taxing districts, which agreement describes the program to be undertaken, including but not limited to the number of employees to be trained, a description of the training and services to be provided, the number and type of positions available or to be available, itemized costs of the program and sources of funds to pay for the same, and the term of the agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Sections 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Sections 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of ~~the~~ the School Code;

(11) Interest cost incurred by a redeveloper related to the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of a redevelopment project provided that:

(A) such costs are to be paid directly from the special tax allocation fund established pursuant to this Act;

(B) such payments in any one year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the redeveloper with regard to the redevelopment project during that year;

(C) if there are not sufficient funds available in the special tax allocation fund to make the payment pursuant to this paragraph (11) then the amounts so due shall accrue and be payable when sufficient funds are available in the special tax allocation fund;

(D) the total of such interest payments paid pursuant to this Act may not exceed 30%

of the total (i) cost paid or incurred by the redeveloper for the redevelopment project plus (ii) redevelopment project costs excluding any property assembly costs and any relocation costs incurred by a municipality pursuant to this Act; ~~and~~

(E) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11) shall be modified for the financing of rehabilitated or new housing units for low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11); and

(F) ~~instead~~ ~~instead~~ of the eligible costs provided by subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, the municipality may pay from tax increment revenues up to 50% of the cost of construction of new housing units to be occupied by low-income households and very low-income households as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The cost of construction of those units may be derived from the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipality under this Act or other constitutional or statutory authority or from other sources of municipal revenue that may be reimbursed from tax increment revenues or the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the construction of that housing.

The eligible costs provided under this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be an eligible cost for the construction, renovation, and rehabilitation of all low and very low-income housing units, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, within the redevelopment project area. If the low and very low-income units are part of a residential redevelopment project that includes units not affordable to low and very low-income households, only the low and very low-income units shall be eligible for benefits under this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11). The standards for maintaining the occupancy by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, of those units constructed with eligible costs made available under the provisions of this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be established by guidelines adopted by the municipality. The responsibility for annually documenting the initial occupancy of the units by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, shall be that of the then current owner of the property. For ownership units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for a reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the original affordability of the ownership units. For rental units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for the affordability of rent to low and very low-income households. As units become available, they shall be rented to income-eligible tenants. The municipality may modify these guidelines from time to time; the guidelines, however, shall be in effect for as long as tax increment revenue is being used to pay for costs associated with the units or for the retirement of bonds issued to finance the units or for the life of the redevelopment project area, whichever is later; -

(11.5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a municipality with a population of more than 100,000, the cost of day care services for children of employees from low-income families working for businesses located within the redevelopment project area and all or a portion of the cost of operation of day care centers established by redevelopment project area businesses to serve employees from low-income families working in businesses located in the redevelopment project area. For the purposes of this paragraph, "low-income families" means families whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the municipal, county, or regional median income, adjusted for family size, as the annual income and municipal, county, or regional median income are determined from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

~~(42)~~ Unless explicitly stated herein the cost of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost.

~~(43)~~ After November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment project costs if those costs would provide direct financial support to a retail entity initiating operations in the redevelopment project area while terminating operations at another Illinois location within 10 miles of the redevelopment project area but outside the boundaries of the redevelopment project area municipality. For purposes of this paragraph, termination means a closing of a retail operation that is directly related to the opening of the same operation or like retail entity owned or operated by more than 50% of the original ownership in a redevelopment project area, but it does not mean closing an operation for reasons beyond the control of the retail entity, as documented by the retail entity, subject to a reasonable finding by the municipality that the current location contained inadequate space, had become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman.

(44) No cost shall be a redevelopment project cost in a redevelopment project area if used to demolish, remove, or substantially modify a historic resource, after August 26, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-934), unless no prudent and feasible alternative exists. "Historic resource" for the purpose of this ~~paragraph item (44)~~ means (i) a place or structure that is included or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or (ii) a contributing structure in a district on the National Register of Historic Places. This ~~paragraph item (44)~~ does not apply to a place or structure for which demolition, removal, or modification is subject to review by the preservation agency of a Certified Local Government designated as such by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

If a special service area has been established pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law, then any tax increment revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law may be used within the redevelopment project area for the purposes permitted by that Act or Law as well as the purposes permitted by this Act.

(q-1) For redevelopment project areas created pursuant to subsection (p-1), redevelopment project costs are limited to those costs in paragraph (q) that are related to the existing or proposed Regional Transportation Authority Suburban Transit Access Route (STAR Line) station.

(q-2) For a redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, redevelopment project costs means those costs described in subsection (q) that are related to the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, remodeling, or repair of any existing or proposed transit facility.

(r) "State Sales Tax Boundary" means the redevelopment project area or the amended redevelopment project area boundaries which are determined pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a of this Act. The Department of Revenue shall certify pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a the appropriate boundaries eligible for the determination of State Sales Tax Increment.

(s) "State Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen, other than retailers and servicemen subject to the Public Utilities Act, on transactions at places of business located within a State Sales Tax Boundary pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act, except such portion of such increase that is paid into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Local Government Distributive Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund and the County and Mass Transit District Fund, for as long as State participation exists, over and above the Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid under those Acts by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the State Sales Tax Boundary during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing, less 3.0% of such amounts generated under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act and Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which sum shall be appropriated to the Department of Revenue to cover its costs of administering and enforcing this Section. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall compute the Initial Sales Tax Amount for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amount". For purposes of determining the State Sales Tax Increment the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the State Sales Tax Boundary, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989 this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, until June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial State Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending on June 30, to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts. Municipalities intending to receive a distribution of State Sales Tax

Increment must report a list of retailers to the Department of Revenue by October 31, 1988 and by July 31, of each year thereafter.

(t) "Taxing districts" means counties, townships, cities and incorporated towns and villages, school, road, park, sanitary, mosquito abatement, forest preserve, public health, fire protection, river conservancy, tuberculosis sanitarium and any other municipal corporations or districts with the power to levy taxes.

(u) "Taxing districts' capital costs" means those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal corporate authorities to be necessary and directly result from the redevelopment project.

(v) As used in subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-3 of this Act, "vacant land" means any parcel or combination of parcels of real property without industrial, commercial, and residential buildings which has not been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area, unless the parcel is included in an industrial park conservation area or the parcel has been subdivided; provided that if the parcel was part of a larger tract that has been divided into 3 or more smaller tracts that were accepted for recording during the period from 1950 to 1990, then the parcel shall be deemed to have been subdivided, and all proceedings and actions of the municipality taken in that connection with respect to any previously approved or designated redevelopment project area or amended redevelopment project area are hereby validated and hereby declared to be legally sufficient for all purposes of this Act. For purposes of this Section and only for land subject to the subdivision requirements of the Plat Act, land is subdivided when the original plat of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly certified, acknowledged, approved, and recorded or filed in accordance with the Plat Act and a preliminary plat, if any, for any subsequent phases of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly approved and filed in accordance with the applicable ordinance of the municipality.

(w) "Annual Total Increment" means the sum of each municipality's annual Net Sales Tax Increment and each municipality's annual Net Utility Tax Increment. The ratio of the Annual Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most recently calculated by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each municipality.

(x) "LEED certified" means any certification level of construction elements by a qualified Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professional as determined by the U.S. Green Building Council.

(y) "Green Globes certified" means any certification level of construction elements by a qualified Green Globes Professional as determined by the Green Building Initiative.

(Source: P.A. 99-792, eff. 8-12-16; revised 10-31-16.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-8)

Sec. 11-74.4-8. Tax increment allocation financing. A municipality may not adopt tax increment financing in a redevelopment project area after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 that will encompass an area that is currently included in an enterprise zone created under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act unless that municipality, pursuant to Section 5.4 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, amends the enterprise zone designating ordinance to limit the eligibility for tax abatements as provided in Section 5.4.1 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division have been paid shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(a) That portion of taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(b) Except from a tax levied by a township to retire bonds issued to satisfy court-ordered damages, that portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the

redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 by the initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county; provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.
- (2) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.
- (3) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year; however, for the year 1992 the certification shall be made at any time on or before March 31, 1992.
- (4) The municipality has not requested that the total initial equalized assessed value of real property be adjusted as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-9.

The conditions of paragraphs (1) through (4) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

It is the intent of this Division that after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1988 a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9. If the municipality does not extend such a tax, it shall annually deposit in the municipality's Special Tax Increment Fund an amount equal to 10% of the total contributions to the fund from all other taxing districts in that year. The annual 10% deposit required by this paragraph shall be limited to the actual amount of municipally produced incremental tax revenues available to the municipality from taxpayers located in the redevelopment project area in that year if: (a) the plan for the area restricts the use of the property primarily to industrial purposes, (b) the municipality establishing the redevelopment project area is a home-rule community with a 1990 population of between 25,000 and 50,000, (c) the municipality is wholly located within a county with a 1990 population of over 750,000 and (d) the redevelopment project area was established by the municipality prior to June 1, 1990. This payment shall be in lieu of a contribution of ad valorem taxes on real property. If no such payment is made, any redevelopment project area of the municipality shall be dissolved.

If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing by ordinance and the County Clerk thereafter certifies the "total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted" of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.4-9, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem

taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of such costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, or the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State ~~señe~~ aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, such municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of such funds or accounts to be maintained by such trustee as the municipality shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If such municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, such trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality pursuant to such ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to such trustee as assignee shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established pursuant to such trust agreement, and shall be held by such trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and such holders shall have a lien on and a security interest in such funds or accounts so long as the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When such redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the Department of Revenue, the municipality and the county collector; first to the Department of Revenue and the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the State and the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the State or the municipality less any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made; with any remaining funds to be paid to the County Collector who shall immediately thereafter pay said funds to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, the retirement of obligations, the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section, and final closing of the books and records of the redevelopment project area, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area. Title to real or personal property and public improvements acquired by or for the municipality as a result of the redevelopment project and plan shall vest in the municipality when acquired and shall continue to be held by the municipality after the redevelopment project area has been terminated. Municipalities shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November 1 if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year. If a municipality extends estimated dates of completion of a redevelopment project and retirement of

obligations to finance a redevelopment project, as allowed by this amendatory Act of 1993, that extension shall not extend the property tax increment allocation financing authorized by this Section. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

If a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more has adopted by ordinance tax increment allocation financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, for each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in that redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of (i) the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or (ii) the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector as follows:

(A) First, that portion which would be payable to a school district whose boundaries are coterminous with such municipality in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing, shall be paid to such school district in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing; then

(B) 80% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof; and then

(C) 20% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the respective affected taxing districts, other than the school district described in clause (a) above, in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in such redevelopment project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of such property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-792, eff. 8-12-16.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.6-35)

Sec. 11-74.6-35. Ordinance for tax increment allocation financing.

(a) A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property within the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Act have been paid shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area, shall be allocated to and when collected

shall be paid by the county collector to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit that portion of those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs and obligations. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 by the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county, provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

(A) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

(B) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.

(C) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year.

The conditions of paragraphs (A) through (C) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

(b) It is the intent of this Act that a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40.

(c) If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing for a redevelopment project area by ordinance and the county clerk thereafter certifies the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 11-74.6-40, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, whichever has been most recently certified, of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of

that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

(d) The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of redevelopment project costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value or the total initial updated equalized assessed value of the property, shall be used in calculating the general General State aid formula School Aid Formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, that municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of any funds or accounts to be maintained by that trustee, as the municipality deems necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If the municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, the trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality under that ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to the trustee as assignee shall be deposited into the funds or accounts established under the trust agreement, and shall be held by the trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds. The holders of those bonds shall have a lien on and a security interest in those funds or accounts while the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When the redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Law, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the municipality and the county collector; first to the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the municipality, minus any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made. Any remaining funds shall be paid to the county collector who shall immediately distribute that payment to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property situated in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess moneys under this Section, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area. Thereafter the tax levies of taxing districts shall be extended, collected and distributed in the same manner applicable before the adoption of tax increment allocation financing. Municipality shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in a redevelopment project area from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 91-474, eff. 11-1-99.)

Section 40. The Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act of 1995 is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(65 ILCS 110/50)

Sec. 50. Special tax allocation fund.

(a) If a county clerk has certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within an economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 45, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value", until economic development project costs and all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 45 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time

tax increment financing was adopted shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to) the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of the taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid to) the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit the taxes into a special fund (called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality) for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs.

(b) The municipality, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the monies in and to be deposited into the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of those properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula under Section 18-8 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

(c) When the economic development projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus monies then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately pay the monies to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

(d) Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations, and distribution of any excess monies under this Section and not later than 23 years from the date of the adoption of the ordinance establishing the economic development project area, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area. Thereafter, the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes shall be levied, collected, and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in the economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners or lessees of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 45. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-8, 1B-5, 1B-6, 1B-7, 1B-8, 1C-1, 1C-2, 1D-1, 1E-20, 1F-20, 1F-62, 1H-20, 1H-70, 2-3.33, 2-3.51.5, 2-3.66, 2-3.66b, 2-3.84, 2-3.109a, 3-14.21, 7-14A, 10-17a, 10-19, 10-22.5a, 10-22.20, 10-29, 11E-135, 13A-8, 13B-20.20, 13B-45, 13B-50, 13B-50.10, 13B-50.15, 14-7.02b, 14-13.01, 14C-1, 14C-12, 17-1, 17-1.2, 17-1.5, 17-2.11, 17-2A, 18-4.3, 18-8.05, 18-8.10, 18-9, 18-12, 26-16, 27-8.1, 27A-9, 27A-11, 29-5, 34-2.3, 34-18, 34-18.30, and 34-43.1 and by adding Sections 2-3.170, 17-3.6, and 18-8.15 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/1A-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 1A-8)

Sec. 1A-8. Powers of the Board in Assisting Districts Deemed in Financial Difficulties. To promote the financial integrity of school districts, the State Board of Education shall be provided the necessary powers to promote sound financial management and continue operation of the public schools.

(a) The State Superintendent of Education may require a school district, including any district subject to Article 34A of this Code, to share financial information relevant to a proper investigation of the district's financial condition and the delivery of appropriate State financial, technical, and consulting services to the district if the district (i) has been designated, through the State Board of Education's School District Financial Profile System, as on financial warning or financial watch status, (ii) has failed to file an annual financial report, annual budget, deficit reduction plan, or other financial information as required by law, (iii) has been identified, through the district's annual audit or other financial and management information, as in serious financial difficulty in the current or next school year, or (iv) is determined to be likely to fail to fully meet any regularly scheduled, payroll-period obligations when due or any debt service payments when due or both. In addition to financial, technical, and consulting services provided by the State Board

of Education, at the request of a school district, the State Superintendent may provide for an independent financial consultant to assist the district review its financial condition and options.

(b) The State Board of Education, after proper investigation of a district's financial condition, may certify that a district, including any district subject to Article 34A, is in financial difficulty when any of the following conditions occur:

(1) The district has issued school or teacher orders for wages as permitted in Sections 8-16, 32-7.2 and 34-76 of this Code.

(2) The district has issued tax anticipation warrants or tax anticipation notes in anticipation of a second year's taxes when warrants or notes in anticipation of current year taxes are still outstanding, as authorized by Sections 17-16, 34-23, 34-59 and 34-63 of this Code, or has issued short-term debt against 2 future revenue sources, such as, but not limited to, tax anticipation warrants and general State aid or evidence-based funding Aid certificates or tax anticipation warrants and revenue anticipation notes.

(3) The district has for 2 consecutive years shown an excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenues and other financing sources and beginning fund balances on its annual financial report for the aggregate totals of the Educational, Operations and Maintenance, Transportation, and Working Cash Funds.

(4) The district refuses to provide financial information or cooperate with the State Superintendent in an investigation of the district's financial condition.

(5) The district is likely to fail to fully meet any regularly scheduled, payroll-period obligations when due or any debt service payments when due or both.

No school district shall be certified by the State Board of Education to be in financial difficulty solely by reason of any of the above circumstances arising as a result of (i) the failure of the county to make any distribution of property tax money due the district at the time such distribution is due or (ii) the failure of this State to make timely payments of general State aid, evidence-based funding, or any of the mandated categorical; or if the district clearly demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education at the time of its determination that such condition no longer exists. If the State Board of Education certifies that a district in a city with 500,000 inhabitants or more is in financial difficulty, the State Board shall so notify the Governor and the Mayor of the city in which the district is located. The State Board of Education may require school districts certified in financial difficulty, except those districts subject to Article 34A, to develop, adopt and submit a financial plan within 45 days after certification of financial difficulty. The financial plan shall be developed according to guidelines presented to the district by the State Board of Education within 14 days of certification. Such guidelines shall address the specific nature of each district's financial difficulties. Any proposed budget of the district shall be consistent with the financial plan submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education.

A district certified to be in financial difficulty, other than a district subject to Article 34A, shall report to the State Board of Education at such times and in such manner as the State Board may direct, concerning the district's compliance with each financial plan. The State Board may review the district's operations, obtain budgetary data and financial statements, require the district to produce reports, and have access to any other information in the possession of the district that it deems relevant. The State Board may issue recommendations or directives within its powers to the district to assist in compliance with the financial plan. The district shall produce such budgetary data, financial statements, reports and other information and comply with such directives. If the State Board of Education determines that a district has failed to comply with its financial plan, the State Board of Education may rescind approval of the plan and appoint a Financial Oversight Panel for the district as provided in Section 1B-4. This action shall be taken only after the district has been given notice and an opportunity to appear before the State Board of Education to discuss its failure to comply with its financial plan.

No bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued or sold by a school district or be legally binding upon or enforceable against a local board of education of a district certified to be in financial difficulty unless and until the financial plan required under this Section has been approved by the State Board of Education.

Any financial profile compiled and distributed by the State Board of Education in Fiscal Year 2009 or any fiscal year thereafter shall incorporate such adjustments as may be needed in the profile scores to reflect the financial effects of the inability or refusal of the State of Illinois to make timely disbursements of any general State aid, evidence-based funding, or mandated categorical aid payments due school districts or to fully reimburse school districts for mandated categorical programs pursuant to reimbursement formulas provided in this School Code.

(Source: P.A. 96-668, eff. 8-25-09; 96-1423, eff. 8-3-10; 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-5)

[May 31, 2017]

Sec. 1B-5. When a petition for emergency financial assistance for a school district is allowed by the State Board under Section 1B-4, the State Superintendent shall within 10 days thereafter appoint 3 members to serve at the State Superintendent's pleasure on a Financial Oversight Panel for the district. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Panel to serve as its Chairman. In the event of vacancy or resignation the State Superintendent shall appoint a successor within 10 days of receiving notice thereof.

Members of the Panel shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. A member of the Panel may not be a board member or employee of the district for which the Panel is constituted, nor may a member have a direct financial interest in that district.

Panel members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties by the State Board. The amount reimbursed Panel members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of such assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8.

The first meeting of the Panel shall be held at the call of the Chairman. The Panel may elect such other officers as it deems appropriate. The Panel shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called, and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Two members of the Panel shall constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of 2 members shall be necessary for any decision or action to be taken by the Panel.

The Panel and the State Superintendent shall cooperate with each other in the exercise of their respective powers. The Panel shall report not later than September 1 annually to the State Board and the State Superintendent with respect to its activities and the condition of the school district for the previous fiscal year.

Any Financial Oversight Panel established under this Article shall remain in existence for not less than 3 years nor more than 10 years from the date the State Board grants the petition under Section 1B-4. If after 3 years the school district has repaid all of its obligations resulting from emergency State financial assistance provided under this Article and has improved its financial situation, the board of education may, not more frequently than once in any 12 month period, petition the State Board to dissolve the Financial Oversight Panel, terminate the oversight responsibility, and remove the district's certification under Section 1A-8 as a district in financial difficulty. In acting on such a petition the State Board shall give additional weight to the recommendations of the State Superintendent and the Financial Oversight Panel. (Source: P.A. 88-618, eff. 9-9-94.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-6) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-6)

Sec. 1B-6. General powers. The purpose of the Financial Oversight Panel shall be to exercise financial control over the board of education, and, when approved by the State Board and the State Superintendent of Education, to furnish financial assistance so that the board can provide public education within the board's jurisdiction while permitting the board to meet its obligations to its creditors and the holders of its notes and bonds. Except as expressly limited by this Article, the Panel shall have all powers necessary to meet its responsibilities and to carry out its purposes and the purposes of this Article, including, but not limited to, the following powers:

- (a) to sue and be sued;
- (b) to provide for its organization and internal management;
- (c) to appoint a Financial Administrator to serve as the chief executive officer of the Panel. The Financial Administrator may be an individual, partnership, corporation, including an accounting firm, or other entity determined by the Panel to be qualified to serve; and to appoint other officers, agents, and employees of the Panel, define their duties and qualifications and fix their compensation and employee benefits;
- (d) to approve the local board of education appointments to the positions of treasurer in a Class I county school unit and in each school district which forms a part of a Class II county school unit but which no longer is subject to the jurisdiction and authority of a township treasurer or trustees of schools of a township because the district has withdrawn from the jurisdiction and authority of the township treasurer and the trustees of schools of the township or because those offices have been abolished as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of Section 5-1, and chief school business official, if such official is not the superintendent of the district. Either the board or the Panel may remove such treasurer or chief school business official;

(e) to approve any and all bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness prior to issuance or sale by the school district; and notwithstanding any other provision of The School Code, as now or hereafter amended, no bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants

or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued or sold by the school district or be legally binding upon or enforceable against the local board of education unless and until the approval of the Panel has been received;

(f) to approve all property tax levies of the school district and require adjustments thereto as the Panel deems necessary or advisable;

(g) to require and approve a school district financial plan;

(h) to approve and require revisions of the school district budget;

(i) to approve all contracts and other obligations as the Panel deems necessary and appropriate;

(j) to authorize emergency State financial assistance, including requirements regarding the terms and conditions of repayment of such assistance, and to require the board of education to levy a separate local property tax, subject to the limitations of Section 1B-8, sufficient to repay such assistance consistent with the terms and conditions of repayment and the district's approved financial plan and budget;

(k) to request the regional superintendent to make appointments to fill all vacancies on the local school board as provided in Section 10-10;

(l) to recommend dissolution or reorganization of the school district to the General Assembly if in the Panel's judgment the circumstances so require;

(m) to direct a phased reduction in the oversight responsibilities of the Financial Administrator and of the Panel as the circumstances permit;

(n) to determine the amount of emergency State financial assistance to be made available to the school district, and to establish an operating budget for the Panel to be supported by funds available from such assistance, with the assistance and the budget required to be approved by the State Superintendent;

(o) to procure insurance against any loss in such amounts and from such insurers as it deems necessary;

(p) to engage the services of consultants for rendering professional and technical assistance and advice on matters within the Panel's power;

(q) to contract for and to accept any gifts, grants or loans of funds or property or financial or other aid in any form from the federal government, State government, unit of local government, school district or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or from any other private or public source, and to comply with the terms and conditions thereof;

(r) to pay the expenses of its operations based on the Panel's budget as approved by the State Superintendent from emergency financial assistance funds available to the district or from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding;

(s) to do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and exercise the powers given to the Panel by this Article; and

(t) to recommend the creation of a school finance authority pursuant to Article 1F of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-855, eff. 12-6-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-7) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-7)

Sec. 1B-7. Financial Administrator; Powers and Duties. The Financial Administrator appointed by the Financial Oversight Panel shall serve as the Panel's chief executive officer. The Financial Administrator shall exercise the powers and duties required by the Panel, including but not limited to the following:

(a) to provide guidance and recommendations to the local board and officials of the school district in developing the district's financial plan and budget prior to board action;

(b) to direct the local board to reorganize its financial accounts, budgetary systems, and internal accounting and financial controls, in whatever manner the Panel deems appropriate to achieve greater financial responsibility and to reduce financial inefficiency, and to provide technical assistance to aid the district in accomplishing the reorganization;

(c) to make recommendations to the Financial Oversight Panel concerning the school district's financial plan and budget, and all other matters within the scope of the Panel's authority;

(d) to prepare and recommend to the Panel a proposal for emergency State financial assistance for the district, including recommended terms and conditions of repayment, and an operations budget for the Panel to be funded from the emergency assistance or from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding;

(e) to require the local board to prepare and submit preliminary staffing and budgetary analyses annually prior to February 1 in such manner and form as the Financial Administrator shall prescribe; and

(f) subject to the direction of the Panel, to do all other things necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and exercise the powers given to the Panel under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 88-618, eff. 9-9-94.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-8)

Sec. 1B-8. There is created in the State Treasury a special fund to be known as the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund (the "Fund"). The School District Emergency Financial Assistance

Fund shall consist of appropriations, loan repayments, grants from the federal government, and donations from any public or private source. Moneys in the Fund may be appropriated only to the Illinois Finance Authority and the State Board for those purposes authorized under this Article and Articles 1F and 1H of this Code. The appropriation may be allocated and expended by the State Board for contractual services to provide technical assistance or consultation to school districts to assess their financial condition and to Financial Oversight Panels that petition for emergency financial assistance grants. The Illinois Finance Authority may provide loans to school districts which are the subject of an approved petition for emergency financial assistance under Section 1B-4, 1F-62, or 1H-65 of this Code. Neither the State Board of Education nor the Illinois Finance Authority may collect any fees for providing these services.

From the amount allocated to each such school district under this Article the State Board shall identify a sum sufficient to cover all approved costs of the Financial Oversight Panel established for the respective school district. If the State Board and State Superintendent of Education have not approved emergency financial assistance in conjunction with the appointment of a Financial Oversight Panel, the Panel's approved costs shall be paid from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding.

The Financial Oversight Panel may prepare and file with the State Superintendent a proposal for emergency financial assistance for the school district and for its operations budget. No expenditures from the Fund shall be authorized by the State Superintendent until he or she has approved the request of the Panel, either as submitted or in such lesser amount determined by the State Superintendent.

The maximum amount of an emergency financial assistance loan which may be allocated to any school district under this Article, including moneys necessary for the operations of the Panel, shall not exceed \$4,000 times the number of pupils enrolled in the school district during the school year ending June 30 prior to the date of approval by the State Board of the petition for emergency financial assistance, as certified to the local board and the Panel by the State Superintendent. An emergency financial assistance grant shall not exceed \$1,000 times the number of such pupils. A district may receive both a loan and a grant.

The payment of an emergency State financial assistance grant or loan shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. Payment of the emergency State financial assistance loan is subject to the applicable provisions of the Illinois Finance Authority Act. Emergency State financial assistance allocated and paid to a school district under this Article may be applied to any fund or funds from which the local board of education of that district is authorized to make expenditures by law.

Any emergency financial assistance grant proposed by the Financial Oversight Panel and approved by the State Superintendent may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the Panel's existence or spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the Panel's existence. An emergency financial assistance loan proposed by the Financial Oversight Panel and approved by the Illinois Finance Authority may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the Panel's existence or spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the Panel's existence. All loans made by the Illinois Finance Authority for a school district shall be required to be repaid, with simple interest over the term of the loan at a rate equal to 50% of the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield as last published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before the date on which the district's loan is approved by the Illinois Finance Authority, not later than the date the Financial Oversight Panel ceases to exist. The Panel shall establish and the Illinois Finance Authority shall approve the terms and conditions, including the schedule, of repayments. The schedule shall provide for repayments commencing July 1 of each year or upon each fiscal year's receipt of moneys from a tax levy for emergency financial assistance. Repayment shall be incorporated into the annual budget of the school district and may be made from any fund or funds of the district in which there are moneys available. An emergency financial assistance loan to the Panel or district shall not be considered part of the calculation of a district's debt for purposes of the limitation specified in Section 19-1 of this Code. Default on repayment is subject to the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act. When moneys are repaid as provided herein they shall not be made available to the local board for further use as emergency financial assistance under this Article at any time thereafter. All repayments required to be made by a school district shall be received by the State Board and deposited in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund.

In establishing the terms and conditions for the repayment obligation of the school district the Panel shall annually determine whether a separate local property tax levy is required. The board of any school district with a tax rate for educational purposes for the prior year of less than 120% of the maximum rate for educational purposes authorized by Section 17-2 shall provide for a separate tax levy for emergency financial assistance repayment purposes. Such tax levy shall not be subject to referendum approval. The amount of the levy shall be equal to the amount necessary to meet the annual repayment obligations of the

district as established by the Panel, or 20% of the amount levied for educational purposes for the prior year, whichever is less. However, no district shall be required to levy the tax if the district's operating tax rate as determined under Section 18-8, ~~or 18-8.05~~, or 18-8.15 exceeds 200% of the district's tax rate for educational purposes for the prior year.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1C-1)

Sec. 1C-1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to permit greater flexibility and efficiency in the distribution and use of certain State funds available to local education agencies for the improvement of the quality of educational services pursuant to locally established priorities.

Through fiscal year 2017, this ~~This~~ Article does not apply to school districts having a population in excess of 500,000 inhabitants.

(Source: P.A. 88-555, eff. 7-27-94; 89-15, eff. 5-30-95; 89-397, eff. 8-20-95; 89-626, eff. 8-9-96.)

(105 ILCS 5/1C-2)

Sec. 1C-2. Block grants.

(a) For fiscal year 1999, and each fiscal year thereafter, the State Board of Education shall award to school districts block grants as described in subsection (c). The State Board of Education may adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this Section. In accordance with Section 2-3.32, all state block grants are subject to an audit. Therefore, block grant receipts and block grant expenditures shall be recorded to the appropriate fund code.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Early Childhood Education Block Grant shall be created by combining the following programs: Preschool Education, Parental Training and Prevention Initiative. These funds shall be distributed to school districts and other entities on a competitive basis, except that the State Board of Education shall award to a school district having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants 37% of the funds in each fiscal year. Not less than 14% of the Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation of funds shall be used to fund programs for children ages 0-3. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2016, at least 25% of any additional Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding over and above the previous fiscal year's allocation shall be used to fund programs for children ages 0-3. Once the percentage of Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding allocated to programs for children ages 0-3 reaches 20% of the overall Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation for a full fiscal year, thereafter in subsequent fiscal years the percentage of Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding allocated to programs for children ages 0-3 each fiscal year shall remain at least 20% of the overall Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation. However, if, in a given fiscal year, the amount appropriated for the Early Childhood Education Block Grant is insufficient to increase the percentage of the grant to fund programs for children ages 0-3 without reducing the amount of the grant for existing providers of preschool education programs, then the percentage of the grant to fund programs for children ages 0-3 may be held steady instead of increased.

(Source: P.A. 98-645, eff. 7-1-14; 99-589, eff. 7-21-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/1D-1)

Sec. 1D-1. Block grant funding.

(a) For fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2017 ~~and each fiscal year thereafter~~, the State Board of Education shall award to a school district having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants a general education block grant and an educational services block grant, determined as provided in this Section, in lieu of distributing to the district separate State funding for the programs described in subsections (b) and (c). The provisions of this Section, however, do not apply to any federal funds that the district is entitled to receive. In accordance with Section 2-3.32, all block grants are subject to an audit. Therefore, block grant receipts and block grant expenditures shall be recorded to the appropriate fund code for the designated block grant.

(b) The general education block grant shall include the following programs: REI Initiative, Summer Bridges, Preschool At Risk, K-6 Comprehensive Arts, School Improvement Support, Urban Education, Scientific Literacy, Substance Abuse Prevention, Second Language Planning, Staff Development, Outcomes and Assessment, K-6 Reading Improvement, 7-12 Continued Reading Improvement, Truants' Optional Education, Hispanic Programs, Agriculture Education, Parental Education, Prevention Initiative, Report Cards, and Criminal Background Investigations. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts paid under the general education block grant from State appropriations to a school district in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants shall be appropriated and expended by the board of that district for any of the programs included in the block grant or any of the board's lawful purposes.

(c) The educational services block grant shall include the following programs: Regular and Vocational Transportation, State Lunch and Free Breakfast Program, Special Education (Personnel, Transportation, Orphanage, Private Tuition), funding for children requiring special education services, Summer School,

Educational Service Centers, and Administrator's Academy. This subsection (c) does not relieve the district of its obligation to provide the services required under a program that is included within the educational services block grant. It is the intention of the General Assembly in enacting the provisions of this subsection (c) to relieve the district of the administrative burdens that impede efficiency and accompany single-program funding. The General Assembly encourages the board to pursue mandate waivers pursuant to Section 2-3.25g.

The funding program included in the educational services block grant for funding for children requiring special education services in each fiscal year shall be treated in that fiscal year as a payment to the school district in respect of services provided or costs incurred in the prior fiscal year, calculated in each case as provided in this Section. Nothing in this Section shall change the nature of payments for any program that, apart from this Section, would be or, prior to adoption or amendment of this Section, was on the basis of a payment in a fiscal year in respect of services provided or costs incurred in the prior fiscal year, calculated in each case as provided in this Section.

(d) For fiscal year 1996 ~~through fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter~~, the amount of the district's block grants shall be determined as follows: (i) with respect to each program that is included within each block grant, the district shall receive an amount equal to the same percentage of the current fiscal year appropriation made for that program as the percentage of the appropriation received by the district from the 1995 fiscal year appropriation made for that program, and (ii) the total amount that is due the district under the block grant shall be the aggregate of the amounts that the district is entitled to receive for the fiscal year with respect to each program that is included within the block grant that the State Board of Education shall award the district under this Section for that fiscal year. In the case of the Summer Bridges program, the amount of the district's block grant shall be equal to 44% of the amount of the current fiscal year appropriation made for that program.

(e) The district is not required to file any application or other claim in order to receive the block grants to which it is entitled under this Section. The State Board of Education shall make payments to the district of amounts due under the district's block grants on a schedule determined by the State Board of Education.

(f) A school district to which this Section applies shall report to the State Board of Education on its use of the block grants in such form and detail as the State Board of Education may specify. In addition, the report must include the following description for the district, which must also be reported to the General Assembly: block grant allocation and expenditures by program; population and service levels by program; and administrative expenditures by program. The State Board of Education shall ensure that the reporting requirements for the district are the same as for all other school districts in this State.

(g) ~~Through fiscal year 2017, this~~ This paragraph provides for the treatment of block grants under Article 1C for purposes of calculating the amount of block grants for a district under this Section. Those block grants under Article 1C are, for this purpose, treated as included in the amount of appropriation for the various programs set forth in paragraph (b) above. The appropriation in each current fiscal year for each block grant under Article 1C shall be treated for these purposes as appropriations for the individual program included in that block grant. The proportion of each block grant so allocated to each such program included in it shall be the proportion which the appropriation for that program was of all appropriations for such purposes now in that block grant, in fiscal 1995.

Payments to the school district under this Section with respect to each program for which payments to school districts generally, as of the date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, are on a reimbursement basis shall continue to be made to the district on a reimbursement basis, pursuant to the provisions of this Code governing those programs.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a block grant under this Section may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year from any block grant authorized under this Code or from general State aid pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code (other than supplemental general State aid) as funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referred to in subsection (c) of this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any block grant or general State aid to be classified under this subsection (h) and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this subsection (h) by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive

under this Code. No classification under this subsection (h) by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to the block grant as provided in this Section, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of provision of services.

(Source: P.A. 97-238, eff. 8-2-11; 97-324, eff. 8-12-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(105 ILCS 5/1E-20)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1E-165)

Sec. 1E-20. Members of Authority; meetings.

(a) When a petition for a School Finance Authority is allowed by the State Board under Section 1E-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 10 days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a School Finance Authority for the district. Of the initial members, 2 shall be appointed to serve a term of 2 years and 3 shall be appointed to serve a term of 3 years. Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 3 years and until his or her successor has been appointed. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Authority to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term. The State Superintendent may remove a member for incompetence, malfeasance, neglect of duty, or other just cause.

Members of the Authority shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Authority shall be residents of the school district that the Authority serves. A member of the Authority may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

Authority members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Unless paid from bonds issued under Section 1E-65 of this Code, the amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8 of this Code.

The Authority may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(b) The first meeting of the Authority shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Authority shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Three members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum. When a vote is taken upon any measure before the Authority, a quorum being present, a majority of the votes of the members voting on the measure shall determine the outcome.

(Source: P.A. 92-547, eff. 6-13-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/1F-20)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1F-165)

Sec. 1F-20. Members of Authority; meetings.

(a) Upon establishment of a School Finance Authority under Section 1F-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 15 days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a School Finance Authority for the district. Of the initial members, 2 shall be appointed to serve a term of 2 years and 3 shall be appointed to serve a term of 3 years. Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 3 years and until his or her successor has been appointed. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Authority to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term. The State Superintendent may remove a member for incompetence, malfeasance, neglect of duty, or other just cause.

Members of the Authority shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Authority shall be residents of the school district that the Authority serves. A member of the Authority may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

Authority members shall be paid a stipend approved by the State Superintendent of not more than \$100 per meeting and may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Unless paid from bonds issued under Section 1F-65 of this Code, the amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8 of this Code.

The Authority may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(b) The first meeting of the Authority shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Authority shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Three members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum. When a vote is taken upon any measure before the Authority, a quorum being present, a majority of the votes of the members voting on the measure shall determine the outcome.

(Source: P.A. 94-234, eff. 7-1-06.)

(105 ILCS 5/1F-62)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1F-165)

Sec. 1F-62. School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund; grants and loans.

(a) Moneys in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund established under Section 1B-8 of this Code may be allocated and expended by the State Board as grants to provide technical and consulting services to school districts to assess their financial condition and by the Illinois Finance Authority for emergency financial assistance loans to a School Finance Authority that petitions for emergency financial assistance. An emergency financial assistance loan to a School Finance Authority or borrowing from sources other than the State shall not be considered as part of the calculation of a district's debt for purposes of the limitation specified in Section 19-1 of this Code. From the amount allocated to each School Finance Authority, the State Board shall identify a sum sufficient to cover all approved costs of the School Finance Authority. If the State Board and State Superintendent have not approved emergency financial assistance in conjunction with the appointment of a School Finance Authority, the Authority's approved costs shall be paid from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding.

The School Finance Authority may prepare and file with the State Superintendent a proposal for emergency financial assistance for the school district and for its operations budget. No expenditures shall be authorized by the State Superintendent until he or she has approved the proposal of the School Finance Authority, either as submitted or in such lesser amount determined by the State Superintendent.

(b) The amount of an emergency financial assistance loan that may be allocated to a School Finance Authority under this Article, including moneys necessary for the operations of the School Finance Authority, and borrowing from sources other than the State shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$4,000 times the number of pupils enrolled in the district during the school year ending June 30 prior to the date of approval by the State Board of the petition for emergency financial assistance, as certified to the school board and the School Finance Authority by the State Superintendent. However, this limitation does not apply to borrowing by the district secured by amounts levied by the district prior to establishment of the School Finance Authority. An emergency financial assistance grant shall not exceed \$1,000 times the number of such pupils. A district may receive both a loan and a grant.

(c) The payment of a State emergency financial assistance grant or loan shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. State emergency financial assistance allocated and paid to a School Finance Authority under this Article may be applied to any fund or funds from which the School Finance Authority is authorized to make expenditures by law.

(d) Any State emergency financial assistance proposed by the School Finance Authority and approved by the State Superintendent may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the School Finance Authority's existence or spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the School Finance Authority's existence. The State Superintendent shall not approve any loan to the School Finance Authority unless the School Finance Authority has been unable to borrow sufficient funds to operate the district.

All loan payments made from the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund to a School Finance Authority shall be required to be repaid not later than the date the School Finance Authority ceases to exist, with simple interest over the term of the loan at a rate equal to 50% of the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield as last published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before the date on which the School Finance Authority's loan is approved by the State Board.

The School Finance Authority shall establish and the Illinois Finance Authority shall approve the terms and conditions of the loan, including the schedule of repayments. The schedule shall provide for repayments commencing July 1 of each year or upon each fiscal year's receipt of moneys from a tax levy for emergency financial assistance. Repayment shall be incorporated into the annual budget of the district and may be made from any fund or funds of the district in which there are moneys available. Default on repayment is subject to the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act. When moneys are repaid as provided in this Section, they shall not be made available to the School Finance Authority for further use as emergency financial assistance under this Article at any time thereafter. All repayments required to be made by a

School Finance Authority shall be received by the State Board and deposited in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund.

In establishing the terms and conditions for the repayment obligation of the School Finance Authority, the School Finance Authority shall annually determine whether a separate local property tax levy is required to meet that obligation. The School Finance Authority shall provide for a separate tax levy for emergency financial assistance repayment purposes. This tax levy shall not be subject to referendum approval. The amount of the levy shall not exceed the amount necessary to meet the annual emergency financial repayment obligations of the district, including principal and interest, as established by the School Finance Authority.

(Source: P.A. 94-234, eff. 7-1-06.)

(105 ILCS 5/1H-20)

Sec. 1H-20. Members of Panel; meetings.

(a) Upon establishment of a Financial Oversight Panel under Section 1H-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 15 working days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a Financial Oversight Panel for the district. Members appointed to the Panel shall serve at the pleasure of the State Superintendent. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Panel to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term.

(b) Members of the Panel shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Panel shall be residents of the school district that the Panel serves. A member of the Panel may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

(c) Panel members may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1H-65 of this Code.

(d) With the exception of the chairperson, who shall be designated as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, the Panel may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(e) The first meeting of the Panel shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Panel shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act. The Panel shall also comply with the Freedom of Information Act.

(f) Three members of the Panel shall constitute a quorum. A majority of members present is required to pass a measure.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1H-70)

Sec. 1H-70. Tax anticipation warrants, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation certificates or notes, general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates, and lines of credit. With the approval of the State Superintendent and provided that the district is unable to secure short-term financing after 3 attempts, a Panel shall have the same power as a district to do the following:

(1) issue tax anticipation warrants under the provisions of Section 17-16 of this Code against taxes levied by either the school board or the Panel pursuant to Section 1H-25 of this Code;

(2) issue tax anticipation notes under the provisions of the Tax Anticipation Note Act against taxes levied by either the school board or the Panel pursuant to Section 1H-25 of this Code;

(3) issue revenue anticipation certificates or notes under the provisions of the Revenue Anticipation Act;

(4) issue general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates under the provisions of Section

18-18 of this Code; and

(5) establish and utilize lines of credit under the provisions of Section 17-17 of this Code.

Tax anticipation warrants, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation certificates or notes, general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates, and lines of credit are considered borrowing from sources other than the State and are subject to Section 1H-65 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.33) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.33)

Sec. 2-3.33. Recomputation of claims. To recompute within 3 years from the final date for filing of a claim any claim for general State aid reimbursement to any school district and one year from the final date for filing of a claim for evidence-based funding if the claim has been found to be incorrect and to adjust subsequent claims accordingly, and to recompute and adjust any such claims within 6 years from the final date for filing when there has been an adverse court or administrative agency decision on the merits affecting the tax revenues of the school district. However, no such adjustment shall be made regarding equalized assessed valuation unless the district's equalized assessed valuation is changed by greater than \$250,000 or 2%. Any adjustments for claims recomputed for the 2016-2017 school year and prior school years shall be applied to the apportionment of evidence-based funding in Section 18-8.15 of this Code beginning in the 2017-2018 school year and thereafter. However, the recomputation of a claim for evidence-based funding for a school district shall not require the recomputation of claims for all districts, and the State Board of Education shall only make recomputations of evidence-based funding for those districts where an adjustment is required.

Except in the case of an adverse court or administrative agency decision, no recomputation of a State aid claim shall be made pursuant to this Section as a result of a reduction in the assessed valuation of a school district from the assessed valuation of the district reported to the State Board of Education by the Department of Revenue under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code unless the requirements of Section 16-15 of the Property Tax Code and Section 2-3.84 of this Code are complied with in all respects.

This paragraph applies to all requests for recomputation of a general State aid or evidence-based funding claim received after June 30, 2003. In recomputing a general State aid or evidence-based funding claim that was originally calculated using an extension limitation equalized assessed valuation under paragraph (3) of subsection (G) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Section 18-8.15 of this Code, a qualifying reduction in equalized assessed valuation shall be deducted from the extension limitation equalized assessed valuation that was used in calculating the original claim.

From the total amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding to be provided to districts, adjustments as a result of recomputation under this Section together with adjustments under Section 2-3.84 must not exceed \$25 million, in the aggregate for all districts under both Sections combined, of the general State aid or evidence-based funding appropriation in any fiscal year; if necessary, amounts shall be prorated among districts. If it is necessary to prorate claims under this paragraph, then that portion of each prorated claim that is approved but not paid in the current fiscal year may be resubmitted as a valid claim in the following fiscal year.

(Source: P.A. 93-845, eff. 7-30-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.51.5)

Sec. 2-3.51.5. School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program. To improve the level of education and safety of students from kindergarten through grade 12 in school districts and State-recognized, non-public schools. The State Board of Education is authorized to fund a School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program.

(1) For school districts, the program shall provide funding for school safety, textbooks and software, electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks, teacher training and curriculum development, school improvements, school report cards under Section 10-17a, and criminal history records checks under Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5. For State-recognized, non-public schools, the program shall provide funding for secular textbooks and software, criminal history records checks, and health and safety mandates to the extent that the funds are expended for purely secular purposes. A school district or laboratory school as defined in Section 18-8. ~~or 18-8.05~~ or 18-8.15 is not required to file an application in order to receive the categorical funding to which it is entitled under this Section. Funds for the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be distributed to school districts and laboratory schools based on the prior year's best 3 months average daily attendance. Funds for the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be distributed to State-recognized, non-public schools based on the average daily attendance figure for the previous school year provided to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall develop an application that requires State-recognized, non-public schools to submit average daily attendance figures. A State-recognized, non-public school must submit the application and average daily attendance figure prior to receiving funds under this Section. The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of this program.

(2) Distribution of moneys to school districts and State-recognized, non-public schools shall be made in 2 semi-annual installments, one payment on or before October 30, and one payment prior to April 30, of each fiscal year.

(3) Grants under the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be awarded provided there is an appropriation for the program, and funding levels for each district shall be prorated according to the amount of the appropriation.

(4) The provisions of this Section are in the public interest, are for the public benefit, and serve secular public purposes.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.66) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.66)

Sec. 2-3.66. Truants' alternative and optional education programs. To establish projects to offer modified instructional programs or other services designed to prevent students from dropping out of school, including programs pursuant to Section 2-3.41, and to serve as a part time or full time option in lieu of regular school attendance and to award grants to local school districts, educational service regions or community college districts from appropriated funds to assist districts in establishing such projects. The education agency may operate its own program or enter into a contract with another not-for-profit entity to implement the program. The projects shall allow dropouts, up to and including age 21, potential dropouts, including truants, uninvolved, unmotivated and disaffected students, as defined by State Board of Education rules and regulations, to enroll, as an alternative to regular school attendance, in an optional education program which may be established by school board policy and is in conformance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education. Truants' Alternative and Optional Education programs funded pursuant to this Section shall be planned by a student, the student's parents or legal guardians, unless the student is 18 years or older, and school officials and shall culminate in an individualized optional education plan. Such plan shall focus on academic or vocational skills, or both, and may include, but not be limited to, evening school, summer school, community college courses, adult education, preparation courses for high school equivalency testing, vocational training, work experience, programs to enhance self concept and parenting courses. School districts which are awarded grants pursuant to this Section shall be authorized to provide day care services to children of students who are eligible and desire to enroll in programs established and funded under this Section, but only if and to the extent that such day care is necessary to enable those eligible students to attend and participate in the programs and courses which are conducted pursuant to this Section. School districts and regional offices of education may claim general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 for students enrolled in truants' alternative and optional education programs, provided that such students are receiving services that are supplemental to a program leading to a high school diploma and are otherwise eligible to be claimed for general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15, as applicable.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.66b)

Sec. 2-3.66b. IHOPE Program.

(a) There is established the Illinois Hope and Opportunity Pathways through Education (IHOPE) Program. The State Board of Education shall implement and administer the IHOPE Program. The goal of the IHOPE Program is to develop a comprehensive system in this State to re-enroll significant numbers of high school dropouts in programs that will enable them to earn their high school diploma.

(b) The IHOPE Program shall award grants, subject to appropriation for this purpose, to educational service regions and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code from appropriated funds to assist in establishing instructional programs and other services designed to re-enroll high school dropouts. From any funds appropriated for the IHOPE Program, the State Board of Education may use up to 5% for administrative costs, including the performance of a program evaluation and the hiring of staff to implement and administer the program.

The IHOPE Program shall provide incentive grant funds for regional offices of education and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code to develop partnerships with school districts, public community colleges, and community groups to build comprehensive plans to re-enroll high school dropouts in their regions or districts.

Programs funded through the IHOPE Program shall allow high school dropouts, up to and including age 21 notwithstanding Section 26-2 of this Code, to re-enroll in an educational program in conformance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education. Programs may include without limitation comprehensive year-round programming, evening school, summer school, community college courses, adult education, vocational training, work experience, programs to enhance self-concept, and parenting courses. Any student in the IHOPE Program who wishes to earn a high school diploma must meet the prerequisites to receiving a high school diploma specified in Section 27-22 of this Code and any other graduation requirements of the student's district of residence. Any student who successfully completes the

requirements for his or her graduation shall receive a diploma identifying the student as graduating from his or her district of residence.

(c) In order to be eligible for funding under the IHOPE Program, an interested regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code shall develop an IHOPE Plan to be approved by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall develop rules for the IHOPE Program that shall set forth the requirements for the development of the IHOPE Plan. Each Plan shall involve school districts, public community colleges, and key community programs that work with high school dropouts located in an educational service region or the City of Chicago before the Plan is sent to the State Board for approval. No funds may be distributed to a regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code until the State Board has approved the Plan.

(d) A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code may operate its own program funded by the IHOPE Program or enter into a contract with other not-for-profit entities, including school districts, public community colleges, and not-for-profit community-based organizations, to operate a program.

A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code that receives an IHOPE grant from the State Board of Education may provide funds under a sub-grant, as specified in the IHOPE Plan, to other not-for-profit entities to provide services according to the IHOPE Plan that was developed. These other entities may include school districts, public community colleges, or not-for-profit community-based organizations or a cooperative partnership among these entities.

(e) In order to distribute funding based upon the need to ensure delivery of programs that will have the greatest impact, IHOPE Program funding must be distributed based upon the proportion of dropouts in the educational service region or school district, in the case of a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, to the total number of dropouts in this State. This formula shall employ the dropout data provided by school districts to the State Board of Education.

A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code may claim State aid under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for students enrolled in a program funded by the IHOPE Program, provided that the State Board of Education has approved the IHOPE Plan and that these students are receiving services that are meeting the requirements of Section 27-22 of this Code for receipt of a high school diploma and are otherwise eligible to be claimed for general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, including provisions related to the minimum number of days of pupil attendance pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code and the minimum number of daily hours of school work and any exceptions thereto as defined by the State Board of Education in rules.

(f) IHOPE categories of programming may include the following:

(1) Full-time programs that are comprehensive, year-round programs.

(2) Part-time programs combining work and study scheduled at various times that are flexible to the needs of students.

(3) Online programs and courses in which students take courses and complete on-site, supervised tests that measure the student's mastery of a specific course needed for graduation. Students may take courses online and earn credit or students may prepare to take supervised tests for specific courses for credit leading to receipt of a high school diploma.

(4) Dual enrollment in which students attend high school classes in combination with community college classes or students attend community college classes while simultaneously earning high school credit and eventually a high school diploma.

(g) In order to have successful comprehensive programs re-enrolling and graduating low-skilled high school dropouts, programs funded through the IHOPE Program shall include all of the following components:

(1) Small programs (70 to 100 students) at a separate school site with a distinct identity. Programs may be larger with specific need and justification, keeping in mind that it is crucial to keep programs small to be effective.

(2) Specific performance-based goals and outcomes and measures of enrollment, attendance, skills, credits, graduation, and the transition to college, training, and employment.

(3) Strong, experienced leadership and teaching staff who are provided with ongoing professional development.

(4) Voluntary enrollment.

(5) High standards for student learning, integrating work experience, and education, including during the school year and after school, and summer school programs that link internships, work, and learning.

(6) Comprehensive programs providing extensive support services.

(7) Small teams of students supported by full-time paid mentors who work to retain and help those students graduate.

(8) A comprehensive technology learning center with Internet access and broad-based curriculum focusing on academic and career subject areas.

(9) Learning opportunities that incorporate action into study.

(h) Programs funded through the IHOPE Program must report data to the State Board of Education as requested. This information shall include, but is not limited to, student enrollment figures, attendance information, course completion data, graduation information, and post-graduation information, as available.

(i) Rules must be developed by the State Board of Education to set forth the fund distribution process to regional offices of education and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the planning and the conditions upon which an IHOPE Plan would be approved by State Board, and other rules to develop the IHOPE Program.

(Source: P.A. 96-106, eff. 7-30-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.84) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.84)

Sec. 2-3.84. In calculating the amount of State aid to be apportioned to the various school districts in this State, the State Board of Education shall incorporate and deduct the total aggregate adjustments to assessments made by the State Property Tax Appeal Board or Cook County Board of Appeals, as reported pursuant to Section 16-15 of the Property Tax Code or Section 129.1 of the Revenue Act of 1939 by the Department of Revenue, from the equalized assessed valuation that is otherwise to be utilized in the initial calculation.

From the total amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding to be provided to districts, adjustments under this Section together with adjustments as a result of recomputation under Section 2-3.33 must not exceed \$25 million, in the aggregate for all districts under both Sections combined, of the general State aid or evidence-based funding appropriation in any fiscal year; if necessary, amounts shall be prorated among districts. If it is necessary to prorate claims under this paragraph, then that portion of each prorated claim that is approved but not paid in the current fiscal year may be resubmitted as a valid claim in the following fiscal year.

(Source: P.A. 93-845, eff. 7-30-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.109a)

Sec. 2-3.109a. Laboratory schools grant eligibility. A laboratory school as defined in Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 may apply for and be eligible to receive, subject to the same restrictions applicable to school districts, any grant administered by the State Board of Education that is available for school districts.

(Source: P.A. 90-566, eff. 1-2-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.170 new)

Sec. 2-3.170. Property tax relief pool grants.

(a) As used in this Section,

"Property tax multiplier" equals one minus the square of the school district's Local Capacity Percentage, as defined in Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.

"Unit equivalent tax rate" means the Adjusted Operating Tax Rate, as defined in Section 18-8.15 of this Code, multiplied by a factor of 1 for unit school district, 13/9 for elementary school districts, and 13/4 for high school districts.

(b) Subject to appropriation, the State Board shall provide grants to eligible school districts that provide tax relief to the school district's residents, up to a limit of 1% of the school district's equalized assessed value, as provided in this Section.

(c) By August 1 of each year, the State Board shall publish an estimated unit equivalent tax rate above which school districts are eligible for relief under this Section. This estimated tax rate shall be based on the most recent available data provided by school districts pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code. The State Board shall estimate this property tax rate based on the amount appropriated to the grant program and the assumption that a set of school districts, based on criteria established by the State Board, will apply for grants under this Section. The criteria shall be based on reasonable assumptions about when school districts will apply for the grant.

(d) School districts seeking grants under this Section shall apply to the State Board by October 1 of each year. All applications to the State Board for grants shall include the amount of the grant requested.

(e) By December 1 of each year, based on the most recent available data provided by school districts pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code, the State Board shall calculate the unit equivalent tax rate, based on the applications received by the State Board, above which the appropriations are sufficient to provide relief and publish a list of the school districts eligible for relief.

(f) The State Board shall publish a final list of grant recipients and provide payment of the grants by January 15 of each year.

(g) If payment from the State Board is received by the school district on time, the school district shall reduce its property tax levy in an amount equal to the grant received under this Section.

(h) The total grant to a school district under this Section shall be calculated based on the total amount of reduction in the school district's aggregate extension, up to a limit of 1% of a district's equalized assessed value for a unit school district, 0.69% for an elementary school district, and 0.31% for a high school district, multiplied by the property tax multiplier or the amount that the unit equivalent tax rate is greater than the rate determined by the State Board, whichever is less.

(i) If the State Board does not expend all appropriations allocated pursuant to this Section, then any remaining funds shall be allocated pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(j) The State Board shall prioritize payments under Section 18-8.15 of this Code over payments under this Section, if necessary.

(k) Any grants received by a school district shall be included in future calculations of that school district's Base Funding Minimum under Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(l) In the tax year following receipt of a Property Tax Pool Relief Grant, the aggregate levy of any school district receiving a grant under this Section, for purposes of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, shall include the tax relief the school district provided in the previous taxable year under this Section.

(105 ILCS 5/3-14.21) (from Ch. 122, par. 3-14.21)

Sec. 3-14.21. Inspection of schools.

(a) The regional superintendent shall inspect and survey all public schools under his or her supervision and notify the board of education, or the trustees of schools in a district with trustees, in writing before July 30, whether or not the several schools in their district have been kept as required by law, using forms provided by the State Board of Education which are based on the Health/Life Safety Code for Public Schools adopted under Section 2-3.12. The regional superintendent shall report his or her findings to the State Board of Education on forms provided by the State Board of Education.

(b) If the regional superintendent determines that a school board has failed in a timely manner to correct urgent items identified in a previous life-safety report completed under Section 2-3.12 or as otherwise previously ordered by the regional superintendent, the regional superintendent shall order the school board to adopt and submit to the regional superintendent a plan for the immediate correction of the building violations. This plan shall be adopted following a public hearing that is conducted by the school board on the violations and the plan and that is preceded by at least 7 days' prior notice of the hearing published in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district. If the regional superintendent determines in the next annual inspection that the plan has not been completed and that the violations have not been corrected, the regional superintendent shall submit a report to the State Board of Education with a recommendation that the State Board withhold from payments of general State aid or evidence-based funding due to the district an amount necessary to correct the outstanding violations. The State Board, upon notice to the school board and to the regional superintendent, shall consider the report at a meeting of the State Board, and may order that a sufficient amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding be withheld from payments due to the district to correct the violations. This amount shall be paid to the regional superintendent who shall contract on behalf of the school board for the correction of the outstanding violations.

(c) The Office of the State Fire Marshal or a qualified fire official, as defined in Section 2-3.12 of this Code, to whom the State Fire Marshal has delegated his or her authority shall conduct an annual fire safety inspection of each school building in this State. The State Fire Marshal or the fire official shall coordinate its inspections with the regional superintendent. The inspection shall be based on the fire safety code authorized in Section 2-3.12 of this Code. Any violations shall be reported in writing to the regional superintendent and shall reference the specific code sections where a discrepancy has been identified within 15 days after the inspection has been conducted. The regional superintendent shall address those violations that are not corrected in a timely manner pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section. The inspection must be at no cost to the school district.

(d) If a municipality or, in the case of an unincorporated area, a county or, if applicable, a fire protection district wishes to perform new construction inspections under the jurisdiction of a regional superintendent, then the entity must register this wish with the regional superintendent. These inspections must be based on the building code authorized in Section 2-3.12 of this Code. The inspections must be at no cost to the school district.

(Source: P.A. 96-734, eff. 8-25-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/7-14A) (from Ch. 122, par. 7-14A)

Sec. 7-14A. Annexation compensation. There shall be no accounting made after a mere change in boundaries when no new district is created, except that those districts whose enrollment increases by 90% or more as a result of annexing territory detached from another district pursuant to this Article are eligible for supplementary State aid payments in accordance with Section 11E-135 of this Code. Eligible annexing districts shall apply to the State Board of Education for supplementary State aid payments by submitting enrollment figures for the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following the effective date of the boundary change for both the district gaining territory and the district losing territory. Copies of any intergovernmental agreements between the district gaining territory and the district losing territory detailing any transfer of fund balances and staff must also be submitted. In all instances of changes in boundaries, the district losing territory shall not count the average daily attendance of pupils living in the territory during the year preceding the effective date of the boundary change in its claim for reimbursement under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for the school year following the effective date of the change in boundaries and the district receiving the territory shall count the average daily attendance of pupils living in the territory during the year preceding the effective date of the boundary change in its claim for reimbursement under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for the school year following the effective date of the change in boundaries. The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004.

(Source: P.A. 99-657, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-17a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-17a)

Sec. 10-17a. State, school district, and school report cards.

(1) By October 31, 2013 and October 31 of each subsequent school year, the State Board of Education, through the State Superintendent of Education, shall prepare a State report card, school district report cards, and school report cards, and shall by the most economic means provide to each school district in this State, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, the report cards for the school district and each of its schools.

(2) In addition to any information required by federal law, the State Superintendent shall determine the indicators and presentation of the school report card, which must include, at a minimum, the most current data possessed by the State Board of Education related to the following:

(A) school characteristics and student demographics, including average class size, average teaching experience, student racial/ethnic breakdown, and the percentage of students classified as low-income; the percentage of students classified as English learners; the percentage of students who have individualized education plans or 504 plans that provide for special education services; the percentage of students who annually transferred in or out of the school district; the per-pupil operating expenditure of the school district; and the per-pupil State average operating expenditure for the district type (elementary, high school, or unit);

(B) curriculum information, including, where applicable, Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate or equivalent courses, dual enrollment courses, foreign language classes, school personnel resources (including Career Technical Education teachers), before and after school programs, extracurricular activities, subjects in which elective classes are offered, health and wellness initiatives (including the average number of days of Physical Education per week per student), approved programs of study, awards received, community partnerships, and special programs such as programming for the gifted and talented, students with disabilities, and work-study students;

(C) student outcomes, including, where applicable, the percentage of students deemed proficient on assessments of State standards, the percentage of students in the eighth grade who pass Algebra, the percentage of students enrolled in post-secondary institutions (including colleges, universities, community colleges, trade/vocational schools, and training programs leading to career certification within 2 semesters of high school graduation), the percentage of students graduating from high school who are college and career ready, and the percentage of graduates enrolled in community colleges, colleges, and universities who are in one or more courses that the community college, college, or university identifies as a developmental course;

(D) student progress, including, where applicable, the percentage of students in the ninth grade who have earned 5 credits or more without failing more than one core class, a measure of students entering kindergarten ready to learn, a measure of growth, and the percentage of students who enter high school on track for college and career readiness;

(E) the school environment, including, where applicable, the percentage of students with less than 10 absences in a school year, the percentage of teachers with less than 10 absences in a school year for reasons other than professional development, leaves taken pursuant to the federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993, long-term disability, or parental leaves, the 3-year average of the percentage

of teachers returning to the school from the previous year, the number of different principals at the school in the last 6 years, 2 or more indicators from any school climate survey selected or approved by the State and administered pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, with the same or similar indicators included on school report cards for all surveys selected or approved by the State pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, and the combined percentage of teachers rated as proficient or excellent in their most recent evaluation; and

(F) a school district's and its individual schools' balanced accountability measure, in accordance with Section 2-3.25a of this Code; -

(G) a school district's Final Percent of Adequacy, as defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code;

(H) a school district's Local Capacity Target, as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount; and

(I) a school district's Real Receipts, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, divided by a school district's Adequacy Target, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount.

The school report card shall also provide information that allows for comparing the current outcome, progress, and environment data to the State average, to the school data from the past 5 years, and to the outcomes, progress, and environment of similar schools based on the type of school and enrollment of low-income students, special education students, and English learners.

(3) At the discretion of the State Superintendent, the school district report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section, as well as information relating to the operating expense per pupil and other finances of the school district, and the State report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, in consultation with key education stakeholders, the State Superintendent shall at any time have the discretion to amend or update any and all metrics on the school, district, or State report card.

(5) Annually, no more than 30 calendar days after receipt of the school district and school report cards from the State Superintendent of Education, each school district, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, shall present such report cards at a regular school board meeting subject to applicable notice requirements, post the report cards on the school district's Internet web site, if the district maintains an Internet web site, make the report cards available to a newspaper of general circulation serving the district, and, upon request, send the report cards home to a parent (unless the district does not maintain an Internet web site, in which case the report card shall be sent home to parents without request). If the district posts the report card on its Internet web site, the district shall send a written notice home to parents stating (i) that the report card is available on the web site, (ii) the address of the web site, (iii) that a printed copy of the report card will be sent to parents upon request, and (iv) the telephone number that parents may call to request a printed copy of the report card.

(6) Nothing contained in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly repeals, supersedes, invalidates, or nullifies final decisions in lawsuits pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in Illinois courts involving the interpretation of Public Act 97-8.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-648, eff. 7-1-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-193, eff. 7-30-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-19) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-19)

Sec. 10-19. Length of school term - experimental programs. Each school board shall annually prepare a calendar for the school term, specifying the opening and closing dates and providing a minimum term of at least 185 days to insure 176 days of actual pupil attendance, computable under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, except that for the 1980-1981 school year only 175 days of actual pupil attendance shall be required because of the closing of schools pursuant to Section 24-2 on January 29, 1981 upon the appointment by the President of that day as a day of thanksgiving for the freedom of the Americans who had been held hostage in Iran. Any days allowed by law for teachers' institutes but not used as such or used as parental institutes as provided in Section 10-22.18d shall increase the minimum term by the school days not so used. Except as provided in Section 10-19.1, the board may not extend the school term beyond such closing date unless that extension of term is necessary to provide the minimum number of computable days. In case of such necessary extension school employees shall be paid for such additional time on the basis of their regular contracts. A school board may specify a closing date earlier than that set on the annual calendar when the schools of the district have provided the minimum number of computable days under this Section. Nothing in this Section prevents the board from employing superintendents of schools, principals and other nonteaching personnel for a period of 12 months, or in the case of superintendents for

a period in accordance with Section 10-23.8, or prevents the board from employing other personnel before or after the regular school term with payment of salary proportionate to that received for comparable work during the school term.

A school board may make such changes in its calendar for the school term as may be required by any changes in the legal school holidays prescribed in Section 24-2. A school board may make changes in its calendar for the school term as may be necessary to reflect the utilization of teachers' institute days as parental institute days as provided in Section 10-22.18d.

The calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the regional superintendent of schools before the calendar or changes may take effect.

With the prior approval of the State Board of Education and subject to review by the State Board of Education every 3 years, any school board may, by resolution of its board and in agreement with affected exclusive collective bargaining agents, establish experimental educational programs, including but not limited to programs for e-learning days as authorized under Section 10-20.56 of this Code, self-directed learning, or outside of formal class periods, which programs when so approved shall be considered to comply with the requirements of this Section as respects numbers of days of actual pupil attendance and with the other requirements of this Act as respects courses of instruction.

(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-22.5a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.5a)

Sec. 10-22.5a. Attendance by dependents of United States military personnel, foreign exchange students, and certain nonresident pupils.

(a) To enter into written agreements with cultural exchange organizations, or with nationally recognized eleemosynary institutions that promote excellence in the arts, mathematics, or science. The written agreements may provide for tuition free attendance at the local district school by foreign exchange students, or by nonresident pupils of eleemosynary institutions. The local board of education, as part of the agreement, may require that the cultural exchange program or the eleemosynary institutions provide services to the district in exchange for the waiver of nonresident tuition.

To enter into written agreements with adjacent school districts to provide for tuition free attendance by a student of the adjacent district when requested for the student's health and safety by the student or parent and both districts determine that the student's health or safety will be served by such attendance. Districts shall not be required to enter into such agreements nor be required to alter existing transportation services due to the attendance of such non-resident pupils.

(a-5) If, at the time of enrollment, a dependent of United States military personnel is housed in temporary housing located outside of a school district, but will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment, the dependent must be allowed to enroll, subject to the requirements of this subsection (a-5), and must not be charged tuition. Any United States military personnel attempting to enroll a dependent under this subsection (a-5) shall provide proof that the dependent will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment. Proof of residency may include, but is not limited to, postmarked mail addressed to the military personnel and sent to an address located within the district, a lease agreement for occupancy of a residence located within the district, or proof of ownership of a residence located within the district.

(b) Nonresident pupils and foreign exchange students attending school on a tuition free basis under such agreements and nonresident dependents of United States military personnel attending school on a tuition free basis may be counted for the purposes of determining the apportionment of State aid provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code. No organization or institution participating in agreements authorized under this Section may exclude any individual for participation in its program on account of the person's race, color, sex, religion or nationality.

(Source: P.A. 98-739, eff. 7-16-14.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-22.20) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.20)

Sec. 10-22.20. Classes for adults and youths whose schooling has been interrupted; conditions for State reimbursement; use of child care facilities.

(a) To establish special classes for the instruction (1) of persons of age 21 years or over and (2) of persons less than age 21 and not otherwise in attendance in public school, for the purpose of providing adults in the community and youths whose schooling has been interrupted with such additional basic education, vocational skill training, and other instruction as may be necessary to increase their qualifications for employment or other means of self-support and their ability to meet their responsibilities as citizens, including courses of instruction regularly accepted for graduation from elementary or high schools and for Americanization and high school equivalency testing review classes.

The board shall pay the necessary expenses of such classes out of school funds of the district, including costs of student transportation and such facilities or provision for child-care as may be necessary in the

judgment of the board to permit maximum utilization of the courses by students with children, and other special needs of the students directly related to such instruction. The expenses thus incurred shall be subject to State reimbursement, as provided in this Section. The board may make a tuition charge for persons taking instruction who are not subject to State reimbursement, such tuition charge not to exceed the per capita cost of such classes.

The cost of such instruction, including the additional expenses herein authorized, incurred for recipients of financial aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code, or for persons for whom education and training aid has been authorized under Section 9-8 of that Code, shall be assumed in its entirety from funds appropriated by the State to the Illinois Community College Board.

(b) The Illinois Community College Board shall establish the standards for the courses of instruction reimbursed under this Section. The Illinois Community College Board shall supervise the administration of the programs. The Illinois Community College Board shall determine the cost of instruction in accordance with standards established by the Illinois Community College Board, including therein other incidental costs as herein authorized, which shall serve as the basis of State reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of this Section. In the approval of programs and the determination of the cost of instruction, the Illinois Community College Board shall provide for the maximum utilization of federal funds for such programs. The Illinois Community College Board shall also provide for:

(1) the development of an index of need for program planning and for area funding allocations, as defined by the Illinois Community College Board;

(2) the method for calculating hours of instruction, as defined by the Illinois Community College Board, claimable for reimbursement and a method to phase in the calculation and for adjusting the calculations in cases where the services of a program are interrupted due to circumstances beyond the control of the program provider;

(3) a plan for the reallocation of funds to increase the amount allocated for grants based upon program performance as set forth in subsection (d) below; and

(4) the development of standards for determining grants based upon performance as set forth in subsection (d) below and a plan for the phased-in implementation of those standards.

For instruction provided by school districts and community college districts beginning July 1, 1996 and thereafter, reimbursement provided by the Illinois Community College Board for classes authorized by this Section shall be provided from funds appropriated for the reimbursement criteria set forth in subsection (c) below.

(c) Upon the annual approval of the Illinois Community College Board, reimbursement shall be first provided for transportation, child care services, and other special needs of the students directly related to instruction and then from the funds remaining an amount equal to the product of the total credit hours or units of instruction approved by the Illinois Community College Board, multiplied by the following:

(1) For adult basic education, the maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of instruction shall be equal to (i) through fiscal year 2017, the general state aid per pupil foundation level established in subsection (B) of Section 18-8.05, divided by 60, or (ii) in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter, the prior fiscal year reimbursement level multiplied by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor;

(2) The maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of instruction in subparagraph (1) above shall be weighted for students enrolled in classes defined as vocational skills and approved by the Illinois Community College Board by 1.25;

(3) The maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of instruction in subparagraph (1) above shall be multiplied by .90 for students enrolled in classes defined as adult secondary education programs and approved by the Illinois Community College Board;

(4) (Blank); and

(5) Funding for program years after 1999-2000 shall be determined by the Illinois Community College Board.

(d) Upon its annual approval, the Illinois Community College Board shall provide grants to eligible programs for supplemental activities to improve or expand services under the Adult Education Act. Eligible programs shall be determined based upon performance outcomes of students in the programs as set by the Illinois Community College Board.

(e) Reimbursement under this Section shall not exceed the actual costs of the approved program.

If the amount appropriated to the Illinois Community College Board for reimbursement under this Section is less than the amount required under this Act, the apportionment shall be proportionately reduced.

School districts and community college districts may assess students up to \$3.00 per credit hour, for classes other than Adult Basic Education level programs, if needed to meet program costs.

(f) An education plan shall be established for each adult or youth whose schooling has been interrupted and who is participating in the instructional programs provided under this Section.

Each school board and community college shall keep an accurate and detailed account of the students assigned to and receiving instruction under this Section who are subject to State reimbursement and shall submit reports of services provided commencing with fiscal year 1997 as required by the Illinois Community College Board.

For classes authorized under this Section, a credit hour or unit of instruction is equal to 15 hours of direct instruction for students enrolled in approved adult education programs at midterm and making satisfactory progress, in accordance with standards established by the Illinois Community College Board.

(g) Upon proof submitted to the Illinois Department of Human Services of the payment of all claims submitted under this Section, that Department shall apply for federal funds made available therefor and any federal funds so received shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State Treasury.

School districts or community colleges providing classes under this Section shall submit applications to the Illinois Community College Board for preapproval in accordance with the standards established by the Illinois Community College Board. Payments shall be made by the Illinois Community College Board based upon approved programs. Interim expenditure reports may be required by the Illinois Community College Board. Final claims for the school year shall be submitted to the regional superintendents for transmittal to the Illinois Community College Board. Final adjusted payments shall be made by September 30.

If a school district or community college district fails to provide, or is providing unsatisfactory or insufficient classes under this Section, the Illinois Community College Board may enter into agreements with public or private educational or other agencies other than the public schools for the establishment of such classes.

(h) If a school district or community college district establishes child-care facilities for the children of participants in classes established under this Section, it may extend the use of these facilities to students who have obtained employment and to other persons in the community whose children require care and supervision while the parent or other person in charge of the children is employed or otherwise absent from the home during all or part of the day. It may make the facilities available before and after as well as during regular school hours to school age and preschool age children who may benefit thereby, including children who require care and supervision pending the return of their parent or other person in charge of their care from employment or other activity requiring absence from the home.

The Illinois Community College Board shall pay to the board the cost of care in the facilities for any child who is a recipient of financial aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The board may charge for care of children for whom it cannot make claim under the provisions of this Section. The charge shall not exceed per capita cost, and to the extent feasible, shall be fixed at a level which will permit utilization by employed parents of low or moderate income. It may also permit any other State or local governmental agency or private agency providing care for children to purchase care.

After July 1, 1970 when the provisions of Section 10-20.20 become operative in the district, children in a child-care facility shall be transferred to the kindergarten established under that Section for such portion of the day as may be required for the kindergarten program, and only the prorated costs of care and training provided in the Center for the remaining period shall be charged to the Illinois Department of Human Services or other persons or agencies paying for such care.

(i) The provisions of this Section shall also apply to school districts having a population exceeding 500,000.

(j) In addition to claiming reimbursement under this Section, a school district may claim general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 for any student under age 21 who is enrolled in courses accepted for graduation from elementary or high school and who otherwise meets the requirements of Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, as applicable.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-29)

Sec. 10-29. Remote educational programs.

(a) For purposes of this Section, "remote educational program" means an educational program delivered to students in the home or other location outside of a school building that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) A student may participate in the program only after the school district, pursuant to adopted school board policy, and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code determine that a remote educational program will best serve the student's individual learning needs. The adopted school board policy shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(A) Criteria for determining that a remote educational program will best serve a

student's individual learning needs. The criteria must include consideration of, at a minimum, a student's prior attendance, disciplinary record, and academic history.

(B) Any limitations on the number of students or grade levels that may participate in a remote educational program.

(C) A description of the process that the school district will use to approve participation in the remote educational program. The process must include without limitation a requirement that, for any student who qualifies to receive services pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, the student's participation in a remote educational program receive prior approval from the student's individualized education program team.

(D) A description of the process the school district will use to develop and approve a written remote educational plan that meets the requirements of subdivision (5) of this subsection (a).

(E) A description of the system the school district will establish to calculate the number of clock hours a student is participating in instruction in accordance with the remote educational program.

(F) A description of the process for renewing a remote educational program at the expiration of its term.

(G) Such other terms and provisions as the school district deems necessary to provide for the establishment and delivery of a remote educational program.

(2) The school district has determined that the remote educational program's curriculum is aligned to State learning standards and that the program offers instruction and educational experiences consistent with those given to students at the same grade level in the district.

(3) The remote educational program is delivered by instructors that meet the following qualifications:

(A) they are certificated under Article 21 of this Code;

(B) they meet applicable highly qualified criteria under the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; and

(C) they have responsibility for all of the following elements of the program: planning instruction, diagnosing learning needs, prescribing content delivery through class activities, assessing learning, reporting outcomes to administrators and parents and guardians, and evaluating the effects of instruction.

(4) During the period of time from and including the opening date to the closing date of the regular school term of the school district established pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code, participation in a remote educational program may be claimed for general State aid purposes under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes under Section 18-8.15 of this Code on any calendar day, notwithstanding whether the day is a day of pupil attendance or institute day on the school district's calendar or any other provision of law restricting instruction on that day. If the district holds year-round classes in some buildings, the district shall classify each student's participation in a remote educational program as either on a year-round or a non-year-round schedule for purposes of claiming general State aid or evidence-based funding. Outside of the regular school term of the district, the remote educational program may be offered as part of any summer school program authorized by this Code.

(5) Each student participating in a remote educational program must have a written remote educational plan that has been approved by the school district and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code. The school district and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code must approve any amendment to a remote educational plan. The remote educational plan must include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Specific achievement goals for the student aligned to State learning standards.

(B) A description of all assessments that will be used to measure student progress, which description shall indicate the assessments that will be administered at an attendance center within the school district.

(C) A description of the progress reports that will be provided to the school district and the person or persons authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code.

(D) Expectations, processes, and schedules for interaction between a teacher and student.

(E) A description of the specific responsibilities of the student's family and the

school district with respect to equipment, materials, phone and Internet service, and any other requirements applicable to the home or other location outside of a school building necessary for the delivery of the remote educational program.

(F) If applicable, a description of how the remote educational program will be delivered in a manner consistent with the student's individualized education program required by Section 614(d) of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 or plan to ensure compliance with Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

(G) A description of the procedures and opportunities for participation in academic and extra-curricular activities and programs within the school district.

(H) The identification of a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult who will provide direct supervision of the program. The plan must include an acknowledgment by the parent, guardian, or other responsible adult that he or she may engage only in non-teaching duties not requiring instructional judgment or the evaluation of a student. The plan shall designate the parent, guardian, or other responsible adult as non-teaching personnel or volunteer personnel under subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 of this Code.

(I) The identification of a school district administrator who will oversee the remote educational program on behalf of the school district and who may be contacted by the student's parents with respect to any issues or concerns with the program.

(J) The term of the student's participation in the remote educational program, which may not extend for longer than 12 months, unless the term is renewed by the district in accordance with subdivision (7) of this subsection (a).

(K) A description of the specific location or locations in which the program will be delivered. If the remote educational program is to be delivered to a student in any location other than the student's home, the plan must include a written determination by the school district that the location will provide a learning environment appropriate for the delivery of the program. The location or locations in which the program will be delivered shall be deemed a long distance teaching reception area under subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 of this Code.

(L) Certification by the school district that the plan meets all other requirements of this Section.

(6) Students participating in a remote educational program must be enrolled in a school district attendance center pursuant to the school district's enrollment policy or policies. A student participating in a remote educational program must be tested as part of all assessments administered by the school district pursuant to Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code at the attendance center in which the student is enrolled and in accordance with the attendance center's assessment policies and schedule. The student must be included within all accountability determinations for the school district and attendance center under State and federal law.

(7) The term of a student's participation in a remote educational program may not extend for longer than 12 months, unless the term is renewed by the school district. The district may only renew a student's participation in a remote educational program following an evaluation of the student's progress in the program, a determination that the student's continuation in the program will best serve the student's individual learning needs, and an amendment to the student's written remote educational plan addressing any changes for the upcoming term of the program.

For purposes of this Section, a remote educational program does not include instruction delivered to students through an e-learning program approved under Section 10-20.56 of this Code.

(b) A school district may, by resolution of its school board, establish a remote educational program.

(c) Clock hours of instruction by students in a remote educational program meeting the requirements of this Section may be claimed by the school district and shall be counted as school work for general State aid purposes in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(d) The impact of remote educational programs on wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment of educational employees within the school district shall be subject to local collective bargaining agreements.

(e) The use of a home or other location outside of a school building for a remote educational program shall not cause the home or other location to be deemed a public school facility.

(f) A remote educational program may be used, but is not required, for instruction delivered to a student in the home or other location outside of a school building that is not claimed for general State aid purposes under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes under Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(g) School districts that, pursuant to this Section, adopt a policy for a remote educational program must submit to the State Board of Education a copy of the policy and any amendments thereto, as well as data on student participation in a format specified by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education may perform or contract with an outside entity to perform an evaluation of remote educational programs in this State.

(h) The State Board of Education may adopt any rules necessary to ensure compliance by remote educational programs with the requirements of this Section and other applicable legal requirements.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 99-193, eff. 7-30-15; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/11E-135)

Sec. 11E-135. Incentives. For districts reorganizing under this Article and for a district or districts that annex all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts in accordance with Article 7 of this Code, the following payments shall be made from appropriations made for these purposes:

(a)(1) For a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, or for a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, for its first year of existence, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for the new district and for the previously existing districts for which property is totally included within the new district. If the computation on the basis of the previously existing districts is greater, a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the new district.

(2) For a school district that annexes all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts as defined in Article 7 of this Code, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for the annexing district as constituted after the annexation and for the annexing and each annexed district as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the computation on the basis of the annexing and annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation is greater, then a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the annexing school district as constituted upon the annexation.

(3) For 2 or more school districts that annex all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for each annexing district as constituted after the annexation and for each annexing and annexed district as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the annexing districts as constituted after the annexation is less than the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the annexing and annexed districts, as constituted prior to the annexation, then a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made and allocated between or among the annexing districts, as constituted upon the annexation, for the first 4 years of their existence. The total difference payment shall be allocated between or among the annexing districts in the same ratio as the pupil enrollment from that portion of the annexed district or districts that is annexed to each annexing district bears to the total pupil enrollment from the entire annexed district or districts, as such pupil enrollment is determined for the school year last ending prior to the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes. The amount of the total difference payment and the amount thereof to be allocated to the annexing districts shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data that shall be certified to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, by the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which the annexing and annexed districts are located.

(4) For a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, or a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, if in their first year of existence the newly created elementary districts and the newly created high school district, from a school district conversion, or the newly created elementary district or districts and newly created combined high school - unit district, from a multi-unit conversion, qualify for less general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code than would have been payable under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, as applicable, for that same year to the previously existing districts, then a supplementary payment equal to that difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the newly created districts. The aggregate amount of each supplementary payment shall be allocated among the

newly created districts in the proportion that the deemed pupil enrollment in each district during its first year of existence bears to the actual aggregate pupil enrollment in all of the districts during their first year of existence. For purposes of each allocation:

(A) the deemed pupil enrollment of the newly created high school district from a school district conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence multiplied by 1.25;

(B) the deemed pupil enrollment of each newly created elementary district from a school district conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence reduced by an amount equal to the product obtained when the amount by which the newly created high school district's deemed pupil enrollment exceeds its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual pupil enrollment of the newly created elementary district for its first year of existence and the denominator of which is the actual aggregate pupil enrollment of all of the newly created elementary districts for their first year of existence;

(C) the deemed high school pupil enrollment of the newly created combined high school - unit district from a multi-unit conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual grades 9 through 12 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence multiplied by 1.25; and

(D) the deemed elementary pupil enrollment of each newly created district from a multi-unit conversion shall be an amount equal to each district's actual grade K through 8 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence, reduced by an amount equal to the product obtained when the amount by which the newly created combined high school - unit district's deemed high school pupil enrollment exceeds its actual grade 9 through 12 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual grade K through 8 pupil enrollment of each newly created district for its first year of existence and the denominator of which is the actual aggregate grade K through 8 pupil enrollment of all such newly created districts for their first year of existence.

The aggregate amount of each supplementary payment under this subdivision (4) and the amount thereof to be allocated to the newly created districts shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data, which shall be certified to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, by the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which the newly created districts are located.

(5) For a partial elementary unit district, as defined in subsection (a) or (c) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, if, in the first year of existence, the newly created partial elementary unit district qualifies for less general State aid and supplemental general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or less evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, than would have been payable under those Sections ~~that Section~~ for that same year to the previously existing districts that formed the partial elementary unit district, then a supplementary payment equal to that difference shall be made to the partial elementary unit district for the first 4 years of existence of that newly created district.

(6) For an elementary opt-in, as described in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the general State aid or evidence-based funding difference shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) as if the elementary opt-in was included in an optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is less than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is more than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(6.5) For a school district that annexes territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, calculated under this Section shall be computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted after the annexation and for the same districts as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted after the annexation is less than the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted prior to the annexation, then a supplementary payment shall be made to the annexing district for the first 4 years of existence after the annexation, equal to the difference multiplied by the ratio of student enrollment in the territory detached to the total student enrollment in the district losing territory for the year prior to the effective date of the annexation. The amount of the total difference and the proportion paid to the annexing district shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data that must be submitted to the State Board of Education in accordance with Section 7-14A of this Code. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (6.5) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (6.5) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (6.5) is complete.

(7) Claims for financial assistance under this subsection (a) may not be recomputed except as expressly provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(8) Any supplementary payment made under this subsection (a) must be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(b)(1) After the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, or a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each of the previously existing districts on June 30, prior to the creation of the new district. For the first 4 years after the formation of the new district, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the new district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the new district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts during the year immediately preceding the formation of the new district, and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the year immediately prior to the formation of the new district if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule.

(2) After the territory of one or more school districts is annexed by one or more other school districts as defined in Article 7 of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each annexed district and in the annexing district or districts as they were each constituted on June 30 preceding the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation became effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code. For the first 4 years after the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to each annexing district as constituted after the annexation equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the annexing district as constituted after the annexation, while employed in an annexed or annexing district during the year immediately preceding the annexation, and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the immediately preceding year if placed on the salary schedule of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts had the highest salary schedule during the immediately preceding year.

(3) For each new high school district formed under a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, the State shall make a supplementary payment for 4 years equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each certified member of the new high school district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts, and the sum of the salaries those certified members would have been paid if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule.

(4) For each newly created partial elementary unit district, the State shall make a supplementary payment for 4 years equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each certified member of the newly created partial elementary unit district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts that formed the partial elementary unit district, and the sum of the salaries those certified members would have been paid if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule. The salary schedules used in the calculation shall be those in effect in the previously existing districts for the school year prior to the creation of the new partial elementary unit district.

(5) For an elementary district opt-in, as described in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the salary difference incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) as if the opted-in elementary district was included in the optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (5) is less than that calculated in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (5) is more than that calculated in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the partial elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(5.5) After the formation of a cooperative high school by 2 or more school districts under Section 10-22.22c of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each of the previously existing high schools on June 30 prior to the formation of the cooperative high school. For the first 4 years after the formation of the cooperative high school, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the cooperative high school equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the cooperative high school while employed in one of the previously existing high schools during the year immediately preceding the formation of the cooperative high school and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the year immediately prior to the formation of the cooperative high school if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing high school with the highest salary schedule.

(5.10) After the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as they each were constituted on June 30 preceding the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation became effective for all purposes as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code. For the first 4 years after the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the annexing district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the annexing district as constituted after the annexation while employed in the district gaining territory or the district losing territory during the year immediately preceding the annexation and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during such immediately preceding year if placed on the salary schedule of whichever of the district gaining territory or district losing territory had the highest salary schedule during the immediately preceding year. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that staff members were transferred from the control of the district losing territory to the control of the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (5.10) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January

11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (5.10) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (5.10) is complete.

(5.15) After the deactivation of a school facility in accordance with Section 10-22.22b of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in the sending school district and each receiving school district on June 30 prior to the deactivation of the school facility. For the lesser of the first 4 years after the deactivation of the school facility or the length of the deactivation agreement, including any renewals of the original deactivation agreement, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to each receiving district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members transferred to that receiving district as a result of the deactivation while employed in the sending district during the year immediately preceding the deactivation and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the year immediately preceding the deactivation if placed on the salary schedule of the sending or receiving district with the highest salary schedule.

(6) The supplementary State aid reimbursement under this subsection (b) shall be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code. In the case of the formation of a new district or cooperative high school or a deactivation, reimbursement shall begin during the first year of operation of the new district or cooperative high school or the first year of the deactivation, and in the case of an annexation of the territory of one or more school districts by one or more other school districts or the annexation of territory detached from a school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, reimbursement shall begin during the first year when the change in boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes as determined pursuant to Section 7-9 of this Code, except that for an annexation of territory detached from a school district that is effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, reimbursement shall begin during the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Each year that the new, annexing, or receiving district or cooperative high school, as the case may be, is entitled to receive reimbursement, the number of eligible certified members who are employed on October 1 in the district or cooperative high school shall be certified to the State Board of Education on prescribed forms by October 15 and payment shall be made on or before November 15 of that year.

(c)(1) For the first year after the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code or a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling each previously existing district's audited fund balances in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum for the creation of the new district. The new district shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts.

(2) For the first year after the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by another school district, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, computations shall be made, for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision issued by the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any effort to seek administrative review of the decision, totaling the annexing district's and totaling each annexed district's audited fund balances in their respective educational, working cash, operations and maintenance, and transportation funds. The annexing district as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other districts as constituted prior to the annexation.

(3) For the first year after the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by 2 or more other school districts, as defined by Article 7 of this Code, computations shall be made, for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision of the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any action for administrative review of the decision, totaling each annexing and annexed district's audited fund balances in their respective educational, working cash, operations and maintenance, and transportation funds. The annexing districts as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid, allocated as provided in this paragraph (3), in an aggregate amount equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other districts as constituted

prior to the annexation. The aggregate amount of the supplementary State aid payable under this paragraph (3) shall be allocated between or among the annexing districts as follows:

(A) the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which an annexed district is located prior to the annexation shall certify to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, the value of all taxable property in each annexed district, as last equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue prior to the annexation, and the equalized assessed value of each part of the annexed district that was annexed to or included as a part of an annexing district;

(B) using equalized assessed values as certified by the regional superintendent of schools under clause (A) of this paragraph (3), the combined audited fund balance deficit of each annexed district as determined under this Section shall be apportioned between or among the annexing districts in the same ratio as the equalized assessed value of that part of the annexed district that was annexed to or included as a part of an annexing district bears to the total equalized assessed value of the annexed district; and

(C) the aggregate supplementary State aid payment under this paragraph (3) shall be allocated between or among, and shall be paid to, the annexing districts in the same ratio as the sum of the combined audited fund balance deficit of each annexing district as constituted prior to the annexation, plus all combined audited fund balance deficit amounts apportioned to that annexing district under clause (B) of this subsection, bears to the aggregate of the combined audited fund balance deficits of all of the annexing and annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation.

(4) For the new elementary districts and new high school district formed through a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code or the new elementary district or districts and new combined high school - unit district formed through a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling each previously existing district's audited fund balances in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum establishing the new districts. In the first year of the new districts, the State shall make a one-time supplementary payment equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts. A district with a combined balance among the 4 funds that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero. The supplementary payment shall be allocated among the newly formed high school and elementary districts in the manner provided by the petition for the formation of the districts, in the form in which the petition is approved by the regional superintendent of schools or State Superintendent of Education under Section 11E-50 of this Code.

(5) For each newly created partial elementary unit district, as defined in subsection (a) or (c) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling the audited fund balances of each previously existing district that formed the new partial elementary unit district in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum for the formation of the partial elementary unit district. In the first year of the new partial elementary unit district, the State shall make a one-time supplementary payment to the new district equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts. A district with a combined balance among the 4 funds that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero.

(6) For an elementary opt-in as defined in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the deficit fund balance incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) as if the opted-in elementary was included in the optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is less than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is more than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(6.5) For the first year after the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a computation shall be made totaling the audited fund balances of the district gaining territory and the audited fund balances of the district losing territory in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision of the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any action for administrative review of the decision. The annexing district as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the difference between the deficit of whichever district included in this calculation as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficit of each other district included in this calculation as constituted prior to the annexation, multiplied by the ratio of equalized assessed value of the territory detached to the total equalized assessed value of the district losing territory. The regional superintendent of schools for the educational service region in which a district losing territory is located prior to the annexation shall certify to the State Board of Education the value of all taxable property in the district losing territory and the value of all taxable property in the territory being detached, as last equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue prior to the annexation. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that fund balances were transferred from the district losing territory to the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (6.5) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the required payment under this paragraph (6.5) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707).

(7) For purposes of any calculation required under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (6.5) of this subsection (c), a district with a combined fund balance that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero. For purposes of determining each district's audited fund balances in its educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), the balance of each fund shall be deemed decreased by an amount equal to the amount of the annual property tax theretofore levied in the fund by the district for collection and payment to the district during the calendar year in which the June 30 fell, but only to the extent that the tax so levied in the fund actually was received by the district on or before or comprised a part of the fund on such June 30. For purposes of determining each district's audited fund balances, a calculation shall be made for each fund to determine the average for the 3 years prior to the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), of the district's expenditures in the categories "purchased services", "supplies and materials", and "capital outlay", as those categories are defined in rules of the State Board of Education. If this 3-year average is less than the district's expenditures in these categories for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), then the 3-year average shall be used in calculating the amounts payable under this Section in place of the amounts shown in these categories for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c). Any deficit because of State aid not yet received may not be considered in determining the June 30 deficits. The same basis of accounting shall be used by all previously existing districts and by all annexing or annexed districts, as constituted prior to the annexation, in making any computation required under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c).

(8) The supplementary State aid payments under this subsection (c) shall be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

(d)(1) Following the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, a new unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a new elementary district or districts and a new high school district formed through a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, a new partial elementary unit district, as defined in Section 11E-30 of this Code, or a new elementary district or districts formed through a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, or the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by one or more

other school districts, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for the number of school years determined under the following table to each new or annexing district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the district on a full-time basis for the regular term of the school year:

Reorganized District's Rank by type of district (unit, high school, elementary) in Equalized Assessed Value Per Pupil by Quintile	Reorganized District's Rank in Average Daily Attendance By Quintile		
	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd, 4th, or 5th Quintile
1st Quintile	1 year	1 year	1 year
2nd Quintile	1 year	2 years	2 years
3rd Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years
4th Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years
5th Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years

The State Board of Education shall make a one-time calculation of a reorganized district's quintile ranks. The average daily attendance used in this calculation shall be the best 3 months' average daily attendance for the district's first year. The equalized assessed value per pupil shall be the district's real property equalized assessed value used in calculating the district's first-year general State aid claim, under Section 18-8.05 of this Code, or first-year evidence-based funding claim, under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, divided by the best 3 months' average daily attendance.

No annexing or resulting school district shall be entitled to supplementary State aid under this subsection (d) unless the district acquires at least 30% of the average daily attendance of the district from which the territory is being detached or divided.

If a district results from multiple reorganizations that would otherwise qualify the district for multiple payments under this subsection (d) in any year, then the district shall receive a single payment only for that year based solely on the most recent reorganization.

(2) For an elementary opt-in, as defined in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the full-time certified staff incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee of the elementary district that opts-in who is employed by the optional elementary unit district on a full-time basis for the regular term of the school year. The calculation from this paragraph (2) must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(2.5) Following the formation of a cooperative high school by 2 or more school districts under Section 10-22.22c of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for 3 school years to the cooperative high school equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the cooperative high school on a full-time basis for the regular term of any such school year. If a cooperative high school results from multiple agreements that would otherwise qualify the cooperative high school for multiple payments under this Section in any year, the cooperative high school shall receive a single payment for that year based solely on the most recent agreement.

(2.10) Following the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the annexing district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the annexing district on a full-time basis and shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that certified staff members were transferred from the control of the district losing territory to the control of the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (2.10) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (2.10) shall be paid in the second fiscal year after January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Any subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (2.10) is complete.

(2.15) Following the deactivation of a school facility in accordance with Section 10-22.22b of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for the lesser of 3 school years or the length of the deactivation agreement, including any renewals of the original deactivation agreement, to each receiving school district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by that receiving district on a full-time basis for the regular term of any such school year who was originally transferred to the control of that receiving district as a result of the deactivation. Receiving districts are eligible for payments under this paragraph (2.15) based on the certified employees transferred to that receiving district as a result of the deactivation and are not required to receive at least 30% of the deactivating district's average daily attendance as required under paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) to be eligible for payments.

(3) The supplementary State aid reimbursement payable under this subsection (d) shall be separate from and in addition to all other payments made to the district pursuant to any other Section of this Article.

(4) During May of each school year for which a supplementary State aid reimbursement is to be paid to a new, annexing, or receiving school district or cooperative high school pursuant to this subsection (d), the school board or governing board shall certify to the State Board of Education, on forms furnished to the school board or governing board by the State Board of Education for purposes of this subsection (d), the number of certified employees for which the district or cooperative high school is entitled to reimbursement under this Section, together with the names, certificate numbers, and positions held by the certified employees.

(5) Upon certification by the State Board of Education to the State Comptroller of the amount of the supplementary State aid reimbursement to which a school district or cooperative high school is entitled under this subsection (d), the State Comptroller shall draw his or her warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment thereof to the school district or cooperative high school and shall promptly transmit the payment to the school district or cooperative high school through the appropriate school treasurer.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-707, eff. 1-11-08; 95-903, eff. 8-25-08; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/13A-8)

Sec. 13A-8. Funding.

(a) The State of Illinois shall provide funding for the alternative school programs within each educational service region and within the Chicago public school system by line item appropriation made to the State Board of Education for that purpose. This money, when appropriated, shall be provided to the regional superintendent and to the Chicago Board of Education, who shall establish a budget, including salaries, for their alternative school programs. Each program shall receive funding in the amount of \$30,000 plus an amount based on the ratio of the region's or Chicago's best 3 months' average daily attendance in grades pre-kindergarten through 12 to the statewide totals of these amounts. For purposes of this calculation, the best 3 months' average daily attendance for each region or Chicago shall be calculated by adding to the best 3 months' average daily attendance the number of low-income students identified in the most recently available federal census multiplied by one-half times the percentage of the region's or

Chicago's low-income students to the State's total low-income students. The State Board of Education shall retain up to 1.1% of the appropriation to be used to provide technical assistance, professional development, and evaluations for the programs.

(a-5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, for the 1998-1999 fiscal year, the total amount distributed under subsection (a) for an alternative school program shall be not less than the total amount that was distributed under that subsection for that alternative school program for the 1997-1998 fiscal year. If an alternative school program is to receive a total distribution under subsection (a) for the 1998-1999 fiscal year that is less than the total distribution that the program received under that subsection for the 1997-1998 fiscal year, that alternative school program shall also receive, from a separate appropriation made for purposes of this subsection (a-5), a supplementary payment equal to the amount by which its total distribution under subsection (a) for the 1997-1998 fiscal year exceeds the amount of the total distribution that the alternative school program receives under that subsection for the 1998-1999 fiscal year. If the amount appropriated for supplementary payments to alternative school programs under this subsection (a-5) is insufficient for that purpose, those supplementary payments shall be prorated among the alternative school programs entitled to receive those supplementary payments according to the aggregate amount of the appropriation made for purposes of this subsection (a-5).

(b) An alternative school program shall be entitled to receive general State aid as calculated in subsection (K) of Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding as calculated in subsection (g) of Section 18-8.15 upon filing a claim as provided therein. Any time that a student who is enrolled in an alternative school program spends in work-based learning, community service, or a similar alternative educational setting shall be included in determining the student's minimum number of clock hours of daily school work that constitute a day of attendance for purposes of calculating general State aid or evidence-based funding.

(c) An alternative school program may receive additional funding from its school districts in such amount as may be agreed upon by the parties and necessary to support the program. In addition, an alternative school program is authorized to accept and expend gifts, legacies, and grants, including but not limited to federal grants, from any source for purposes directly related to the conduct and operation of the program.

(Source: P.A. 89-383, eff. 8-18-95; 89-629, eff. 8-9-96; 89-636, eff. 8-9-96; 90-14, eff. 7-1-97; 90-283, eff. 7-31-97; 90-802, eff. 12-15-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-20.20)

Sec. 13B-20.20. Enrollment in other programs. High school equivalency testing preparation programs are not eligible for funding under this Article. A student may enroll in a program approved under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code, as appropriate, or attend both the alternative learning opportunities program and the regular school program to enhance student performance and facilitate on-time graduation. (Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-45)

Sec. 13B-45. Days and hours of attendance. An alternative learning opportunities program shall provide students with at least the minimum number of days of pupil attendance required under Section 10-19 of this Code and the minimum number of daily hours of school work required under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code, provided that the State Board may approve exceptions to these requirements if the program meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The district plan submitted under Section 13B-25.15 of this Code establishes that a program providing the required minimum number of days of attendance or daily hours of school work would not serve the needs of the program's students.

(2) Each day of attendance shall provide no fewer than 3 clock hours of school work, as defined under paragraph (1) of subsection (F) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

(3) Each day of attendance that provides fewer than 5 clock hours of school work shall also provide supplementary services, including without limitation work-based learning, student assistance programs, counseling, case management, health and fitness programs, or life-skills or conflict resolution training, in order to provide a total daily program to the student of 5 clock hours. A program may claim general State aid or evidence-based funding for up to 2 hours of the time each day that a student is receiving supplementary services.

(4) Each program shall provide no fewer than 174 days of actual pupil attendance during the school term; however, approved evening programs that meet the requirements of Section 13B-45 of this Code may offer less than 174 days of actual pupil attendance during the school term.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50)

Sec. 13B-50. Eligibility to receive general State aid or evidence-based funding. In order to receive general State aid or evidence-based funding, alternative learning opportunities programs must meet the

requirements for claiming general State aid as specified in Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding as specified in Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, with the exception of the length of the instructional day, which may be less than 5 hours of school work if the program meets the criteria set forth under Sections 13B-50.5 and 13B-50.10 of this Code and if the program is approved by the State Board. (Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50.10)

Sec. 13B-50.10. Additional criteria for general State aid or evidence-based funding. In order to claim general State aid or evidence-based funding, an alternative learning opportunities program must meet the following criteria:

(1) Teacher professional development plans should include education in the instruction of at-risk students.

(2) Facilities must meet the health, life, and safety requirements in this Code.

(3) The program must comply with all other State and federal laws applicable to education providers. (Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50.15)

Sec. 13B-50.15. Level of funding. Approved alternative learning opportunities programs are entitled to claim general State aid or evidence-based funding, subject to Sections 13B-50, 13B-50.5, and 13B-50.10 of this Code. Approved programs operated by regional offices of education are entitled to receive general State aid at the foundation level of support. A school district or consortium must ensure that an approved program receives supplemental general State aid, transportation reimbursements, and special education resources, if appropriate, for students enrolled in the program.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-7.02b)

Sec. 14-7.02b. Funding for children requiring special education services. Payments to school districts for children requiring special education services documented in their individualized education program regardless of the program from which these services are received, excluding children claimed under Sections 14-7.02 and 14-7.03 of this Code, shall be made in accordance with this Section. Funds received under this Section may be used only for the provision of special educational facilities and services as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code.

The appropriation for fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2017 and thereafter shall be based upon the IDEA child count of all students in the State, excluding students claimed under Sections 14-7.02 and 14-7.03 of this Code, on December 1 of the fiscal year 2 years preceding, multiplied by 17.5% of the general State aid foundation level of support established for that fiscal year under Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

Beginning with fiscal year 2005 and through fiscal year 2007, individual school districts shall not receive payments under this Section totaling less than they received under the funding authorized under Section 14-7.02a of this Code during fiscal year 2004, pursuant to the provisions of Section 14-7.02a as they were in effect before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly. This base level funding shall be computed first.

Beginning with fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter, individual school districts must not receive payments under this Section totaling less than they received in fiscal year 2007. This funding shall be computed last and shall be a separate calculation from any other calculation set forth in this Section. This amount is exempt from the requirements of Section 1D-1 of this Code.

Through fiscal year 2017, an An amount equal to 85% of the funds remaining in the appropriation shall be allocated to school districts based upon the district's average daily attendance reported for purposes of Section 18-8.05 of this Code for the preceding school year. Fifteen percent of the funds remaining in the appropriation shall be allocated to school districts based upon the district's low income eligible pupil count used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code for the same fiscal year. One hundred percent of the funds computed and allocated to districts under this Section shall be distributed and paid to school districts.

For individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate as calculated under Section 10-20.12a of this Code, the costs in excess of 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate shall be paid by the State Board of Education from unexpended IDEA discretionary funds originally designated for room and board reimbursement pursuant to Section 14-8.01 of this Code. The amount of tuition for these children shall be determined by the actual cost of maintaining classes for these children, using the per capita cost formula set forth in Section 14-7.01 of this Code, with the program and cost being pre-approved by the State Superintendent of Education. Reimbursement for individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate shall be claimed beginning with costs encumbered for the 2004-2005 school year and thereafter.

The State Board of Education shall prepare vouchers equal to one-fourth the amount allocated to districts, for transmittal to the State Comptroller on the 30th day of September, December, and March, respectively, and the final voucher, no later than June 20. The Comptroller shall make payments pursuant to this Section to school districts as soon as possible after receipt of vouchers. If the money appropriated from the General Assembly for such purposes for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of the payments due to school districts.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to decrease or increase the percentage of all special education funds that are allocated annually under Article 1D of this Code or to alter the requirement that a school district provide special education services.

Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall eliminate any reimbursement obligation owed as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly to a school district with in excess of 500,000 inhabitants.

Except for reimbursement for individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate, no funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017.

In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to students requiring special education services must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1022, eff. 8-24-08; 95-705, eff. 1-8-08.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-13.01) (from Ch. 122, par. 14-13.01)

Sec. 14-13.01. Reimbursement payable by State; amounts for personnel and transportation.

(a) Through fiscal year 2017, for ~~For~~ staff working on behalf of children who have not been identified as eligible for special education and for eligible children with physical disabilities, including all eligible children whose placement has been determined under Section 14-8.02 in hospital or home instruction, 1/2 of the teacher's salary but not more than \$1,000 annually per child or \$9,000 per teacher, whichever is less.

(a-5) A child qualifies for home or hospital instruction if it is anticipated that, due to a medical condition, the child will be unable to attend school, and instead must be instructed at home or in the hospital, for a period of 2 or more consecutive weeks or on an ongoing intermittent basis. For purposes of this Section, "ongoing intermittent basis" means that the child's medical condition is of such a nature or severity that it is anticipated that the child will be absent from school due to the medical condition for periods of at least 2 days at a time multiple times during the school year totaling at least 10 days or more of absences. There shall be no requirement that a child be absent from school a minimum number of days before the child qualifies for home or hospital instruction. In order to establish eligibility for home or hospital services, a student's parent or guardian must submit to the child's school district of residence a written statement from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches stating the existence of such medical condition, the impact on the child's ability to participate in education, and the anticipated duration or nature of the child's absence from school. Home or hospital instruction may commence upon receipt of a written physician's statement in accordance with this Section, but instruction shall commence not later than 5 school days after the school district receives the physician's statement. Special education and related services required by the child's IEP or services and accommodations required by the child's federal Section 504 plan must be implemented as part of the child's home or hospital instruction, unless the IEP team or federal Section 504 plan team determines that modifications are necessary during the home or hospital instruction due to the child's condition.

(a-10) Through fiscal year 2017, eligible Eligible children to be included in any reimbursement under this paragraph must regularly receive a minimum of one hour of instruction each school day, or in lieu thereof a minimum of 5 hours of instruction in each school week in order to qualify for full reimbursement under this Section. If the attending physician for such a child has certified that the child should not receive as many as 5 hours of instruction in a school week, however, reimbursement under this paragraph on account of that child shall be computed proportionate to the actual hours of instruction per week for that child divided by 5.

(a-15) The State Board of Education shall establish rules governing the required qualifications of staff providing home or hospital instruction.

(b) For children described in Section 14-1.02, 80% of the cost of transportation approved as a related service in the Individualized Education Program for each student in order to take advantage of special educational facilities. Transportation costs shall be determined in the same fashion as provided in Section 29-5 of this Code. For purposes of this subsection (b), the dates for processing claims specified in Section 29-5 shall apply.

(c) Through fiscal year 2017, for ~~For~~ each qualified worker, the annual sum of \$9,000.

(d) Through fiscal year 2017, for ~~For~~ one full time qualified director of the special education program of each school district which maintains a fully approved program of special education the annual sum of \$9,000. Districts participating in a joint agreement special education program shall not receive such reimbursement if reimbursement is made for a director of the joint agreement program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(g) Through fiscal year 2017, for ~~For~~ readers, working with blind or partially seeing children 1/2 of their salary but not more than \$400 annually per child. Readers may be employed to assist such children and shall not be required to be certified but prior to employment shall meet standards set up by the State Board of Education.

(h) Through fiscal year 2017, for ~~For~~ non-certified employees, as defined by rules promulgated by the State Board of Education, who deliver services to students with IEPs, 1/2 of the salary paid or \$3,500 per employee, whichever is less.

(i) The State Board of Education shall set standards and prescribe rules for determining the allocation of reimbursement under this section on less than a full time basis and for less than a school year.

When any school district eligible for reimbursement under this Section operates a school or program approved by the State Superintendent of Education for a number of days in excess of the adopted school calendar but not to exceed 235 school days, such reimbursement shall be increased by 1/180 of the amount or rate paid hereunder for each day such school is operated in excess of 180 days per calendar year.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a payment under this Section or under Section 14-7.02, 14-7.02b, or 29-5 of this Code may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year or from evidence-based funding ~~general State aid~~ pursuant to Section 18-8.15 ~~18-8.05~~ of this Code as funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referenced in this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any payments or evidence-based funding ~~general State aid~~ to be classified under this paragraph and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive under this Code. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to that funding program, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of providing services.

No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to personnel reimbursements for special education pupils must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 96-257, eff. 8-11-09; 97-123, eff. 7-14-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/14C-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 14C-1)

Sec. 14C-1. The General Assembly finds that there are large numbers of children in this State who come from environments where the primary language is other than English. Experience has shown that public school classes in which instruction is given only in English are often inadequate for the education of children whose native tongue is another language. The General Assembly believes that a program of transitional bilingual education can meet the needs of these children and facilitate their integration into the regular public school curriculum. Therefore, pursuant to the policy of this State to ensure equal educational opportunity to every child, and in recognition of the educational needs of English learners, it is the purpose of this Act to provide for the establishment of transitional bilingual education programs in the public schools, to provide supplemental financial assistance through fiscal year 2017 to help local school districts meet the extra costs of such programs, and to allow this State through the State Board of Education to directly or indirectly provide technical assistance and professional development to support transitional bilingual education or a transitional program of instruction ~~programs~~ statewide through contractual services by a not-for-profit entity for technical assistance, professional development, and other support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils. In no case may aggregate funding for contractual services by a not-for-profit entity for support to school districts and educators for services for

English learner pupils be less than the aggregate amount expended for such purposes in Fiscal Year 2017. Not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils must have experience providing those services in a school district having a population exceeding 500,000; one or more school districts in any of the counties of Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, and Will; and one or more school districts elsewhere in this State. Funding for not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils may be increased subject to an agreement with the State Board of Education. Funding for not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils shall come from funds allocated pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 99-30, eff. 7-10-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/14C-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 14C-12)

Sec. 14C-12. Account of expenditures; Cost report; Reimbursement. Each school district with at least one English learner shall keep an accurate, detailed and separate account of all monies paid out by it for the programs in transitional bilingual education required or permitted by this Article, including transportation costs, and shall annually report thereon for the school year ending June 30 indicating the average per pupil expenditure. Through fiscal year 2017, each ~~Each~~ school district shall be reimbursed for the amount by which such costs exceed the average per pupil expenditure by such school district for the education of children of comparable age who are not in any special education program. No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to instructions, supports, and interventions for English learner pupils must be used for programs and services authorized under this Article. At least 60% of transitional bilingual education funding received from the State must be used for the instructional costs of programs and services authorized under this Article ~~transitional bilingual education.~~

Applications for preapproval for ~~reimbursement~~ reimbursement for costs of transitional bilingual education programs must be submitted to the State Superintendent of Education at least 60 days before a transitional bilingual education program is started, unless a justifiable exception is granted by the State Superintendent of Education. Applications shall set forth a plan for transitional bilingual education established and maintained in accordance with this Article.

Through fiscal year 2017, reimbursement ~~Reimbursement~~ claims for transitional bilingual education programs shall be made as follows:

Each school district shall claim reimbursement on a current basis for the first 3 quarters of the fiscal year and file a final adjusted claim for the school year ended June 30 preceding computed in accordance with rules prescribed by the State Superintendent's Office. The State Superintendent of Education before approving any such claims shall determine their accuracy and whether they are based upon services and facilities provided under approved programs. Upon approval he shall transmit to the Comptroller the vouchers showing the amounts due for school district reimbursement claims. Upon receipt of the final adjusted claims the State Superintendent of Education shall make a final determination of the accuracy of such claims. If the money appropriated by the General Assembly for such purpose for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of the claims approved.

Failure on the part of the school district to prepare and certify the final adjusted claims due under this Section may constitute a forfeiture by the school district of its right to be reimbursed by the State under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 96-1170, eff. 1-1-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-1)

Sec. 17-1. Annual Budget. The board of education of each school district under 500,000 inhabitants shall, within or before the first quarter of each fiscal year, adopt and file with the State Board of Education an annual balanced budget which it deems necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the district, and in such annual budget shall specify the objects and purposes of each item and amount needed for each object or purpose.

The budget shall be entered upon a School District Budget form prepared and provided by the State Board of Education and therein shall contain a statement of the cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, an estimate of the cash expected to be received during such fiscal year from all sources, an estimate of the expenditures contemplated for such fiscal year, and a statement of the estimated cash expected to be on hand at the end of such year. The estimate of taxes to be received may be based upon the amount of actual cash receipts that may reasonably be expected by the district during such fiscal year, estimated from the experience of the district in prior years and with due regard for other circumstances that may substantially affect such receipts. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as requiring any district to change or preventing any district from changing from a cash basis of financing to a surplus or deficit basis

of financing; or as requiring any district to change or preventing any district from changing its system of accounting. The budget shall conform to the requirements adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to Section 2-3.28 of this Code.

To the extent that a school district's budget is not balanced, the district shall also adopt and file with the State Board of Education a deficit reduction plan to balance the district's budget within 3 years. The deficit reduction plan must be filed at the same time as the budget, but the State Superintendent of Education may extend this deadline if the situation warrants.

If, as the result of an audit performed in compliance with Section 3-7 of this Code, the resulting Annual Financial Report required to be submitted pursuant to Section 3-15.1 of this Code reflects a deficit as defined for purposes of the preceding paragraph, then the district shall, within 30 days after acceptance of such audit report, submit a deficit reduction plan.

The board of education of each district shall fix a fiscal year therefor. If the beginning of the fiscal year of a district is subsequent to the time that the tax levy due to be made in such fiscal year shall be made, then such annual budget shall be adopted prior to the time such tax levy shall be made. The failure by a board of education of any district to adopt an annual budget, or to comply in any respect with the provisions of this Section, shall not affect the validity of any tax levy of the district otherwise in conformity with the law. With respect to taxes levied either before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, (i) a tax levy is made for the fiscal year in which the levy is due to be made regardless of which fiscal year the proceeds of the levy are expended or are intended to be expended, and (ii) except as otherwise provided by law, a board of education's adoption of an annual budget in conformity with this Section is not a prerequisite to the adoption of a valid tax levy and is not a limit on the amount of the levy.

Such budget shall be prepared in tentative form by some person or persons designated by the board, and in such tentative form shall be made conveniently available to public inspection for at least 30 days prior to final action thereon. At least 1 public hearing shall be held as to such budget prior to final action thereon. Notice of availability for public inspection and of such public hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in such district, at least 30 days prior to the time of such hearing. If there is no newspaper published in such district, notice of such public hearing shall be given by posting notices thereof in 5 of the most public places in such district. It shall be the duty of the secretary of such board to make such tentative budget available to public inspection, and to arrange for such public hearing. The board may from time to time make transfers between the various items in any fund not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of the total of such fund as set forth in the budget. The board may from time to time amend such budget by the same procedure as is herein provided for its original adoption.

Beginning July 1, 1976, the board of education, or regional superintendent, or governing board responsible for the administration of a joint agreement shall, by September 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, adopt an annual budget for the joint agreement in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as are provided in this Section.

The State Board of Education shall exercise powers and duties relating to budgets as provided in Section 2-3.27 of this Code and shall require school districts to submit their annual budgets, deficit reduction plans, and other financial information, including revenue and expenditure reports and borrowing and interfund transfer plans, in such form and within the timelines designated by the State Board of Education.

By fiscal year 1982 all school districts shall use the Program Budget Accounting System.

In the case of a school district receiving emergency State financial assistance under Article 1B, the school board shall also be subject to the requirements established under Article 1B with respect to the annual budget.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1.2)

Sec. 17-1.2. Post annual budget on web site. If a school district has an Internet web site, the school district shall post its current annual budget, itemized by receipts and expenditures, on the district's Internet web site. The budget shall include information conforming to the rules adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to Section 2-3.28 of this Code. The school district shall notify the parents or guardians of its students that the budget has been posted on the district's web site and what the web site's address is. (Source: P.A. 92-438, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1.5)

Sec. 17-1.5. Limitation of administrative costs.

(a) It is the purpose of this Section to establish limitations on the growth of administrative expenditures in order to maximize the proportion of school district resources available for the instructional program, building maintenance, and safety services for the students of each district.

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:

"Administrative expenditures" mean the annual expenditures of school districts properly attributable to expenditure functions defined by the rules of the State Board of Education as: 2320 (Executive Administration Services); 2330 (Special Area Administration Services); 2490 (Other Support Services - School Administration); 2510 (Direction of Business Support Services); 2570 (Internal Services); and 2610 (Direction of Central Support Services); provided, however, that "administrative expenditures" shall not include early retirement or other pension system obligations required by State law.

"School district" means all school districts having a population of less than 500,000.

(c) For the 1998-99 school year and each school year thereafter, each school district shall undertake budgetary and expenditure control actions so that the increase in administrative expenditures for that school year over the prior school year does not exceed 5%. School districts with administrative expenditures per pupil in the 25th percentile and below for all districts of the same type, as defined by the State Board of Education, may waive the limitation imposed under this Section for any year following a public hearing and with the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the school board of the district. Any district waiving the limitation shall notify the State Board within 45 days of such action.

(d) School districts shall file with the State Board of Education by November 15, 1998 and by each November 15th thereafter a one-page report that lists (i) the actual administrative expenditures for the prior year from the district's audited Annual Financial Report, and (ii) the projected administrative expenditures for the current year from the budget adopted by the school board pursuant to Section 17-1 of this Code.

If a school district that is ineligible to waive the limitation imposed by subsection (c) of this Section by board action exceeds the limitation solely because of circumstances beyond the control of the district and the district has exhausted all available and reasonable remedies to comply with the limitation, the district may request a waiver pursuant to Section 2-3.25g. The waiver application shall specify the amount, nature, and reason for the relief requested, as well as all remedies the district has exhausted to comply with the limitation. Any emergency relief so requested shall apply only to the specific school year for which the request is made. The State Board of Education shall analyze all such waivers submitted and shall recommend that the General Assembly disapprove any such waiver requested that is not due solely to circumstances beyond the control of the district and for which the district has not exhausted all available and reasonable remedies to comply with the limitation. The State Superintendent shall have no authority to impose any sanctions pursuant to this Section for any expenditures for which a waiver has been requested until such waiver has been reviewed by the General Assembly.

If the report and information required under this subsection (d) are not provided by the school district in a timely manner, or are subsequently determined by the State Superintendent of Education to be incomplete or inaccurate, the State Superintendent shall notify the district in writing of reporting deficiencies. The school district shall, within 60 days of the notice, address the reporting deficiencies identified.

(e) If the State Superintendent determines that a school district has failed to comply with the administrative expenditure limitation imposed in subsection (c) of this Section, the State Superintendent shall notify the district of the violation and direct the district to undertake corrective action to bring the district's budget into compliance with the administrative expenditure limitation. The district shall, within 60 days of the notice, provide adequate assurance to the State Superintendent that appropriate corrective actions have been or will be taken. If the district fails to provide adequate assurance or fails to undertake the necessary corrective actions, the State Superintendent may impose progressive sanctions against the district that may culminate in withholding all subsequent payments of general State aid due the district under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding due the district under Section 18-8.15 of this Code until the assurance is provided or the corrective actions taken.

(f) The State Superintendent shall publish a list each year of the school districts that violate the limitation imposed by subsection (c) of this Section and a list of the districts that waive the limitation by board action as provided in subsection (c) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 90-548, eff. 1-1-98; 90-653, eff. 7-29-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2.11) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.11)

Sec. 17-2.11. School board power to levy a tax or to borrow money and issue bonds for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, accessibility, school security, and specified repair purposes.

(a) Whenever, as a result of any lawful order of any agency, other than a school board, having authority to enforce any school building code applicable to any facility that houses students, or any law or regulation for the protection and safety of the environment, pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act, any school district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants is required to alter or reconstruct any school building or permanent, fixed equipment; the district may, by proper resolution, levy a tax for the purpose of making such alteration or reconstruction, based on a survey report by an architect or engineer licensed

in this State, upon all of the taxable property of the district at the value as assessed by the Department of Revenue and at a rate not to exceed 0.05% per year for a period sufficient to finance such alteration or reconstruction, upon the following conditions:

(1) When there are not sufficient funds available in the operations and maintenance fund of the school district, the school facility occupation tax fund of the district, or the fire prevention and safety fund of the district, as determined by the district on the basis of rules adopted by the State Board of Education, to make such alteration or reconstruction or to purchase and install such permanent, fixed equipment so ordered or determined as necessary. Appropriate school district records must be made available to the State Superintendent of Education, upon request, to confirm this insufficiency.

(2) When a certified estimate of an architect or engineer licensed in this State stating the estimated amount necessary to make the alteration or reconstruction or to purchase and install the equipment so ordered has been secured by the school district, and the estimate has been approved by the regional superintendent of schools having jurisdiction over the district and the State Superintendent of Education. Approval must not be granted for any work that has already started without the prior express authorization of the State Superintendent of Education. If the estimate is not approved or is denied approval by the regional superintendent of schools within 3 months after the date on which it is submitted to him or her, the school board of the district may submit the estimate directly to the State Superintendent of Education for approval or denial.

In the case of an emergency situation, where the estimated cost to effectuate emergency repairs is less than the amount specified in Section 10-20.21 of this Code, the school district may proceed with such repairs prior to approval by the State Superintendent of Education, but shall comply with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection (a) as soon thereafter as may be as well as Section 10-20.21 of this Code. If the estimated cost to effectuate emergency repairs is greater than the amount specified in Section 10-20.21 of this Code, then the school district shall proceed in conformity with Section 10-20.21 of this Code and with rules established by the State Board of Education to address such situations. The rules adopted by the State Board of Education to deal with these situations shall stipulate that emergency situations must be expedited and given priority consideration. For purposes of this paragraph, an emergency is a situation that presents an imminent and continuing threat to the health and safety of students or other occupants of a facility, requires complete or partial evacuation of a building or part of a building, or consumes one or more of the 5 emergency days built into the adopted calendar of the school or schools or would otherwise be expected to cause such school or schools to fall short of the minimum school calendar requirements.

(b) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for energy conservation purposes that any school building or permanent, fixed equipment should be altered or reconstructed and that such alterations or reconstruction will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act; the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for accessibility purposes and to comply with the school building code that any school building or equipment should be altered or reconstructed and that such alterations or reconstruction will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized under Section 2-3.12 of this Act, the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for school security purposes and the related protection and safety of pupils and school personnel that any school building or property should be altered or reconstructed or that security systems and equipment (including but not limited to intercom, early detection and warning, access control and television monitoring systems) should be purchased and installed, and that such alterations, reconstruction or purchase and installation of equipment will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendment thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act and will deter and prevent unauthorized entry or activities upon school property by unknown or dangerous persons, assure early detection and advance warning of any such actual or attempted unauthorized entry or activities and help assure the continued safety of pupils and school staff if any such unauthorized entry or activity is attempted or occurs; the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(e) If a school district does not need funds for other fire prevention and safety projects, including the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act, and it is determined after a public hearing (which is preceded by at least one published notice (i) occurring at least 7 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) setting forth the time, date, place, and general

subject matter of the hearing) that there is a substantial, immediate, and otherwise unavoidable threat to the health, safety, or welfare of pupils due to disrepair of school sidewalks, playgrounds, parking lots, or school bus turnarounds and repairs must be made; then the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(f) For purposes of this Section a school district may replace a school building or build additions to replace portions of a building when it is determined that the effectuation of the recommendations for the existing building will cost more than the replacement costs. Such determination shall be based on a comparison of estimated costs made by an architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois. The new building or addition shall be equivalent in area (square feet) and comparable in purpose and grades served and may be on the same site or another site. Such replacement may only be done upon order of the regional superintendent of schools and the approval of the State Superintendent of Education.

(g) The filing of a certified copy of the resolution levying the tax when accompanied by the certificates of the regional superintendent of schools and State Superintendent of Education shall be the authority of the county clerk to extend such tax.

(h) The county clerk of the county in which any school district levying a tax under the authority of this Section is located, in reducing raised levies, shall not consider any such tax as a part of the general levy for school purposes and shall not include the same in the limitation of any other tax rate which may be extended.

Such tax shall be levied and collected in like manner as all other taxes of school districts, subject to the provisions contained in this Section.

(i) The tax rate limit specified in this Section may be increased to .10% upon the approval of a proposition to effect such increase by a majority of the electors voting on that proposition at a regular scheduled election. Such proposition may be initiated by resolution of the school board and shall be certified by the secretary to the proper election authorities for submission in accordance with the general election law.

(j) When taxes are levied by any school district for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security purposes as specified in this Section, and the purposes for which the taxes have been levied are accomplished and paid in full, and there remain funds on hand in the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund from the proceeds of the taxes levied, including interest earnings thereon, the school board by resolution shall use such excess and other board restricted funds, excluding bond proceeds and earnings from such proceeds, as follows:

(1) for other authorized fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, required safety inspections, school security purposes, sampling for lead in drinking water in schools, and for repair and mitigation due to lead levels in the drinking water supply; or

(2) for transfer to the Operations and Maintenance Fund for the purpose of abating an equal amount of operations and maintenance purposes taxes.

Notwithstanding subdivision (2) of this subsection (j) and subsection (k) of this Section, through June 30, ~~2020~~ 2019, the school board may, by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board (that is preceded (i) by at least one published notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, occurring at least 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) by posted notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, at least 48 hours before the hearing, at the principal office of the school board or at the building where the hearing is to be held if a principal office does not exist, with both notices setting forth the time, date, place, and subject matter of the hearing), transfer surplus life safety taxes and interest earnings thereon to the Operations and Maintenance Fund for building repair work.

(k) If any transfer is made to the Operation and Maintenance Fund, the secretary of the school board shall within 30 days notify the county clerk of the amount of that transfer and direct the clerk to abate the taxes to be extended for the purposes of operations and maintenance authorized under Section 17-2 of this Act by an amount equal to such transfer.

(l) If the proceeds from the tax levy authorized by this Section are insufficient to complete the work approved under this Section, the school board is authorized to sell bonds without referendum under the provisions of this Section in an amount that, when added to the proceeds of the tax levy authorized by this Section, will allow completion of the approved work.

(m) Any bonds issued pursuant to this Section shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by law at the time of the making of the contract, shall mature within 20 years from date, and shall be signed by the president of the school board and the treasurer of the school district.

(n) In order to authorize and issue such bonds, the school board shall adopt a resolution fixing the amount of bonds, the date thereof, the maturities thereof, rates of interest thereof, place of payment and denomination, which shall be in denominations of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000, and

provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property in the school district sufficient to pay the principal and interest on such bonds to maturity. Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the school district is located of a certified copy of the resolution, it is the duty of the county clerk to extend the tax therefor in addition to and in excess of all other taxes heretofore or hereafter authorized to be levied by such school district.

(o) After the time such bonds are issued as provided for by this Section, if additional alterations or reconstructions are required to be made because of surveys conducted by an architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois, the district may levy a tax at a rate not to exceed .05% per year upon all the taxable property of the district or issue additional bonds, whichever action shall be the most feasible.

(p) This Section is cumulative and constitutes complete authority for the issuance of bonds as provided in this Section notwithstanding any other statute or law to the contrary.

(q) With respect to instruments for the payment of money issued under this Section either before, on, or after the effective date of Public Act 86-004 (June 6, 1989), it is, and always has been, the intention of the General Assembly (i) that the Omnibus Bond Acts are, and always have been, supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts, regardless of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the provisions of this Section are not a limitation on the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and (iii) that instruments issued under this Section within the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are not invalid because of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts.

(r) When the purposes for which the bonds are issued have been accomplished and paid for in full and there remain funds on hand from the proceeds of the bond sale and interest earnings therefrom, the board shall, by resolution, use such excess funds in accordance with the provisions of Section 10-22.14 of this Act.

(s) Whenever any tax is levied or bonds issued for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security purposes, such proceeds shall be deposited and accounted for separately within the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund.

(Source: P.A. 98-26, eff. 6-21-13; 98-1066, eff. 8-26-14; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-713, eff. 8-5-16; 99-922, eff. 1-17-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2A) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2A)
Sec. 17-2A. Interfund transfers.

(a) The school board of any district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants may, by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board (that is preceded (i) by at least one published notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, occurring at least 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) by posted notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, at least 48 hours before the hearing, at the principal office of the school board or at the building where the hearing is to be held if a principal office does not exist, with both notices setting forth the time, date, place, and subject matter of the hearing), transfer money from (1) the Educational Fund to the Operations and Maintenance Fund or the Transportation Fund, (2) the Operations and Maintenance Fund to the Educational Fund or the Transportation Fund, (3) the Transportation Fund to the Educational Fund or the Operations and Maintenance Fund, or (4) the Tort Immunity Fund to the Operations and Maintenance Fund of said district, provided that, except during the period from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2020 ~~2019~~, such transfer is made solely for the purpose of meeting one-time, non-recurring expenses. Except during the period from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2020 ~~2019~~ and except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this Section, any other permanent interfund transfers authorized by any provision or judicial interpretation of this Code for which the transferee fund is not precisely and specifically set forth in the provision of this Code authorizing such transfer shall be made to the fund of the school district most in need of the funds being transferred, as determined by resolution of the school board.

(b) (Blank).

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section or any other provision of this Code to the contrary, the school board of any school district (i) that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, (ii) that is an elementary district servicing students in grades K through 8, (iii) whose territory is in one county, (iv) that is eligible for Section 7002 Federal Impact Aid, and (v) that has no more than \$81,000 in funds remaining from refinancing bonds that were refinanced a minimum of 5 years prior to January 20, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-926) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~ may make a one-time transfer of the funds remaining from the refinancing bonds to the Operations and Maintenance Fund of the district by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board, with notice as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, so long as

the district meets the qualifications set forth in this subsection (c) on January 20, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-926) this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 98-26, eff. 6-21-13; 98-131, eff. 1-1-14; 99-713, eff. 8-5-16; 99-922, eff. 1-17-17; 99-926, eff. 1-20-17; revised 1-23-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-3.6 new)

Sec. 17-3.6. Educational purposes tax rate for school districts subject to Property Tax Extension Limitation Law. Notwithstanding the provisions, requirements, or limitations of this Code or any other law, any tax levied for educational purposes by a school district subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law for the 2016 levy year or any subsequent levy year may be extended at a rate exceeding the rate established for educational purposes by referendum or this Code, provided that the rate does not cause the school district to exceed the limiting rate applicable to the school district under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law for that levy year.

(105 ILCS 5/18-4.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-4.3)

Sec. 18-4.3. Summer school grants. Through fiscal year 2017, grants Grants shall be determined for pupil attendance in summer schools conducted under Sections 10-22.33A and 34-18 and approved under Section 2-3.25 in the following manner.

The amount of grant for each accredited summer school attendance pupil shall be obtained by dividing the total amount of apportionments determined under Section 18-8.05 by the actual number of pupils in average daily attendance used for such apportionments. The number of credited summer school attendance pupils shall be determined (a) by counting clock hours of class instruction by pupils enrolled in grades 1 through 12 in approved courses conducted at least 60 clock hours in summer sessions; (b) by dividing such total of clock hours of class instruction by 4 to produce days of credited pupil attendance; (c) by dividing such days of credited pupil attendance by the actual number of days in the regular term as used in computation in the general apportionment in Section 18-8.05; and (d) by multiplying by 1.25.

The amount of the grant for a summer school program approved by the State Superintendent of Education for children with disabilities, as defined in Sections 14-1.02 through 14-1.07, shall be determined in the manner contained above except that average daily membership shall be utilized in lieu of average daily attendance.

In the case of an apportionment based on summer school attendance or membership pupils, the claim therefor shall be presented as a separate claim for the particular school year in which such summer school session ends. On or before November 1 of each year the superintendent of each eligible school district shall certify to the State Superintendent of Education the claim of the district for the summer session just ended. Failure on the part of the school board to so certify shall constitute a forfeiture of its right to such payment. The State Superintendent of Education shall transmit to the Comptroller no later than December 15th of each year vouchers for payment of amounts due school districts for summer school. The State Superintendent of Education shall direct the Comptroller to draw his warrants for payments thereof by the 30th day of December. If the money appropriated by the General Assembly for such purpose for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of claims approved.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, for each fiscal year the money appropriated by the General Assembly for the purposes of this Section shall only be used for grants for approved summer school programs for those children with disabilities served pursuant to Section 14-7.02 or 14-7.02b of this Code.

No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to summer school for special education pupils must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1022, eff. 8-24-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.05)

Sec. 18-8.05. Basis for apportionment of general State financial aid and supplemental general State aid to the common schools for the 1998-1999 through the 2016-2017 ~~and subsequent~~ school years.

(A) General Provisions.

(1) The provisions of this Section relating to the calculation and apportionment of general State financial aid and supplemental general State aid apply to the 1998-1999 through the 2016-2017 ~~and subsequent~~ school years. The system of general State financial aid provided for in this Section is designed to assure that, through a combination of State financial aid and required local resources, the financial support provided each pupil in Average Daily Attendance equals or exceeds a prescribed per pupil Foundation Level. This formula approach imputes a level of per pupil Available Local Resources and provides for the basis to calculate a per pupil level of general State financial aid that, when added to Available Local

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Resources, equals or exceeds the Foundation Level. The amount of per pupil general State financial aid for school districts, in general, varies in inverse relation to Available Local Resources. Per pupil amounts are based upon each school district's Average Daily Attendance as that term is defined in this Section.

(2) In addition to general State financial aid, school districts with specified levels or concentrations of pupils from low income households are eligible to receive supplemental general State financial aid grants as provided pursuant to subsection (H). The supplemental State aid grants provided for school districts under subsection (H) shall be appropriated for distribution to school districts as part of the same line item in which the general State financial aid of school districts is appropriated under this Section.

(3) To receive financial assistance under this Section, school districts are required to file claims with the State Board of Education, subject to the following requirements:

(a) Any school district which fails for any given school year to maintain school as required by law, or to maintain a recognized school is not eligible to file for such school year any claim upon the Common School Fund. In case of nonrecognition of one or more attendance centers in a school district otherwise operating recognized schools, the claim of the district shall be reduced in the proportion which the Average Daily Attendance in the attendance center or centers bear to the Average Daily Attendance in the school district. A "recognized school" means any public school which meets the standards as established for recognition by the State Board of Education. A school district or attendance center not having recognition status at the end of a school term is entitled to receive State aid payments due upon a legal claim which was filed while it was recognized.

(b) School district claims filed under this Section are subject to Sections 18-9 and 18-12, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(c) If a school district operates a full year school under Section 10-19.1, the general State aid to the school district shall be determined by the State Board of Education in accordance with this Section as near as may be applicable.

(d) (Blank).

(4) Except as provided in subsections (H) and (L), the board of any district receiving any of the grants provided for in this Section may apply those funds to any fund so received for which that board is authorized to make expenditures by law.

School districts are not required to exert a minimum Operating Tax Rate in order to qualify for assistance under this Section.

(5) As used in this Section the following terms, when capitalized, shall have the meaning ascribed herein:

(a) "Average Daily Attendance": A count of pupil attendance in school, averaged as provided for in subsection (C) and utilized in deriving per pupil financial support levels.

(b) "Available Local Resources": A computation of local financial support, calculated on the basis of Average Daily Attendance and derived as provided pursuant to subsection (D).

(c) "Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes": Funds paid to local school districts pursuant to "An Act in relation to the abolition of ad valorem personal property tax and the replacement of revenues lost thereby, and amending and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts in connection therewith", certified August 14, 1979, as amended (Public Act 81-1st S.S.-1).

(d) "Foundation Level": A prescribed level of per pupil financial support as provided for in subsection (B).

(e) "Operating Tax Rate": All school district property taxes extended for all purposes, except Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes.

(B) Foundation Level.

(1) The Foundation Level is a figure established by the State representing the minimum level of per pupil financial support that should be available to provide for the basic education of each pupil in Average Daily Attendance. As set forth in this Section, each school district is assumed to exert a sufficient local taxing effort such that, in combination with the aggregate of general State financial aid provided the district, an aggregate of State and local resources are available to meet the basic education needs of pupils in the district.

(2) For the 1998-1999 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,225. For the 1999-2000 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,325. For the 2000-2001 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,425. For the 2001-2002 school year and 2002-2003 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,560. For the 2003-2004 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,810. For the 2004-2005 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,964. For the 2005-2006 school year, the

Foundation Level of support is \$5,164. For the 2006-2007 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,334. For the 2007-2008 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,734. For the 2008-2009 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,959.

(3) For the 2009-2010 school year and each school year thereafter, the Foundation Level of support is \$6,119 or such greater amount as may be established by law by the General Assembly.

(C) Average Daily Attendance.

(1) For purposes of calculating general State aid pursuant to subsection (E), an Average Daily Attendance figure shall be utilized. The Average Daily Attendance figure for formula calculation purposes shall be the monthly average of the actual number of pupils in attendance of each school district, as further averaged for the best 3 months of pupil attendance for each school district. In compiling the figures for the number of pupils in attendance, school districts and the State Board of Education shall, for purposes of general State aid funding, conform attendance figures to the requirements of subsection (F).

(2) The Average Daily Attendance figures utilized in subsection (E) shall be the requisite attendance data for the school year immediately preceding the school year for which general State aid is being calculated or the average of the attendance data for the 3 preceding school years, whichever is greater. The Average Daily Attendance figures utilized in subsection (H) shall be the requisite attendance data for the school year immediately preceding the school year for which general State aid is being calculated.

(D) Available Local Resources.

(1) For purposes of calculating general State aid pursuant to subsection (E), a representation of Available Local Resources per pupil, as that term is defined and determined in this subsection, shall be utilized. Available Local Resources per pupil shall include a calculated dollar amount representing local school district revenues from local property taxes and from Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes, expressed on the basis of pupils in Average Daily Attendance. Calculation of Available Local Resources shall exclude any tax amnesty funds received as a result of Public Act 93-26.

(2) In determining a school district's revenue from local property taxes, the State Board of Education shall utilize the equalized assessed valuation of all taxable property of each school district as of September 30 of the previous year. The equalized assessed valuation utilized shall be obtained and determined as provided in subsection (G).

(3) For school districts maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the applicable equalized assessed valuation for the district multiplied by 3.00%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure. For school districts maintaining grades kindergarten through 8, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the applicable equalized assessed valuation for the district multiplied by 2.30%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure. For school districts maintaining grades 9 through 12, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be the applicable equalized assessed valuation of the district multiplied by 1.05%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure.

For partial elementary unit districts created pursuant to Article 11E of this Code, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for elementary purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, multiplied by 2.06% and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure, plus the product of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, multiplied by 0.94% and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure.

(4) The Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes paid to each school district during the calendar year one year before the calendar year in which a school year begins, divided by the Average Daily Attendance figure for that district, shall be added to the local property tax revenues per pupil as derived by the application of the immediately preceding paragraph (3). The sum of these per pupil figures for each school district shall constitute Available Local Resources as that term is utilized in subsection (E) in the calculation of general State aid.

(E) Computation of General State Aid.

(1) For each school year, the amount of general State aid allotted to a school district shall be computed by the State Board of Education as provided in this subsection.

(2) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil is less than the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level, general State aid for that district shall be calculated as an amount equal to the Foundation Level minus Available Local Resources, multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(3) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil is equal to or greater than the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level and less than the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level, the general State aid per pupil shall be a decimal proportion of the Foundation Level derived using a linear algorithm. Under this linear algorithm, the calculated general State aid per pupil shall decline in direct linear fashion from 0.07 times the Foundation Level for a school district with Available Local Resources equal to the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level, to 0.05 times the Foundation Level for a school district with Available Local Resources equal to the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level. The allocation of general State aid for school districts subject to this paragraph 3 shall be the calculated general State aid per pupil figure multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(4) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil equals or exceeds the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level, the general State aid for the school district shall be calculated as the product of \$218 multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(5) The amount of general State aid allocated to a school district for the 1999-2000 school year meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (G) shall be increased by an amount equal to the general State aid that would have been received by the district for the 1998-1999 school year by utilizing the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation as calculated in paragraph (4) of subsection (G) less the general State aid allotted for the 1998-1999 school year. This amount shall be deemed a one time increase, and shall not affect any future general State aid allocations.

(F) Compilation of Average Daily Attendance.

(1) Each school district shall, by July 1 of each year, submit to the State Board of Education, on forms prescribed by the State Board of Education, attendance figures for the school year that began in the preceding calendar year. The attendance information so transmitted shall identify the average daily attendance figures for each month of the school year. Beginning with the general State aid claim form for the 2002-2003 school year, districts shall calculate Average Daily Attendance as provided in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of this paragraph (1).

(a) In districts that do not hold year-round classes, days of attendance in August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May.

(b) In districts in which all buildings hold year-round classes, days of attendance in July and August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May.

(c) In districts in which some buildings, but not all, hold year-round classes, for the non-year-round buildings, days of attendance in August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May. The average daily attendance for the year-round buildings shall be computed as provided in subdivision (b) of this paragraph (1). To calculate the Average Daily Attendance for the district, the average daily attendance for the year-round buildings shall be multiplied by the days in session for the non-year-round buildings for each month and added to the monthly attendance of the non-year-round buildings.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, days of attendance by pupils shall be counted only for sessions of not less than 5 clock hours of school work per day under direct supervision of: (i) teachers, or (ii) non-teaching personnel or volunteer personnel when engaging in non-teaching duties and supervising in those instances specified in subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 and paragraph 10 of Section 34-18, with pupils of legal school age and in kindergarten and grades 1 through 12. Days of attendance by pupils through verified participation in an e-learning program approved by the State Board of Education under Section 10-20.56 of the Code shall be considered as full days of attendance for purposes of this Section.

Days of attendance by tuition pupils shall be accredited only to the districts that pay the tuition to a recognized school.

(2) Days of attendance by pupils of less than 5 clock hours of school shall be subject to the following provisions in the compilation of Average Daily Attendance.

(a) Pupils regularly enrolled in a public school for only a part of the school day may be counted on the basis of 1/6 day for every class hour of instruction of 40 minutes or more attended pursuant to such enrollment, unless a pupil is enrolled in a block-schedule format of 80 minutes or more of instruction, in which case the pupil may be counted on the basis of the proportion of minutes of school work completed each day to the minimum number of minutes that school work is required to be held that day.

(b) (Blank).

(c) A session of 4 or more clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance upon

certification by the regional superintendent, and approved by the State Superintendent of Education to the extent that the district has been forced to use daily multiple sessions.

(d) A session of 3 or more clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance (1) when the remainder of the school day or at least 2 hours in the evening of that day is utilized for an in-service training program for teachers, up to a maximum of 5 days per school year, provided a district conducts an in-service training program for teachers in accordance with Section 10-22.39 of this Code; or, in lieu of 4 such days, 2 full days may be used, in which event each such day may be counted as a day required for a legal school calendar pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code; (1.5) when, of the 5 days allowed under item (1), a maximum of 4 days are used for parent-teacher conferences, or, in lieu of 4 such days, 2 full days are used, in which case each such day may be counted as a calendar day required under Section 10-19 of this Code, provided that the full-day, parent-teacher conference consists of (i) a minimum of 5 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences, (ii) both a minimum of 2 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences held in the evening following a full day of student attendance, as specified in subsection (F)(1)(c), and a minimum of 3 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences held on the day immediately following evening parent-teacher conferences, or (iii) multiple parent-teacher conferences held in the evenings following full days of student attendance, as specified in subsection (F)(1)(c), in which the time used for the parent-teacher conferences is equivalent to a minimum of 5 clock hours; and (2) when days in addition to those provided in items (1) and (1.5) are scheduled by a school pursuant to its school improvement plan adopted under Article 34 or its revised or amended school improvement plan adopted under Article 2, provided that (i) such sessions of 3 or more clock hours are scheduled to occur at regular intervals, (ii) the remainder of the school days in which such sessions occur are utilized for in-service training programs or other staff development activities for teachers, and (iii) a sufficient number of minutes of school work under the direct supervision of teachers are added to the school days between such regularly scheduled sessions to accumulate not less than the number of minutes by which such sessions of 3 or more clock hours fall short of 5 clock hours. Any full days used for the purposes of this paragraph shall not be considered for computing average daily attendance. Days scheduled for in-service training programs, staff development activities, or parent-teacher conferences may be scheduled separately for different grade levels and different attendance centers of the district.

(e) A session of not less than one clock hour of teaching hospitalized or homebound pupils on-site or by telephone to the classroom may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance, however these pupils must receive 4 or more clock hours of instruction to be counted for a full day of attendance.

(f) A session of at least 4 clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance for first grade pupils, and pupils in full day kindergartens, and a session of 2 or more hours may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance by pupils in kindergartens which provide only 1/2 day of attendance.

(g) For children with disabilities who are below the age of 6 years and who cannot attend 2 or more clock hours because of their disability or immaturity, a session of not less than one clock hour may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance; however for such children whose educational needs so require a session of 4 or more clock hours may be counted as a full day of attendance.

(h) A recognized kindergarten which provides for only 1/2 day of attendance by each pupil shall not have more than 1/2 day of attendance counted in any one day. However, kindergartens may count 2 1/2 days of attendance in any 5 consecutive school days. When a pupil attends such a kindergarten for 2 half days on any one school day, the pupil shall have the following day as a day absent from school, unless the school district obtains permission in writing from the State Superintendent of Education. Attendance at kindergartens which provide for a full day of attendance by each pupil shall be counted the same as attendance by first grade pupils. Only the first year of attendance in one kindergarten shall be counted, except in case of children who entered the kindergarten in their fifth year whose educational development requires a second year of kindergarten as determined under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

(i) On the days when the assessment that includes a college and career ready determination is administered under subsection (c) of Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code, the day of attendance for a pupil whose school day must be shortened to accommodate required testing procedures may be less than 5 clock hours and shall be counted towards the 176 days of actual pupil attendance required under Section 10-19 of this Code, provided that a sufficient number of minutes of school work in excess of 5 clock hours are first completed on other school days to compensate for the loss of school work on the examination days.

(j) Pupils enrolled in a remote educational program established under Section 10-29 of this Code may be counted on the basis of one-fifth day of attendance for every clock hour of instruction attended in the remote educational program, provided that, in any month, the school district may not claim for a student enrolled in a remote educational program more days of attendance than the maximum

number of days of attendance the district can claim (i) for students enrolled in a building holding year-round classes if the student is classified as participating in the remote educational program on a year-round schedule or (ii) for students enrolled in a building not holding year-round classes if the student is not classified as participating in the remote educational program on a year-round schedule.

(G) Equalized Assessed Valuation Data.

(1) For purposes of the calculation of Available Local Resources required pursuant to subsection (D), the State Board of Education shall secure from the Department of Revenue the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of all taxable property of every school district, together with (i) the applicable tax rate used in extending taxes for the funds of the district as of September 30 of the previous year and (ii) the limiting rate for all school districts subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

The Department of Revenue shall add to the equalized assessed value of all taxable property of each school district situated entirely or partially within a county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code (a) an amount equal to the total amount by which the homestead exemption allowed under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code for real property situated in that school district exceeds the total amount that would have been allowed in that school district if the maximum reduction under Section 15-176 was (i) \$4,500 in Cook County or \$3,500 in all other counties in tax year 2003 or (ii) \$5,000 in all counties in tax year 2004 and thereafter and (b) an amount equal to the aggregate amount for the taxable year of all additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. The county clerk of any county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code shall annually calculate and certify to the Department of Revenue for each school district all homestead exemption amounts under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and all amounts of additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. It is the intent of this paragraph that if the general homestead exemption for a parcel of property is determined under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code rather than Section 15-175, then the calculation of Available Local Resources shall not be affected by the difference, if any, between the amount of the general homestead exemption allowed for that parcel of property under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and the amount that would have been allowed had the general homestead exemption for that parcel of property been determined under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code. It is further the intent of this paragraph that if additional exemptions are allowed under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of less than \$30,000, then the calculation of Available Local Resources shall not be affected by the difference, if any, because of those additional exemptions.

This equalized assessed valuation, as adjusted further by the requirements of this subsection, shall be utilized in the calculation of Available Local Resources.

(2) The equalized assessed valuation in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted, as applicable, in the following manner:

(a) For the purposes of calculating State aid under this Section, with respect to any part of a school district within a redevelopment project area in respect to which a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, Sections 11-74.4-1 through 11-74.4-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code or the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law, Sections 11-74.6-1 through 11-74.6-50 of the Illinois Municipal Code, no part of the current equalized assessed valuation of real property located in any such project area which is attributable to an increase above the total initial equalized assessed valuation of such property shall be used as part of the equalized assessed valuation of the district, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid, as provided in Section 11-74.4-8 of the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act or in Section 11-74.6-35 of the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law. For the purpose of the equalized assessed valuation of the district, the total initial equalized assessed valuation or the current equalized assessed valuation, whichever is lower, shall be used until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid.

(b) The real property equalized assessed valuation for a school district shall be adjusted by subtracting from the real property value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue for the district an amount computed by dividing the amount of any abatement of taxes under Section 18-170 of the Property Tax Code by 3.00% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, by 2.30% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 8, or by 1.05% for a district maintaining grades 9 through 12 and adjusted by an amount computed by dividing the amount of any

abatement of taxes under subsection (a) of Section 18-165 of the Property Tax Code by the same percentage rates for district type as specified in this subparagraph (b).

(3) For the 1999-2000 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district meets all of the criteria of this subsection (G)(3), the school district's Available Local Resources shall be calculated under subsection (D) using the district's Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation as calculated under this subsection (G)(3).

For purposes of this subsection (G)(3) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Budget Year": The school year for which general State aid is calculated and awarded under subsection (E).

"Base Tax Year": The property tax levy year used to calculate the Budget Year allocation of general State aid.

"Preceding Tax Year": The property tax levy year immediately preceding the Base Tax Year.

"Base Tax Year's Tax Extension": The product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the County Clerk in the Base Tax Year multiplied by the limiting rate as calculated by the County Clerk and defined in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

"Preceding Tax Year's Tax Extension": The product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the County Clerk in the Preceding Tax Year multiplied by the Operating Tax Rate as defined in subsection (A).

"Extension Limitation Ratio": A numerical ratio, certified by the County Clerk, in which the numerator is the Base Tax Year's Tax Extension and the denominator is the Preceding Tax Year's Tax Extension.

"Operating Tax Rate": The operating tax rate as defined in subsection (A).

If a school district is subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, the State Board of Education shall calculate the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of that district. For the 1999-2000 school year, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated by the State Board of Education shall be equal to the product of the district's 1996 Equalized Assessed Valuation and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph for a school district that has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, for the 2000-2001 school year and each school year thereafter, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated by the State Board of Education shall be equal to the product of the Equalized Assessed Valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. If the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated under this subsection (G)(3) is less than the district's equalized assessed valuation as calculated pursuant to subsections (G)(1) and (G)(2), then for purposes of calculating the district's general State aid for the Budget Year pursuant to subsection (E), that Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation shall be utilized to calculate the district's Available Local Resources under subsection (D). For the 2009-2010 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, pursuant to Section 18-190 of the Property Tax Code, affecting the Base Tax Year, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of the school district, as calculated by the State Board of Education, shall be equal to the product of the Equalized Assessed Valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid times an amount equal to one plus the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12-month calendar year preceding the Base Tax Year, plus the Equalized Assessed Valuation of new property, annexed property, and recovered tax increment value and minus the Equalized Assessed Valuation of disconnected property. New property and recovered tax increment value shall have the meanings set forth in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

Partial elementary unit districts created in accordance with Article 11E of this Code shall not be eligible for the adjustment in this subsection (G)(3) until the fifth year following the effective date of the reorganization.

(3.5) For the 2010-2011 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district's boundaries span multiple counties, then the Department of Revenue shall send to the State Board of Education, for the purpose of calculating general State aid, the limiting rate and individual rates by purpose for the county that contains the majority of the school district's Equalized Assessed Valuation.

(4) For the purposes of calculating general State aid for the 1999-2000 school year only, if a school district experienced a triennial reassessment on the equalized assessed valuation used in calculating its general State financial aid apportionment for the 1998-1999 school year, the State Board of Education shall calculate the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation that would have been used to

calculate the district's 1998-1999 general State aid. This amount shall equal the product of the equalized assessed valuation used to calculate general State aid for the 1997-1998 school year and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. If the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of the school district as calculated under this paragraph (4) is less than the district's equalized assessed valuation utilized in calculating the district's 1998-1999 general State aid allocation, then for purposes of calculating the district's general State aid pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (E), that Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation shall be utilized to calculate the district's Available Local Resources.

(5) For school districts having a majority of their equalized assessed valuation in any county except Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will, if the amount of general State aid allocated to the school district for the 1999-2000 school year under the provisions of subsection (E), (H), and (J) of this Section is less than the amount of general State aid allocated to the district for the 1998-1999 school year under these subsections, then the general State aid of the district for the 1999-2000 school year only shall be increased by the difference between these amounts. The total payments made under this paragraph (5) shall not exceed \$14,000,000. Claims shall be prorated if they exceed \$14,000,000.

(H) Supplemental General State Aid.

(1) In addition to the general State aid a school district is allotted pursuant to subsection (E), qualifying school districts shall receive a grant, paid in conjunction with a district's payments of general State aid, for supplemental general State aid based upon the concentration level of children from low-income households within the school district. Supplemental State aid grants provided for school districts under this subsection shall be appropriated for distribution to school districts as part of the same line item in which the general State financial aid of school districts is appropriated under this Section.

(1.5) This paragraph (1.5) applies only to those school years preceding the 2003-2004 school year. For purposes of this subsection (H), the term "Low-Income Concentration Level" shall be the low-income eligible pupil count from the most recently available federal census divided by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district. If, however, (i) the percentage decrease from the 2 most recent federal censuses in the low-income eligible pupil count of a high school district with fewer than 400 students exceeds by 75% or more the percentage change in the total low-income eligible pupil count of contiguous elementary school districts, whose boundaries are coterminous with the high school district, or (ii) a high school district within 2 counties and serving 5 elementary school districts, whose boundaries are coterminous with the high school district, has a percentage decrease from the 2 most recent federal censuses in the low-income eligible pupil count and there is a percentage increase in the total low-income eligible pupil count of a majority of the elementary school districts in excess of 50% from the 2 most recent federal censuses, then the high school district's low-income eligible pupil count from the earlier federal census shall be the number used as the low-income eligible pupil count for the high school district, for purposes of this subsection (H). The changes made to this paragraph (1) by Public Act 92-28 shall apply to supplemental general State aid grants for school years preceding the 2003-2004 school year that are paid in fiscal year 1999 or thereafter and to any State aid payments made in fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 1998 pursuant to subsection 1(n) of Section 18-8 of this Code (which was repealed on July 1, 1998), and any high school district that is affected by Public Act 92-28 is entitled to a recomputation of its supplemental general State aid grant or State aid paid in any of those fiscal years. This recomputation shall not be affected by any other funding.

(1.10) This paragraph (1.10) applies to the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter through the 2016-2017 school year. For purposes of this subsection (H), the term "Low-Income Concentration Level" shall, for each fiscal year, be the low-income eligible pupil count as of July 1 of the immediately preceding fiscal year (as determined by the Department of Human Services based on the number of pupils who are eligible for at least one of the following low income programs: Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, TANF, or Food Stamps, excluding pupils who are eligible for services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services, averaged over the 2 immediately preceding fiscal years for fiscal year 2004 and over the 3 immediately preceding fiscal years for each fiscal year thereafter) divided by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(2) Supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 school years only:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 20% and less than 35%, the grant for any school year shall be \$800 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 35% and less than 50%, the grant for the 1998-1999 school year shall be \$1,100 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(c) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 50% and less than 60%, the grant for the 1998-99 school year shall be \$1,500 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(d) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 60% or more, the grant for the 1998-99 school year shall be \$1,900 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(e) For the 1999-2000 school year, the per pupil amount specified in subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) immediately above shall be increased to \$1,243, \$1,600, and \$2,000, respectively.

(f) For the 2000-2001 school year, the per pupil amounts specified in subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) immediately above shall be \$1,273, \$1,640, and \$2,050, respectively.

(2.5) Supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 2002-2003 school year:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of less than 10%, the grant for each school year shall be \$355 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 10% and less than 20%, the grant for each school year shall be \$675 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(c) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 20% and less than 35%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,330 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(d) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 35% and less than 50%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,362 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(e) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 50% and less than 60%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,680 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(f) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 60% or more, the grant for each school year shall be \$2,080 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(2.10) Except as otherwise provided, supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 15% or less, the grant for each school year shall be \$355 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level greater than 15%, the grant for each school year shall be \$294.25 added to the product of \$2,700 and the square of the Low Income Concentration Level, all multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

For the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter through the 2008-2009 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2009-2010 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year multiplied by 0.66. For the 2010-2011 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year multiplied by 0.33. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, if for any school year supplemental general State aid grants are prorated as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection (H), then the grants under this paragraph shall be prorated.

For the 2003-2004 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.25 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2004-2005 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.50 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2005-2006 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.75 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year.

(3) School districts with an Average Daily Attendance of more than 1,000 and less than 50,000 that qualify for supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection shall submit a plan to the State Board of Education prior to October 30 of each year for the use of the funds resulting from this grant of supplemental general State aid for the improvement of instruction in which priority is given to meeting the education needs of disadvantaged children. Such plan shall be submitted in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Education.

(4) School districts with an Average Daily Attendance of 50,000 or more that qualify for supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection shall be required to distribute from funds available pursuant to this Section, no less than \$261,000,000 in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) The required amounts shall be distributed to the attendance centers within the district in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled at each attendance center who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches or breakfasts under the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and under the National School Lunch Act during the immediately preceding school year.

(b) The distribution of these portions of supplemental and general State aid among attendance centers according to these requirements shall not be compensated for or contravened by adjustments of the total of other funds appropriated to any attendance centers, and the Board of Education shall utilize funding from one or several sources in order to fully implement this provision annually prior to the opening of school.

(c) Each attendance center shall be provided by the school district a distribution of noncategorical funds and other categorical funds to which an attendance center is entitled under law in order that the general State aid and supplemental general State aid provided by application of this subsection supplements rather than supplants the noncategorical funds and other categorical funds provided by the school district to the attendance centers.

(d) Any funds made available under this subsection that by reason of the provisions of this subsection are not required to be allocated and provided to attendance centers may be used and appropriated by the board of the district for any lawful school purpose.

(e) Funds received by an attendance center pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the attendance center at the discretion of the principal and local school council for programs to improve educational opportunities at qualifying schools through the following programs and services: early childhood education, reduced class size or improved adult to student classroom ratio, enrichment programs, remedial assistance, attendance improvement, and other educationally beneficial expenditures which supplement the regular and basic programs as determined by the State Board of Education. Funds provided shall not be expended for any political or lobbying purposes as defined by board rule.

(f) Each district subject to the provisions of this subdivision (H)(4) shall submit an acceptable plan to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged children, in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, to the State Board of Education prior to July 15 of each year. This plan shall be consistent with the decisions of local school councils concerning the school expenditure plans developed in accordance with part 4 of Section 34-2.3. The State Board shall approve or reject the plan within 60 days after its submission. If the plan is rejected, the district shall give written notice of intent to modify the plan within 15 days of the notification of rejection and then submit a modified plan within 30 days after the date of the written notice of intent to modify. Districts may amend approved plans pursuant to rules promulgated by the State Board of Education.

Upon notification by the State Board of Education that the district has not submitted a plan prior to July 15 or a modified plan within the time period specified herein, the State aid funds affected by that plan or modified plan shall be withheld by the State Board of Education until a plan or modified plan is submitted.

If the district fails to distribute State aid to attendance centers in accordance with an approved plan, the plan for the following year shall allocate funds, in addition to the funds otherwise required by this subsection, to those attendance centers which were underfunded during the previous year in amounts equal to such underfunding.

For purposes of determining compliance with this subsection in relation to the requirements of attendance center funding, each district subject to the provisions of this subsection shall submit as a separate document by December 1 of each year a report of expenditure data for the prior year in addition to any modification of its current plan. If it is determined that there has been a failure to comply with the expenditure provisions of this subsection regarding contravention or supplanting, the State Superintendent of Education shall, within 60 days of receipt of the report, notify the district and any affected local school council. The district shall within 45 days of receipt of that notification inform the State Superintendent of Education of the remedial or corrective action to be taken, whether by amendment of the current plan, if feasible, or by adjustment in the plan for the following year. Failure to provide the expenditure report or the notification of remedial or corrective action in a timely manner shall result in a withholding of the affected funds.

The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this subsection. No funds shall be released under this subdivision (H)(4) to any district that has not submitted a plan that has been approved by the State Board of Education.

(I) (Blank).

(J) (Blank).

(K) Grants to Laboratory and Alternative Schools.

In calculating the amount to be paid to the governing board of a public university that operates a laboratory school under this Section or to any alternative school that is operated by a regional superintendent of schools, the State Board of Education shall require by rule such reporting requirements as it deems necessary.

As used in this Section, "laboratory school" means a public school which is created and operated by a public university and approved by the State Board of Education. The governing board of a public university which receives funds from the State Board under this subsection (K) or subsection (g) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code may not increase the number of students enrolled in its laboratory school from a single district, if that district is already sending 50 or more students, except under a mutual agreement between the school board of a student's district of residence and the university which operates the laboratory school. A laboratory school may not have more than 1,000 students, excluding students with disabilities in a special education program.

As used in this Section, "alternative school" means a public school which is created and operated by a Regional Superintendent of Schools and approved by the State Board of Education. Such alternative schools may offer courses of instruction for which credit is given in regular school programs, courses to prepare students for the high school equivalency testing program or vocational and occupational training. A regional superintendent of schools may contract with a school district or a public community college district to operate an alternative school. An alternative school serving more than one educational service region may be established by the regional superintendents of schools of the affected educational service regions. An alternative school serving more than one educational service region may be operated under such terms as the regional superintendents of schools of those educational service regions may agree.

Each laboratory and alternative school shall file, on forms provided by the State Superintendent of Education, an annual State aid claim which states the Average Daily Attendance of the school's students by month. The best 3 months' Average Daily Attendance shall be computed for each school. The general State aid entitlement shall be computed by multiplying the applicable Average Daily Attendance by the Foundation Level as determined under this Section.

(L) Payments, Additional Grants in Aid and Other Requirements.

(1) For a school district operating under the financial supervision of an Authority created under Article 34A, the general State aid otherwise payable to that district under this Section, but not the supplemental general State aid, shall be reduced by an amount equal to the budget for the operations of the Authority as certified by the Authority to the State Board of Education, and an amount equal to such reduction shall be paid to the Authority created for such district for its operating expenses in the manner provided in Section 18-11. The remainder of general State school aid for any such district shall be paid in accordance with Article 34A when that Article provides for a disposition other than that provided by this Article.

(2) (Blank).

(3) Summer school. Summer school payments shall be made as provided in Section 18-4.3.

(M) (Blank). Education Funding Advisory Board.

The Education Funding Advisory Board, hereinafter in this subsection (M) referred to as the "Board", is hereby created. The Board shall consist of 5 members who are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members appointed shall include representatives of education, business, and the general public. One of the members so appointed shall be designated by the Governor at the time the appointment is made as the chairperson of the Board. The initial members of the Board may be appointed any time after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997. The regular term of each member of the Board shall be for 4 years from the third Monday of January of the year in which the term of the member's appointment is to commence, except that of the 5 initial members appointed to serve on the Board, the member who is appointed as the chairperson shall serve for a term that commences on the date of his or her appointment and expires on the third Monday of January, 2002, and the remaining 4 members, by lots drawn at the first meeting of the Board that is held after all 5 members are appointed, shall determine 2 of their number to serve for terms that commence on the date of their respective appointments and expire on the third Monday of January, 2001, and 2 of their number to serve for terms

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that commence on the date of their respective appointments and expire on the third Monday of January, 2000. All members appointed to serve on the Board shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and confirmed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. If a vacancy in membership occurs at a time when the Senate is not in session, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he or she shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to fill that membership for the unexpired term. If the Senate is not in session when the initial appointments are made, those appointments shall be made as in the case of vacancies.

The Education Funding Advisory Board shall be deemed established, and the initial members appointed by the Governor to serve as members of the Board shall take office, on the date that the Governor makes his or her appointment of the fifth initial member of the Board, whether those initial members are then serving pursuant to appointment and confirmation or pursuant to temporary appointments that are made by the Governor as in the case of vacancies.

The State Board of Education shall provide such staff assistance to the Education Funding Advisory Board as is reasonably required for the proper performance by the Board of its responsibilities.

~~For school years after the 2000-2001 school year, the Education Funding Advisory Board, in consultation with the State Board of Education, shall make recommendations as provided in this subsection (M) to the General Assembly for the foundation level under subdivision (B)(3) of this Section and for the supplemental general State aid grant level under subsection (H) of this Section for districts with high concentrations of children from poverty. The recommended foundation level shall be determined based on a methodology which incorporates the basic education expenditures of low-spending schools exhibiting high academic performance. The Education Funding Advisory Board shall make such recommendations to the General Assembly on January 1 of odd-numbered years, beginning January 1, 2001.~~

(N) (Blank).

(O) References.

(1) References in other laws to the various subdivisions of Section 18-8 as that Section existed before its repeal and replacement by this Section 18-8.05 shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provisions of this Section 18-8.05, to the extent that those references remain applicable.

(2) References in other laws to State Chapter 1 funds shall be deemed to refer to the supplemental general State aid provided under subsection (H) of this Section.

(P) Public Act 93-838 and Public Act 93-808 make inconsistent changes to this Section. Under Section 6 of the Statute on Statutes there is an irreconcilable conflict between Public Act 93-808 and Public Act 93-838. Public Act 93-838, being the last acted upon, is controlling. The text of Public Act 93-838 is the law regardless of the text of Public Act 93-808.

(Q) State Fiscal Year 2015 Payments.

For payments made for State fiscal year 2015, the State Board of Education shall, for each school district, calculate that district's pro-rata share of a minimum sum of \$13,600,000 or additional amounts as needed from the total net General State Aid funding as calculated under this Section that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Each school district must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board of Education.

(R) State Fiscal Year 2016 Payments.

For payments made for State fiscal year 2016, the State Board of Education shall, for each school district, calculate that district's pro rata share of a minimum sum of \$1 or additional amounts as needed from the total net General State Aid funding as calculated under this Section that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Each school district must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 99-2, eff. 3-26-15; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-523, eff. 6-30-16.)
(105 ILCS 5/18-8.10)

Sec. 18-8.10. Fast growth grants.

(a) If there has been an increase in a school district's student population over the most recent 2 school years of (i) over 1.5% in a district with over 10,000 pupils in average daily attendance (as defined in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code) or (ii) over 7.5% in any other district, then the district is eligible for a grant under this Section, subject to appropriation.

(b) The State Board of Education shall determine a per pupil grant amount for each school district. The total grant amount for a district for any given school year shall equal the per pupil grant amount multiplied by the difference between the number of pupils in average daily attendance for the 2 most recent school years.

(c) Funds for grants under this Section must be appropriated to the State Board of Education in a separate line item for this purpose. If the amount appropriated in any fiscal year is insufficient to pay all grants for a school year, then the amount appropriated shall be prorated among eligible districts. As soon as possible after funds have been appropriated to the State Board of Education, the State Board of Education shall distribute the grants to eligible districts.

(d) If a school district intentionally reports incorrect average daily attendance numbers to receive a grant under this Section, then the district shall be denied State aid in the same manner as State aid is denied for intentional incorrect reporting of average daily attendance numbers under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1042, eff. 10-8-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.15 new)

Sec. 18-8.15. Evidence-based funding for student success for the 2017-2018 and subsequent school years.

(a) General provisions.

(1) The purpose of this Section is to ensure that, by June 30, 2027 and beyond, this State has a kindergarten through grade 12 public education system with the capacity to ensure the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities in accordance with Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of Illinois. To accomplish that objective, this Section creates a method of funding public education that is evidence-based; is sufficient to ensure every student receives a meaningful opportunity to learn irrespective of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, or community-income level; and is sustainable and predictable. When fully funded under this Section, every school shall have the resources, based on what the evidence indicates is needed, to:

(A) provide all students with a high quality education that offers the academic, enrichment, social and emotional support, technical, and career-focused programs that will allow them to become competitive workers, responsible parents, productive citizens of this State, and active members of our national democracy;

(B) ensure all students receive the education they need to graduate from high school with the skills required to pursue post-secondary education and training for a rewarding career;

(C) reduce, with a goal of eliminating, the achievement gap between at-risk and non-at-risk students by raising the performance of at-risk students and not by reducing standards; and

(D) ensure this State satisfies its obligation to assume the primary responsibility to fund public education and simultaneously relieve the disproportionate burden placed on local property taxes to fund schools.

(2) The evidence-based funding formula under this Section shall be applied to all Organizational Units in this State. As further defined and described in this Section, there are 4 major components of the evidence-based funding model:

(A) First, the model calculates a unique adequacy target for each Organizational Unit in this State that considers the costs to implement research-based activities, the unit's student demographics, and regional wage difference.

(B) Second, the model calculates each Organizational Unit's local capacity, or the amount each Organizational Unit is assumed to contribute towards its adequacy target from local resources.

(C) Third, the model calculates how much funding the State currently contributes to the Organizational Unit, and adds that to the unit's local capacity to determine the unit's overall current adequacy of funding.

(D) Finally, the model's distribution method allocates new State funding to those Organizational Units that are least well-funded, considering both local capacity and State funding, in relation to their adequacy target.

(3) An Organizational Unit receiving any funding under this Section may apply those funds to any fund so received for which that Organizational Unit is authorized to make expenditures by law.

(4) As used in this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph (4):

"Adequacy Target" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Adjusted EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Adjusted Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Adjusted Operating Tax Rate" means a tax rate for all Organizational Units, for which the State Superintendent shall calculate and subtract for the Operating Tax Rate a transportation rate based on total expenses for transportation services under this Code, as reported on the most recent Annual Financial Report in Pupil Transportation Services, function 2550 in both the Education and Transportation funds and functions 4110 and 4120 in the Transportation fund, less any corresponding fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code divided by the Adjusted EAV. If an Organizational Unit's corresponding fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code exceed the total transportation expenses, as defined in this paragraph, no transportation rate shall be subtracted from the Operating Tax Rate.

"Allocation Rate" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Alternative School" means a public school that is created and operated by a regional superintendent of schools and approved by the State Board.

"Applicable Tax Rate" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Assessment" means any of those benchmark, progress monitoring, formative, diagnostic, and other assessments, in addition to the State accountability assessment, that assist teachers' needs in understanding the skills and meeting the needs of the students they serve.

"Assistant principal" means a school administrator duly endorsed to be employed as an assistant principal in this State.

"At-risk student" means a student who is at risk of not meeting the Illinois Learning Standards or not graduating from elementary or high school and who demonstrates a need for vocational support or social services beyond that provided by the regular school program. All students included in an Organizational Unit's Low-Income Count, as well as all EL and disabled students attending the Organizational Unit, shall be considered at-risk students under this Section.

"Average Student Enrollment" or "ASE" means, for an Organizational Unit in a given school year, the greater of the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1, plus the special education pre-kindergarten students with services of at least more than 2 hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1, in the immediately preceding school year or the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1, plus the special education pre-kindergarten students with services of at least more than 2 hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1, for each of the immediately preceding 3 school years. For the purposes of this definition, "enrolled in the Organizational Unit" means the number of students reported to the State Board who are enrolled in schools within the Organizational Unit that the student attends or would attend if not placed or transferred to another school or program to receive needed services. For the purposes of calculating "ASE", all students, grades K through 12, excluding those attending kindergarten for a half day, shall be counted as 1.0. All students attending kindergarten for a half day shall be counted as 0.5, unless in 2017 by June 15 or by March 1 in subsequent years, the school district reports to the State Board of Education the intent to implement full-day kindergarten district-wide for all students, then all students attending kindergarten shall be counted as 1.0. Special education pre-kindergarten students shall be counted as 0.5 each. If the State Board does not collect or has not collected both an October 1 and March 1 enrollment count by grade or a December 1 collection of special education pre-kindergarten students as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, it shall establish such collection for all future years. For any year where a count by grade level was collected only once, that count shall be used as the single count available for computing a 3-year average ASE. School districts shall submit the data for the ASE calculation to the State Board within 45 days of the dates required in this Section for submission of enrollment data in order for it to be included in the ASE calculation.

"Base Funding Guarantee" is defined in paragraph (7) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Base Funding Minimum" is defined in subsection (e) of this Section.

"Base Tax Year" means the property tax levy year used to calculate the Budget Year allocation of primary State aid.

"Base Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Base Tax Year multiplied by the limiting rate as calculated by the county clerk and defined in PTELL.

"Bilingual Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to bilingual education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to bilingual education shall include all additional investments in EL student's adequacy elements.

"Budget Year" means the school year for which primary State aid is calculated and awarded under this Section.

"Central office" means individual administrators and support service personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations, and security of the Organizational Unit.

"Comparable Wage Index" or "CWI" means a regional cost differentiation metric that measures systemic, regional variations in the salaries of college graduates who are not educators. The CWI utilized for this Section shall, for the first 3 years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, be the CWI initially developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, as most recently updated by Texas A & M University. In the fourth and subsequent years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, the State Superintendent shall re-determine the CWI using a similar methodology to that identified in the Texas A & M University study, with adjustments made no less frequently than once every 5 years.

"Computer technology and equipment" means computers servers, notebooks, network equipment, copiers, printers, instructional software, security software, curriculum management courseware, and other similar materials and equipment.

"Core subject" means mathematics; science; reading, English, writing, and language arts; history and social studies; world languages; and subjects taught as Advanced Placement in high schools.

"Core teacher" means a regular classroom teacher in elementary schools and teachers of a core subject in middle and high schools.

"Core Intervention teacher (tutor)" means a licensed teacher providing one-on-one or small group tutoring to students struggling to meet proficiency in core subjects.

"CPPRT" means corporate personal property replacement tax funds paid to an Organizational Unit during the calendar year one year before the calendar year in which a school year begins, pursuant to "An Act in relation to the abolition of ad valorem personal property tax and the replacement of revenues lost thereby, and amending and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts in connection therewith", certified August 14, 1979, as amended (Public Act 81-1st S.S.-1).

"EAV" means equalized assessed valuation as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section and calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"ECI" means the Bureau of Labor Statistics' national employment cost index for civilian workers in educational services in elementary and secondary schools on a cumulative basis for the 12-month calendar year preceding the fiscal year of the Evidence-Based Funding calculation.

"EIS Data" means the employment information system data maintained by the State Board on educators within Organizational Units.

"Employee benefits" means health, dental, and vision insurance offered to employees of an Organizational Unit, the costs associated with statutorily required payment of the normal cost of the Organizational Unit's teacher pensions, Social Security employer contributions, and Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund employer contributions.

"English learner" or "EL" means a child included in the definition of "English learners" under Section 14C-2 of this Code participating in a program of transitional bilingual education or a transitional program of instruction meeting the requirements and program application procedures of Article 14C of this Code. For the purposes of collecting the number of EL students enrolled, the same collection and calculation methodology as defined above for "ASE" shall apply to English learners.

"Essential Elements" means those elements, resources, and educational programs that have been identified through academic research as necessary to improve student success, improve academic performance, close achievement gaps, and provide for other per student costs related to the delivery and leadership of the Organizational Unit, as well as the maintenance and operations of the unit, and which are specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Evidence-Based Funding" means State funding provided to an Organizational Unit pursuant to this Section.

"Extended day" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students outside the regular school day before and after school or during non-instructional times during the school day.

"Extension Limitation Ratio" means a numerical ratio in which the numerator is the Base Tax Year's Extension and the denominator is the Preceding Tax Year's Extension.

"Final Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Final Resources" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Full-time equivalent" or "FTE" means the full-time equivalency compensation for staffing the relevant position at an Organizational Unit.

"Funding Gap" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

"Guidance counselor" means a licensed guidance counselor who provides guidance and counseling support for students within an Organizational Unit.

"Hybrid District" means a partial elementary unit district created pursuant to Article 11E of this Code.

"Instructional assistant" means a core or special education, non-licensed employee who assists a teacher in the classroom and provides academic support to students.

"Instructional facilitator" means a qualified teacher or licensed teacher leader who facilitates and coaches continuous improvement in classroom instruction; provides instructional support to teachers in the elements of research-based instruction or demonstrates the alignment of instruction with curriculum standards and assessment tools; develops or coordinates instructional programs or strategies; develops and implements training; chooses standards-based instructional materials; provides teachers with an understanding of current research; serves as a mentor, site coach, curriculum specialist, or lead teacher; or otherwise works with fellow teachers, in collaboration, to use data to improve instructional practice or develop model lessons.

"Instructional materials" means relevant instructional materials for student instruction, including, but not limited to, textbooks, consumable workbooks, laboratory equipment, library books, and other similar materials.

"Laboratory School" means a public school that is created and operated by a public university and approved by the State Board.

"Librarian" means a teacher with an endorsement as a library information specialist or another individual whose primary responsibility is overseeing library resources within an Organizational Unit.

"Local Capacity" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Percentage" is defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Ratio" is defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Low-Income Count" means, for an Organizational Unit in a fiscal year, the higher of the average number of students for the prior school year or the immediately preceding 3 school years who, as of July 1 of the immediately preceding fiscal year (as determined by the Department of Human Services), are eligible for at least one of the following low income programs: Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, TANF, or Food Stamps, excluding pupils who are eligible for services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services. Until such time that grade level low-income populations become available, grade level low-income populations shall be determined by applying the low-income percentage to total student enrollments by grade level. The low-income percentage is determined by dividing the Low-Income Count by the Average Student Enrollment.

"Maintenance and operations" means custodial services, facility and ground maintenance, facility operations, facility security, routine facility repairs, and other similar services and functions.

"Minimum Funding Level" is defined in paragraph (6) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"New State Funds" means, for a given school year, all State funds appropriated for Evidence-Based Funding in excess of the amount needed to fund the Base Funding Minimum for all Organizational Units in that school year.

"Net State Contribution Target" means, for a given school year, the amount of State funds that would be necessary to fully meet the Adequacy Target of an Operational Unit minus the Preliminary Resources available to each unit.

"Nurse" means an individual licensed as a certified school nurse, in accordance with the rules established for nursing services by the State Board, who is an employee of and is available to provide health care-related services for students of an Organizational Unit.

"Operating Tax Rate" means the rate utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except, Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes. For Hybrid Districts, the Operating Tax Rate shall be the combined elementary and high school rates utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except, Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes.

"Organizational Unit" means a Laboratory School, an Alternative School, or any public school district that is recognized as such by the State Board and that contains elementary schools typically serving kindergarten through 5th grades, middle schools typically serving 6th through 8th grades, or high schools typically serving 9th through 12th grades. The General Assembly acknowledges that the actual grade levels served by a particular Organizational Unit may vary slightly from what is typical.

"Organizational Unit CWI" is determined by calculating the CWI in the region and original county in which an Organizational Unit's primary administrative office is located as set forth in this paragraph, provided that if the Organizational Unit CWI as calculated in accordance with this paragraph is less than 0.9, the Organizational Unit CWI shall be increased to 0.9. Each county's current CWI value shall be adjusted based on the CWI value of that county's neighboring Illinois counties, to create a "weighted adjusted index value". This shall be calculated by summing the CWI values of all of a county's adjacent Illinois counties and dividing by the number of adjacent Illinois counties, then taking the weighted value of the original county's CWI value and the adjacent Illinois county average. To calculate this weighted value, if the number of adjacent Illinois counties is greater than 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.25 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.75. If the number of adjacent Illinois counties is 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.33 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.66. The greater of the county's current CWI value and its weighted adjusted index value shall be used as the Organizational Unit CWI.

"Preceding Tax Year" means the property tax levy year immediately preceding the Base Tax Year.

"Preceding Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Preceding Tax Year multiplied by the Operating Tax Rate.

"Preliminary Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Preliminary Resources" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Principal" means a school administrator duly endorsed to be employed as a principal in this State.

"Professional development" means training programs for licensed staff in schools, including, but not limited to, programs that assist in implementing new curriculum programs, provide data focused or academic assessment data training to help staff identify a student's weaknesses and strengths, target interventions, improve instruction, encompass instructional strategies for EL, gifted, or at-risk students, address inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, or implicit bias, or otherwise provide professional support for licensed staff.

"Prototypical" means 450 special education pre-kindergarten and kindergarten through grade 5 students for an elementary school, 450 grade 6 through 8 students for a middle school, and 600 grade 9 through 12 students for a high school.

"PTELL" means the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

"PTELL EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Pupil support staff" means a nurse, psychologist, social worker, family liaison personnel, or other staff member who provides support to at-risk or struggling students.

"Real Receipts" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Regionalization Factor" means, for a particular Organizational Unit, the figure derived by dividing the Organizational Unit CWI by the Statewide Weighted CWI.

"School site staff" means the primary school secretary and any additional clerical personnel assigned to a school.

"Special education" means special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code.

"Special Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to special education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to special education shall include all special education investment adequacy elements.

"Specialist teacher" means a teacher who provides instruction in subject areas not included in core subjects, including, but not limited to, art, music, physical education, health, driver education, career-technical education, and such other subject areas as may be mandated by State law or provided by an Organizational Unit.

"Specially Funded Unit" means an Alternative School, safe school, Department of Juvenile Justice school, special education cooperative or entity recognized by the State Board as a special education cooperative, State-approved charter school, or alternative learning opportunities program that received direct funding from the State Board during the 2016-2017 school year through any of the funding sources included within the calculation of the Base Funding Minimum or Glenwood Academy.

"Supplemental Grant Funding" means supplemental general State aid funding received by an Organization Unit during the 2016-2017 school year pursuant to subsection (H) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

"State Adequacy Level" is the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Organizational Units.

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.

"State Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Education.

"Statewide Weighted CWI" means a figure determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit CWI times the ASE for that Organizational Unit creating a weighted value, summing all Organizational Unit's weighted values, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units, thereby creating an average weighted index.

"Student activities" means non-credit producing after-school programs, including, but not limited to, clubs, bands, sports, and other activities authorized by the school board of the Organizational Unit.

"Substitute teacher" means an individual teacher or teaching assistant who is employed by an Organizational Unit and is temporarily serving the Organizational Unit on a per diem or per period-assignment basis replacing another staff member.

"Summer school" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students during the summer months outside of the regular school year.

"Supervisory aide" means a non-licensed staff member who helps in supervising students of an Organizational Unit, but does so outside of the classroom, in situations such as, but not limited to, monitoring hallways and playgrounds, supervising lunchrooms, or supervising students when being transported in buses serving the Organizational Unit.

"Target Ratio" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1", "Tier 2", "Tier 3", and "Tier 4" are defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 2 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 3 Aggregate Funding", and "Tier 4 Aggregate Funding" are defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

(b) Adequacy Target calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target is the sum of the Organizational Unit's cost of providing Essential Elements, as calculated in accordance with this subsection (b), with the salary amounts in the Essential Elements multiplied by a Regionalization Factor calculated pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection (b).

(2) The Essential Elements are attributable on a pro-rata basis related to defined subgroups of the ASE of each Organizational Unit as specified in this paragraph (2), with investments and FTE positions pro-rata funded based on ASE counts in excess or less than the thresholds set forth in this paragraph (2). The method for calculating attributable pro-rata costs and the defined subgroups thereto are as follows:

(A) Core class size investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding required to support that number of FTE core teacher positions as is needed to keep the respective class sizes of the Organizational Unit to the following maximum numbers:

(1) For grades kindergarten through 3, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 15 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 20 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

(2) For grades 4 through 12, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 20 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 25 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

The number of non-Low-Income Count students in a grade shall be determined by subtracting the Low-Income students in that grade from the ASE of the Organizational Unit for that grade.

(B) Specialist teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover that number of FTE specialist teacher positions that correspond to the following percentages:

(i) if the Organizational Unit operates an elementary or middle school, then 20.00% of the number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers, as determined under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (2); and

(ii) if such Organizational Unit operates a high school, then 33.33% of the number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers.

(C) Instructional facilitator investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE instructional facilitator position for every 200 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students of the Organizational Unit.

(D) Core intervention teacher (tutor) investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE teacher position for each prototypical elementary, middle, and high school.

(E) Substitute teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover substitute teacher costs that is equal to 5.70% of the minimum pupil attendance days required under

Section 10-19 of this code for all full-time equivalent core, specialist, and intervention teachers, school nurses, special education teachers and instructional assistants, instructional facilitators, and summer school and extended-day teacher positions, as determined under this paragraph (2), at a salary rate of 33.33% of the average salary for grade K through 12 teachers and 33.33% of the average salary of each instructional assistant position.

(F) Core guidance counselor investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE guidance counselor for each 450 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 6 through 8 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 9 through 12 ASE high school students.

(G) Nurse investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE nurse for each 750 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students across all grade levels it serves.

(H) Supervisory aide investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE for each 225 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE for each 200 ASE high school students.

(I) Librarian investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE librarian for each prototypical elementary school, middle school, and high school and one FTE aide or media technician for every 300 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(J) Principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical high school.

(K) Assistant principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical high school.

(L) School site staff investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed for one FTE position for each 225 ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE position for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE position for each 200 ASE high school students.

(M) Gifted investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$40 per kindergarten through grade 12 ASE.

(N) Professional development investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$125 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students for trainers and other professional development-related expenses for supplies and materials.

(O) Instructional material investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$190 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover instructional material costs.

(P) Assessment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$25 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students student to cover assessment costs.

(Q) Computer technology and equipment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs. For the 2018-2019 school year and subsequent school years, Tier 1 and Tier 2 Organizational Units selected by the State Board through a request for proposals process shall, upon the State Board's approval of an Organizational Unit's one-to-one computing technology plan, receive an additional \$285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs. The State Board may establish additional requirements for Organizational Unit expenditures of funds received pursuant to this subparagraph (Q). It is the intent of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly that all Tier 1 and Tier 2 districts that apply for the technology grant receive the addition to their Adequacy Target, subject to compliance with the requirements of the State Board.

(R) Student activities investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the following funding amounts to cover student activities: \$100 per kindergarten through grade 5 ASE student in elementary school, plus \$200 per ASE student in middle school, plus \$675 per ASE student in high school.

(S) Maintenance and operations investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$1,038 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 for day-to-day maintenance and operations expenditures, including salary, supplies, and materials, as well as purchased services, but excluding employee benefits. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to \$352.92.

(T) Central office investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$742 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover central office operations, including administrators and classified personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations of the school district, and security personnel. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to \$368.48.

(U) Employee benefit investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive 30% of the total of all salary-calculated elements of the Adequacy Target, excluding substitute teachers and student activities investments, to cover benefit costs. For central office and maintenance and operations investments, the benefit calculation shall be based upon the salary proportion of each investment. If at any time the responsibility for funding the employer normal cost of teacher pensions is assigned to school districts, then that amount certified by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois to be paid by the Organizational Unit for the preceding school year shall be added to the benefit investment. For any fiscal year in which a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code is responsible for paying the employer normal cost of teacher pensions, then that amount of its employer normal cost as certified by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago to be paid by the school district for the preceding school year that is statutorily required to cover employer normal costs shall be added to the 30% specified in this subparagraph (U). The Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago shall submit such information as the State Superintendent may require for the calculations set forth in this subparagraph (U).

(V) Additional investments in low-income students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of: (i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 Low-Income Count students; (ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 Low-Income Count students; (iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students; and (iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students.

(W) Additional investments in EL students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of:

- (i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 EL students;
- (ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 EL students;
- (iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 EL students;
- (iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 EL students; and
- (v) one FTE core teacher position for every 100 EL students.

(X) Special education investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover special education as follows:

- (i) one FTE teacher position for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students;
- (ii) one FTE instructional assistant for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students; and
- (iii) one FTE psychologist position for every 1,000 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(3) For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements, the State Superintendent shall annually calculate average salaries to the nearest dollar using the employment information system data maintained by the State Board, limited to public schools only and excluding special education and vocational cooperatives, schools operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice, and charter schools, for the following positions:

- (A) Teacher for grades K through 8.
- (B) Teacher for grades 9 through 12.
- (C) Teacher for grades K through 12.
- (D) Guidance counselor for grades K through 8.
- (E) Guidance counselor for grades 9 through 12.
- (F) Guidance counselor for grades K through 12.
- (G) Social worker.

(H) Psychologist.

(I) Librarian.

(J) Nurse.

(K) Principal.

(L) Assistant principal.

For the purposes of this paragraph (3), "teacher" includes core teachers, specialist and elective teachers, instructional facilitators, tutors, special education teachers, pupil support staff teachers, English learner teachers, extended-day teachers, and summer school teachers. Where specific grade data is not required for the Essential Elements, the average salary for corresponding positions shall apply. For substitute teachers, the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 shall apply.

For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements for positions not included within EIS Data, the following salaries shall be used in the first year of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding:

(i) school site staff, \$30,000; and

(ii) on-instructional assistant, instructional assistant, library aide, library media tech, or supervisory aide: \$25,000.

In the second and subsequent years of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding, the amounts in items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph (3) shall annually increase by the ECI.

The salary amounts for the Essential Elements determined pursuant to subparagraphs (A) through (L), (S) and (T), and (V) through (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section shall be multiplied by a Regionalization Factor.

(c) Local capacity calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity represents an amount of funding it is assumed to contribute toward its Adequacy Target for purposes of the Evidence-Based Funding formula calculation. "Local Capacity" means either (i) the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) if its Real Receipts are equal to or less than its Local Capacity Target or (ii) the Organizational Unit's Adjusted Local Capacity, as calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (c) if Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target.

(2) "Local Capacity Target" means, for an Organizational Unit, that dollar amount that is obtained by multiplying its Adequacy Target by its Local Capacity Ratio.

(A) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Percentage is the conversion of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio, as such ratio is determined in accordance with subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (2), into a normal curve equivalent score to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The calculation of Local Capacity Percentage is described in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2).

(B) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio in a given year is the percentage obtained by dividing its Adjusted EAV or PTELL EAV, whichever is less, by its Adequacy Target, with the resulting ratio further adjusted as follows:

(i) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 12 and Hybrid Districts, no further adjustments shall be made;

(ii) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 8, the ratio shall be multiplied by 9/13;

(iii) for Organizational Units serving grades 9 through 12, the Local Capacity Ratio shall be multiplied by 4/13; and

(iv) for an Organizational Unit with a different grade configuration than those specified in items (i) through (iii) of this subparagraph (B), the State Superintendent shall determine a comparable adjustment based on the grades served.

(C) Local Capacity Percentage converts each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio to a normal curve equivalent score to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The Local Capacity Percentage normal curve equivalent score for each Organizational Unit shall be calculated using the standard normal distribution of the score in relation to the weighted mean and weighted standard deviation and Local Capacity Ratios of all Organizational Units. If the value assigned to any Organizational Unit is in excess of 90%, the value shall be adjusted to 90%. For Laboratory Schools, the Local Capacity Percentage shall be set at 10% in recognition of the absence of EAV and resources from the public university that are allocated to the Laboratory School. The weighted mean for the Local Capacity Percentage shall be determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio times the ASE for the unit creating a weighted value, summing the weighted values of all Organizational Units, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units. The weighted standard deviation shall be determined by taking the square root of the weighted variance of all Organizational Units' Local Capacity Ratio, where the variance is calculated by squaring the difference between each

unit's Local Capacity Ratio and the weighted mean, then multiplying the variance for each unit times the ASE for the unit to create a weighted variance for each unit, then summing all units' weighted variance and dividing by the total ASE of all units.

(D) For a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the school district's Adjusted Local Capacity Target shall be reduced by the sum of the board of education's remaining contribution pursuant to paragraph (iv) of subsection (b) of Section 17-129 of the Illinois Pension Code, absent the employer normal cost portion of the required contribution and the amount allowed pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 17-142.1 of the Illinois Pension Code, in a given year.

(3) If an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target, then its Local Capacity shall equal an Adjusted Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with this paragraph (3). The Adjusted Local Capacity Target is calculated as the sum of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target and its Real Receipts Adjustment. The Real Receipts Adjustment equals the Organizational Unit's Real Receipts less its Local Capacity Target, with the resulting figure multiplied by the Local Capacity Percentage.

As used in this paragraph (3), "Real Percent of Adequacy" means the sum of an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum, with the resulting figure divided by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target.

(d) Calculation of Real Receipts, EAV, and Adjusted EAV for purposes of the Local Capacity calculation.

(1) An Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are the product of its Applicable Tax Rate and its Adjusted EAV. An Organizational Unit's Applicable Tax Rate is its Adjusted Operating Tax Rate for property within the Organizational Unit.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the Equalized Assessed Valuation, or EAV, of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (d). The State Superintendent shall then determine the Adjusted EAV of each Organizational Unit in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection (d), which Adjusted EAV figure shall be used for the purposes of calculating Local Capacity.

(3) To calculate Real Receipts and EAV, the Department of Revenue shall supply to the State Superintendent the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of all taxable property of every Organizational Unit, together with (i) the applicable tax rate used in extending taxes for the funds of the Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year and (ii) the limiting rate for all Organizational Units subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under PTELL.

(A) The Department of Revenue shall add to the equalized assessed value of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit situated entirely or partially within a county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code (i) an amount equal to the total amount by which the homestead exemption allowed under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code for real property situated in that Organizational Unit exceeds the total amount that would have been allowed in that Organizational Unit if the maximum reduction under Section 15-176 was (I) \$4,500 in Cook County or \$3,500 in all other counties in tax year 2003 or (II) \$5,000 in all counties in tax year 2004 and thereafter and (ii) an amount equal to the aggregate amount for the taxable year of all additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. The county clerk of any county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code shall annually calculate and certify to the Department of Revenue for each Organizational Unit all homestead exemption amounts under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and all amounts of additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. It is the intent of this subparagraph (A) that if the general homestead exemption for a parcel of property is determined under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code rather than Section 15-175, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, between the amount of the general homestead exemption allowed for that parcel of property under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and the amount that would have been allowed had the general homestead exemption for that parcel of property been determined under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code. It is further the intent of this subparagraph (A) that if additional exemptions are allowed under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of less than \$30,000, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, because of those additional exemptions.

(B) With respect to any part of an Organizational Unit within a redevelopment project area in respect to which a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, Division 74.4 of the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law, Division 74.6 of the Illinois Municipal Code, no part of the current EAV of real property

located in any such project area which is attributable to an increase above the total initial EAV of such property shall be used as part of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid, as provided in Section 11-74.4-8 of the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act or in Section 11-74.6-35 of the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law. For the purpose of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, the total initial EAV or the current EAV, whichever is lower, shall be used until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid.

(C) For Organizational Units that are Hybrid Districts, the State Superintendent shall use the lesser of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for elementary purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, or the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV shall be the average of its EAV over the immediately preceding 3 years or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV in the immediately preceding year has declined by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average. In the event of Organizational Unit reorganization, consolidation, or annexation, the Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV for the first 3 years after such change shall be as follows: the most current EAV shall be used in the first year, the average of a 2-year EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 2-year average for the second year, and a 3-year average EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the adjusted EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average for the third year.

"PTELL EAV" means a figure calculated by the State Board for Organizational Units subject to PTELL as described in this paragraph (4) for the purposes of calculating an Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (4), for an Organizational Unit that has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, the PTELL EAV of an Organizational Unit shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section and the Organizational Unit's Extension Limitation Ratio. If an Organizational Unit has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, pursuant to Section 18-190 of the Property Tax Code, affecting the Base Tax Year, the PTELL EAV shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section multiplied by an amount equal to one plus the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12-month calendar year preceding the Base Tax Year, plus the equalized assessed valuation of new property, annexed property, and recovered tax increment value and minus the equalized assessed valuation of disconnected property.

As used in this paragraph (4), "new property" and "recovered tax increment value" shall have the meanings set forth in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

(e) Base Funding Minimum calculation.

(1) For the 2017-2018 school year, the Base Funding Minimum of an Organizational Unit, other than a Specially Funded Unit, shall be the amount of State funds distributed to the Organizational Unit during the 2016-2017 school year prior to any adjustments and specified appropriation amounts described in this paragraph (1) from the following Sections, as calculated by the State Superintendent: Section 18-8.05 of this Code (general State aid); Section 5 of Article 224 of Public Act 99-524 (equity grants); Section 14-7.02b of this Code (funding for children requiring special education services); Section 14-13.01 of this Code (special education facilities and staffing), except for reimbursement of the cost of transportation pursuant to Section 14-13.01; Section 14C-12 of this Code (English learners); and Section 18-4.3 of this Code (summer school), based on an appropriation level of \$13,121,600. For a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the Base Funding Minimum also includes (i) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to funding programs authorized by the Sections of this Code listed in the preceding sentence; (ii) the difference between (I) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to the funding programs authorized by Section 14-7.02 (non-public special education reimbursement), subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 (special education transportation), Section 29-5 (transportation), Section 2-3.80 (agricultural education), Section 2-3.66 (truants' alternative education), Section 2-3.62 (educational service centers), and Section 14-7.03 (special education – orphanage) of this Code and Section 15 of the Childhood Hunger Relief Act (free breakfast program) and (II) the school district's actual expenditures for its non-public special education, special education transportation, transportation programs, agricultural education, truants' alternative education, services that would otherwise be performed by a regional office of education, special education orphanage expenditures, and free breakfast, as most recently calculated and reported pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 1D-1 of this Code; and (iii) in the year that a school district must initially pay

for employer normal cost, or in the 2017-2018 school year if the district already pays for employer normal cost, an amount equal to the employer normal cost portion of the required contribution, as certified by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago, plus the amount allowed pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 17-142.1 of the Illinois Pension Code, to defray health insurance costs for the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago in fiscal year 2017 or, in the event a school district is responsible for the entirety of its normal pension cost, a normal cost amount as certified by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois in the prior fiscal year. For Specially Funded Units, the Base Funding Minimum shall be the total amount of State funds allotted to the Specially Funded Unit during the 2016-2017 school year. The Base Funding Minimum for Glenwood Academy shall be \$625,500.

(2) For the 2018-2019 and subsequent school years, the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units and Specially Funded Units shall be the sum of (i) the amount of Evidence-Based Funding for the prior school year and (ii) the Base Funding Minimum for the prior school year.

(f) Percent of Adequacy and Final Resources calculation.

(1) The Evidence-Based Funding formula establishes a Percent of Adequacy for each Organizational Unit in order to place such units into tiers for the purposes of the funding distribution system described in subsection (g) of this Section. Initially, an Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy are calculated pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection (f). Then, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources and Final Percent of Adequacy are calculated to account for the Organizational Unit's poverty concentration levels pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (f).

(2) An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources are equal to the sum of its Local Capacity Target, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum. An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Percent of Adequacy is the lesser of (i) its Preliminary Resources divided by its Adequacy Target or (ii) 100%.

(3) Except for Specially Funded Units, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources are equal the sum of its Local Capacity, CPPRT, and Adjusted Base Funding Minimum. The Base Funding Minimum of each Specially Funded Unit shall serve as its Final Resources, except that the Base Funding Minimum for State-approved charter schools shall not include any portion of general State aid allocated in the prior year based on the per capita tuition charge times the charter school enrollment.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy is its Final Resources divided by its Adequacy Target. A Organizational Unit's Adjusted Base Funding Minimum is equal to its Base Funding Minimum less its Supplemental Grant Funding, with the resulting figure added to the product of its Supplemental Grant Funding and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy.

(g) Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system.

(1) In each school year under the Evidence-Based Funding formula, each Organizational Unit receives funding equal to the sum of its Base Funding Minimum and the unit's allocation of New State Funds determined pursuant to this subsection (g). To allocate New State Funds, the Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system first places all Organizational Units into one of 4 tiers in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), based on the Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy. New State Funds are allocated to each of the 4 tiers as follows: Tier 1 Aggregate Funding equals 50% of all New State Funds, Tier 2 Aggregate Funding equals 49% of all New State Funds, Tier 3 Aggregate Funding equals 0.9% of all New State Funds, and Tier 4 Aggregate Funding equals 0.1% of all New State Funds. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 1 or Tier 2 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to its tier Funding Gap, as defined in the following sentence, multiplied by the tier's Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g). For Tier 1, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as specified in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources. For Tier 2, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as described in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources and its Tier 1 funding allocation. To determine the Organizational Unit's Funding Gap, the resulting amount is then multiplied by a factor equal to one minus the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target percentage. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 3 or Tier 4 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to the product of its Adequacy Target and the tier's Allocation Rate, as specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(2) To ensure equitable distribution of dollars for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, no Tier 2 Organizational Unit shall receive fewer dollars per ASE than any Tier 3 Organizational Unit. Each Tier 2 and Tier 3 Organizational Unit shall have its funding allocation divided by its ASE. Any Tier 2 Organizational Unit with a funding allocation per ASE below the greatest Tier 3 allocation per ASE shall get a funding allocation equal to the greatest Tier 3 funding allocation per ASE multiplied by the

Organizational Unit's ASE. Each Tier 2 Organizational Unit's Tier 2 funding allocation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing the original Tier 2 Aggregate Funding by the sum of all Tier 2 Organizational Unit's Tier 2 funding allocation after adjusting districts' funding below Tier 3 levels.

(3) Organizational Units are placed into one of 4 tiers as follows:

(A) Tier 1 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy less than the Tier 1 Target Ratio. The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed, with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(B) Tier 2 consists of all Tier 1 Units and all other Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of less than 0.90.

(C) Tier 3 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 0.90 and less than 1.0.

(D) Tier 4 consists of all Organizational Units with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 1.0 and Specially Funded Units, excluding Glenwood Academy.

(4) The Allocation Rates for Tiers 1 through 4 is determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Allocation Rate is 30%.

(B) The Tier 2 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 2 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Funding Gaps for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, unless the result of such equation is higher than 1.0. If the result of such equation is higher than 1.0, then the Tier 2 Allocation Rate is 1.0.

(C) The Tier 3 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 3 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 3 Organizational Units.

(D) The Tier 4 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 4 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(5) A tier's Target Ratio is determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate.

(B) The Tier 2 Target Ratio is 0.90.

(C) The Tier 3 Target Ratio is 1.0.

(6) If, at any point, the Tier 1 Target Ratio is greater than 90%, then all Tier 1 funding shall be allocated to Tier 2 and no Tier 1 Organizational Unit's funding may be identified.

(7) In the event that all Tier 2 Organizational Units receive funding at the Tier 2 Target Ratio level, any remaining New State Funds shall be allocated to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(8) If any Specially Funded Units, excluding Glenwood Academy, recognized by the State Board do not qualify for direct funding following the implementation of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly from any of the funding sources included within the definition of Base Funding Minimum, the unqualified portion of the Base Funding Minimum shall be transferred to one or more appropriate Organizational Units as determined by the State Superintendent based on the prior year ASE of the Organizational Units.

(9) The Minimum Funding Level is intended to establish a target for State funding that will keep pace with inflation and continue to advance equity through the Evidence-Based Funding formula. The Minimum Funding Level is equal to the sum of 1% of the State Adequacy Level, plus \$93,000,000. If New State Funds are less than the Minimum Funding Level, then funding for tiers shall be reduced in the following manner:

(A) First, Tier 4 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds until such time as Tier 4 funding is exhausted.

(B) Next, Tier 3 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 4 funding until such time as Tier 3 funding is exhausted.

(C) Next, Tier 2 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding level and new State Funds and the reduction Tier 4 and Tier 3. Finally, Tier 1 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 2, 3, and 4 funding. In addition, the Allocation Rate for Tier 1 shall be reduced to a percentage equal to 50%, multiplied by the result of New State Funds divided by the Minimum Funding Level.

(10) In the event of a decrease in the amount of the appropriation for this Section in any fiscal year after implementation of this Section, the Organizational Units receiving Tier 1 and Tier 2 funding, as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), shall be held harmless by establishing a Base Funding Guarantee equal to the per pupil kindergarten through grade 12 funding received in accordance

with this Section in the prior fiscal year. Reductions shall be made to the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units in Tier 3 and Tier 4 on a per pupil basis equivalent to the total number of the ASE in Tier 3-funded and Tier 4-funded Organizational Units divided by the total reduction in State funding. The Base Funding Minimum as reduced shall continue to be applied to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units and adjusted by the relative formula when increases in appropriations for this Section resume. In no event may State funding reductions to Organizational Units in Tier 3 or Tier 4 exceed an amount that would be less than the Base Funding Minimum established in the first year of implementation of this Section. If additional reductions are required, all school districts shall receive a reduction by a per pupil amount equal to the aggregate additional appropriation reduction divided by the total ASE of all Organizational Units.

(11) The State Superintendent shall make minor adjustments to the distribution formulae set forth in this subsection (g) to account for the rounding of percentages to the nearest tenth of a percentage and dollar amounts to the nearest whole dollar.

(h) State Superintendent administration of funding and district submission requirements.

(1) The State Superintendent shall, in accordance with appropriations made by the General Assembly, meet the funding obligations created under this Section.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit and Net State Contribution Target for each Organizational Unit under this Section. The State Superintendent shall also certify the actual amounts of the New State Funds payable for each eligible Organizational Unit based on the equitable distribution calculation to the unit's treasurer, as soon as possible after such amounts are calculated, including any applicable adjusted charge-off increase. No Evidence-Based Funding shall be distributed within an Organizational Unit without the approval of the unit's school board.

(3) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the unit's aggregate financial adequacy amount, which shall be the sum of the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the unit's total State funds allocated for its students with disabilities. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the amount of funding and applicable FTE calculated for each Essential Element of the unit's Adequacy Target.

(4) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the amount the unit must expend on special education and bilingual education pursuant to the unit's Base Funding Minimum, Special Education Allocation, and Bilingual Education Allocation.

(5) Moneys distributed under this Section shall be calculated on a school year basis, but paid on a fiscal year basis, with payments beginning in August and extending through June. Unless otherwise provided, the moneys appropriated for each fiscal year shall be distributed in 22 equal payments at least 2 times monthly to each Organizational Unit. The State Board shall publish a yearly distribution schedule at its meeting in June. If moneys appropriated for any fiscal year are distributed other than monthly, the distribution shall be on the same basis for each Organizational Unit.

(6) Any school district that fails, for any given school year, to maintain school as required by law or to maintain a recognized school is not eligible to receive Evidence-Based Funding. In case of non-recognition of one or more attendance centers in a school district otherwise operating recognized schools, the claim of the district shall be reduced in the proportion that the enrollment in the attendance center or centers bears to the enrollment of the school district. "Recognized school" means any public school that meets the standards for recognition by the State Board. A school district or attendance center not having recognition status at the end of a school term is entitled to receive State aid payments due upon a legal claim that was filed while it was recognized.

(7) School district claims filed under this Section are subject to Sections 18-9 and 18-12 of this Code, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(8) Each fiscal year, the State Superintendent shall calculate for each Organizational Unit an amount of its Base Funding Minimum and Evidence-Based Funding that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. An Organizational Unit must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board.

(9) All Organizational Units in this State must submit annual spending plans by the end of September of each year to the State Board as part of the annual budget process, which shall describe how each Organizational Unit will utilize the Base Minimum Funding and Evidence-Based funding it receives from this State under this Section with specific identification of the intended utilization of Low-Income, EL, and special education resources. Additionally, the annual spending plans of each Organizational Unit shall describe how the Organizational Unit expects to achieve student growth and how the Organizational Unit

will achieve State education goals, as defined by the State Board. The State Superintendent may, from time to time, identify additional requisites for Organizational Units to satisfy when compiling the annual spending plans required under this subsection (h). The format and scope of annual spending plans shall be developed by the State Superintendent in conjunction with the Professional Review Panel.

(10) No later than January 1, 2018, the State Superintendent shall develop a 5-year strategic plan for all Organizational Units to help in planning for adequacy funding under this Section. The State Superintendent shall submit the plan to the Governor and the General Assembly, as provided in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act. The plan shall include recommendations for:

(A) a framework for collaborative, professional, innovative, and 21st century learning environments using the Evidence-Based Funding model;

(B) ways to prepare and support this State's educators for successful instructional careers;

(C) application and enhancement of the current financial accountability measures, the approved State plan to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, and the Illinois Balanced Accountability Measures in relation to student growth and elements of the Evidence-Based Funding model; and

(D) implementation of an effective school adequacy funding system based on projected and recommended funding levels from the General Assembly.

(i) Professional Review Panel.

(1) A Professional Review Panel is created to study and review the implementation and effect of the Evidence-Based Funding model under this Section and to recommend continual recalibration and future study topics and modifications to the Evidence-Based Funding model. The Panel shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson by a majority vote of the Panel and shall advance recommendations based on a majority vote of the Panel. A minority opinion may also accompany any recommendation of the majority of the Panel. The Panel shall be appointed by the State Superintendent, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection (i) and include the following members:

(A) Two appointees that represent district superintendents, recommended by a statewide organization that represents district superintendents.

(B) Two appointees that represent school boards, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school boards.

(C) Two appointees from districts that represent school business officials, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school business officials.

(D) Two appointees that represent school principals, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school principals.

(E) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by a statewide organization that represents teachers.

(F) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by another statewide organization that represents teachers.

(G) Two appointees that represent regional superintendents of schools, recommended by organizations that represent regional superintendents.

(H) Two independent experts selected solely by the State Superintendent.

(I) Two independent experts recommended by public universities in this State.

(J) One member recommended by a statewide organization that represents parents.

(K) Two representatives recommended by collective impact organizations that represent major metropolitan areas or geographic areas in Illinois.

(L) One member from a statewide organization focused on research-based education policy to support a school system that prepares all students for college, a career, and democratic citizenship.

(M) One representative from a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code.

The State Superintendent shall ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives from school districts and communities reflecting the geographic, socio-economic, racial, and ethnic diversity of this State. The State Superintendent shall additionally ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives with expertise in bilingual education and special education. Staff from the State Board shall staff the Panel.

(2) In addition to those Panel members appointed by the State Superintendent, 4 members of the General Assembly shall be appointed as follows: one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate. There shall be one additional member appointed by the Governor. All members appointed by legislative leaders or the Governor shall be non-voting, ex officio members.

(3) On an annual basis, the State Superintendent shall recalibrate the following per pupil elements of the Adequacy Target and applied to the formulas, based on the Panel's study of average expenses as reported in the most recent annual financial report:

(A) gifted under subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(B) instructional materials under subparagraph (O) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(C) assessment under subparagraph (P) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(D) student activities under subparagraph (R) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(E) maintenance and operations under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section; and

(F) central office under subparagraph (T) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section.

(4) On a periodic basis, the Panel shall study all the following elements and make recommendations to the State Board, the General Assembly, and the Governor for modification of this Section:

(A) The format and scope of annual spending plans referenced in paragraph (9) of subsection (h) of this Section.

(B) The Comparable Wage Index under this Section, to be studied by the Panel and reestablished by the State Superintendent every 5 years.

(C) Maintenance and operations. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for the further study of maintenance and operations costs, including capital maintenance costs, and recommend any additional reporting data required from Organizational Units.

(D) "At-risk student" definition. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for the further study and determination of an "at-risk student" definition. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall evaluate and make recommendations regarding adequate funding for poverty concentration under the Evidence-Based Funding model.

(E) Benefits. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for further study of benefit costs.

(F) Technology. The per pupil target for technology shall be reviewed every 3 years to determine whether current allocations are sufficient to develop 21st century learning in all classrooms in this State and supporting a one-to-one technological device program in each school. Recommendations shall be made no later than 3 years after the implementation of this Section.

(G) Local Capacity Target. Within 3 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for any additional data desired to analyze possible modifications to the Local Capacity Target, to be based on measures in addition to solely EAV and to be completed within 5 years after implementation of this Section.

(H) Funding for Alternative Schools, Laboratory Schools, safe schools, and alternative learning opportunities programs. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations regarding the funding levels for Alternative Schools, Laboratory Schools, safe schools, and alternative learning opportunities programs in this State.

(I) Funding for college and career acceleration strategies. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations regarding funding levels to support college and career acceleration strategies in high school that have been demonstrated to result in improved secondary and postsecondary outcomes, including Advanced Placement, dual-credit opportunities, and college and career pathway systems.

(J) Special education investments. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations on whether and how to account for disability types within the special education funding category.

(K) Early childhood investments. In collaboration with the Illinois Early Learning Council, the Panel shall include an analysis of what level of Preschool for All Children funding would be necessary to serve all children ages 0 through 5 years in the highest-priority service tier, as specified in paragraph (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 2-3.71 of this Code, and an analysis of the potential cost savings that that level of Preschool for All Children investment would have on the kindergarten through grade 12 system.

(5) Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall complete an evaluative study of the entire Evidence-Based Funding model, including an assessment of whether or not the formula is achieving State goals. The Panel shall report to the State Board, the General Assembly, and the Governor on the findings of the study.

(6) Within 3 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall evaluate and provide recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly on the hold-harmless provisions of this Section found in the Base Funding Minimum.

(j) References. Beginning July 1, 2017, references in other laws to general State aid funds or calculations under Section 18-8.05 of this Code shall be deemed to be references to evidence-based model formula funds or calculations under this Section.

(105 ILCS 5/18-9) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-9)

Sec. 18-9. Requirement for special equalization and supplementary State aid. If property comprising an aggregate assessed valuation equal to 6% or more of the total assessed valuation of all taxable property in a school district is owned by a person or corporation that is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or that has been adjudged bankrupt and, as a result thereof, has not paid taxes on the property, then the district may amend its general State aid or evidence-based funding claim (i) back to the inception of the bankruptcy, not to exceed 6 years, in which time those taxes were not paid and (ii) for each succeeding year that those taxes remain unpaid, by adding to the claim an amount determined by multiplying the assessed valuation of the property on which taxes have not been paid due to the bankruptcy by the lesser of the total tax rate for the district for the tax year for which the taxes are unpaid or the applicable rate used in calculating the district's general State aid under paragraph (3) of subsection (D) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable. If at any time a district that receives additional State aid under this Section receives tax revenue from the property for the years that taxes were not paid, the district's next claim for State aid shall be reduced in an amount equal to the taxes paid on the property, not to exceed the additional State aid received under this Section. Claims under this Section shall be filed on forms prescribed by the State Superintendent of Education, and the State Superintendent of Education, upon receipt of a claim, shall adjust the claim in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Supplementary State aid for each succeeding year under this Section shall be paid beginning with the first general State aid or evidence-based funding claim paid after the district has filed a completed claim in accordance with this Section.

(Source: P.A. 95-496, eff. 8-28-07.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-12)

Sec. 18-12. Dates for filing State aid claims. The school board of each school district, a regional office of education, a laboratory school, or a State-authorized charter school shall require teachers, principals, or superintendents to furnish from records kept by them such data as it needs in preparing and certifying to the State Superintendent of Education its report of claims provided in Section 18-8.05 of this Code. The claim shall be based on the latest available equalized assessed valuation and tax rates, as provided in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, shall use the average daily attendance as determined by the method outlined in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, and shall be certified and filed with the State Superintendent of Education by June 21 for districts and State-authorized charter schools with an official school calendar end date before June 15 or within 2 weeks following the official school calendar end date for districts, regional offices of education, laboratory schools, or State-authorized charter schools with a school year end date of June 15 or later. Failure to so file by these deadlines constitutes a forfeiture of the right to receive payment by the State until such claim is filed. The State Superintendent of Education shall voucher for payment those claims to the State Comptroller as provided in Section 18-11.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, if any school district fails to provide the minimum school term specified in Section 10-19, the State aid claim for that year shall be reduced by the State Superintendent of Education in an amount equivalent to 1/176 or .56818% for each day less than the number of days required by this Code.

If the State Superintendent of Education determines that the failure to provide the minimum school term was occasioned by an act or acts of God, or was occasioned by conditions beyond the control of the school district which posed a hazardous threat to the health and safety of pupils, the State aid claim need not be reduced.

If a school district is precluded from providing the minimum hours of instruction required for a full day of attendance due to an adverse weather condition or a condition beyond the control of the school district that poses a hazardous threat to the health and safety of students, then the partial day of attendance may be counted if (i) the school district has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school district, (ii) a school building has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school building, or (iii) the normal start time of the school district is delayed.

If, prior to providing any instruction, a school district must close one or more but not all school buildings after consultation with a local emergency response agency or due to a condition beyond the control of the school district, then the school district may claim attendance for up to 2 school days based on the average attendance of the 3 school days immediately preceding the closure of the affected school building or, if approved by the State Board of Education, utilize the provisions of an e-learning program for the affected school building as prescribed in Section 10-20.56 of this Code. The partial or no day of attendance described in this Section and the reasons therefore shall be certified within a month of the closing or

delayed start by the school district superintendent to the regional superintendent of schools for forwarding to the State Superintendent of Education for approval.

Other than the utilization of any e-learning days as prescribed in Section 10-20.56 of this Code, no exception to the requirement of providing a minimum school term may be approved by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to this Section unless a school district has first used all emergency days provided for in its regular calendar.

If the State Superintendent of Education declares that an energy shortage exists during any part of the school year for the State or a designated portion of the State, a district may operate the school attendance centers within the district 4 days of the week during the time of the shortage by extending each existing school day by one clock hour of school work, and the State aid claim shall not be reduced, nor shall the employees of that district suffer any reduction in salary or benefits as a result thereof. A district may operate all attendance centers on this revised schedule, or may apply the schedule to selected attendance centers, taking into consideration such factors as pupil transportation schedules and patterns and sources of energy for individual attendance centers.

Electronically submitted State aid claims shall be submitted by duly authorized district individuals over a secure network that is password protected. The electronic submission of a State aid claim must be accompanied with an affirmation that all of the provisions of Sections 18-8.05, 10-22.5, and 24-4 of this Code are met in all respects.

(Source: P.A. 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-657, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/26-16)

Sec. 26-16. Graduation incentives program.

(a) The General Assembly finds that it is critical to provide options for children to succeed in school. The purpose of this Section is to provide incentives for and encourage all Illinois students who have experienced or are experiencing difficulty in the traditional education system to enroll in alternative programs.

(b) Any student who is below the age of 20 years is eligible to enroll in a graduation incentives program if he or she:

- (1) is considered a dropout pursuant to Section 26-2a of this Code;
- (2) has been suspended or expelled pursuant to Section 10-22.6 or 34-19 of this Code;
- (3) is pregnant or is a parent;
- (4) has been assessed as chemically dependent; or
- (5) is enrolled in a bilingual education or LEP program.

(c) The following programs qualify as graduation incentives programs for students meeting the criteria established in this Section:

(1) Any public elementary or secondary education graduation incentives program established by a school district or by a regional office of education.

(2) Any alternative learning opportunities program established pursuant to Article 13B of this Code.

(3) Vocational or job training courses approved by the State Superintendent of Education that are available through the Illinois public community college system. Students may apply for reimbursement of 50% of tuition costs for one course per semester or a maximum of 3 courses per school year. Subject to available funds, students may apply for reimbursement of up to 100% of tuition costs upon a showing of employment within 6 months after completion of a vocational or job training program. The qualifications for reimbursement shall be established by the State Superintendent of Education by rule.

(4) Job and career programs approved by the State Superintendent of Education that are available through Illinois-accredited private business and vocational schools. Subject to available funds, pupils may apply for reimbursement of up to 100% of tuition costs upon a showing of employment within 6 months after completion of a job or career program. The State Superintendent of Education shall establish, by rule, the qualifications for reimbursement, criteria for determining reimbursement amounts, and limits on reimbursement.

(5) Adult education courses that offer preparation for high school equivalency testing.

(d) Graduation incentives programs established by school districts are entitled to claim general State aid and evidence-based funding, subject to Sections 13B-50, 13B-50.5, and 13B-50.10 of this Code. Graduation incentives programs operated by regional offices of education are entitled to receive general State aid and evidence-based funding at the foundation level of support per pupil enrolled. A school district must ensure that its graduation incentives program receives supplemental general State aid, transportation reimbursements, and special education resources, if appropriate, for students enrolled in the program.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-8.1)
 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-927)
 Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report

forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations and eye examinations. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of

Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-927)

Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

[May 31, 2017]

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include an age-appropriate developmental screening, an age-appropriate social and emotional screening, and the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening, the Department of Public Health must develop rules and appropriate revisions to the Child Health Examination form in conjunction with a statewide organization representing school boards; a statewide organization representing pediatricians; statewide organizations representing individuals holding Illinois educator licenses with school support personnel endorsements, including school social workers, school psychologists, and school nurses; a statewide organization representing children's mental health experts; a statewide organization representing school principals; the Director of Healthcare and Family Services or his or her designee, the State Superintendent of Education or his or her designee; and representatives of other appropriate State agencies and, at a minimum, must recommend the use of validated screening tools appropriate to the child's age or grade, and, with regard to the social and emotional screening, require recording only whether or not the screening was completed. The rules shall take into consideration the screening recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics and must be consistent with the State Board of Education's social and emotional learning standards. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(2.5) With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portion of the health examination, each child may present proof of having been screened in accordance with this Section and the rules adopted under this Section before October 15th of the school year. With regard to the social and emotional screening only, the examining health care provider shall only record whether or not the screening was completed. If the child fails to present proof of the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination by October 15th of the school year, qualified school support personnel may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, offer the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening to the child. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of the developmental screening and social and emotional screening requirements to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with the rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening for the child. Once a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening is completed and proof has been presented to the school, the school may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, make available appropriate

school personnel to work with the parent or guardian, the child, and the provider who signed the screening form to obtain any appropriate evaluations and services as indicated on the form and in other information and documentation provided by the parents, guardians, or provider.

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The duty to summarize on the report form does not apply to social and emotional screenings. The confidentiality of the information and records relating to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening shall be determined by the statutes, rules, and professional ethics governing the type of provider conducting the screening. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations, eye examinations, and the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the

dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-927, eff. 6-1-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-9)

Sec. 27A-9. Term of charter; renewal.

(a) For charters granted before January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be granted for a period not less than 5 and not more than 10 school years. For charters granted on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter shall be granted for a period of 5 school years. For charters renewed before January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be renewed in incremental periods not to exceed 5 school years. For charters renewed on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be renewed in incremental periods not to exceed 10 school years; however, the Commission may renew a charter only in incremental periods not to exceed 5 years. Authorizers shall ensure that every charter granted on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~ includes standards and goals for academic, organizational, and financial performance. A charter must meet all standards and goals for academic, organizational, and financial performance set forth by the authorizer in order to be renewed for a term in excess of 5 years but not more than 10 years. If an authorizer fails to establish standards and goals, a charter shall not be renewed for a term in excess of 5 years. Nothing contained in this Section shall require an authorizer to grant a full 10-year renewal term to any particular charter school, but an authorizer may award a full 10-year renewal term to charter schools that have a demonstrated track record of improving student performance.

(b) A charter school renewal proposal submitted to the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, shall contain:

(1) A report on the progress of the charter school in achieving the goals, objectives, pupil performance standards, content standards, and other terms of the initial approved charter proposal; and

(2) A financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction, and other spending categories for the charter school that is understandable to the general public and that will allow comparison of those costs to other schools or other comparable organizations, in a format required by the State Board.

(c) A charter may be revoked or not renewed if the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, clearly demonstrates that the charter school did any of the following, or otherwise failed to comply with the requirements of this law:

(1) Committed a material violation of any of the conditions, standards, or procedures set forth in the charter.

(2) Failed to meet or make reasonable progress toward achievement of the content standards or pupil performance standards identified in the charter.

(3) Failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.

(4) Violated any provision of law from which the charter school was not exempted.

In the case of revocation, the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, shall notify the charter school in writing of the reason why the charter is subject to revocation. The charter school shall submit a written plan to the local school board or the Commission, whichever is applicable, to rectify the problem. The plan shall include a timeline for implementation, which shall not exceed 2 years or the date of the charter's expiration, whichever is earlier. If the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, finds that the charter school has failed to implement the plan of remediation and adhere to the timeline, then the chartering entity shall revoke the charter. Except in situations of an emergency where the health, safety, or education of the charter school's students is at risk, the revocation shall take place at the end of a school year. Nothing in Public Act 96-105 ~~this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~ shall be construed to prohibit an implementation timetable that is less than 2 years in duration.

(d) (Blank).

(e) Notice of a local school board's decision to deny, revoke, or not to renew a charter shall be provided to the Commission and the State Board. The Commission may reverse a local board's decision if the Commission finds that the charter school or charter school proposal (i) is in compliance with this Article, and (ii) is in the best interests of the students it is designed to serve. The Commission may condition the granting of an appeal on the acceptance by the charter school of funding in an amount less than that requested in the proposal submitted to the local school board. Final decisions of the Commission shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(f) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Article, if the Commission on appeal reverses a local board's decision or if a charter school is approved by referendum, the Commission shall act as the authorized chartering entity for the charter school. The Commission shall approve the charter and shall perform all functions under this Article otherwise performed by the local school board. The State Board shall determine whether the charter proposal approved by the Commission is consistent with the provisions of this Article and, if the approved proposal complies, certify the proposal pursuant to this Article. The State Board shall report the aggregate number of charter school pupils resident in a school district to that district and shall notify the district of the amount of funding to be paid by the State Board to the charter school enrolling such students. The Commission shall require the charter school to maintain accurate records of daily attendance that shall be deemed sufficient to file claims under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 notwithstanding any other requirements of that Section regarding hours of instruction and teacher certification. The State Board shall withhold from funds otherwise due the district the funds authorized by this Article to be paid to the charter school and shall pay such amounts to the charter school.

(g) For charter schools authorized by the Commission, the Commission shall quarterly certify to the State Board the student enrollment for each of its charter schools.

(h) For charter schools authorized by the Commission, the State Board shall pay directly to a charter school any federal or State aid attributable to a student with a disability attending the school. (Source: P.A. 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 99-840, eff. 1-1-17; revised 10-27-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-11)

Sec. 27A-11. Local financing.

(a) For purposes of the School Code, pupils enrolled in a charter school shall be included in the pupil enrollment of the school district within which the pupil resides. Each charter school (i) shall determine the school district in which each pupil who is enrolled in the charter school resides, (ii) shall report the aggregate number of pupils resident of a school district who are enrolled in the charter school to the school district in which those pupils reside, and (iii) shall maintain accurate records of daily attendance that shall be deemed sufficient to file claims under Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 notwithstanding any other requirements of that Section regarding hours of instruction and teacher certification.

(b) Except for a charter school established by referendum under Section 27A-6.5, as part of a charter school contract, the charter school and the local school board shall agree on funding and any services to be provided by the school district to the charter school. Agreed funding that a charter school is to receive from the local school board for a school year shall be paid in equal quarterly installments with the payment of the installment for the first quarter being made not later than July 1, unless the charter establishes a different payment schedule. However, if a charter school dismisses a pupil from the charter school after receiving a quarterly payment, the charter school shall return to the school district, on a quarterly basis, the prorated portion of public funding provided for the education of that pupil for the time the student is not enrolled at the charter school. Likewise, if a pupil transfers to a charter school between quarterly payments, the school district shall provide, on a quarterly basis, a prorated portion of the public funding to the charter school to provide for the education of that pupil.

All services centrally or otherwise provided by the school district including, but not limited to, rent, food services, custodial services, maintenance, curriculum, media services, libraries, transportation, and warehousing shall be subject to negotiation between a charter school and the local school board and paid for out of the revenues negotiated pursuant to this subsection (b); provided that the local school board shall not attempt, by negotiation or otherwise, to obligate a charter school to provide pupil transportation for pupils for whom a district is not required to provide transportation under the criteria set forth in subsection (a)(13) of Section 27A-7.

In no event shall the funding be less than ~~97%~~ 75% or more than ~~103%~~ 125% of the school district's per capita student tuition multiplied by the number of students residing in the district who are enrolled in the charter school.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that funding and service agreements under this subsection (b) shall be neither a financial incentive nor a financial disincentive to the establishment of a charter school.

The charter school may set and collect reasonable fees. Fees collected from students enrolled at a charter school shall be retained by the charter school.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this Section, the proportionate share of State and federal resources generated by students with disabilities or staff serving them shall be directed to charter schools enrolling those students by their school districts or administrative units. The proportionate share of moneys generated under other federal or State categorical aid programs shall be directed to charter schools serving students eligible for that aid.

(d) The governing body of a charter school is authorized to accept gifts, donations, or grants of any kind made to the charter school and to expend or use gifts, donations, or grants in accordance with the conditions

prescribed by the donor; however, a gift, donation, or grant may not be accepted by the governing body if it is subject to any condition contrary to applicable law or contrary to the terms of the contract between the charter school and the local school board. Charter schools shall be encouraged to solicit and utilize community volunteer speakers and other instructional resources when providing instruction on the Holocaust and other historical events.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Commission shall provide technical assistance to persons and groups preparing or revising charter applications.

(g) At the non-renewal or revocation of its charter, each charter school shall refund to the local board of education all unspent funds.

(h) A charter school is authorized to incur temporary, short term debt to pay operating expenses in anticipation of receipt of funds from the local school board.

(Source: P.A. 98-640, eff. 6-9-14; 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/29-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 29-5)

Sec. 29-5. Reimbursement by State for transportation. Any school district, maintaining a school, transporting resident pupils to another school district's vocational program, offered through a joint agreement approved by the State Board of Education, as provided in Section 10-22.22 or transporting its resident pupils to a school which meets the standards for recognition as established by the State Board of Education which provides transportation meeting the standards of safety, comfort, convenience, efficiency and operation prescribed by the State Board of Education for resident pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 who: (a) reside at least 1 1/2 miles as measured by the customary route of travel, from the school attended; or (b) reside in areas where conditions are such that walking constitutes a hazard to the safety of the child when determined under Section 29-3; and (c) are transported to the school attended from pick-up points at the beginning of the school day and back again at the close of the school day or transported to and from their assigned attendance centers during the school day, shall be reimbursed by the State as hereinafter provided in this Section.

The State will pay the cost of transporting eligible pupils less the prior year assessed valuation in a dual school district maintaining secondary grades 9 to 12 inclusive times a qualifying rate of .05%; in elementary school districts maintaining grades K to 8 times a qualifying rate of .06%; and in unit districts maintaining grades K to 12, including optional elementary unit districts and combined high school - unit districts, times a qualifying rate of .07%; provided that for optional elementary unit districts and combined high school - unit districts, prior year assessed valuation for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, must be used. To be eligible to receive reimbursement in excess of 4/5 of the cost to transport eligible pupils, a school district shall have a Transportation Fund tax rate of at least .12%. If a school district does not have a .12% Transportation Fund tax rate, the amount of its claim in excess of 4/5 of the cost of transporting pupils shall be reduced by the sum arrived at by subtracting the Transportation Fund tax rate from .12% and multiplying that amount by the district's prior year ~~districts~~ equalized or assessed valuation, provided, that in no case shall said reduction result in reimbursement of less than 4/5 of the cost to transport eligible pupils.

The minimum amount to be received by a district is \$16 times the number of eligible pupils transported.

When calculating the reimbursement for transportation costs, the State Board of Education may not deduct the number of pupils enrolled in early education programs from the number of pupils eligible for reimbursement if the pupils enrolled in the early education programs are transported at the same time as other eligible pupils.

Any such district transporting resident pupils during the school day to an area vocational school or another school district's vocational program more than 1 1/2 miles from the school attended, as provided in Sections 10-22.20a and 10-22.22, shall be reimbursed by the State for 4/5 of the cost of transporting eligible pupils.

School day means that period of time which the pupil is required to be in attendance for instructional purposes.

If a pupil is at a location within the school district other than his residence for child care purposes at the time for transportation to school, that location may be considered for purposes of determining the 1 1/2 miles from the school attended.

Claims for reimbursement that include children who attend any school other than a public school shall show the number of such children transported.

Claims for reimbursement under this Section shall not be paid for the transportation of pupils for whom transportation costs are claimed for payment under other Sections of this Act.

The allowable direct cost of transporting pupils for regular, vocational, and special education pupil transportation shall be limited to the sum of the cost of physical examinations required for employment as

a school bus driver; the salaries of full or part-time drivers and school bus maintenance personnel; employee benefits excluding Illinois municipal retirement payments, social security payments, unemployment insurance payments and workers' compensation insurance premiums; expenditures to independent carriers who operate school buses; payments to other school districts for pupil transportation services; pre-approved contractual expenditures for computerized bus scheduling; the cost of gasoline, oil, tires, and other supplies necessary for the operation of school buses; the cost of converting buses' gasoline engines to more fuel efficient engines or to engines which use alternative energy sources; the cost of travel to meetings and workshops conducted by the regional superintendent or the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to the standards established by the Secretary of State under Section 6-106 of the Illinois Vehicle Code to improve the driving skills of school bus drivers; the cost of maintenance of school buses including parts and materials used; expenditures for leasing transportation vehicles, except interest and service charges; the cost of insurance and licenses for transportation vehicles; expenditures for the rental of transportation equipment; plus a depreciation allowance of 20% for 5 years for school buses and vehicles approved for transporting pupils to and from school and a depreciation allowance of 10% for 10 years for other transportation equipment so used. Each school year, if a school district has made expenditures to the Regional Transportation Authority or any of its service boards, a mass transit district, or an urban transportation district under an intergovernmental agreement with the district to provide for the transportation of pupils and if the public transit carrier received direct payment for services or passes from a school district within its service area during the 2000-2001 school year, then the allowable direct cost of transporting pupils for regular, vocational, and special education pupil transportation shall also include the expenditures that the district has made to the public transit carrier. In addition to the above allowable costs school districts shall also claim all transportation supervisory salary costs, including Illinois municipal retirement payments, and all transportation related building and building maintenance costs without limitation.

Special education allowable costs shall also include expenditures for the salaries of attendants or aides for that portion of the time they assist special education pupils while in transit and expenditures for parents and public carriers for transporting special education pupils when pre-approved by the State Superintendent of Education.

Indirect costs shall be included in the reimbursement claim for districts which own and operate their own school buses. Such indirect costs shall include administrative costs, or any costs attributable to transporting pupils from their attendance centers to another school building for instructional purposes. No school district which owns and operates its own school buses may claim reimbursement for indirect costs which exceed 5% of the total allowable direct costs for pupil transportation.

The State Board of Education shall prescribe uniform regulations for determining the above standards and shall prescribe forms of cost accounting and standards of determining reasonable depreciation. Such depreciation shall include the cost of equipping school buses with the safety features required by law or by the rules, regulations and standards promulgated by the State Board of Education, and the Department of Transportation for the safety and construction of school buses provided, however, any equipment cost reimbursed by the Department of Transportation for equipping school buses with such safety equipment shall be deducted from the allowable cost in the computation of reimbursement under this Section in the same percentage as the cost of the equipment is depreciated.

On or before August 15, annually, the chief school administrator for the district shall certify to the State Superintendent of Education the district's claim for reimbursement for the school year ending on June 30 next preceding. The State Superintendent of Education shall check and approve the claims and prepare the vouchers showing the amounts due for district reimbursement claims. Each fiscal year, the State Superintendent of Education shall prepare and transmit the first 3 vouchers to the Comptroller on the 30th day of September, December and March, respectively, and the final voucher, no later than June 20.

If the amount appropriated for transportation reimbursement is insufficient to fund total claims for any fiscal year, the State Board of Education shall reduce each school district's allowable costs and flat grant amount proportionately to make total adjusted claims equal the total amount appropriated.

For purposes of calculating claims for reimbursement under this Section for any school year beginning July 1, 1998, or thereafter, the equalized assessed valuation for a school district used to compute reimbursement shall be computed in the same manner as it is computed under paragraph (2) of subsection (G) of Section 18-8.05.

All reimbursements received from the State shall be deposited into the district's transportation fund or into the fund from which the allowable expenditures were made.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a payment under this Section or under Section 14-7.02, 14-7.02b, or 14-13.01 of this Code may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year or from general State aid pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code as

funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referenced in this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any payments or general State aid to be classified under this paragraph and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive under this Code. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to that funding program, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of providing services.

Any school district with a population of not more than 500,000 must deposit all funds received under this Article into the transportation fund and use those funds for the provision of transportation services.

(Source: P.A. 95-903, eff. 8-25-08; 96-1264, eff. 1-1-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-2.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.3)

Sec. 34-2.3. Local school councils - Powers and duties. Each local school council shall have and exercise, consistent with the provisions of this Article and the powers and duties of the board of education, the following powers and duties:

1. (A) To annually evaluate the performance of the principal of the attendance center using a Board approved principal evaluation form, which shall include the evaluation of (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school, (iii) instructional leadership, (iv) the effective implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi) any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council, including, without limitation, the principal's communication skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered learning environment, to develop opportunities for professional development, and to encourage parental involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement;

(B) to determine in the manner provided by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 and subdivision 1.5 of this Section whether the performance contract of the principal shall be renewed; and

(C) to directly select, in the manner provided by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, a new principal (including a new principal to fill a vacancy) -- without submitting any list of candidates for that position to the general superintendent as provided in paragraph 2 of this Section -- to serve under a 4 year performance contract; provided that (i) the determination of whether the principal's performance contract is to be renewed, based upon the evaluation required by subdivision 1.5 of this Section, shall be made no later than 150 days prior to the expiration of the current performance-based contract of the principal, (ii) in cases where such performance contract is not renewed -- a direct selection of a new principal -- to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be made by the local school council no later than 45 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract of the principal, and (iii) a selection by the local school council of a new principal to fill a vacancy under a 4 year performance contract shall be made within 90 days after the date such vacancy occurs. A Council shall be required, if requested by the principal, to provide in writing the reasons for the council's not renewing the principal's contract.

1.5. The local school council's determination of whether to renew the principal's contract shall be based on an evaluation to assess the educational and administrative progress made at the school during the principal's current performance-based contract. The local school council shall base its evaluation on (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school, (iii) instructional leadership, (iv) the effective implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi) any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council, including, without limitation, the principal's communication skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered learning environment, to develop opportunities for professional development, and to encourage parental involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement. If a local school council fails to renew the performance contract of a principal rated by the general superintendent, or his or her designee, in the previous years' evaluations as meeting or exceeding expectations, the principal, within 15 days after the local school council's decision not to renew the contract, may request a review of the local school council's principal non-retention

decision by a hearing officer appointed by the American Arbitration Association. A local school council member or members or the general superintendent may support the principal's request for review. During the period of the hearing officer's review of the local school council's decision on whether or not to retain the principal, the local school council shall maintain all authority to search for and contract with a person to serve as interim or acting principal, or as the principal of the attendance center under a 4-year performance contract, provided that any performance contract entered into by the local school council shall be voidable or modified in accordance with the decision of the hearing officer. The principal may request review only once while at that attendance center. If a local school council renews the contract of a principal who failed to obtain a rating of "meets" or "exceeds expectations" in the general superintendent's evaluation for the previous year, the general superintendent, within 15 days after the local school council's decision to renew the contract, may request a review of the local school council's principal retention decision by a hearing officer appointed by the American Arbitration Association. The general superintendent may request a review only once for that principal at that attendance center. All requests to review the retention or non-retention of a principal shall be submitted to the general superintendent, who shall, in turn, forward such requests, within 14 days of receipt, to the American Arbitration Association. The general superintendent shall send a contemporaneous copy of the request that was forwarded to the American Arbitration Association to the principal and to each local school council member and shall inform the local school council of its rights and responsibilities under the arbitration process, including the local school council's right to representation and the manner and process by which the Board shall pay the costs of the council's representation. If the local school council retains the principal and the general superintendent requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the general superintendent shall be considered parties to the arbitration, a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education, and the principal may retain counsel and participate in the arbitration. If the local school council does not retain the principal and the principal requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the principal shall be considered parties to the arbitration and a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education. The hearing shall begin (i) within 45 days after the initial request for review is submitted by the principal to the general superintendent or (ii) if the initial request for review is made by the general superintendent, within 45 days after that request is mailed to the American Arbitration Association. The hearing officer shall render a decision within 45 days after the hearing begins and within 90 days after the initial request for review. The Board shall contract with the American Arbitration Association for all of the hearing officer's reasonable and necessary costs. In addition, the Board shall pay any reasonable costs incurred by a local school council for representation before a hearing officer.

1.10. The hearing officer shall conduct a hearing, which shall include (i) a review of the principal's performance, evaluations, and other evidence of the principal's service at the school, (ii) reasons provided by the local school council for its decision, and (iii) documentation evidencing views of interested persons, including, without limitation, students, parents, local school council members, school faculty and staff, the principal, the general superintendent or his or her designee, and members of the community. The burden of proof in establishing that the local school council's decision was arbitrary and capricious shall be on the party requesting the arbitration, and this party shall sustain the burden by a preponderance of the evidence. The hearing officer shall set the local school council decision aside if that decision, in light of the record developed at the hearing, is arbitrary and capricious. The decision of the hearing officer may not be appealed to the Board or the State Board of Education. If the hearing officer decides that the principal shall be retained, the retention period shall not exceed 2 years.

2. In the event (i) the local school council does not renew the performance contract of the principal, or the principal fails to receive a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, or the principal is removed for cause during the term of his or her performance contract in the manner provided by Section 34-85, or a vacancy in the position of principal otherwise occurs prior to the expiration of the term of a principal's performance contract, and (ii) the local school council fails to directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract, the local school council in such event shall submit to the general superintendent a list of 3 candidates -- listed in the local school council's order of preference -- for the position of principal, one of which shall be selected by the general superintendent to serve as principal of the attendance center. If the general superintendent fails or refuses to select one of the candidates on the list to serve as principal within 30 days after being furnished with the candidate list, the general superintendent shall select and place a principal on an interim basis (i) for a period not to exceed one year or (ii) until the local school council selects a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, whichever occurs first. If the local school council fails or refuses to select and appoint a new principal, as specified by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, the general

superintendent may select and appoint a new principal on an interim basis for an additional year or until a new contract principal is selected by the local school council. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform in connection with the submission of candidates for, and the selection of a candidate to serve as principal of an attendance center. No person shall be directly selected, listed as a candidate for, or selected to serve as principal of an attendance center (i) if such person has been removed for cause from employment by the Board or (ii) if such person does not hold a valid administrative certificate issued or exchanged under Article 21 and endorsed as required by that Article for the position of principal. A principal whose performance contract is not renewed as provided under subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 may nevertheless, if otherwise qualified and certified as herein provided and if he or she has received a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, be included by a local school council as one of the 3 candidates listed in order of preference on any candidate list from which one person is to be selected to serve as principal of the attendance center under a new performance contract. The initial candidate list required to be submitted by a local school council to the general superintendent in cases where the local school council does not renew the performance contract of its principal and does not directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be submitted not later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract. In cases where the local school council fails or refuses to submit the candidate list to the general superintendent no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the incumbent principal's contract, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period not to exceed one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2. In cases where a principal is removed for cause or a vacancy otherwise occurs in the position of principal and the vacancy is not filled by direct selection by the local school council, the candidate list shall be submitted by the local school council to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date such removal or vacancy occurs. In cases where the local school council fails or refuses to submit the candidate list to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date of the vacancy, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period of one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2.

2.5. Whenever a vacancy in the office of a principal occurs for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by this Section by the selection of a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract.

3. To establish additional criteria to be included as part of the performance contract of its principal, provided that such additional criteria shall not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform, and shall not be inconsistent with the uniform 4 year performance contract for principals developed by the board as provided in Section 34-8.1 of the School Code or with other provisions of this Article governing the authority and responsibility of principals.

4. To approve the expenditure plan prepared by the principal with respect to all funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board. The expenditure plan shall be administered by the principal. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any expenditure plan approved and administered under this Section 34-2.3 shall be consistent with and subject to the terms of any contract for services with a third party entered into by the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees or the board under this Act.

Via a supermajority vote of 7 members of the local school council or 8 members of a high school local school council, the Council may transfer allocations pursuant to Section 34-2.3 within funds; provided that such a transfer is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Board may reserve up to 1% of its total fiscal year budget for distribution on a prioritized basis to schools throughout the school system in order to assure adequate programs to meet the needs of special student populations as determined by the Board. This distribution shall take into account the needs catalogued in the Systemwide Plan and the various local school improvement plans of the local school councils. Information about these centrally funded programs shall be distributed to the local school councils so that their subsequent planning and programming will account for these provisions.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, from other amounts available in the applicable fiscal year budget, the board shall allocate a lump sum amount to each local school based upon such formula as the board shall determine taking into account the special needs of the student body. The local school principal shall develop an expenditure plan in consultation with the local school council, the professional personnel leadership committee and with all other school personnel, which reflects the priorities and activities as described in the school's local school improvement plan and is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements and with board policies and standards; however, the

local school council shall have the right to request waivers of board policy from the board of education and waivers of employee collective bargaining agreements pursuant to Section 34-8.1a.

The expenditure plan developed by the principal with respect to amounts available from the fund for prioritized special needs programs and the allocated lump sum amount must be approved by the local school council.

The lump sum allocation shall take into account the following principles:

a. Teachers: Each school shall be allocated funds equal to the amount appropriated in the previous school year for compensation for teachers (regular grades kindergarten through 12th grade) plus whatever increases in compensation have been negotiated contractually or through longevity as provided in the negotiated agreement. Adjustments shall be made due to layoff or reduction in force, lack of funds or work, change in subject requirements, enrollment changes, or contracts with third parties for the performance of services or to rectify any inconsistencies with system-wide allocation formulas or for other legitimate reasons.

b. Other personnel: Funds for other teacher certificated and uncertificated personnel paid through non-categorical funds shall be provided according to system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and the special needs of the school as determined by the Board.

c. Non-compensation items: Appropriations for all non-compensation items shall be based on system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and on the special needs of the school or factors related to the physical plant, including but not limited to textbooks, electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks, supplies, electricity, equipment, and routine maintenance.

d. Funds for categorical programs: Schools shall receive personnel and funds based on, and shall use such personnel and funds in accordance with State and Federal requirements applicable to each categorical program provided to meet the special needs of the student body (including but not limited to, Federal Chapter I, Bilingual, and Special Education).

d.1. Funds for State Title I: Each school shall receive funds based on State and Board requirements applicable to each State Title I pupil provided to meet the special needs of the student body. Each school shall receive the proportion of funds as provided in Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 to which they are entitled. These funds shall be spent only with the budgetary approval of the Local School Council as provided in Section 34-2.3.

e. The Local School Council shall have the right to request the principal to close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the local school improvement plan provided that these decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements. If a position is closed, pursuant to this paragraph, the local school shall have for its use the system-wide average compensation for the closed position.

f. Operating within existing laws and collective bargaining agreements, the local school council shall have the right to direct the principal to shift expenditures within funds.

g. (Blank).

Any funds unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall be available to the board of education for use as part of its budget for the following fiscal year.

5. To make recommendations to the principal concerning textbook selection and concerning curriculum developed pursuant to the school improvement plan which is consistent with systemwide curriculum objectives in accordance with Sections 34-8 and 34-18 of the School Code and in conformity with the collective bargaining agreement.

6. To advise the principal concerning the attendance and disciplinary policies for the attendance center, subject to the provisions of this Article and Article 26, and consistent with the uniform system of discipline established by the board pursuant to Section 34-19.

7. To approve a school improvement plan developed as provided in Section 34-2.4. The process and schedule for plan development shall be publicized to the entire school community, and the community shall be afforded the opportunity to make recommendations concerning the plan. At least twice a year the principal and local school council shall report publicly on progress and problems with respect to plan implementation.

8. To evaluate the allocation of teaching resources and other certificated and uncertificated staff to the attendance center to determine whether such allocation is consistent with and in furtherance of instructional objectives and school programs reflective of the school improvement plan adopted for the attendance center; and to make recommendations to the board, the general superintendent and the principal concerning any reallocation of teaching resources or other staff whenever the council determines that any such reallocation is appropriate because the qualifications of any existing staff at the attendance center do

not adequately match or support instructional objectives or school programs which reflect the school improvement plan.

9. To make recommendations to the principal and the general superintendent concerning their respective appointments, after August 31, 1989, and in the manner provided by Section 34-8 and Section 34-8.1, of persons to fill any vacant, additional or newly created positions for teachers at the attendance center or at attendance centers which include the attendance center served by the local school council.

10. To request of the Board the manner in which training and assistance shall be provided to the local school council. Pursuant to Board guidelines a local school council is authorized to direct the Board of Education to contract with personnel or not-for-profit organizations not associated with the school district to train or assist council members. If training or assistance is provided by contract with personnel or organizations not associated with the school district, the period of training or assistance shall not exceed 30 hours during a given school year; person shall not be employed on a continuous basis longer than said period and shall not have been employed by the Chicago Board of Education within the preceding six months. Council members shall receive training in at least the following areas:

1. school budgets;
2. educational theory pertinent to the attendance center's particular needs, including the development of the school improvement plan and the principal's performance contract; and
3. personnel selection.

Council members shall, to the greatest extent possible, complete such training within 90 days of election.

11. In accordance with systemwide guidelines contained in the System-Wide Educational Reform Goals and Objectives Plan, criteria for evaluation of performance shall be established for local school councils and local school council members. If a local school council persists in noncompliance with systemwide requirements, the Board may impose sanctions and take necessary corrective action, consistent with Section 34-8.3.

12. Each local school council shall comply with the Open Meetings Act and the Freedom of Information Act. Each local school council shall issue and transmit to its school community a detailed annual report accounting for its activities programmatically and financially. Each local school council shall convene at least 2 well-publicized meetings annually with its entire school community. These meetings shall include presentation of the proposed local school improvement plan, of the proposed school expenditure plan, and the annual report, and shall provide an opportunity for public comment.

13. Each local school council is encouraged to involve additional non-voting members of the school community in facilitating the council's exercise of its responsibilities.

14. The local school council may adopt a school uniform or dress code policy that governs the attendance center and that is necessary to maintain the orderly process of a school function or prevent endangerment of student health or safety, consistent with the policies and rules of the Board of Education. A school uniform or dress code policy adopted by a local school council: (i) shall not be applied in such manner as to discipline or deny attendance to a transfer student or any other student for noncompliance with that policy during such period of time as is reasonably necessary to enable the student to acquire a school uniform or otherwise comply with the dress code policy that is in effect at the attendance center into which the student's enrollment is transferred; and (ii) shall include criteria and procedures under which the local school council will accommodate the needs of or otherwise provide appropriate resources to assist a student from an indigent family in complying with an applicable school uniform or dress code policy. A student whose parents or legal guardians object on religious grounds to the student's compliance with an applicable school uniform or dress code policy shall not be required to comply with that policy if the student's parents or legal guardians present to the local school council a signed statement of objection detailing the grounds for the objection.

15. All decisions made and actions taken by the local school council in the exercise of its powers and duties shall comply with State and federal laws, all applicable collective bargaining agreements, court orders and rules properly promulgated by the Board.

15a. To grant, in accordance with board rules and policies, the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise needed, including lighting, heat, and attendants, for public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social activities.

15b. To approve, in accordance with board rules and policies, receipts and expenditures for all internal accounts of the attendance center, and to approve all fund-raising activities by nonschool organizations that use the school building.

16. (Blank).

17. Names and addresses of local school council members shall be a matter of public record.

(Source: P.A. 96-1403, eff. 7-29-10.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-18)

Sec. 34-18. Powers of the board. The board shall exercise general supervision and jurisdiction over the public education and the public school system of the city, and, except as otherwise provided by this Article, shall have power:

1. To make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance throughout the year or for such portion thereof as it may direct, not less than 9 months, of schools of all grades and kinds, including normal schools, high schools, night schools, schools for defectives and delinquents, parental and truant schools, schools for the blind, the deaf and persons with physical disabilities, schools or classes in manual training, constructural and vocational teaching, domestic arts and physical culture, vocation and extension schools and lecture courses, and all other educational courses and facilities, including establishing, equipping, maintaining and operating playgrounds and recreational programs, when such programs are conducted in, adjacent to, or connected with any public school under the general supervision and jurisdiction of the board; provided that the calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education before the calendar or changes may take effect, and provided that in allocating funds from year to year for the operation of all attendance centers within the district, the board shall ensure that supplemental general State aid or supplemental grant funds are allocated and applied in accordance with Section 18-8.2 ~~or~~ 18-8.05 , or 18-8.15. To admit to such schools without charge foreign exchange students who are participants in an organized exchange student program which is authorized by the board. The board shall permit all students to enroll in apprenticeship programs in trade schools operated by the board, whether those programs are union-sponsored or not. No student shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any course of instruction offered in the common schools by reason of that student's sex. No student shall be denied equal access to physical education and interscholastic athletic programs supported from school district funds or denied participation in comparable physical education and athletic programs solely by reason of the student's sex. Equal access to programs supported from school district funds and comparable programs will be defined in rules promulgated by the State Board of Education in consultation with the Illinois High School Association. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, neither the board of education nor any local school council or other school official shall recommend that children with disabilities be placed into regular education classrooms unless those children with disabilities are provided with supplementary services to assist them so that they benefit from the regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register;
2. To furnish lunches to pupils, to make a reasonable charge therefor, and to use school funds for the payment of such expenses as the board may determine are necessary in conducting the school lunch program;
3. To co-operate with the circuit court;
4. To make arrangements with the public or quasi-public libraries and museums for the use of their facilities by teachers and pupils of the public schools;
5. To employ dentists and prescribe their duties for the purpose of treating the pupils in the schools, but accepting such treatment shall be optional with parents or guardians;
6. To grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise needed, including light, heat, and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social interests, free of charge, under such provisions and control as the principal of the affected attendance center may prescribe;
7. To apportion the pupils to the several schools; provided that no pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any such school on account of his color, race, sex, or nationality. The board shall take into consideration the prevention of segregation and the elimination of separation of children in public schools because of color, race, sex, or nationality. Except that children may be committed to or attend parental and social adjustment schools established and maintained either for boys or girls only. All records pertaining to the creation, alteration or revision of attendance areas shall be open to the public. Nothing herein shall limit the board's authority to establish multi-area attendance centers or other student assignment systems for desegregation purposes or otherwise, and to apportion the pupils to the several schools. Furthermore, beginning in school year 1994-95, pursuant to a board plan adopted by October 1, 1993, the board shall offer, commencing on a phased-in basis, the opportunity for families within the school district to apply for enrollment of their children in any attendance center within the school district which does not have selective admission requirements approved by the board. The appropriate geographical area in which such open enrollment may be exercised shall be determined by the board of education. Such children may be admitted to any such attendance center on a space available basis after all children residing within such attendance center's area have been accommodated. If the number of applicants from outside the attendance area exceed the space available, then successful applicants shall be selected by lottery. The board of education's open

enrollment plan must include provisions that allow low income students to have access to transportation needed to exercise school choice. Open enrollment shall be in compliance with the provisions of the Consent Decree and Desegregation Plan cited in Section 34-1.01;

8. To approve programs and policies for providing transportation services to students. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit or empower the State Board of Education to order, mandate, or require busing or other transportation of pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in any school;

9. Subject to the limitations in this Article, to establish and approve system-wide curriculum objectives and standards, including graduation standards, which reflect the multi-cultural diversity in the city and are consistent with State law, provided that for all purposes of this Article courses or proficiency in American Sign Language shall be deemed to constitute courses or proficiency in a foreign language; and to employ principals and teachers, appointed as provided in this Article, and fix their compensation. The board shall prepare such reports related to minimal competency testing as may be requested by the State Board of Education, and in addition shall monitor and approve special education and bilingual education programs and policies within the district to assure that appropriate services are provided in accordance with applicable State and federal laws to children requiring services and education in those areas;

10. To employ non-teaching personnel or utilize volunteer personnel for: (i) non-teaching duties not requiring instructional judgment or evaluation of pupils, including library duties; and (ii) supervising study halls, long distance teaching reception areas used incident to instructional programs transmitted by electronic media such as computers, video, and audio, detention and discipline areas, and school-sponsored extracurricular activities. The board may further utilize volunteer non-certificated personnel or employ non-certificated personnel to assist in the instruction of pupils under the immediate supervision of a teacher holding a valid certificate, directly engaged in teaching subject matter or conducting activities; provided that the teacher shall be continuously aware of the non-certificated persons' activities and shall be able to control or modify them. The general superintendent shall determine qualifications of such personnel and shall prescribe rules for determining the duties and activities to be assigned to such personnel;

10.5. To utilize volunteer personnel from a regional School Crisis Assistance Team (S.C.A.T.), created as part of the Safe to Learn Program established pursuant to Section 25 of the Illinois Violence Prevention Act of 1995, to provide assistance to schools in times of violence or other traumatic incidents within a school community by providing crisis intervention services to lessen the effects of emotional trauma on individuals and the community; the School Crisis Assistance Team Steering Committee shall determine the qualifications for volunteers;

11. To provide television studio facilities in not to exceed one school building and to provide programs for educational purposes, provided, however, that the board shall not construct, acquire, operate, or maintain a television transmitter; to grant the use of its studio facilities to a licensed television station located in the school district; and to maintain and operate not to exceed one school radio transmitting station and provide programs for educational purposes;

12. To offer, if deemed appropriate, outdoor education courses, including field trips within the State of Illinois, or adjacent states, and to use school educational funds for the expense of the said outdoor educational programs, whether within the school district or not;

13. During that period of the calendar year not embraced within the regular school term, to provide and conduct courses in subject matters normally embraced in the program of the schools during the regular school term and to give regular school credit for satisfactory completion by the student of such courses as may be approved for credit by the State Board of Education;

14. To insure against any loss or liability of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, Local School Councils, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, or the former Subdistrict Councils or of any member, officer, agent or employee thereof, resulting from alleged violations of civil rights arising from incidents occurring on or after September 5, 1967 or from the wrongful or negligent act or omission of any such person whether occurring within or without the school premises, provided the officer, agent or employee was, at the time of the alleged violation of civil rights or wrongful act or omission, acting within the scope of his employment or under direction of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, Local School Councils, or the former Subdistrict Councils; and to provide for or participate in insurance plans for its officers and employees, including but not limited to retirement annuities, medical, surgical and hospitalization benefits in such types and amounts as may be determined by the board; provided, however, that the board shall contract for such insurance only with an insurance company authorized to do business in this State. Such insurance may include

provision for employees who rely on treatment by prayer or spiritual means alone for healing, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized religious denomination;

15. To contract with the corporate authorities of any municipality or the county board of any county, as the case may be, to provide for the regulation of traffic in parking areas of property used for school purposes, in such manner as is provided by Section 11-209 of The Illinois Vehicle Code, approved September 29, 1969, as amended;

16. (a) To provide, on an equal basis, access to a high school campus and student directory information to the official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of Illinois and the United States for the purposes of informing students of the educational and career opportunities available in the military if the board has provided such access to persons or groups whose purpose is to acquaint students with educational or occupational opportunities available to them. The board is not required to give greater notice regarding the right of access to recruiting representatives than is given to other persons and groups. In this paragraph 16, "directory information" means a high school student's name, address, and telephone number.

(b) If a student or his or her parent or guardian submits a signed, written request to the high school before the end of the student's sophomore year (or if the student is a transfer student, by another time set by the high school) that indicates that the student or his or her parent or guardian does not want the student's directory information to be provided to official recruiting representatives under subsection (a) of this Section, the high school may not provide access to the student's directory information to these recruiting representatives. The high school shall notify its students and their parents or guardians of the provisions of this subsection (b).

(c) A high school may require official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of Illinois and the United States to pay a fee for copying and mailing a student's directory information in an amount that is not more than the actual costs incurred by the high school.

(d) Information received by an official recruiting representative under this Section may be used only to provide information to students concerning educational and career opportunities available in the military and may not be released to a person who is not involved in recruiting students for the armed forces of Illinois or the United States;

17. (a) To sell or market any computer program developed by an employee of the school district, provided that such employee developed the computer program as a direct result of his or her duties with the school district or through the utilization of the school district resources or facilities. The employee who developed the computer program shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of such sale or marketing of the computer program. The distribution of such proceeds between the employee and the school district shall be as agreed upon by the employee and the school district, except that neither the employee nor the school district may receive more than 90% of such proceeds. The negotiation for an employee who is represented by an exclusive bargaining representative may be conducted by such bargaining representative at the employee's request.

(b) For the purpose of this paragraph 17:

(1) "Computer" means an internally programmed, general purpose digital device capable of automatically accepting data, processing data and supplying the results of the operation.

(2) "Computer program" means a series of coded instructions or statements in a form acceptable to a computer, which causes the computer to process data in order to achieve a certain result.

(3) "Proceeds" means profits derived from marketing or sale of a product after deducting the expenses of developing and marketing such product;

18. To delegate to the general superintendent of schools, by resolution, the authority to approve contracts and expenditures in amounts of \$10,000 or less;

19. Upon the written request of an employee, to withhold from the compensation of that employee any dues, payments or contributions payable by such employee to any labor organization as defined in the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act. Under such arrangement, an amount shall be withheld from each regular payroll period which is equal to the pro rata share of the annual dues plus any payments or contributions, and the board shall transmit such withholdings to the specified labor organization within 10 working days from the time of the withholding;

19a. Upon receipt of notice from the comptroller of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more, a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or a housing authority of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more that a debt is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing

authority by an employee of the Chicago Board of Education, to withhold, from the compensation of that employee, the amount of the debt that is due and owing and pay the amount withheld to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority; provided, however, that the amount deducted from any one salary or wage payment shall not exceed 25% of the net amount of the payment. Before the Board deducts any amount from any salary or wage of an employee under this paragraph, the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority shall certify that (i) the employee has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to dispute the debt that is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority and (ii) the employee has received notice of a wage deduction order and has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to object to the order. For purposes of this paragraph, "net amount" means that part of the salary or wage payment remaining after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be deducted and "debt due and owing" means (i) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority for services, work, or goods, after the period granted for payment has expired, or (ii) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority pursuant to a court order or order of an administrative hearing officer after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, judicial review;

20. The board is encouraged to employ a sufficient number of certified school counselors to maintain a student/counselor ratio of 250 to 1 by July 1, 1990. Each counselor shall spend at least 75% of his work time in direct contact with students and shall maintain a record of such time;

21. To make available to students vocational and career counseling and to establish 5 special career counseling days for students and parents. On these days representatives of local businesses and industries shall be invited to the school campus and shall inform students of career opportunities available to them in the various businesses and industries. Special consideration shall be given to counseling minority students as to career opportunities available to them in various fields. For the purposes of this paragraph, minority student means a person who is any of the following:

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

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

(c) Black or African American (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa). Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American".

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

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

Counseling days shall not be in lieu of regular school days;

22. To report to the State Board of Education the annual student dropout rate and number of students who graduate from, transfer from or otherwise leave bilingual programs;

23. Except as otherwise provided in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act or other applicable State or federal law, to permit school officials to withhold, from any person, information on the whereabouts of any child removed from school premises when the child has been taken into protective custody as a victim of suspected child abuse. School officials shall direct such person to the Department of Children and Family Services, or to the local law enforcement agency if appropriate;

24. To develop a policy, based on the current state of existing school facilities, projected enrollment and efficient utilization of available resources, for capital improvement of schools and school buildings within the district, addressing in that policy both the relative priority for major repairs, renovations and additions to school facilities, and the advisability or necessity of building new school facilities or closing existing schools to meet current or projected demographic patterns within the district;

25. To make available to the students in every high school attendance center the ability

to take all courses necessary to comply with the Board of Higher Education's college entrance criteria effective in 1993;

26. To encourage mid-career changes into the teaching profession, whereby qualified professionals become certified teachers, by allowing credit for professional employment in related fields when determining point of entry on teacher pay scale;

27. To provide or contract out training programs for administrative personnel and principals with revised or expanded duties pursuant to this Act in order to assure they have the knowledge and skills to perform their duties;

28. To establish a fund for the prioritized special needs programs, and to allocate such funds and other lump sum amounts to each attendance center in a manner consistent with the provisions of part 4 of Section 34-2.3. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require any additional appropriations of State funds for this purpose;

29. (Blank);

30. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, to contract with third parties for services otherwise performed by employees, including those in a bargaining unit, and to layoff those employees upon 14 days written notice to the affected employees. Those contracts may be for a period not to exceed 5 years and may be awarded on a system-wide basis. The board may not operate more than 30 contract schools, provided that the board may operate an additional 5 contract turnaround schools pursuant to item (5.5) of subsection (d) of Section 34-8.3 of this Code;

31. To promulgate rules establishing procedures governing the layoff or reduction in force of employees and the recall of such employees, including, but not limited to, criteria for such layoffs, reductions in force or recall rights of such employees and the weight to be given to any particular criterion. Such criteria shall take into account factors including, but not be limited to, qualifications, certifications, experience, performance ratings or evaluations, and any other factors relating to an employee's job performance;

32. To develop a policy to prevent nepotism in the hiring of personnel or the selection of contractors;

33. To enter into a partnership agreement, as required by Section 34-3.5 of this Code, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, to promulgate policies, enter into contracts, and take any other action necessary to accomplish the objectives and implement the requirements of that agreement; and

34. To establish a Labor Management Council to the board comprised of representatives of the board, the chief executive officer, and those labor organizations that are the exclusive representatives of employees of the board and to promulgate policies and procedures for the operation of the Council.

The specifications of the powers herein granted are not to be construed as exclusive but the board shall also exercise all other powers that they may be requisite or proper for the maintenance and the development of a public school system, not inconsistent with the other provisions of this Article or provisions of this Code which apply to all school districts.

In addition to the powers herein granted and authorized to be exercised by the board, it shall be the duty of the board to review or to direct independent reviews of special education expenditures and services. The board shall file a report of such review with the General Assembly on or before May 1, 1990.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.30)

Sec. 34-18.30. Dependents of military personnel; no tuition charge. If, at the time of enrollment, a dependent of United States military personnel is housed in temporary housing located outside of the school district, but will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment, the dependent must be allowed to enroll, subject to the requirements of this Section, and must not be charged tuition. Any United States military personnel attempting to enroll a dependent under this Section shall provide proof that the dependent will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment. Proof of residency may include, but is not limited to, postmarked mail addressed to the military personnel and sent to an address located within the district, a lease agreement for occupancy of a residence located within the district, or proof of ownership of a residence located within the district. Non-resident dependents of United States military personnel attending school on a tuition-free basis may be counted for the purposes of determining the apportionment of State aid provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-43.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-43.1)

Sec. 34-43.1. (A) Limitation of noninstructional costs. It is the purpose of this Section to establish for the Board of Education and the general superintendent of schools requirements and standards which maximize the proportion of school district resources in direct support of educational, program, and building maintenance and safety services for the pupils of the district, and which correspondingly minimize the amount and proportion of such resources associated with centralized administration, administrative support services, and other noninstructional services.

For the 1989-90 school year and for all subsequent school years, the Board of Education shall undertake budgetary and expenditure control actions which limit the administrative expenditures of the Board of Education to levels, as provided for in this Section, which represent an average of the administrative expenses of all school districts in this State not subject to Article 34.

(B) Certification of expenses by the State Superintendent of Education. The State Superintendent of Education shall annually certify, on or before May 1, to the Board of Education and the School Finance Authority, for the applicable school year, the following information:

(1) the annual expenditures of all school districts of the State not subject to Article 34 properly attributable to expenditure functions defined by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education as: 2210 (Improvement of Instructional Services); 2300 (Support Services - General Administration) excluding, however, 2320 (Executive Administrative Services); 2490 (Other Support Services - School Administration); 2500 (Support Services - Business); 2600 (Support Services - Central);

(2) the total annual expenditures of all school districts not subject to Article 34 attributable to the Education Fund, the Operations, Building and Maintenance Fund, the Transportation Fund and the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund of the several districts, as defined by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education; and

(3) a ratio, to be called the statewide average of administrative expenditures, derived by dividing the expenditures certified pursuant to paragraph (B)(1) by the expenditures certified pursuant to paragraph (B)(2).

For purposes of the annual certification of expenditures and ratios required by this Section, the "applicable year" of certification shall initially be the 1986-87 school year and, in sequent years, each succeeding school year.

The State Superintendent of Education shall consult with the Board of Education to ascertain whether particular expenditure items allocable to the administrative functions enumerated in paragraph (B)(1) are appropriately or necessarily higher in the applicable school district than in the rest of the State due to noncomparable factors. The State Superintendent shall also review the relevant cost proportions in other large urban school districts. The State Superintendent shall also review the expenditure categories in paragraph (B)(1) to ascertain whether they contain school-level expenses. If he or she finds that adjustments to the formula are appropriate or necessary to establish a more fair and comparable standard for administrative cost for the Board of Education or to exclude school-level expenses, the State Superintendent shall recommend to the School Finance Authority rules and regulations adjusting particular subcategories in this subsection (B) or adjusting certain costs in determining the budget and expenditure items properly attributable to the functions or otherwise adjust the formula.

(C) Administrative expenditure limitations. The annual budget of the Board of Education, as adopted and implemented, and the related annual expenditures for the school year, shall reflect a limitation on administrative outlays as required by the following provisions, taking into account any adjustments established by the State Superintendent of Education: (1) the budget and expenditures of the Board of Education for the 1989-90 school year shall reflect a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures equal to or less than the statewide average of administrative expenditures for the 1986-87 school year as certified by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to paragraph (B)(3); (2) for the 1990-91 school year and for all subsequent school years, the budget and expenditures of the Board of Education shall reflect a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures equal to or less than the statewide average of administrative expenditures certified by the State Superintendent of Education for the applicable year pursuant to paragraph (B)(3); (3) if for any school year the budget of the Board of Education reflects a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures which exceeds the applicable statewide average, the Board of Education shall reduce expenditure items allocable to the administrative functions enumerated in paragraph (B)(1) such that the Board of Education's ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures is equal to or less than the applicable statewide average ratio.

For purposes of this Section, the ratio of administrative expenditures to the total expenditures of the Board of Education, as applied to the budget of the Board of Education, shall mean: the budgeted expenditure items of the Board of Education properly attributable to the expenditure functions identified in paragraph (B)(1) divided by the total budgeted expenditures of the Board of Education properly

attributable to the Board of Education funds corresponding to those funds identified in paragraph (B)(2), exclusive of any monies budgeted for payment to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, attributable to payments due from the General Funds of the State of Illinois.

The annual expenditure of the Board of Education for 2320 (Executive Administrative Services) for the 1989-90 school year shall be no greater than the 2320 expenditure for the 1988-89 school year. The annual expenditure of the Board of Education for 2320 for the 1990-91 school year and each subsequent school year shall be no greater than the 2320 expenditure for the immediately preceding school year or the 1988-89 school year, whichever is less. This annual expenditure limitation may be adjusted in each year in an amount not to exceed any change effective during the applicable school year in salary to be paid under the collective bargaining agreement with instructional personnel to which the Board is a party and in benefit costs either required by law or such collective bargaining agreement.

(D) Cost control measures. In undertaking actions to control or reduce expenditure items necessitated by the administrative expenditure limitations of this Section, the Board of Education shall give priority consideration to reductions or cost controls with the least effect upon direct services to students or instructional services for pupils, and upon the safety and well-being of pupils, and, as applicable, with the particular costs or functions to which the Board of Education is higher than the statewide average.

For purposes of assuring that the cost control priorities of this subsection (D) are met, the State Superintendent of Education shall, with the assistance of the Board of Education, review the cost allocation practices of the Board of Education, and the State Superintendent of Education shall thereafter recommend to the School Finance Authority rules and regulations which define administrative areas which most impact upon the direct and instructional needs of students and upon the safety and well-being of the pupils of the district. No position closed shall be reopened using State or federal categorical funds.

(E) Report of Audited Information. For the 1988-89 school year and for all subsequent school years, the Board of Education shall file with the State Board of Education the Annual Financial Report and its audit, as required by the rules of the State Board of Education. Such reports shall be filed no later than February 15 following the end of the school year of the Board of Education, beginning with the report to be filed no later than February 15, 1990 for the 1988-89 school year.

As part of the required Annual Financial Report, the Board of Education shall provide a detailed accounting of the central level, district, bureau and department costs and personnel included within expenditure functions included in paragraph (B)(1). The nature and detail of the reporting required for these functions shall be prescribed by the State Board of Education in rules and regulations. A copy of this detailed accounting shall also be provided annually to the School Finance Authority and the public. This report shall contain a reconciliation to the board of education's adopted budget for that fiscal year, specifically delineating administrative functions.

If the information required under this Section is not provided by the Board of Education in a timely manner, or is initially or subsequently determined by the State Superintendent of Education to be incomplete or inaccurate, the State Superintendent shall, in writing, notify the Board of Education of reporting deficiencies. The Board of Education shall, within 60 days of such notice, address the reporting deficiencies identified. If the State Superintendent of Education does not receive satisfactory response to these reporting deficiencies within 60 days, the next payment of general State aid or evidence-based funding due the Board of Education under Section 18-8 or Section 18-8.15, as applicable, and all subsequent payments, shall be withheld by the State Superintendent of Education until the enumerated deficiencies have been addressed.

Utilizing the Annual Financial Report, the State Superintendent of Education shall certify on or before May 1 to the School Finance Authority the Board of Education's ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures for the 1988-89 school year and for each succeeding school year. Such certification shall indicate the extent to which the administrative expenditure ratio of the Board of Education conformed to the limitations required in subsection (C) of this Section, taking into account any adjustments of the limitations which may have been recommended by the State Superintendent of Education to the School Finance Authority. In deriving the administrative expenditure ratio of the Chicago Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Education shall utilize the definition of this ratio prescribed in subsection (C) of this Section, except that the actual expenditures of the Board of Education shall be substituted for budgeted expenditure items.

(F) Approval and adjustments to administrative expenditure limitations. The School Finance Authority organized under Article 34A shall monitor the Board of Education's adherence to the requirements of this Section. As part of its responsibility the School Finance Authority shall determine whether the Board of Education's budget for the next school year, and the expenditures for a prior school year, comply with the limitation of administrative expenditures required by this Section. The Board of Education and the State Board of Education shall provide such information as is required by the School Finance Authority in order

for the Authority to determine compliance with the provisions of this Section. If the Authority determines that the budget proposed by the Board of Education does not meet the cost control requirements of this Section, the Board of Education shall undertake budgetary reductions, consistent with the requirements of this Section, to bring the proposed budget into compliance with such cost control limitations.

If, in formulating cost control and cost reduction alternatives, the Board of Education believes that meeting the cost control requirements of this Section related to the budget for the ensuing year would impair the education, safety, or well-being of the pupils of the school district, the Board of Education may request that the School Finance Authority make adjustments to the limitations required by this Section. The Board of Education shall specify the amount, nature, and reasons for the relief required and shall also identify cost reductions which can be made in expenditure functions not enumerated in paragraph (B)(1), which would serve the purposes of this Section.

The School Finance Authority shall consult with the State Superintendent of Education concerning the reasonableness from an educational administration perspective of the adjustments sought by the Board of Education. The School Finance Authority shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment upon the reasonableness of the Board's request. If, after such consultation, the School Finance Authority determines that all or a portion of the adjustments sought by the Board of Education are reasonably appropriate or necessary, the Authority may grant such relief from the provisions of this Section which the Authority deems appropriate. Adjustments so granted apply only to the specific school year for which the request was made.

In the event that the School Finance Authority determines that the Board of Education has failed to achieve the required administrative expenditure limitations for a prior school year, or if the Authority determines that the Board of Education has not met the requirements of subsection (F), the Authority shall make recommendations to the Board of Education concerning appropriate corrective actions. If the Board of Education fails to provide adequate assurance to the Authority that appropriate corrective actions have been or will be taken, the Authority may, within 60 days thereafter, require the board to adjust its current budget to correct for the prior year's shortage or may recommend to the members of the General Assembly and the Governor such sanctions or remedial actions as will serve to deter any further such failures on the part of the Board of Education.

To assist the Authority in its monitoring responsibilities, the Board of Education shall provide such reports and information as are from time to time required by the Authority.

(G) Independent reviews of administrative expenditures. The School Finance Authority may direct independent reviews of the administrative and administrative support expenditures and services and other non-instructional expenditure functions of the Board of Education. The Board of Education shall afford full cooperation to the School Finance Authority in such review activity. The purpose of such reviews shall be to verify specific targets for improved operating efficiencies of the Board of Education, to identify other areas of potential efficiencies, and to assure full and proper compliance by the Board of Education with all requirements of this Section.

In the conduct of reviews under this subsection, the Authority may request the assistance and consultation of the State Superintendent of Education with regard to questions of efficiency and effectiveness in educational administration.

(H) Reports to Governor and General Assembly. On or before May 1, 1991 and no less frequently than yearly thereafter, the School Finance Authority shall provide to the Governor, the State Board of Education, and the members of the General Assembly an annual report, as outlined in Section 34A-606, which includes the following information: (1) documenting the compliance or non-compliance of the Board of Education with the requirements of this Section; (2) summarizing the costs, findings, and recommendations of any reviews directed by the School Finance Authority, and the response to such recommendations made by the Board of Education; and (3) recommending sanctions or legislation necessary to fulfill the intent of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 86-124; 86-1477.)

Section 50. The Educational Opportunity for Military Children Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(105 ILCS 70/25)

Sec. 25. Tuition for children of active duty military personnel who are transfer students. If a student who is a child of active duty military personnel is (i) placed with a non-custodial parent and (ii) as a result of placement, must attend a non-resident school district, then the student must not be charged the tuition of the school that the student attends as a result of placement with the non-custodial parent and the student must be counted in the calculation of average daily attendance under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of the School Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 97. Savings clause. Any repeal or amendment made by this Act shall not affect or impair any of the following: suits pending or rights existing at the time this Act takes effect; any grant or conveyance made or right acquired or cause of action now existing under any Section, Article, or Act repealed or amended by this Act; the validity of any bonds or other obligations issued or sold and constituting valid obligations of the issuing authority at the time this Act takes effect; the validity of any contract; the validity of any tax levied under any law in effect prior to the effective date of this Act; or any offense committed, act done, penalty, punishment, or forfeiture incurred or any claim, right, power, or remedy accrued under any law in effect prior to the effective date of this Act.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. This Act may be referred to as the Evidence-Based Funding for Student Success Act.

Section 5. The Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(20 ILCS 620/7) (from Ch. 67 1/2, par. 1007)

Sec. 7. Creation of special tax allocation fund. If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing for an economic development project area by ordinance, the county clerk has thereafter certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within such economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 6 of this Act, and the Department has approved and certified the economic development project area, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value" until economic development project costs and all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

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When the economic development project costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately thereafter pay those funds to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area, terminating the economic development project area, and terminating the use of tax increment allocation financing for the economic development project area. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code, or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by changing Section 13.2 as follows:
(30 ILCS 105/13.2) (from Ch. 127, par. 149.2)

Sec. 13.2. Transfers among line item appropriations.

(a) Transfers among line item appropriations from the same treasury fund for the objects specified in this Section may be made in the manner provided in this Section when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

(a-1) No transfers may be made from one agency to another agency, nor may transfers be made from one institution of higher education to another institution of higher education except as provided by subsection (a-4).

(a-2) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, transfers may be made only among the objects of expenditure enumerated in this Section, except that no funds may be transferred from any appropriation for personal services, from any appropriation for State contributions to the State Employees' Retirement System, from any separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, nor from any appropriation for State contribution for employee group insurance. During State fiscal year 2005, an agency may transfer amounts among its appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State Contributions to retirement systems; notwithstanding and in addition to the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, the fiscal year 2005 transfers authorized in this sentence may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund. During State fiscal year 2007, the Departments of Children and Family Services, Corrections, Human Services, and Juvenile Justice may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. During State fiscal year 2010, the Department of Transportation may transfer amounts among their respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. During State fiscal years 2010 and 2014 only, an agency may transfer amounts among its respective appropriations within the same treasury fund for personal services, employee retirement contributions paid by employer, and State contributions to retirement systems. Notwithstanding, and in addition to, the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, these transfers may be made in an amount not to exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to an agency within the same treasury fund.

(a-2.5) During State fiscal year 2015 only, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor may transfer amounts among its respective appropriations contained in operational line items within the same treasury fund. Notwithstanding, and in addition to, the transfers authorized in subsection (c) of this Section, these transfers may be made in an amount not to exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor within the same treasury fund.

(a-3) Further, if an agency receives a separate appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, any transfer by that agency into an appropriation for personal services must be accompanied by a corresponding transfer into the appropriation for employee retirement contributions paid by the employer, in an amount sufficient to meet the employer share of the employee contributions required to be remitted to the retirement system.

(a-4) Long-Term Care Rebalancing. The Governor may designate amounts set aside for institutional services appropriated from the General Revenue Fund or any other State fund that receives monies for long-term care services to be transferred to all State agencies responsible for the administration of community-based long-term care programs, including, but not limited to, community-based long-term care programs administered by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, and the Department on Aging, provided that the Director of Healthcare and Family Services first certifies that the amounts being transferred are necessary for the purpose of assisting persons in or at risk of being in institutional care to transition to community-based settings, including the financial data needed to prove the need for the transfer of funds. The total amounts transferred shall not exceed 4% in total of the amounts appropriated from the General Revenue Fund or any other State fund that receives monies for long-term care services for each fiscal year. A notice of the fund transfer must be made to the General Assembly and posted at a minimum on the Department of Healthcare and Family Services website, the Governor's Office of Management and Budget website, and any other website the Governor sees fit. These postings shall serve as notice to the General Assembly of the amounts to be transferred. Notice shall be given at least 30 days prior to transfer.

(b) In addition to the general transfer authority provided under subsection (c), the following agencies have the specific transfer authority granted in this subsection:

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is authorized to make transfers representing savings attributable to not increasing grants due to the births of additional children from line items for payments of cash grants to line items for payments for employment and social services for the purposes outlined in subsection (f) of Section 4-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The Department of Children and Family Services is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following line items among these same line items: Foster Home and Specialized Foster Care and Prevention, Institutions and Group Homes and Prevention, and Purchase of Adoption and Guardianship Services.

The Department on Aging is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following Community Care Program line items among these same line items: purchase of services covered by the Community Care Program and Comprehensive Case Coordination.

The State Treasurer is authorized to make transfers among line item appropriations from the Capital Litigation Trust Fund, with respect to costs incurred in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 only, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers from line item appropriations within the same treasury fund for General State Aid, ~~and~~ General State Aid - Hold Harmless, Evidence-Based Funding, provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made, to the line item appropriation for Transitional Assistance when the balance remaining in such line item appropriation is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made.

The State Board of Education is authorized to make transfers between the following line item appropriations within the same treasury fund: Disabled Student Services/Materials (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code), Disabled Student Tuition - Private Tuition (Section 14-7.02 of the School Code), Extraordinary Special Education (Section 14-7.02b of the School Code), Reimbursement for Free Lunch/Breakfast Program, Summer School Payments (Section 18-4.3 of the School Code), and Transportation - Regular/Vocational Reimbursement (Section 29-5 of the School Code). Such transfers shall be made only when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made and provided that no such transfer may be made unless the amount transferred is no longer required for the purpose for which that appropriation was made.

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is authorized to make transfers not exceeding 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it, within the same treasury fund, among the various line items appropriated for Medical Assistance.

(c) The sum of such transfers for an agency in a fiscal year shall not exceed 2% of the aggregate amount appropriated to it within the same treasury fund for the following objects: Personal Services; Extra Help; Student and Inmate Compensation; State Contributions to Retirement Systems; State Contributions to Social Security; State Contribution for Employee Group Insurance; Contractual Services; Travel; Commodities; Printing; Equipment; Electronic Data Processing; Operation of Automotive Equipment; Telecommunications Services; Travel and Allowance for Committed, Paroled and Discharged Prisoners;

Library Books; Federal Matching Grants for Student Loans; Refunds; Workers' Compensation, Occupational Disease, and Tort Claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, Awards and Grants. Notwithstanding the above, any amounts appropriated for payment of workers' compensation claims to an agency to which the authority to evaluate, administer and pay such claims has been delegated by the Department of Central Management Services may be transferred to any other expenditure object where such amounts exceed the amount necessary for the payment of such claims.

(c-1) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2003. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, for State fiscal year 2003 only, transfers among line item appropriations to an agency from the same treasury fund may be made provided that the sum of such transfers for an agency in State fiscal year 2003 shall not exceed 3% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for State fiscal year 2003 for the following objects: personal services, except that no transfer may be approved which reduces the aggregate appropriations for personal services within an agency; extra help; student and inmate compensation; State contributions to retirement systems; State contributions to social security; State contributions for employee group insurance; contractual services; travel; commodities; printing; equipment; electronic data processing; operation of automotive equipment; telecommunications services; travel and allowance for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners; library books; federal matching grants for student loans; refunds; workers' compensation, occupational disease, and tort claims; and, in appropriations to institutions of higher education, awards and grants.

(c-2) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2005. Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-2), and (c), for State fiscal year 2005 only, transfers may be made among any line item appropriations from the same or any other treasury fund for any objects or purposes, without limitation, when the balance remaining in one or more such line item appropriations is insufficient for the purpose for which the appropriation was made, provided that the sum of those transfers by a State agency shall not exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for fiscal year 2005.

(c-3) Special provisions for State fiscal year 2015. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, for State fiscal year 2015, transfers among line item appropriations to a State agency from the same State treasury fund may be made for operational or lump sum expenses only, provided that the sum of such transfers for a State agency in State fiscal year 2015 shall not exceed 4% of the aggregate amount appropriated to that State agency for operational or lump sum expenses for State fiscal year 2015. For the purpose of this subsection, "operational or lump sum expenses" includes the following objects: personal services; extra help; student and inmate compensation; State contributions to retirement systems; State contributions to social security; State contributions for employee group insurance; contractual services; travel; commodities; printing; equipment; electronic data processing; operation of automotive equipment; telecommunications services; travel and allowance for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners; library books; federal matching grants for student loans; refunds; workers' compensation, occupational disease, and tort claims; lump sum and other purposes; and lump sum operations. For the purpose of this subsection (c-3), "State agency" does not include the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or the legislative or judicial branches.

(d) Transfers among appropriations made to agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and to the constitutionally elected officers in the Executive branch require the approval of the officer authorized in Section 10 of this Act to approve and certify vouchers. Transfers among appropriations made to the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy and the Board of Higher Education require the approval of the Board of Higher Education and the Governor. Transfers among appropriations to all other agencies require the approval of the Governor.

The officer responsible for approval shall certify that the transfer is necessary to carry out the programs and purposes for which the appropriations were made by the General Assembly and shall transmit to the State Comptroller a certified copy of the approval which shall set forth the specific amounts transferred so that the Comptroller may change his records accordingly. The Comptroller shall furnish the Governor with information copies of all transfers approved for agencies of the Legislative and Judicial departments and transfers approved by the constitutionally elected officials of the Executive branch other than the Governor, showing the amounts transferred and indicating the dates such changes were entered on the Comptroller's records.

(e) The State Board of Education, in consultation with the State Comptroller, may transfer line item appropriations for General State Aid or Evidence-Based Funding between the Common School Fund and the Education Assistance Fund. With the advice and consent of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the State Board of Education, in consultation with the State Comptroller, may transfer line item

appropriations between the General Revenue Fund and the Education Assistance Fund for the following programs:

- (1) Disabled Student Personnel Reimbursement (Section 14-13.01 of the School Code);
 - (2) Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement (subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of the School Code);
 - (3) Disabled Student Tuition - Private Tuition (Section 14-7.02 of the School Code);
 - (4) Extraordinary Special Education (Section 14-7.02b of the School Code);
 - (5) Reimbursement for Free Lunch/Breakfast Programs;
 - (6) Summer School Payments (Section 18-4.3 of the School Code);
 - (7) Transportation - Regular/Vocational Reimbursement (Section 29-5 of the School Code);
 - (8) Regular Education Reimbursement (Section 18-3 of the School Code); and
 - (9) Special Education Reimbursement (Section 14-7.03 of the School Code).
- (Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14; 99-2, eff. 3-26-15.)

Section 15. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 18-200 and 18-249 as follows:
(35 ILCS 200/18-200)

Sec. 18-200. School Code. A school district's State aid shall not be reduced under the computation under subsections 5(a) through 5(h) of Part A of Section 18-8 of the School Code or under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code due to the operating tax rate falling from above the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code to below the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code due to the operation of this Law.

(Source: P.A. 87-17; 88-455.)

(35 ILCS 200/18-249)

Sec. 18-249. Miscellaneous provisions.

(a) Certification of new property. For the 1994 levy year, the chief county assessment officer shall certify to the county clerk, after all changes by the board of review or board of appeals, as the case may be, the assessed value of new property by taxing district for the 1994 levy year under rules promulgated by the Department.

(b) School Code. A school district's State aid shall not be reduced under the computation under subsections 5(a) through 5(h) of Part A of Section 18-8 of the School Code or under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code due to the operating tax rate falling from above the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code to below the minimum requirement of that Section of the School Code due to the operation of this Law.

(c) Rules. The Department shall make and promulgate reasonable rules relating to the administration of the purposes and provisions of Sections 18-246 through 18-249 as may be necessary or appropriate.

(Source: P.A. 89-1, eff. 2-12-95.)

Section 17. The Illinois Pension Code is amended by changing Section 16-158 as follows:

(40 ILCS 5/16-158) (from Ch. 108 1/2, par. 16-158)

(Text of Section WITHOUT the changes made by P.A. 98-599, which has been held unconstitutional)

Sec. 16-158. Contributions by State and other employing units.

(a) The State shall make contributions to the System by means of appropriations from the Common School Fund and other State funds of amounts which, together with other employer contributions, employee contributions, investment income, and other income, will be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining and administering the System on a 90% funded basis in accordance with actuarial recommendations.

The Board shall determine the amount of State contributions required for each fiscal year on the basis of the actuarial tables and other assumptions adopted by the Board and the recommendations of the actuary, using the formula in subsection (b-3).

(a-1) Annually, on or before November 15 until November 15, 2011, the Board shall certify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution for the coming fiscal year. The certification under this subsection (a-1) shall include a copy of the actuarial recommendations upon which it is based and shall specifically identify the System's projected State normal cost for that fiscal year.

On or before May 1, 2004, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2005, taking into account the amounts appropriated to and received by the System under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act.

On or before July 1, 2005, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2006, taking into account the changes in required State contributions made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly.

On or before April 1, 2011, the Board shall recalculate and recertify to the Governor the amount of the required State contribution to the System for State fiscal year 2011, applying the changes made by Public Act 96-889 to the System's assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2009 as though Public Act 96-889 was approved on that date.

(a-5) On or before November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2012, the Board shall submit to the State Actuary, the Governor, and the General Assembly a proposed certification of the amount of the required State contribution to the System for the next fiscal year, along with all of the actuarial assumptions, calculations, and data upon which that proposed certification is based. On or before January 1 of each year, beginning January 1, 2013, the State Actuary shall issue a preliminary report concerning the proposed certification and identifying, if necessary, recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the Board must consider before finalizing its certification of the required State contributions. On or before January 15, 2013 and each January 15 thereafter, the Board shall certify to the Governor and the General Assembly the amount of the required State contribution for the next fiscal year. The Board's certification must note any deviations from the State Actuary's recommended changes, the reason or reasons for not following the State Actuary's recommended changes, and the fiscal impact of not following the State Actuary's recommended changes on the required State contribution.

(b) Through State fiscal year 1995, the State contributions shall be paid to the System in accordance with Section 18-7 of the School Code.

(b-1) Beginning in State fiscal year 1996, on the 15th day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the Board shall submit vouchers for payment of State contributions to the System, in a total monthly amount of one-twelfth of the required annual State contribution certified under subsection (a-1). From the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly through June 30, 2004, the Board shall not submit vouchers for the remainder of fiscal year 2004 in excess of the fiscal year 2004 certified contribution amount determined under this Section after taking into consideration the transfer to the System under subsection (a) of Section 6z-61 of the State Finance Act. These vouchers shall be paid by the State Comptroller and Treasurer by warrants drawn on the funds appropriated to the System for that fiscal year.

If in any month the amount remaining unexpended from all other appropriations to the System for the applicable fiscal year (including the appropriations to the System under Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act and Section 1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act) is less than the amount lawfully vouchered under this subsection, the difference shall be paid from the Common School Fund under the continuing appropriation authority provided in Section 1.1 of the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act.

(b-2) Allocations from the Common School Fund apportioned to school districts not coming under this System shall not be diminished or affected by the provisions of this Article.

(b-3) For State fiscal years 2012 through 2045, the minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for each fiscal year shall be an amount determined by the System to be sufficient to bring the total assets of the System up to 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System by the end of State fiscal year 2045. In making these determinations, the required State contribution shall be calculated each year as a level percentage of payroll over the years remaining to and including fiscal year 2045 and shall be determined under the projected unit credit actuarial cost method.

For State fiscal years 1996 through 2005, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate required under this Section; except that in the following specified State fiscal years, the State contribution to the System shall not be less than the following indicated percentages of the applicable employee payroll, even if the indicated percentage will produce a State contribution in excess of the amount otherwise required under this subsection and subsection (a), and notwithstanding any contrary certification made under subsection (a-1) before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998: 10.02% in FY 1999; 10.77% in FY 2000; 11.47% in FY 2001; 12.16% in FY 2002; 12.86% in FY 2003; and 13.56% in FY 2004.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2006 is \$534,627,700.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 is \$738,014,500.

For each of State fiscal years 2008 through 2009, the State contribution to the System, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, shall be increased in equal annual increments from the required State

contribution for State fiscal year 2007, so that by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2010 is \$2,089,268,000 and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2010 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2010, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, the total required State contribution for State fiscal year 2011 is the amount recertified by the System on or before April 1, 2011 pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section and shall be made from the proceeds of bonds sold in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, less (i) the pro rata share of bond sale expenses determined by the System's share of total bond proceeds, (ii) any amounts received from the Common School Fund in fiscal year 2011, and (iii) any reduction in bond proceeds due to the issuance of discounted bonds, if applicable. This amount shall include, in addition to the amount certified by the System, an amount necessary to meet employer contributions required by the State as an employer under paragraph (e) of this Section, which may also be used by the System for contributions required by paragraph (a) of Section 16-127.

Beginning in State fiscal year 2046, the minimum State contribution for each fiscal year shall be the amount needed to maintain the total assets of the System at 90% of the total actuarial liabilities of the System.

Amounts received by the System pursuant to Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act or Section 8.12 of the State Finance Act in any fiscal year do not reduce and do not constitute payment of any portion of the minimum State contribution required under this Article in that fiscal year. Such amounts shall not reduce, and shall not be included in the calculation of, the required State contributions under this Article in any future year until the System has reached a funding ratio of at least 90%. A reference in this Article to the "required State contribution" or any substantially similar term does not include or apply to any amounts payable to the System under Section 25 of the Budget Stabilization Act.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2005 and for fiscal year 2008 and each fiscal year thereafter, as calculated under this Section and certified under subsection (a-1), shall not exceed an amount equal to (i) the amount of the required State contribution that would have been calculated under this Section for that fiscal year if the System had not received any payments under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, minus (ii) the portion of the State's total debt service payments for that fiscal year on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of that Section 7.2, as determined and certified by the Comptroller, that is the same as the System's portion of the total moneys distributed under subsection (d) of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act. In determining this maximum for State fiscal years 2008 through 2010, however, the amount referred to in item (i) shall be increased, as a percentage of the applicable employee payroll, in equal increments calculated from the sum of the required State contribution for State fiscal year 2007 plus the applicable portion of the State's total debt service payments for fiscal year 2007 on the bonds issued in fiscal year 2003 for the purposes of Section 7.2 of the General Obligation Bond Act, so that, by State fiscal year 2011, the State is contributing at the rate otherwise required under this Section.

(c) Payment of the required State contributions and of all pensions, retirement annuities, death benefits, refunds, and other benefits granted under or assumed by this System, and all expenses in connection with the administration and operation thereof, are obligations of the State.

If members are paid from special trust or federal funds which are administered by the employing unit, whether school district or other unit, the employing unit shall pay to the System from such funds the full accruing retirement costs based upon that service, which, beginning July 1, 2018 2014, shall be at a rate, expressed as a percentage of salary, equal to the total ~~employer's minimum contribution to the System to be made by the State for that fiscal year, including both normal cost and unfunded liability components,~~ expressed as a percentage of payroll, as determined by the System ~~under subsection (b-3) of this Section.~~ Employer contributions, based on salary paid to members from federal funds, may be forwarded by the distributing agency of the State of Illinois to the System prior to allocation, in an amount determined in accordance with guidelines established by such agency and the System. Any contribution for fiscal year 2015 collected as a result of the change made by this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly shall be considered a State contribution under subsection (b-3) of this Section.

(d) Effective July 1, 1986, any employer of a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 shall pay the employer's normal cost of benefits based upon the teacher's service, in addition to employee

contributions, as determined by the System. Such employer contributions shall be forwarded monthly in accordance with guidelines established by the System.

However, with respect to benefits granted under Section 16-133.4 or 16-133.5 to a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106, the employer's contribution shall be 12% (rather than 20%) of the member's highest annual salary rate for each year of creditable service granted, and the employer shall also pay the required employee contribution on behalf of the teacher. For the purposes of Sections 16-133.4 and 16-133.5, a teacher as defined in paragraph (8) of Section 16-106 who is serving in that capacity while on leave of absence from another employer under this Article shall not be considered an employee of the employer from which the teacher is on leave.

(e) Beginning July 1, 1998, every employer of a teacher shall pay to the System an employer contribution computed as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.3% of each teacher's salary.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1999 and thereafter, the employer contribution shall be equal to 0.58% of each teacher's salary.

The school district or other employing unit may pay these employer contributions out of any source of funding available for that purpose and shall forward the contributions to the System on the schedule established for the payment of member contributions.

These employer contributions are intended to offset a portion of the cost to the System of the increases in retirement benefits resulting from this amendatory Act of 1998.

Each employer of teachers is entitled to a credit against the contributions required under this subsection (e) with respect to salaries paid to teachers for the period January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, equal to the amount paid by that employer under subsection (a-5) of Section 6.6 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 with respect to salaries paid to teachers for that period.

The additional 1% employee contribution required under Section 16-152 by this amendatory Act of 1998 is the responsibility of the teacher and not the teacher's employer, unless the employer agrees, through collective bargaining or otherwise, to make the contribution on behalf of the teacher.

If an employer is required by a contract in effect on May 1, 1998 between the employer and an employee organization to pay, on behalf of all its full-time employees covered by this Article, all mandatory employee contributions required under this Article, then the employer shall be excused from paying the employer contribution required under this subsection (e) for the balance of the term of that contract. The employer and the employee organization shall jointly certify to the System the existence of the contractual requirement, in such form as the System may prescribe. This exclusion shall cease upon the termination, extension, or renewal of the contract at any time after May 1, 1998.

(f) If the amount of a teacher's salary for any school year used to determine final average salary exceeds the member's annual full-time salary rate with the same employer for the previous school year by more than 6%, the teacher's employer shall pay to the System, in addition to all other payments required under this Section and in accordance with guidelines established by the System, the present value of the increase in benefits resulting from the portion of the increase in salary that is in excess of 6%. This present value shall be computed by the System on the basis of the actuarial assumptions and tables used in the most recent actuarial valuation of the System that is available at the time of the computation. If a teacher's salary for the 2005-2006 school year is used to determine final average salary under this subsection (f), then the changes made to this subsection (f) by Public Act 94-1057 shall apply in calculating whether the increase in his or her salary is in excess of 6%. For the purposes of this Section, change in employment under Section 10-21.12 of the School Code on or after June 1, 2005 shall constitute a change in employer. The System may require the employer to provide any pertinent information or documentation. The changes made to this subsection (f) by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply without regard to whether the teacher was in service on or after its effective date.

Whenever it determines that a payment is or may be required under this subsection, the System shall calculate the amount of the payment and bill the employer for that amount. The bill shall specify the calculations used to determine the amount due. If the employer disputes the amount of the bill, it may, within 30 days after receipt of the bill, apply to the System in writing for a recalculation. The application must specify in detail the grounds of the dispute and, if the employer asserts that the calculation is subject to subsection (g) or (h) of this Section, must include an affidavit setting forth and attesting to all facts within the employer's knowledge that are pertinent to the applicability of that subsection. Upon receiving a timely application for recalculation, the System shall review the application and, if appropriate, recalculate the amount due.

The employer contributions required under this subsection (f) may be paid in the form of a lump sum within 90 days after receipt of the bill. If the employer contributions are not paid within 90 days after

receipt of the bill, then interest will be charged at a rate equal to the System's annual actuarially assumed rate of return on investment compounded annually from the 91st day after receipt of the bill. Payments must be concluded within 3 years after the employer's receipt of the bill.

(g) This subsection (g) applies only to payments made or salary increases given on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. The changes made by Public Act 94-1057 shall not require the System to refund any payments received before July 31, 2006 (the effective date of Public Act 94-1057).

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to teachers under contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into, amended, or renewed before June 1, 2005.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases paid to a teacher at a time when the teacher is 10 or more years from retirement eligibility under Section 16-132 or 16-133.2.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude salary increases resulting from overload work, including summer school, when the school district has certified to the System, and the System has approved the certification, that (i) the overload work is for the sole purpose of classroom instruction in excess of the standard number of classes for a full-time teacher in a school district during a school year and (ii) the salary increases are equal to or less than the rate of pay for classroom instruction computed on the teacher's current salary and work schedule.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude a salary increase resulting from a promotion (i) for which the employee is required to hold a certificate or supervisory endorsement issued by the State Teacher Certification Board that is a different certification or supervisory endorsement than is required for the teacher's previous position and (ii) to a position that has existed and been filled by a member for no less than one complete academic year and the salary increase from the promotion is an increase that results in an amount no greater than the lesser of the average salary paid for other similar positions in the district requiring the same certification or the amount stipulated in the collective bargaining agreement for a similar position requiring the same certification.

When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude any payment to the teacher from the State of Illinois or the State Board of Education over which the employer does not have discretion, notwithstanding that the payment is included in the computation of final average salary.

(h) When assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f), the System shall exclude any salary increase described in subsection (g) of this Section given on or after July 1, 2011 but before July 1, 2014 under a contract or collective bargaining agreement entered into, amended, or renewed on or after June 1, 2005 but before July 1, 2011. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any payments made or salary increases given after June 30, 2014 shall be used in assessing payment for any amount due under subsection (f) of this Section.

(i) The System shall prepare a report and file copies of the report with the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2007 that contains all of the following information:

- (1) The number of recalculations required by the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057 for each employer.
- (2) The dollar amount by which each employer's contribution to the System was changed due to recalculations required by Public Act 94-1057.
- (3) The total amount the System received from each employer as a result of the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-4.
- (4) The increase in the required State contribution resulting from the changes made to this Section by Public Act 94-1057.

(j) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the System, the value of the System's assets shall be equal to the actuarial value of the System's assets, which shall be calculated as follows:

As of June 30, 2008, the actuarial value of the System's assets shall be equal to the market value of the assets as of that date. In determining the actuarial value of the System's assets for fiscal years after June 30, 2008, any actuarial gains or losses from investment return incurred in a fiscal year shall be recognized in equal annual amounts over the 5-year period following that fiscal year.

(k) For purposes of determining the required State contribution to the system for a particular year, the actuarial value of assets shall be assumed to earn a rate of return equal to the system's actuarially assumed rate of return.

(Source: P.A. 96-43, eff. 7-15-09; 96-1497, eff. 1-14-11; 96-1511, eff. 1-27-11; 96-1554, eff. 3-18-11; 97-694, eff. 6-18-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 98-674, eff. 6-30-14.)

Section 20. The Innovation Development and Economy Act is amended by changing Section 33 as follows:

(50 ILCS 470/33)

Sec. 33. STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund.

(a) The STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund is created as a trust fund in the State treasury. Deposits into the Trust Fund shall be made as provided under this Section. Moneys in the Trust Fund shall be used by the Department of Revenue only for the purpose of making payments to school districts in educational service regions that include or are adjacent to the STAR bond district. Moneys in the Trust Fund are not subject to appropriation and shall be used solely as provided in this Section. All deposits into the Trust Fund shall be held in the Trust Fund by the State Treasurer as ex officio custodian separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this State and shall be administered by the Department exclusively for the purposes set forth in this Section. All moneys in the Trust Fund shall be invested and reinvested by the State Treasurer. All interest accruing from these investments shall be deposited in the Trust Fund.

(b) Upon approval of a STAR bond district, the political subdivision shall immediately transmit to the county clerk of the county in which the district is located a certified copy of the ordinance creating the district, a legal description of the district, a map of the district, identification of the year that the county clerk shall use for determining the total initial equalized assessed value of the district consistent with subsection (c), and a list of the parcel or tax identification number of each parcel of property included in the district.

(c) Upon approval of a STAR bond district, the county clerk immediately thereafter shall determine (i) the most recently ascertained equalized assessed value of each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district, from which shall be deducted the homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code, which value shall be the initial equalized assessed value of each such piece of property, and (ii) the total equalized assessed value of all taxable real property within the district by adding together the most recently ascertained equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the district, from which shall be deducted the homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code, and shall certify that amount as the total initial equalized assessed value of the taxable real property within the STAR bond district.

(d) In reference to any STAR bond district created within any political subdivision, and in respect to which the county clerk has certified the total initial equalized assessed value of the property in the area, the political subdivision may thereafter request the clerk in writing to adjust the initial equalized value of all taxable real property within the STAR bond district by deducting therefrom the exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code applicable to each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district. The county clerk shall immediately, after the written request to adjust the total initial equalized value is received, determine the total homestead exemptions in the STAR bond district as provided under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code by adding together the homestead exemptions provided by said Article on each lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the STAR bond district and then shall deduct the total of said exemptions from the total initial equalized assessed value. The county clerk shall then promptly certify that amount as the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted of the taxable real property within the STAR bond district.

(e) The county clerk or other person authorized by law shall compute the tax rates for each taxing district with all or a portion of its equalized assessed value located in the STAR bond district. The rate per cent of tax determined shall be extended to the current equalized assessed value of all property in the district in the same manner as the rate per cent of tax is extended to all other taxable property in the taxing district.

(f) Beginning with the assessment year in which the first destination user in the first STAR bond project in a STAR bond district makes its first retail sales and for each assessment year thereafter until final maturity of the last STAR bonds issued in the district, the county clerk or other person authorized by law shall determine the increase in equalized assessed value of all real property within the STAR bond district by subtracting the initial equalized assessed value of all property in the district certified under subsection (c) from the current equalized assessed value of all property in the district. Each year, the property taxes arising from the increase in equalized assessed value in the STAR bond district shall be determined for each taxing district and shall be certified to the county collector.

(g) Beginning with the year in which taxes are collected based on the assessment year in which the first destination user in the first STAR bond project in a STAR bond district makes its first retail sales and for each year thereafter until final maturity of the last STAR bonds issued in the district, the county collector shall, within 30 days after receipt of property taxes, transmit to the Department to be deposited into the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund 15% of property taxes attributable to the

increase in equalized assessed value within the STAR bond district from each taxing district as certified in subsection (f).

(h) The Department shall pay to the regional superintendent of schools whose educational service region includes Franklin and Williamson Counties, for each year for which money is remitted to the Department and paid into the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund, the money in the Fund as provided in this Section. The amount paid to each school district shall be allocated proportionately, based on each qualifying school district's fall enrollment for the then-current school year, such that the school district with the largest fall enrollment receives the largest proportionate share of money paid out of the Fund or by any other method or formula that the regional superintendent of schools deems fit, equitable, and in the public interest. The regional superintendent may allocate moneys to school districts that are outside of his or her educational service region or to other regional superintendents.

The Department shall determine the distributions under this Section using its best judgment and information. The Department shall be held harmless for the distributions made under this Section and all distributions shall be final.

(i) In any year that an assessment appeal is filed, the extension of taxes on any assessment so appealed shall not be delayed. In the case of an assessment that is altered, any taxes extended upon the unauthorized assessment or part thereof shall be abated, or, if already paid, shall be refunded with interest as provided in Section 23-20 of the Property Tax Code. In the case of an assessment appeal, the county collector shall notify the Department that an assessment appeal has been filed and the amount of the tax that would have been deposited in the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund. The county collector shall hold that amount in a separate fund until the appeal process is final. After the appeal process is finalized, the county collector shall transmit to the Department the amount of tax that remains, if any, after all required refunds are made. The Department shall pay any amount deposited into the Trust Fund under this Section in the same proportion as determined for payments for that taxable year under subsection (h).

(j) In any year that ad valorem taxes are allocated to the STAR Bonds School Improvement and Operations Trust Fund, that allocation shall not reduce or otherwise impact the school aid provided to any school district under the general State school aid formula provided for in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code. (Source: P.A. 96-939, eff. 6-24-10.)

Section 25. The County Economic Development Project Area Property Tax Allocation Act is amended by changing Section 7 as follows:

(55 ILCS 85/7) (from Ch. 34, par. 7007)

Sec. 7. Creation of special tax allocation fund. If a county has adopted property tax allocation financing by ordinance for an economic development project area, the Department has approved and certified the economic development project area, and the county clerk has thereafter certified the "total initial equalized value" of the taxable real property within such economic development project area in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "initial equalized assessed value" until economic development project costs and all county obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 6 of this Act shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time property tax allocation financing was adopted shall be allocated and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by the law in the absence of the adoption of property tax allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time property tax allocation financing was adopted shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the county for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The county, by an ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing, may pledge the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation

of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a county issues bonds for the purpose of financing economic development project costs, the county may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of the funds or accounts to be maintained by such trustee as the county shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If the county provides for the appointment of a trustee, the trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the county pursuant to the ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to the trustee as assignee shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established pursuant to the trust agreement, and shall be held by the trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the holders shall have a lien on and a security interest in those bonds or accounts so long as the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the county for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When the economic development project costs, including without limitation all county obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation funds shall be distributed by being paid by the county treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately thereafter pay those funds to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section and not later than 23 years from the date of adoption of the ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing, the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area; however, in relation to one or more contiguous parcels not exceeding a total area of 120 acres within which an electric generating facility is intended to be constructed, and with respect to which the owner of that proposed electric generating facility has entered into a redevelopment agreement with Grundy County on or before July 25, 2017, the ordinance of the county required in this paragraph shall not dissolve the special tax allocation fund for the existing economic development project area and shall only terminate the designation of the economic development project area as to those portions of the economic development project area excluding the area covered by the redevelopment agreement between the owner of the proposed electric generating facility and Grundy County; the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area with regard to the electric generating facility property not later than 35 years from the date of adoption of the ordinance adopting property tax allocation financing. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of property tax allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-513, eff. 6-30-16.)

Section 30. The County Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act of 1991 is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(55 ILCS 90/50) (from Ch. 34, par. 8050)

Sec. 50. Special tax allocation fund.

(a) If a county clerk has certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within an economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 45, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value", until economic development project costs and all county obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 45 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of

real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to) the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of the taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid to) the county treasurer, who shall deposit the taxes into a special fund (called the special tax allocation fund of the county) for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs.

(b) The county, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the monies in and to be deposited into the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of those properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula under Section 18-8 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code until all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

(c) When the economic development projects costs, including without limitation all county obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus monies then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the county treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately pay the monies to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

(d) Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations, and distribution of any excess monies under this Section, the county shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area. Thereafter, the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes shall be levied, collected, and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in the economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 35. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 11-74.4-3, 11-74.4-8, and 11-74.6-35 as follows:

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-3)

Sec. 11-74.4-3. Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this Division 74.4 shall have the following respective meanings, unless in any case a different meaning clearly appears from the context.

(a) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "blighted area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "blighted area" means any improved or vacant area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality where:

(1) If improved, industrial, commercial, and residential buildings or improvements are detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare because of a combination of 5 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the improved part of the redevelopment project area:

(A) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(B) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have

become ill-suited for the original use.

(C) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(D) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(E) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(F) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(G) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(H) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(I) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: (i) the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and (ii) the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(J) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(K) Environmental clean-up. The proposed redevelopment project area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(L) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(M) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area

has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(2) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by a combination of 2 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) Obsolete platting of vacant land that results in parcels of limited or narrow size or configurations of parcels of irregular size or shape that would be difficult to develop on a planned basis and in a manner compatible with contemporary standards and requirements, or platting that failed to create rights-of-ways for streets or alleys or that created inadequate right-of-way widths for streets, alleys, or other public rights-of-way or that omitted easements for public utilities.

(B) Diversity of ownership of parcels of vacant land sufficient in number to retard or impede the ability to assemble the land for development.

(C) Tax and special assessment delinquencies exist or the property has been the subject of tax sales under the Property Tax Code within the last 5 years.

(D) Deterioration of structures or site improvements in neighboring areas adjacent to the vacant land.

(E) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(F) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

(3) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by one of the following factors that (i) is present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) is reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:

(A) The area consists of one or more unused quarries, mines, or strip mine ponds.

(B) The area consists of unused rail yards, rail tracks, or railroad rights-of-way.

(C) The area, prior to its designation, is subject to (i) chronic flooding that adversely impacts on real property in the area as certified by a registered professional engineer or appropriate regulatory agency or (ii) surface water that discharges from all or a part of the area and contributes to flooding within the same watershed, but only if the redevelopment project provides for facilities or improvements to contribute to the alleviation of all or part of the flooding.

(D) The area consists of an unused or illegal disposal site containing earth, stone, building debris, or similar materials that were removed from construction, demolition, excavation, or dredge sites.

(E) Prior to November 1, 1999, the area is not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres and 75% of which is vacant (notwithstanding that the area has been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area), and the area meets at least one of the factors itemized in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the area has been designated as a town or village center by ordinance or comprehensive plan adopted prior to January 1, 1982, and the area has not been developed for that designated purpose.

(F) The area qualified as a blighted improved area immediately prior to becoming vacant, unless there has been substantial private investment in the immediately surrounding area.

(b) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "conservation area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "conservation area" means any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which 50% or more of the structures in the area have an age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area but because of a combination of 3 or more of the following factors is detrimental to the public safety, health, morals or welfare and such an area may become a blighted area:

(1) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

(2) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.

(3) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.

(4) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.

(5) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.

(6) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

(7) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence or inadequacy of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

(8) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(9) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

(10) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.

(11) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by

evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(12) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.

(13) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available.

(c) "Industrial park" means an area in a blighted or conservation area suitable for use by any manufacturing, industrial, research or transportation enterprise, of facilities to include but not be limited to factories, mills, processing plants, assembly plants, packing plants, fabricating plants, industrial distribution centers, warehouses, repair overhaul or service facilities, freight terminals, research facilities, test facilities or railroad facilities.

(d) "Industrial park conservation area" means an area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality or within 1 1/2 miles of the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus municipality if the area is annexed to the municipality; which area is zoned as industrial no later than at the time the municipality by ordinance designates the redevelopment project area, and which area includes both vacant land suitable for use as an industrial park and a blighted area or conservation area contiguous to such vacant land.

(e) "Labor surplus municipality" means a municipality in which, at any time during the 6 months before the municipality by ordinance designates an industrial park conservation area, the unemployment rate was over 6% and was also 100% or more of the national average unemployment rate for that same time as published in the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics publication entitled "The Employment Situation" or its successor publication. For the purpose of this subsection, if unemployment rate statistics for the municipality are not available, the unemployment rate in the municipality shall be deemed to be the same as the unemployment rate in the principal county in which the municipality is located.

(f) "Municipality" shall mean a city, village, incorporated town, or a township that is located in the unincorporated portion of a county with 3 million or more inhabitants, if the county adopted an ordinance that approved the township's redevelopment plan.

(g) "Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located in a State Sales Tax Boundary during the calendar year 1985.

(g-1) "Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located within the State Sales Tax Boundary revised pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8a(9) of this Act.

(h) "Municipal Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid to a municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen within the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, for as long as the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, exist over and above the aggregate amount of taxes as certified by the Illinois Department of Revenue and paid under the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen, on transactions at places of business located in the redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall determine the Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial

Sales Tax Amounts". For purposes of determining the Municipal Sales Tax Increment, the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the amount paid to the municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from sales by retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the redevelopment project area or the State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending June 30 to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts, as the case may be.

(i) "Net State Sales Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary. If, however, a municipality established a tax increment financing district in a county with a population in excess of 3,000,000 before January 1, 1986, and the municipality entered into a contract or issued bonds after January 1, 1986, but before December 31, 1986, to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, then the Net State Sales Tax Increment means, for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1990, and July 1, 1991, 100% of the State Sales Tax Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for those fiscal years the Department of Revenue shall distribute to those municipalities 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment before any distribution to any other municipality and regardless of whether or not those other municipalities will receive 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment. For Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax Boundary, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991, or that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988, shall continue to receive their proportional share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund distribution until the date on which the redevelopment project is completed or terminated. If, however, a municipality that issued bonds in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991 retires the bonds prior to June 30, 2007 or a municipality that entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988 completes the contracts prior to June 30, 2007, then so long as the redevelopment project is not completed or is not terminated, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated, beginning on the date on which the bonds are retired or the contracts are completed, as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax Increment by 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to July 29, 1991, shall not alter the Net State Sales Tax Increment.

(j) "State Utility Tax Increment Amount" means an amount equal to the aggregate increase in State electric and gas tax charges imposed on owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties located within the redevelopment project area under Section 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act, over and

above the aggregate of such charges as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid by owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties within the redevelopment project area during the base year, which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year of the adoption of the ordinance authorizing tax increment allocation financing.

(k) "Net State Utility Tax Increment" means the sum of the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of the State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area; and (c) 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area. For the State Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a redevelopment project area, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be made for the State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter.

Municipalities that issue bonds in connection with the redevelopment project during the period from June 1, 1988 until 3 years after the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1988 shall receive the Net State Utility Tax Increment, subject to appropriation, for 15 State Fiscal Years after the issuance of such bonds. For the 16th through the 20th State Fiscal Years after issuance of the bonds, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in year 16; 80% in year 17; 70% in year 18; 60% in year 19; and 50% in year 20. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to June 1, 1988, shall not alter the revised Net State Utility Tax Increment payments set forth above.

(l) "Obligations" mean bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipality to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations.

(m) "Payment in lieu of taxes" means those estimated tax revenues from real property in a redevelopment project area derived from real property that has been acquired by a municipality which according to the redevelopment project or plan is to be used for a private use which taxing districts would have received had a municipality not acquired the real property and adopted tax increment allocation financing and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing to the time the current equalized value of real property in the redevelopment project area exceeds the total initial equalized value of real property in said area.

(n) "Redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions the existence of which qualified the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area" or "conservation area" or combination thereof or "industrial park conservation area," and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment project area, provided that, with respect to redevelopment project areas described in subsections (p-1) and (p-2), "redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program of the affected municipality for the development of qualifying transit facilities. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting. Each redevelopment plan shall set forth in writing the program to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives and shall include but not be limited to:

(A) an itemized list of estimated redevelopment project costs;

(B) evidence indicating that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise, provided that such evidence shall not be required for any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3;

(C) an assessment of any financial impact of the redevelopment project area on or any increased demand for services from any taxing district affected by the plan and any program to address such financial impact or increased demand;

(D) the sources of funds to pay costs;

(E) the nature and term of the obligations to be issued;

(F) the most recent equalized assessed valuation of the redevelopment project area;

(G) an estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after redevelopment and the general land uses to apply in the redevelopment project area;

(H) a commitment to fair employment practices and an affirmative action plan;

(I) if it concerns an industrial park conservation area, the plan shall also include a general description of any proposed developer, user and tenant of any property, a description of the type, structure and general character of the facilities to be developed, a description of the type, class and number of new employees to be employed in the operation of the facilities to be developed; and

(J) if property is to be annexed to the municipality, the plan shall include the terms of the annexation agreement.

The provisions of items (B) and (C) of this subsection (n) shall not apply to a municipality that before March 14, 1994 (the effective date of Public Act 88-537) had fixed, either by its corporate authorities or by a commission designated under subsection (k) of Section 11-74.4-4, a time and place for a public hearing as required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5. No redevelopment plan shall be adopted unless a municipality complies with all of the following requirements:

(1) The municipality finds that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of the redevelopment plan, provided, however, that such a finding shall not be required with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3.

(2) The municipality finds that the redevelopment plan and project conform to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole, or, for municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more, regardless of when the redevelopment plan and project was adopted, the redevelopment plan and project either: (i) conforms to the strategic economic development or redevelopment plan issued by the designated planning authority of the municipality, or (ii) includes land uses that have been approved by the planning commission of the municipality.

(3) The redevelopment plan establishes the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs. Those dates may not be later than the dates set forth under Section 11-74.4-3.5.

A municipality may by municipal ordinance amend an existing redevelopment plan to conform to this paragraph (3) as amended by Public Act 91-478, which municipal ordinance may be adopted without further hearing or notice and without complying with the procedures provided in this Act pertaining to an amendment to or the initial approval of a redevelopment plan and project and designation of a redevelopment project area.

(3.5) The municipality finds, in the case of an industrial park conservation area, also that the municipality is a labor surplus municipality and that the implementation of the redevelopment plan will reduce unemployment, create new jobs and by the provision of new facilities enhance the tax base of the taxing districts that extend into the redevelopment project area.

(4) If any incremental revenues are being utilized under Section 8(a)(1) or 8(a)(2) of this Act in redevelopment project areas approved by ordinance after January 1, 1986, the municipality finds: (a) that the redevelopment project area would not reasonably be developed without the use of such incremental revenues, and (b) that such incremental revenues will be exclusively utilized for the development of the redevelopment project area.

(5) If: (a) the redevelopment plan will not result in displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, and the municipality certifies in the plan that such displacement will not result from the plan; or (b) the redevelopment plan is for a redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, and the applicable project is subject to the process for evaluation of environmental effects under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., then a housing impact study need not be performed. If, however, the redevelopment plan would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, or if the redevelopment project area contains 75 or more inhabited residential units and no certification is made, then the municipality shall prepare, as part of the separate feasibility report required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5, a housing impact study.

Part I of the housing impact study shall include (i) data as to whether the residential units are single family or multi-family units, (ii) the number and type of rooms within the units, if that information is available, (iii) whether the units are inhabited or uninhabited, as determined not less than 45 days before the date that the ordinance or resolution required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5 is passed, and (iv) data as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units. The data requirement as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units shall be deemed to be fully satisfied by data from the most recent federal census.

Part II of the housing impact study shall identify the inhabited residential units in the proposed redevelopment project area that are to be or may be removed. If inhabited residential units are to be removed, then the housing impact study shall identify (i) the number and location of those units that will or may be removed, (ii) the municipality's plans for relocation assistance for those residents in the proposed redevelopment project area whose residences are to be removed, (iii) the availability of replacement housing for those residents whose residences are to be removed, and shall identify the type, location, and cost of the housing, and (iv) the type and extent of relocation assistance to be provided.

(6) On and after November 1, 1999, the housing impact study required by paragraph (5) shall be incorporated in the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area.

(7) On and after November 1, 1999, no redevelopment plan shall be adopted, nor an existing plan amended, nor shall residential housing that is occupied by households of low-income and very low-income persons in currently existing redevelopment project areas be removed after November 1, 1999 unless the redevelopment plan provides, with respect to inhabited housing units that are to be removed for households of low-income and very low-income persons, affordable housing and relocation assistance not less than that which would be provided under the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the regulations under that Act, including the eligibility criteria. Affordable housing may be either existing or newly constructed housing. For purposes of this paragraph (7), "low-income households", "very low-income households", and "affordable housing" have the meanings set forth in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The municipality shall make a good faith effort to ensure that this affordable housing is located in or near the redevelopment project area within the municipality.

(8) On and after November 1, 1999, if, after the adoption of the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area, any municipality desires to amend its redevelopment plan to remove more inhabited residential units than specified in its original redevelopment plan, that change shall be made in accordance with the procedures in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-5.

(9) For redevelopment project areas designated prior to November 1, 1999, the redevelopment plan may be amended without further joint review board meeting or hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and registrant on the interested party registry, to authorize the municipality to expend tax increment revenues for redevelopment project costs defined by paragraphs (5) and (7.5), subparagraphs (E) and (F) of paragraph (11), and paragraph (11.5) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3, so long as the changes do not increase the total estimated redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted.

(o) "Redevelopment project" means any public and private development project in furtherance of the objectives of a redevelopment plan. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting.

(p) "Redevelopment project area" means an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the aggregate than 1 1/2 acres and in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as an industrial park conservation area or a blighted area or a conservation area, or a combination of both blighted areas and conservation areas.

(p-1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, on and after August 25, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-680), a redevelopment project area may include areas within a one-half mile radius of an existing or proposed Regional Transportation Authority Suburban Transit Access Route (STAR Line) station without a finding that the area is classified as an industrial park conservation area, a blighted area, a conservation area, or a combination thereof, but only if the municipality receives unanimous consent from the joint review board created to review the proposed redevelopment project area.

(p-2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly, a redevelopment project area may include areas within a transit facility improvement area that has been established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 without a finding that the area is classified as an industrial park conservation area, a blighted area, a conservation area, or any combination thereof.

(q) "Redevelopment project costs", except for redevelopment project areas created pursuant to ~~subsection subsections~~ (p-1) or (p-2), means and includes the sum total of all reasonable or necessary costs

incurred or estimated to be incurred, and any such costs incidental to a redevelopment plan and a redevelopment project. Such costs include, without limitation, the following:

(1) Costs of studies, surveys, development of plans, and specifications, implementation and administration of the redevelopment plan including but not limited to staff and professional service costs for architectural, engineering, legal, financial, planning or other services, provided however that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that on and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no contracts for professional services, excluding architectural and engineering services, may be entered into if the terms of the contract extend beyond a period of 3 years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses. After consultation with the municipality, each tax increment consultant or advisor to a municipality that plans to designate or has designated a redevelopment project area shall inform the municipality in writing of any contracts that the consultant or advisor has entered into with entities or individuals that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the redevelopment project area with respect to which the consultant or advisor has performed, or will be performing, service for the municipality. This requirement shall be satisfied by the consultant or advisor before the commencement of services for the municipality and thereafter whenever any other contracts with those individuals or entities are executed by the consultant or advisor;

(1.5) After July 1, 1999, annual administrative costs shall not include general overhead or administrative costs of the municipality that would still have been incurred by the municipality if the municipality had not designated a redevelopment project area or approved a redevelopment plan;

(1.6) The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;

(2) Property assembly costs, including but not limited to acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level or below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

(3) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements; and the cost of replacing an existing public building if pursuant to the implementation of a redevelopment project the existing public building is to be demolished to use the site for private investment or devoted to a different use requiring private investment; including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification;

(4) Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification, except that on and after November 1, 1999, redevelopment project costs shall not include the cost of constructing a new municipal public building principally used to provide offices, storage space, or conference facilities or vehicle storage, maintenance, or repair for administrative, public safety, or public works personnel and that is not intended to replace an existing public building as provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3 unless either (i) the construction of the new municipal building implements a redevelopment project that was included in a redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to November 1, 1999, (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provides the basis for that determination, that the new municipal building is required to meet an increase in the need for public safety purposes anticipated to result from the implementation of the redevelopment plan, or (iii) the new municipal public building is for the storage, maintenance, or repair of transit vehicles and is located in a transit facility improvement area that has been established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3;

(5) Costs of job training and retraining projects, including the cost of "welfare to work" programs implemented by businesses located within the redevelopment project area;

(6) Financing costs, including but not limited to all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued hereunder including interest accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not exceeding 36 months thereafter and including reasonable reserves related thereto;

(7) To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred within a taxing district in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project;

(7.5) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after November 1, 1999, an elementary, secondary, or unit school district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act, and which costs shall be paid by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units and shall be calculated annually as follows:

(A) for foundation districts, excluding any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general State aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or evidence-based funding as defined in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition

Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 25% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita

Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 17% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita

Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 8% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(B) For alternate method districts, flat grant districts, and foundation districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge equal to or more than \$5,900, excluding any school district with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general state aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code or evidence-based funding as defined in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts, no more than 40% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts, no more than 27% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts, no more than 13% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(C) For any school district in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000, the following restrictions shall apply to the reimbursement of increased costs under this paragraph (7.5):

(i) no increased costs shall be reimbursed unless the school district certifies

that each of the schools affected by the assisted housing project is at or over its student capacity;

(ii) the amount reimbursable shall be reduced by the value of any land donated

to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and

(iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement.

Any school district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.5) shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with reasonable evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the school district. If the school district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. School districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.5). By acceptance of this reimbursement the school district waives the right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

(7.7) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after January 1, 2005 (the effective date of Public Act 93-961), a public library district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act shall be paid to the library district by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units. This paragraph (7.7) applies only if (i) the library district is located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or (ii) the library district is not located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law but the district is prohibited by any other law from increasing its tax levy rate without a prior voter referendum.

The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph (7.7) shall be calculated by multiplying (i) the net increase in the number of persons eligible to obtain a library card in that district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by (ii) the per-patron cost of providing library services so long as it does not exceed \$120. The per-patron cost shall be the Total Operating Expenditures Per Capita for the library in the previous fiscal year. The municipality may deduct from the amount that it must pay to a library district under this paragraph any amount that it has voluntarily paid to the library district from the tax increment revenue. The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph (7.7) shall be no more than 2% of the amount produced by the assisted housing units and deposited into the Special Tax Allocation Fund.

A library district is not eligible for any payment under this paragraph (7.7) unless the library district has experienced an increase in the number of patrons from the municipality that created the tax-increment-financing district since the designation of the redevelopment project area.

Any library district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.7) shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with convincing evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the library district. If the library district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. Library districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.7). By acceptance of such reimbursement, the library district shall forfeit any right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner whatsoever the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

(8) Relocation costs to the extent that a municipality determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or State law or in order to satisfy subparagraph (7) of subsection (n);

(9) Payment in lieu of taxes;

(10) Costs of job training, retraining, advanced vocational education or career education, including but not limited to courses in occupational, semi-technical or technical fields leading directly to employment, incurred by one or more taxing districts, provided that such costs (i) are related to the establishment and maintenance of additional job training, advanced vocational education or career

education programs for persons employed or to be employed by employers located in a redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the municipality, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the municipality and the taxing district or taxing districts, which agreement describes the program to be undertaken, including but not limited to the number of employees to be trained, a description of the training and services to be provided, the number and type of positions available or to be available, itemized costs of the program and sources of funds to pay for the same, and the term of the agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Sections 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Sections 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of ~~the~~ The School Code;

(11) Interest cost incurred by a redeveloper related to the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of a redevelopment project provided that:

(A) such costs are to be paid directly from the special tax allocation fund established pursuant to this Act;

(B) such payments in any one year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the redeveloper with regard to the redevelopment project during that year;

(C) if there are not sufficient funds available in the special tax allocation fund to make the payment pursuant to this paragraph (11) then the amounts so due shall accrue and be payable when sufficient funds are available in the special tax allocation fund;

(D) the total of such interest payments paid pursuant to this Act may not exceed 30% of the total (i) cost paid or incurred by the redeveloper for the redevelopment project plus (ii) redevelopment project costs excluding any property assembly costs and any relocation costs incurred by a municipality pursuant to this Act; ~~and~~

(E) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11) shall be modified for the financing of rehabilitated or new housing units for low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11); and

(F) ~~instead~~ ~~instead~~ of the eligible costs provided by subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, the municipality may pay from tax increment revenues up to 50% of the cost of construction of new housing units to be occupied by low-income households and very low-income households as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The cost of construction of those units may be derived from the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipality under this Act or other constitutional or statutory authority or from other sources of municipal revenue that may be reimbursed from tax increment revenues or the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the construction of that housing.

The eligible costs provided under this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be an eligible cost for the construction, renovation, and rehabilitation of all low and very low-income housing units, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, within the redevelopment project area. If the low and very low-income units are part of a residential redevelopment project that includes units not affordable to low and very low-income households, only the low and very low-income units shall be eligible for benefits under this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11). The standards for maintaining the occupancy by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, of those units constructed with eligible costs made available under the provisions of this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be established by guidelines adopted by the municipality. The responsibility for annually documenting the initial occupancy of the units by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, shall be that of the then current owner of the property. For ownership units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for a reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the original affordability of the ownership units. For rental units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for the affordability of rent to low and very low-income households. As units become available, they shall be rented to income-eligible tenants. The municipality may modify these guidelines from time to time; the guidelines, however, shall be in effect for as long as tax increment revenue is being used to pay for costs associated with the units or for the retirement of bonds issued to finance the units or for the life of the redevelopment project area, whichever is later; ~~;~~

(11.5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a municipality with a

population of more than 100,000, the cost of day care services for children of employees from low-income families working for businesses located within the redevelopment project area and all or a portion of the cost of operation of day care centers established by redevelopment project area businesses to serve employees from low-income families working in businesses located in the redevelopment project area. For the purposes of this paragraph, "low-income families" means families whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the municipal, county, or regional median income, adjusted for family size, as the annual income and municipal, county, or regional median income are determined from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(H2) Unless explicitly stated herein the cost of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost.

(H3) After November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment project costs if those costs would provide direct financial support to a retail entity initiating operations in the redevelopment project area while terminating operations at another Illinois location within 10 miles of the redevelopment project area but outside the boundaries of the redevelopment project area municipality. For purposes of this paragraph, termination means a closing of a retail operation that is directly related to the opening of the same operation or like retail entity owned or operated by more than 50% of the original ownership in a redevelopment project area, but it does not mean closing an operation for reasons beyond the control of the retail entity, as documented by the retail entity, subject to a reasonable finding by the municipality that the current location contained inadequate space, had become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman.

(H4) No cost shall be a redevelopment project cost in a redevelopment project area if used to demolish, remove, or substantially modify a historic resource, after August 26, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-934), unless no prudent and feasible alternative exists. "Historic resource" for the purpose of this ~~paragraph item (H4)~~ means (i) a place or structure that is included or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or (ii) a contributing structure in a district on the National Register of Historic Places. This ~~paragraph item (H4)~~ does not apply to a place or structure for which demolition, removal, or modification is subject to review by the preservation agency of a Certified Local Government designated as such by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

If a special service area has been established pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law, then any tax increment revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law may be used within the redevelopment project area for the purposes permitted by that Act or Law as well as the purposes permitted by this Act.

(q-1) For redevelopment project areas created pursuant to subsection (p-1), redevelopment project costs are limited to those costs in paragraph (q) that are related to the existing or proposed Regional Transportation Authority Suburban Transit Access Route (STAR Line) station.

(q-2) For a redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, redevelopment project costs means those costs described in subsection (q) that are related to the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, remodeling, or repair of any existing or proposed transit facility.

(r) "State Sales Tax Boundary" means the redevelopment project area or the amended redevelopment project area boundaries which are determined pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a of this Act. The Department of Revenue shall certify pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a the appropriate boundaries eligible for the determination of State Sales Tax Increment.

(s) "State Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen, other than retailers and servicemen subject to the Public Utilities Act, on transactions at places of business located within a State Sales Tax Boundary pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act, except such portion of such increase that is paid into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, the Local Government Distributive Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund and the County and Mass Transit District Fund, for as long as State participation exists, over and above the Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid under those Acts by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the State Sales Tax Boundary during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing, less 3.0% of such amounts generated under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act and Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which sum shall be appropriated to the Department of Revenue to cover its costs of administering and enforcing this Section. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue shall

compute the Initial Sales Tax Amount for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amount". For purposes of determining the State Sales Tax Increment the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the State Sales Tax Boundary, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989 this calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, until June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial State Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and ending on June 30, to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts. Municipalities intending to receive a distribution of State Sales Tax Increment must report a list of retailers to the Department of Revenue by October 31, 1988 and by July 31, of each year thereafter.

(t) "Taxing districts" means counties, townships, cities and incorporated towns and villages, school, road, park, sanitary, mosquito abatement, forest preserve, public health, fire protection, river conservancy, tuberculosis sanitarium and any other municipal corporations or districts with the power to levy taxes.

(u) "Taxing districts' capital costs" means those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal corporate authorities to be necessary and directly result from the redevelopment project.

(v) As used in subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-3 of this Act, "vacant land" means any parcel or combination of parcels of real property without industrial, commercial, and residential buildings which has not been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area, unless the parcel is included in an industrial park conservation area or the parcel has been subdivided; provided that if the parcel was part of a larger tract that has been divided into 3 or more smaller tracts that were accepted for recording during the period from 1950 to 1990, then the parcel shall be deemed to have been subdivided, and all proceedings and actions of the municipality taken in that connection with respect to any previously approved or designated redevelopment project area or amended redevelopment project area are hereby validated and hereby declared to be legally sufficient for all purposes of this Act. For purposes of this Section and only for land subject to the subdivision requirements of the Plat Act, land is subdivided when the original plat of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly certified, acknowledged, approved, and recorded or filed in accordance with the Plat Act and a preliminary plat, if any, for any subsequent phases of the proposed Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has been properly approved and filed in accordance with the applicable ordinance of the municipality.

(w) "Annual Total Increment" means the sum of each municipality's annual Net Sales Tax Increment and each municipality's annual Net Utility Tax Increment. The ratio of the Annual Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most recently calculated by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each municipality.

(x) "LEED certified" means any certification level of construction elements by a qualified Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professional as determined by the U.S. Green Building Council.

(y) "Green Globes certified" means any certification level of construction elements by a qualified Green Globes Professional as determined by the Green Building Initiative.

(Source: P.A. 99-792, eff. 8-12-16; revised 10-31-16.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-8)

Sec. 11-74.4-8. Tax increment allocation financing. A municipality may not adopt tax increment financing in a redevelopment project area after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 that will encompass an area that is currently included in an enterprise zone created under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act unless that municipality, pursuant to Section 5.4 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, amends the

enterprise zone designating ordinance to limit the eligibility for tax abatements as provided in Section 5.4.1 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division have been paid shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(a) That portion of taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real

property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(b) Except from a tax levied by a township to retire bonds issued to satisfy

court-ordered damages, that portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 by the initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county; provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

(1) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

(2) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project

area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.

(3) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has

issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year; however, for the year 1992 the certification shall be made at any time on or before March 31, 1992.

(4) The municipality has not requested that the total initial equalized assessed value of real property be adjusted as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-9.

The conditions of paragraphs (1) through (4) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to

payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

It is the intent of this Division that after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1988 a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9. If the municipality does not extend such a tax, it shall annually deposit in the municipality's Special

Tax Increment Fund an amount equal to 10% of the total contributions to the fund from all other taxing districts in that year. The annual 10% deposit required by this paragraph shall be limited to the actual amount of municipally produced incremental tax revenues available to the municipality from taxpayers located in the redevelopment project area in that year if: (a) the plan for the area restricts the use of the property primarily to industrial purposes, (b) the municipality establishing the redevelopment project area is a home-rule community with a 1990 population of between 25,000 and 50,000, (c) the municipality is wholly located within a county with a 1990 population of over 750,000 and (d) the redevelopment project area was established by the municipality prior to June 1, 1990. This payment shall be in lieu of a contribution of ad valorem taxes on real property. If no such payment is made, any redevelopment project area of the municipality shall be dissolved.

If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing by ordinance and the County Clerk thereafter certifies the "total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted" of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.4-9, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows, provided, however, that with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area shall be allocated as specifically provided in this Section:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of such costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, or the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State ~~school~~ aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, such municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of such funds or accounts to be maintained by such trustee as the municipality shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If such municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, such trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality pursuant to such ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to such trustee as assignee shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established pursuant to such trust agreement, and shall be held by such trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and such holders shall have a lien on and a security interest in such funds or accounts so long as the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When such redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal

obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the Department of Revenue, the municipality and the county collector; first to the Department of Revenue and the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the State and the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the State or the municipality less any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made; with any remaining funds to be paid to the County Collector who shall immediately thereafter pay said funds to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, the retirement of obligations, the distribution of any excess monies pursuant to this Section, and final closing of the books and records of the redevelopment project area, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area. Title to real or personal property and public improvements acquired by or for the municipality as a result of the redevelopment project and plan shall vest in the municipality when acquired and shall continue to be held by the municipality after the redevelopment project area has been terminated. Municipalities shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November 1 if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year. If a municipality extends estimated dates of completion of a redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance a redevelopment project, as allowed by this amendatory Act of 1993, that extension shall not extend the property tax increment allocation financing authorized by this Section. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

If a municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more has adopted by ordinance tax increment allocation financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3, for each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in that redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of (i) the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or (ii) the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions under Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Article 15 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector as follows:

(A) First, that portion which would be payable to a school district whose boundaries are coterminous with such municipality in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing, shall be paid to such school district in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing; then

(B) 80% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof; and then

(C) 20% of the remaining portion shall be paid to the respective affected taxing districts, other than the school district described in clause (a) above, in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in such redevelopment project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of such property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 99-792, eff. 8-12-16.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-74.6-35)

Sec. 11-74.6-35. Ordinance for tax increment allocation financing.

(a) A municipality, at the time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property within the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Act have been paid shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit that portion of those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs and obligations. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, the difference between the amount actually collected from each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property within the redevelopment project area and an amount determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last extended against the taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 by the initial equalized assessed value or the updated initial equalized assessed value of the property divided by the number of installments in which real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county, provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the following conditions are met:

(A) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

(B) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.

(C) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year.

The conditions of paragraphs (A) through (C) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

(b) It is the intent of this Act that a municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40.

(c) If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing for a redevelopment project area by ordinance and the county clerk thereafter certifies the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value of the taxable real property within such redevelopment project area in the manner provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of Section 11-74.6-40, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value or the total updated initial equalized assessed value until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (b) of Section 11-74.6-40 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, whichever has been most recently certified, of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law without regard to the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of those taxes that is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment allocation financing was adopted in the redevelopment project area, or the updated initial equalized assessed value of each parcel if the updated initial equalized assessed value of that parcel has been certified in accordance with Section 11-74.6-40, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit those taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

(d) The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of redevelopment project costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed value of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value or the total initial updated equalized assessed value of the property, shall be used in calculating the general General State aid formula School Aid Formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, or the evidence-based funding formula, provided for in Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, that municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the establishment of any funds or accounts to be maintained by that trustee, as the municipality deems necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If the municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, the trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments assigned by the municipality under that ordinance and this Section. Any amounts paid to the trustee as assignee shall be deposited into the funds or accounts established under the trust agreement, and shall be held by the trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds. The holders of those bonds shall have a lien on and a security interest in those funds or accounts while the bonds remain outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to the municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund.

When the redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Law, have been paid, all surplus funds then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the municipality and the county collector; first to the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from the municipality, minus any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made. Any remaining funds shall be paid to the county collector who shall immediately distribute that payment to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property situated in the redevelopment project area.

Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs, retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess moneys under this Section, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of the redevelopment

project area as a redevelopment project area. Thereafter the tax levies of taxing districts shall be extended, collected and distributed in the same manner applicable before the adoption of tax increment allocation financing. Municipality shall notify affected taxing districts prior to November if the redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31 of that same year.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in a redevelopment project area from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes, as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

(Source: P.A. 91-474, eff. 11-1-99.)

Section 40. The Economic Development Project Area Tax Increment Allocation Act of 1995 is amended by changing Section 50 as follows:

(65 ILCS 110/50)

Sec. 50. Special tax allocation fund.

(a) If a county clerk has certified the "total initial equalized assessed value" of the taxable real property within an economic development project area in the manner provided in Section 45, each year after the date of the certification by the county clerk of the "total initial equalized assessed value", until economic development project costs and all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs have been paid, the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in the economic development project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection (b) of Section 45 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of

real property that is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to) the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of the taxes that is attributable to the increase in the

current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the economic development project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, shall be allocated to (and when collected shall be paid to) the municipal treasurer, who shall deposit the taxes into a special fund (called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality) for the purpose of paying economic development project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs.

(b) The municipality, by an ordinance adopting tax increment allocation financing, may pledge the monies in and to be deposited into the special tax allocation fund for the payment of obligations issued under this Act and for the payment of economic development project costs. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the economic development project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of those properties shall be used in calculating the general State ~~school~~ aid formula under Section 18-8 of the School Code or the evidence-based funding formula under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code, until all economic development projects costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

(c) When the economic development projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing economic development project costs incurred under this Act, have been paid, all surplus monies then remaining in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the county collector, who shall immediately pay the monies to the taxing districts having taxable property in the economic development project area in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to those taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the economic development project area.

(d) Upon the payment of all economic development project costs, retirement of obligations, and distribution of any excess monies under this Section and not later than 23 years from the date of the adoption of the ordinance establishing the economic development project area, the municipality shall adopt an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for the economic development project area and terminating the designation of the economic development project area as an economic development project area. Thereafter, the rates of the taxing districts shall be extended and taxes shall be levied, collected, and distributed in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving property in the economic development project areas from being assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving owners or lessees of that property from paying a uniform rate of taxes as required by Section 4 of Article IX of the Illinois Constitution.

[May 31, 2017]

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

Section 45. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-8, 1B-5, 1B-6, 1B-7, 1B-8, 1C-1, 1C-2, 1D-1, 1E-20, 1F-20, 1F-62, 1H-20, 1H-70, 2-3.33, 2-3.51.5, 2-3.66, 2-3.66b, 2-3.84, 2-3.109a, 3-14.21, 7-14A, 10-17a, 10-19, 10-22.5a, 10-22.20, 10-29, 11E-135, 13A-8, 13B-20.20, 13B-45, 13B-50, 13B-50.10, 13B-50.15, 14-7.02b, 14-13.01, 14C-1, 14C-12, 17-1, 17-1.2, 17-1.5, 17-2.11, 17-2A, 18-4.3, 18-8.05, 18-8.10, 18-9, 18-12, 26-16, 27-8.1, 27A-9, 27A-11, 29-5, 34-2.3, 34-18, 34-18.30, and 34-43.1 and by adding Sections 2-3.170, 17-3.6, and 18-8.15 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/1A-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 1A-8)

Sec. 1A-8. Powers of the Board in Assisting Districts Deemed in Financial Difficulties. To promote the financial integrity of school districts, the State Board of Education shall be provided the necessary powers to promote sound financial management and continue operation of the public schools.

(a) The State Superintendent of Education may require a school district, including any district subject to Article 34A of this Code, to share financial information relevant to a proper investigation of the district's financial condition and the delivery of appropriate State financial, technical, and consulting services to the district if the district (i) has been designated, through the State Board of Education's School District Financial Profile System, as on financial warning or financial watch status, (ii) has failed to file an annual financial report, annual budget, deficit reduction plan, or other financial information as required by law, (iii) has been identified, through the district's annual audit or other financial and management information, as in serious financial difficulty in the current or next school year, or (iv) is determined to be likely to fail to fully meet any regularly scheduled, payroll-period obligations when due or any debt service payments when due or both. In addition to financial, technical, and consulting services provided by the State Board of Education, at the request of a school district, the State Superintendent may provide for an independent financial consultant to assist the district review its financial condition and options.

(b) The State Board of Education, after proper investigation of a district's financial condition, may certify that a district, including any district subject to Article 34A, is in financial difficulty when any of the following conditions occur:

(1) The district has issued school or teacher orders for wages as permitted in Sections 8-16, 32-7.2 and 34-76 of this Code.

(2) The district has issued tax anticipation warrants or tax anticipation notes in anticipation of a second year's taxes when warrants or notes in anticipation of current year taxes are still outstanding, as authorized by Sections 17-16, 34-23, 34-59 and 34-63 of this Code, or has issued short-term debt against 2 future revenue sources, such as, but not limited to, tax anticipation warrants and general State aid or evidence-based funding ~~Aid~~ certificates or tax anticipation warrants and revenue anticipation notes.

(3) The district has for 2 consecutive years shown an excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenues and other financing sources and beginning fund balances on its annual financial report for the aggregate totals of the Educational, Operations and Maintenance, Transportation, and Working Cash Funds.

(4) The district refuses to provide financial information or cooperate with the State Superintendent in an investigation of the district's financial condition.

(5) The district is likely to fail to fully meet any regularly scheduled, payroll-period obligations when due or any debt service payments when due or both.

No school district shall be certified by the State Board of Education to be in financial difficulty solely by reason of any of the above circumstances arising as a result of (i) the failure of the county to make any distribution of property tax money due the district at the time such distribution is due or (ii) the failure of this State to make timely payments of general State aid, evidence-based funding, or any of the mandated categorical; or if the district clearly demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education at the time of its determination that such condition no longer exists. If the State Board of Education certifies that a district in a city with 500,000 inhabitants or more is in financial difficulty, the State Board shall so notify the Governor and the Mayor of the city in which the district is located. The State Board of Education may require school districts certified in financial difficulty, except those districts subject to Article 34A, to develop, adopt and submit a financial plan within 45 days after certification of financial difficulty. The financial plan shall be developed according to guidelines presented to the district by the State Board of Education within 14 days of certification. Such guidelines shall address the specific nature of each district's financial difficulties. Any proposed budget of the district shall be consistent with the financial plan submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education.

A district certified to be in financial difficulty, other than a district subject to Article 34A, shall report to the State Board of Education at such times and in such manner as the State Board may direct, concerning

the district's compliance with each financial plan. The State Board may review the district's operations, obtain budgetary data and financial statements, require the district to produce reports, and have access to any other information in the possession of the district that it deems relevant. The State Board may issue recommendations or directives within its powers to the district to assist in compliance with the financial plan. The district shall produce such budgetary data, financial statements, reports and other information and comply with such directives. If the State Board of Education determines that a district has failed to comply with its financial plan, the State Board of Education may rescind approval of the plan and appoint a Financial Oversight Panel for the district as provided in Section 1B-4. This action shall be taken only after the district has been given notice and an opportunity to appear before the State Board of Education to discuss its failure to comply with its financial plan.

No bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued or sold by a school district or be legally binding upon or enforceable against a local board of education of a district certified to be in financial difficulty unless and until the financial plan required under this Section has been approved by the State Board of Education.

Any financial profile compiled and distributed by the State Board of Education in Fiscal Year 2009 or any fiscal year thereafter shall incorporate such adjustments as may be needed in the profile scores to reflect the financial effects of the inability or refusal of the State of Illinois to make timely disbursements of any general State aid, evidence-based funding, or mandated categorical aid payments due school districts or to fully reimburse school districts for mandated categorical programs pursuant to reimbursement formulas provided in this School Code.

(Source: P.A. 96-668, eff. 8-25-09; 96-1423, eff. 8-3-10; 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-5)

Sec. 1B-5. When a petition for emergency financial assistance for a school district is allowed by the State Board under Section 1B-4, the State Superintendent shall within 10 days thereafter appoint 3 members to serve at the State Superintendent's pleasure on a Financial Oversight Panel for the district. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Panel to serve as its Chairman. In the event of vacancy or resignation the State Superintendent shall appoint a successor within 10 days of receiving notice thereof.

Members of the Panel shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. A member of the Panel may not be a board member or employee of the district for which the Panel is constituted, nor may a member have a direct financial interest in that district.

Panel members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties by the State Board. The amount reimbursed Panel members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of such assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8.

The first meeting of the Panel shall be held at the call of the Chairman. The Panel may elect such other officers as it deems appropriate. The Panel shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called, and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Two members of the Panel shall constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of 2 members shall be necessary for any decision or action to be taken by the Panel.

The Panel and the State Superintendent shall cooperate with each other in the exercise of their respective powers. The Panel shall report not later than September 1 annually to the State Board and the State Superintendent with respect to its activities and the condition of the school district for the previous fiscal year.

Any Financial Oversight Panel established under this Article shall remain in existence for not less than 3 years nor more than 10 years from the date the State Board grants the petition under Section 1B-4. If after 3 years the school district has repaid all of its obligations resulting from emergency State financial assistance provided under this Article and has improved its financial situation, the board of education may, not more frequently than once in any 12 month period, petition the State Board to dissolve the Financial Oversight Panel, terminate the oversight responsibility, and remove the district's certification under Section 1A-8 as a district in financial difficulty. In acting on such a petition the State Board shall give additional weight to the recommendations of the State Superintendent and the Financial Oversight Panel. (Source: P.A. 88-618, eff. 9-9-94.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-6) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-6)

Sec. 1B-6. General powers. The purpose of the Financial Oversight Panel shall be to exercise financial control over the board of education, and, when approved by the State Board and the State Superintendent

of Education, to furnish financial assistance so that the board can provide public education within the board's jurisdiction while permitting the board to meet its obligations to its creditors and the holders of its notes and bonds. Except as expressly limited by this Article, the Panel shall have all powers necessary to meet its responsibilities and to carry out its purposes and the purposes of this Article, including, but not limited to, the following powers:

- (a) to sue and be sued;
- (b) to provide for its organization and internal management;
- (c) to appoint a Financial Administrator to serve as the chief executive officer of the Panel. The Financial Administrator may be an individual, partnership, corporation, including an accounting firm, or other entity determined by the Panel to be qualified to serve; and to appoint other officers, agents, and employees of the Panel, define their duties and qualifications and fix their compensation and employee benefits;
- (d) to approve the local board of education appointments to the positions of treasurer in a Class I county school unit and in each school district which forms a part of a Class II county school unit but which no longer is subject to the jurisdiction and authority of a township treasurer or trustees of schools of a township because the district has withdrawn from the jurisdiction and authority of the township treasurer and the trustees of schools of the township or because those offices have been abolished as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of Section 5-1, and chief school business official, if such official is not the superintendent of the district. Either the board or the Panel may remove such treasurer or chief school business official;
- (e) to approve any and all bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants, and other evidences of indebtedness prior to issuance or sale by the school district; and notwithstanding any other provision of The School Code, as now or hereafter amended, no bonds, notes, teachers orders, tax anticipation warrants or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued or sold by the school district or be legally binding upon or enforceable against the local board of education unless and until the approval of the Panel has been received;
- (f) to approve all property tax levies of the school district and require adjustments thereto as the Panel deems necessary or advisable;
- (g) to require and approve a school district financial plan;
- (h) to approve and require revisions of the school district budget;
- (i) to approve all contracts and other obligations as the Panel deems necessary and appropriate;
- (j) to authorize emergency State financial assistance, including requirements regarding the terms and conditions of repayment of such assistance, and to require the board of education to levy a separate local property tax, subject to the limitations of Section 1B-8, sufficient to repay such assistance consistent with the terms and conditions of repayment and the district's approved financial plan and budget;
- (k) to request the regional superintendent to make appointments to fill all vacancies on the local school board as provided in Section 10-10;
- (l) to recommend dissolution or reorganization of the school district to the General Assembly if in the Panel's judgment the circumstances so require;
- (m) to direct a phased reduction in the oversight responsibilities of the Financial Administrator and of the Panel as the circumstances permit;
- (n) to determine the amount of emergency State financial assistance to be made available to the school district, and to establish an operating budget for the Panel to be supported by funds available from such assistance, with the assistance and the budget required to be approved by the State Superintendent;
- (o) to procure insurance against any loss in such amounts and from such insurers as it deems necessary;
- (p) to engage the services of consultants for rendering professional and technical assistance and advice on matters within the Panel's power;
- (q) to contract for and to accept any gifts, grants or loans of funds or property or financial or other aid in any form from the federal government, State government, unit of local government, school district or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or from any other private or public source, and to comply with the terms and conditions thereof;
- (r) to pay the expenses of its operations based on the Panel's budget as approved by the State Superintendent from emergency financial assistance funds available to the district or from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding;
- (s) to do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and exercise the powers given to the Panel by this Article; and
- (t) to recommend the creation of a school finance authority pursuant to Article 1F of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-855, eff. 12-6-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-7) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-7)

Sec. 1B-7. Financial Administrator; Powers and Duties. The Financial Administrator appointed by the Financial Oversight Panel shall serve as the Panel's chief executive officer. The Financial Administrator shall exercise the powers and duties required by the Panel, including but not limited to the following:

(a) to provide guidance and recommendations to the local board and officials of the school district in developing the district's financial plan and budget prior to board action;

(b) to direct the local board to reorganize its financial accounts, budgetary systems, and internal accounting and financial controls, in whatever manner the Panel deems appropriate to achieve greater financial responsibility and to reduce financial inefficiency, and to provide technical assistance to aid the district in accomplishing the reorganization;

(c) to make recommendations to the Financial Oversight Panel concerning the school district's financial plan and budget, and all other matters within the scope of the Panel's authority;

(d) to prepare and recommend to the Panel a proposal for emergency State financial assistance for the district, including recommended terms and conditions of repayment, and an operations budget for the Panel to be funded from the emergency assistance or from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding;

(e) to require the local board to prepare and submit preliminary staffing and budgetary analyses annually prior to February 1 in such manner and form as the Financial Administrator shall prescribe; and

(f) subject to the direction of the Panel, to do all other things necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and exercise the powers given to the Panel under this Article.

(Source: P.A. 88-618, eff. 9-9-94.)

(105 ILCS 5/1B-8) (from Ch. 122, par. 1B-8)

Sec. 1B-8. There is created in the State Treasury a special fund to be known as the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund (the "Fund"). The School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund shall consist of appropriations, loan repayments, grants from the federal government, and donations from any public or private source. Moneys in the Fund may be appropriated only to the Illinois Finance Authority and the State Board for those purposes authorized under this Article and Articles 1F and 1H of this Code. The appropriation may be allocated and expended by the State Board for contractual services to provide technical assistance or consultation to school districts to assess their financial condition and to Financial Oversight Panels that petition for emergency financial assistance grants. The Illinois Finance Authority may provide loans to school districts which are the subject of an approved petition for emergency financial assistance under Section 1B-4, 1F-62, or 1H-65 of this Code. Neither the State Board of Education nor the Illinois Finance Authority may collect any fees for providing these services.

From the amount allocated to each such school district under this Article the State Board shall identify a sum sufficient to cover all approved costs of the Financial Oversight Panel established for the respective school district. If the State Board and State Superintendent of Education have not approved emergency financial assistance in conjunction with the appointment of a Financial Oversight Panel, the Panel's approved costs shall be paid from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding.

The Financial Oversight Panel may prepare and file with the State Superintendent a proposal for emergency financial assistance for the school district and for its operations budget. No expenditures from the Fund shall be authorized by the State Superintendent until he or she has approved the request of the Panel, either as submitted or in such lesser amount determined by the State Superintendent.

The maximum amount of an emergency financial assistance loan which may be allocated to any school district under this Article, including moneys necessary for the operations of the Panel, shall not exceed \$4,000 times the number of pupils enrolled in the school district during the school year ending June 30 prior to the date of approval by the State Board of the petition for emergency financial assistance, as certified to the local board and the Panel by the State Superintendent. An emergency financial assistance grant shall not exceed \$1,000 times the number of such pupils. A district may receive both a loan and a grant.

The payment of an emergency State financial assistance grant or loan shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. Payment of the emergency State financial assistance loan is subject to the applicable provisions of the Illinois Finance Authority Act. Emergency State financial assistance allocated and paid to a school district under this Article may be applied to any fund or funds from which the local board of education of that district is authorized to make expenditures by law.

Any emergency financial assistance grant proposed by the Financial Oversight Panel and approved by the State Superintendent may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the Panel's existence or spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the Panel's existence. An emergency financial assistance loan proposed by the Financial Oversight Panel and approved by the Illinois Finance Authority may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the Panel's existence or

spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the Panel's existence. All loans made by the Illinois Finance Authority for a school district shall be required to be repaid, with simple interest over the term of the loan at a rate equal to 50% of the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield as last published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before the date on which the district's loan is approved by the Illinois Finance Authority, not later than the date the Financial Oversight Panel ceases to exist. The Panel shall establish and the Illinois Finance Authority shall approve the terms and conditions, including the schedule, of repayments. The schedule shall provide for repayments commencing July 1 of each year or upon each fiscal year's receipt of moneys from a tax levy for emergency financial assistance. Repayment shall be incorporated into the annual budget of the school district and may be made from any fund or funds of the district in which there are moneys available. An emergency financial assistance loan to the Panel or district shall not be considered part of the calculation of a district's debt for purposes of the limitation specified in Section 19-1 of this Code. Default on repayment is subject to the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act. When moneys are repaid as provided herein they shall not be made available to the local board for further use as emergency financial assistance under this Article at any time thereafter. All repayments required to be made by a school district shall be received by the State Board and deposited in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund.

In establishing the terms and conditions for the repayment obligation of the school district the Panel shall annually determine whether a separate local property tax levy is required. The board of any school district with a tax rate for educational purposes for the prior year of less than 120% of the maximum rate for educational purposes authorized by Section 17-2 shall provide for a separate tax levy for emergency financial assistance repayment purposes. Such tax levy shall not be subject to referendum approval. The amount of the levy shall be equal to the amount necessary to meet the annual repayment obligations of the district as established by the Panel, or 20% of the amount levied for educational purposes for the prior year, whichever is less. However, no district shall be required to levy the tax if the district's operating tax rate as determined under Section 18-8, ~~or 18-8.05~~ or 18-8.15 exceeds 200% of the district's tax rate for educational purposes for the prior year.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1C-1)

Sec. 1C-1. Purpose. The purpose of this Article is to permit greater flexibility and efficiency in the distribution and use of certain State funds available to local education agencies for the improvement of the quality of educational services pursuant to locally established priorities.

Through fiscal year 2017, this Article does not apply to school districts having a population in excess of 500,000 inhabitants.

(Source: P.A. 88-555, eff. 7-27-94; 89-15, eff. 5-30-95; 89-397, eff. 8-20-95; 89-626, eff. 8-9-96.)

(105 ILCS 5/1C-2)

Sec. 1C-2. Block grants.

(a) For fiscal year 1999, and each fiscal year thereafter, the State Board of Education shall award to school districts block grants as described in subsection (c). The State Board of Education may adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this Section. In accordance with Section 2-3.32, all state block grants are subject to an audit. Therefore, block grant receipts and block grant expenditures shall be recorded to the appropriate fund code.

(b) (Blank).

(c) An Early Childhood Education Block Grant shall be created by combining the following programs: Preschool Education, Parental Training and Prevention Initiative. These funds shall be distributed to school districts and other entities on a competitive basis, except that the State Board of Education shall award to a school district having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants 37% of the funds in each fiscal year. Not less than 14% of the Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation of funds shall be used to fund programs for children ages 0-3. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2016, at least 25% of any additional Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding over and above the previous fiscal year's allocation shall be used to fund programs for children ages 0-3. Once the percentage of Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding allocated to programs for children ages 0-3 reaches 20% of the overall Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation for a full fiscal year, thereafter in subsequent fiscal years the percentage of Early Childhood Education Block Grant funding allocated to programs for children ages 0-3 each fiscal year shall remain at least 20% of the overall Early Childhood Education Block Grant allocation. However, if, in a given fiscal year, the amount appropriated for the Early Childhood Education Block Grant is insufficient to increase the percentage of the grant to fund programs for children ages 0-3 without reducing the amount of the grant for existing providers of preschool education programs, then the percentage of the grant to fund programs for children ages 0-3 may be held steady instead of increased.

(Source: P.A. 98-645, eff. 7-1-14; 99-589, eff. 7-21-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/1D-1)

Sec. 1D-1. Block grant funding.

(a) For fiscal year 1996 ~~through fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter~~, the State Board of Education shall award to a school district having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants a general education block grant and an educational services block grant, determined as provided in this Section, in lieu of distributing to the district separate State funding for the programs described in subsections (b) and (c). The provisions of this Section, however, do not apply to any federal funds that the district is entitled to receive. In accordance with Section 2-3.32, all block grants are subject to an audit. Therefore, block grant receipts and block grant expenditures shall be recorded to the appropriate fund code for the designated block grant.

(b) The general education block grant shall include the following programs: REI Initiative, Summer Bridges, Preschool At Risk, K-6 Comprehensive Arts, School Improvement Support, Urban Education, Scientific Literacy, Substance Abuse Prevention, Second Language Planning, Staff Development, Outcomes and Assessment, K-6 Reading Improvement, 7-12 Continued Reading Improvement, Truants' Optional Education, Hispanic Programs, Agriculture Education, Parental Education, Prevention Initiative, Report Cards, and Criminal Background Investigations. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts paid under the general education block grant from State appropriations to a school district in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 inhabitants shall be appropriated and expended by the board of that district for any of the programs included in the block grant or any of the board's lawful purposes.

(c) The educational services block grant shall include the following programs: Regular and Vocational Transportation, State Lunch and Free Breakfast Program, Special Education (Personnel, Transportation, Orphanage, Private Tuition), funding for children requiring special education services, Summer School, Educational Service Centers, and Administrator's Academy. This subsection (c) does not relieve the district of its obligation to provide the services required under a program that is included within the educational services block grant. It is the intention of the General Assembly in enacting the provisions of this subsection (c) to relieve the district of the administrative burdens that impede efficiency and accompany single-program funding. The General Assembly encourages the board to pursue mandate waivers pursuant to Section 2-3.25g.

The funding program included in the educational services block grant for funding for children requiring special education services in each fiscal year shall be treated in that fiscal year as a payment to the school district in respect of services provided or costs incurred in the prior fiscal year, calculated in each case as provided in this Section. Nothing in this Section shall change the nature of payments for any program that, apart from this Section, would be or, prior to adoption or amendment of this Section, was on the basis of a payment in a fiscal year in respect of services provided or costs incurred in the prior fiscal year, calculated in each case as provided in this Section.

(d) For fiscal year 1996 ~~through fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter~~, the amount of the district's block grants shall be determined as follows: (i) with respect to each program that is included within each block grant, the district shall receive an amount equal to the same percentage of the current fiscal year appropriation made for that program as the percentage of the appropriation received by the district from the 1995 fiscal year appropriation made for that program, and (ii) the total amount that is due the district under the block grant shall be the aggregate of the amounts that the district is entitled to receive for the fiscal year with respect to each program that is included within the block grant that the State Board of Education shall award the district under this Section for that fiscal year. In the case of the Summer Bridges program, the amount of the district's block grant shall be equal to 44% of the amount of the current fiscal year appropriation made for that program.

(e) The district is not required to file any application or other claim in order to receive the block grants to which it is entitled under this Section. The State Board of Education shall make payments to the district of amounts due under the district's block grants on a schedule determined by the State Board of Education.

(f) A school district to which this Section applies shall report to the State Board of Education on its use of the block grants in such form and detail as the State Board of Education may specify. In addition, the report must include the following description for the district, which must also be reported to the General Assembly: block grant allocation and expenditures by program; population and service levels by program; and administrative expenditures by program. The State Board of Education shall ensure that the reporting requirements for the district are the same as for all other school districts in this State.

(g) ~~Through fiscal year 2017, this~~ ~~This~~ paragraph provides for the treatment of block grants under Article 1C for purposes of calculating the amount of block grants for a district under this Section. Those block grants under Article 1C are, for this purpose, treated as included in the amount of appropriation for the various programs set forth in paragraph (b) above. The appropriation in each current fiscal year for

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each block grant under Article 1C shall be treated for these purposes as appropriations for the individual program included in that block grant. The proportion of each block grant so allocated to each such program included in it shall be the proportion which the appropriation for that program was of all appropriations for such purposes now in that block grant, in fiscal 1995.

Payments to the school district under this Section with respect to each program for which payments to school districts generally, as of the date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, are on a reimbursement basis shall continue to be made to the district on a reimbursement basis, pursuant to the provisions of this Code governing those programs.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a block grant under this Section may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year from any block grant authorized under this Code or from general State aid pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code (other than supplemental general State aid) as funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referred to in subsection (c) of this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any block grant or general State aid to be classified under this subsection (h) and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this subsection (h) by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive under this Code. No classification under this subsection (h) by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to the block grant as provided in this Section, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of provision of services.

(Source: P.A. 97-238, eff. 8-2-11; 97-324, eff. 8-12-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(105 ILCS 5/1E-20)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1E-165)

Sec. 1E-20. Members of Authority; meetings.

(a) When a petition for a School Finance Authority is allowed by the State Board under Section 1E-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 10 days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a School Finance Authority for the district. Of the initial members, 2 shall be appointed to serve a term of 2 years and 3 shall be appointed to serve a term of 3 years. Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 3 years and until his or her successor has been appointed. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Authority to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term. The State Superintendent may remove a member for incompetence, malfeasance, neglect of duty, or other just cause.

Members of the Authority shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Authority shall be residents of the school district that the Authority serves. A member of the Authority may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

Authority members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Unless paid from bonds issued under Section 1E-65 of this Code, the amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8 of this Code.

The Authority may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(b) The first meeting of the Authority shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Authority shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Three members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum. When a vote is taken upon any measure before the Authority, a quorum being present, a majority of the votes of the members voting on the measure shall determine the outcome.

(Source: P.A. 92-547, eff. 6-13-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/1F-20)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1F-165)

Sec. 1F-20. Members of Authority; meetings.

(a) Upon establishment of a School Finance Authority under Section 1F-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 15 days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a School Finance Authority for the district. Of the initial members, 2 shall be appointed to serve a term of 2 years and 3 shall be appointed to serve a term of 3 years. Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 3 years and until his or her successor has been appointed. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Authority to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term. The State Superintendent may remove a member for incompetence, malfeasance, neglect of duty, or other just cause.

Members of the Authority shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Authority shall be residents of the school district that the Authority serves. A member of the Authority may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

Authority members shall be paid a stipend approved by the State Superintendent of not more than \$100 per meeting and may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Unless paid from bonds issued under Section 1F-65 of this Code, the amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1B-8 of this Code.

The Authority may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(b) The first meeting of the Authority shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Authority shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act.

Three members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum. When a vote is taken upon any measure before the Authority, a quorum being present, a majority of the votes of the members voting on the measure shall determine the outcome.

(Source: P.A. 94-234, eff. 7-1-06.)

(105 ILCS 5/1F-62)

(This Section scheduled to be repealed in accordance with 105 ILCS 5/1F-165)

Sec. 1F-62. School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund; grants and loans.

(a) Moneys in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund established under Section 1B-8 of this Code may be allocated and expended by the State Board as grants to provide technical and consulting services to school districts to assess their financial condition and by the Illinois Finance Authority for emergency financial assistance loans to a School Finance Authority that petitions for emergency financial assistance. An emergency financial assistance loan to a School Finance Authority or borrowing from sources other than the State shall not be considered as part of the calculation of a district's debt for purposes of the limitation specified in Section 19-1 of this Code. From the amount allocated to each School Finance Authority, the State Board shall identify a sum sufficient to cover all approved costs of the School Finance Authority. If the State Board and State Superintendent have not approved emergency financial assistance in conjunction with the appointment of a School Finance Authority, the Authority's approved costs shall be paid from deductions from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding.

The School Finance Authority may prepare and file with the State Superintendent a proposal for emergency financial assistance for the school district and for its operations budget. No expenditures shall be authorized by the State Superintendent until he or she has approved the proposal of the School Finance Authority, either as submitted or in such lesser amount determined by the State Superintendent.

(b) The amount of an emergency financial assistance loan that may be allocated to a School Finance Authority under this Article, including moneys necessary for the operations of the School Finance Authority, and borrowing from sources other than the State shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$4,000 times the number of pupils enrolled in the district during the school year ending June 30 prior to the date of approval by the State Board of the petition for emergency financial assistance, as certified to the school board and the School Finance Authority by the State Superintendent. However, this limitation does not apply to borrowing by the district secured by amounts levied by the district prior to establishment of the School Finance Authority. An emergency financial assistance grant shall not exceed \$1,000 times the number of such pupils. A district may receive both a loan and a grant.

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(c) The payment of a State emergency financial assistance grant or loan shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. State emergency financial assistance allocated and paid to a School Finance Authority under this Article may be applied to any fund or funds from which the School Finance Authority is authorized to make expenditures by law.

(d) Any State emergency financial assistance proposed by the School Finance Authority and approved by the State Superintendent may be paid in its entirety during the initial year of the School Finance Authority's existence or spread in equal or declining amounts over a period of years not to exceed the period of the School Finance Authority's existence. The State Superintendent shall not approve any loan to the School Finance Authority unless the School Finance Authority has been unable to borrow sufficient funds to operate the district.

All loan payments made from the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund to a School Finance Authority shall be required to be repaid not later than the date the School Finance Authority ceases to exist, with simple interest over the term of the loan at a rate equal to 50% of the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield as last published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before the date on which the School Finance Authority's loan is approved by the State Board.

The School Finance Authority shall establish and the Illinois Finance Authority shall approve the terms and conditions of the loan, including the schedule of repayments. The schedule shall provide for repayments commencing July 1 of each year or upon each fiscal year's receipt of moneys from a tax levy for emergency financial assistance. Repayment shall be incorporated into the annual budget of the district and may be made from any fund or funds of the district in which there are moneys available. Default on repayment is subject to the Illinois Grant Funds Recovery Act. When moneys are repaid as provided in this Section, they shall not be made available to the School Finance Authority for further use as emergency financial assistance under this Article at any time thereafter. All repayments required to be made by a School Finance Authority shall be received by the State Board and deposited in the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund.

In establishing the terms and conditions for the repayment obligation of the School Finance Authority, the School Finance Authority shall annually determine whether a separate local property tax levy is required to meet that obligation. The School Finance Authority shall provide for a separate tax levy for emergency financial assistance repayment purposes. This tax levy shall not be subject to referendum approval. The amount of the levy shall not exceed the amount necessary to meet the annual emergency financial repayment obligations of the district, including principal and interest, as established by the School Finance Authority.

(Source: P.A. 94-234, eff. 7-1-06.)

(105 ILCS 5/1H-20)

Sec. 1H-20. Members of Panel; meetings.

(a) Upon establishment of a Financial Oversight Panel under Section 1H-15 of this Code, the State Superintendent shall within 15 working days thereafter appoint 5 members to serve on a Financial Oversight Panel for the district. Members appointed to the Panel shall serve at the pleasure of the State Superintendent. The State Superintendent shall designate one of the members of the Panel to serve as its Chairperson. In the event of vacancy or resignation, the State Superintendent shall, within 10 days after receiving notice, appoint a successor to serve out that member's term.

(b) Members of the Panel shall be selected primarily on the basis of their experience and education in financial management, with consideration given to persons knowledgeable in education finance. Two members of the Panel shall be residents of the school district that the Panel serves. A member of the Panel may not be a member of the district's school board or an employee of the district nor may a member have a direct financial interest in the district.

(c) Panel members may be reimbursed by the State Board for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The amount reimbursed members for their expenses shall be charged to the school district as part of any emergency financial assistance and incorporated as a part of the terms and conditions for repayment of the assistance or shall be deducted from the district's general State aid or evidence-based funding as provided in Section 1H-65 of this Code.

(d) With the exception of the chairperson, who shall be designated as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, the Panel may elect such officers as it deems appropriate.

(e) The first meeting of the Panel shall be held at the call of the Chairperson. The Panel shall prescribe the times and places for its meetings and the manner in which regular and special meetings may be called and shall comply with the Open Meetings Act. The Panel shall also comply with the Freedom of Information Act.

(f) Three members of the Panel shall constitute a quorum. A majority of members present is required to pass a measure.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/1H-70)

Sec. 1H-70. Tax anticipation warrants, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation certificates or notes, general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates, and lines of credit. With the approval of the State Superintendent and provided that the district is unable to secure short-term financing after 3 attempts, a Panel shall have the same power as a district to do the following:

- (1) issue tax anticipation warrants under the provisions of Section 17-16 of this Code against taxes levied by either the school board or the Panel pursuant to Section 1H-25 of this Code;
- (2) issue tax anticipation notes under the provisions of the Tax Anticipation Note Act against taxes levied by either the school board or the Panel pursuant to Section 1H-25 of this Code;
- (3) issue revenue anticipation certificates or notes under the provisions of the Revenue Anticipation Act;
- (4) issue general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates under the provisions of Section 18-18 of this Code; and
- (5) establish and utilize lines of credit under the provisions of Section 17-17 of this Code.

Tax anticipation warrants, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation certificates or notes, general State aid or evidence-based funding anticipation certificates, and lines of credit are considered borrowing from sources other than the State and are subject to Section 1H-65 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.33) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.33)

Sec. 2-3.33. Recomputation of claims. To recompute within 3 years from the final date for filing of a claim any claim for general State aid reimbursement to any school district and one year from the final date for filing of a claim for evidence-based funding if the claim has been found to be incorrect and to adjust subsequent claims accordingly, and to recompute and adjust any such claims within 6 years from the final date for filing when there has been an adverse court or administrative agency decision on the merits affecting the tax revenues of the school district. However, no such adjustment shall be made regarding equalized assessed valuation unless the district's equalized assessed valuation is changed by greater than \$250,000 or 2%. Any adjustments for claims recomputed for the 2016-2017 school year and prior school years shall be applied to the apportionment of evidence-based funding in Section 18-8.15 of this Code beginning in the 2017-2018 school year and thereafter. However, the recomputation of a claim for evidence-based funding for a school district shall not require the recomputation of claims for all districts, and the State Board of Education shall only make recomputations of evidence-based funding for those districts where an adjustment is required.

Except in the case of an adverse court or administrative agency decision, no recomputation of a State aid claim shall be made pursuant to this Section as a result of a reduction in the assessed valuation of a school district from the assessed valuation of the district reported to the State Board of Education by the Department of Revenue under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code unless the requirements of Section 16-15 of the Property Tax Code and Section 2-3.84 of this Code are complied with in all respects.

This paragraph applies to all requests for recomputation of a general State aid or evidence-based funding claim received after June 30, 2003. In recomputing a general State aid or evidence-based funding claim that was originally calculated using an extension limitation equalized assessed valuation under paragraph (3) of subsection (G) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Section 18-8.15 of this Code, a qualifying reduction in equalized assessed valuation shall be deducted from the extension limitation equalized assessed valuation that was used in calculating the original claim.

From the total amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding to be provided to districts, adjustments as a result of recomputation under this Section together with adjustments under Section 2-3.84 must not exceed \$25 million, in the aggregate for all districts under both Sections combined, of the general State aid or evidence-based funding appropriation in any fiscal year; if necessary, amounts shall be prorated among districts. If it is necessary to prorate claims under this paragraph, then that portion of each prorated claim that is approved but not paid in the current fiscal year may be resubmitted as a valid claim in the following fiscal year.

(Source: P.A. 93-845, eff. 7-30-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.51.5)

Sec. 2-3.51.5. School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program. To improve the level of education and safety of students from kindergarten through grade 12 in school districts and State-recognized, non-public schools. The State Board of Education is authorized to fund a School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program.

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(1) For school districts, the program shall provide funding for school safety, textbooks and software, electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks, teacher training and curriculum development, school improvements, school report cards under Section 10-17a, and criminal history records checks under Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5. For State-recognized, non-public schools, the program shall provide funding for secular textbooks and software, criminal history records checks, and health and safety mandates to the extent that the funds are expended for purely secular purposes. A school district or laboratory school as defined in Section 18-8, ~~or 18-8.05~~ or 18-8.15 is not required to file an application in order to receive the categorical funding to which it is entitled under this Section. Funds for the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be distributed to school districts and laboratory schools based on the prior year's best 3 months average daily attendance. Funds for the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be distributed to State-recognized, non-public schools based on the average daily attendance figure for the previous school year provided to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall develop an application that requires State-recognized, non-public schools to submit average daily attendance figures. A State-recognized, non-public school must submit the application and average daily attendance figure prior to receiving funds under this Section. The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of this program.

(2) Distribution of moneys to school districts and State-recognized, non-public schools shall be made in 2 semi-annual installments, one payment on or before October 30, and one payment prior to April 30, of each fiscal year.

(3) Grants under the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall be awarded provided there is an appropriation for the program, and funding levels for each district shall be prorated according to the amount of the appropriation.

(4) The provisions of this Section are in the public interest, are for the public benefit, and serve secular public purposes.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.66) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.66)

Sec. 2-3.66. Truants' alternative and optional education programs. To establish projects to offer modified instructional programs or other services designed to prevent students from dropping out of school, including programs pursuant to Section 2-3.41, and to serve as a part time or full time option in lieu of regular school attendance and to award grants to local school districts, educational service regions or community college districts from appropriated funds to assist districts in establishing such projects. The education agency may operate its own program or enter into a contract with another not-for-profit entity to implement the program. The projects shall allow dropouts, up to and including age 21, potential dropouts, including truants, unmotivated, unmotivated and disaffected students, as defined by State Board of Education rules and regulations, to enroll, as an alternative to regular school attendance, in an optional education program which may be established by school board policy and is in conformance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education. Truants' Alternative and Optional Education programs funded pursuant to this Section shall be planned by a student, the student's parents or legal guardians, unless the student is 18 years or older, and school officials and shall culminate in an individualized optional education plan. Such plan shall focus on academic or vocational skills, or both, and may include, but not be limited to, evening school, summer school, community college courses, adult education, preparation courses for high school equivalency testing, vocational training, work experience, programs to enhance self concept and parenting courses. School districts which are awarded grants pursuant to this Section shall be authorized to provide day care services to children of students who are eligible and desire to enroll in programs established and funded under this Section, but only if and to the extent that such day care is necessary to enable those eligible students to attend and participate in the programs and courses which are conducted pursuant to this Section. School districts and regional offices of education may claim general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 for students enrolled in truants' alternative and optional education programs, provided that such students are receiving services that are supplemental to a program leading to a high school diploma and are otherwise eligible to be claimed for general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15, as applicable.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.66b)

Sec. 2-3.66b. IHOPE Program.

(a) There is established the Illinois Hope and Opportunity Pathways through Education (IHOPE) Program. The State Board of Education shall implement and administer the IHOPE Program. The goal of

the IHOPE Program is to develop a comprehensive system in this State to re-enroll significant numbers of high school dropouts in programs that will enable them to earn their high school diploma.

(b) The IHOPE Program shall award grants, subject to appropriation for this purpose, to educational service regions and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code from appropriated funds to assist in establishing instructional programs and other services designed to re-enroll high school dropouts. From any funds appropriated for the IHOPE Program, the State Board of Education may use up to 5% for administrative costs, including the performance of a program evaluation and the hiring of staff to implement and administer the program.

The IHOPE Program shall provide incentive grant funds for regional offices of education and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code to develop partnerships with school districts, public community colleges, and community groups to build comprehensive plans to re-enroll high school dropouts in their regions or districts.

Programs funded through the IHOPE Program shall allow high school dropouts, up to and including age 21 notwithstanding Section 26-2 of this Code, to re-enroll in an educational program in conformance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education. Programs may include without limitation comprehensive year-round programming, evening school, summer school, community college courses, adult education, vocational training, work experience, programs to enhance self-concept, and parenting courses. Any student in the IHOPE Program who wishes to earn a high school diploma must meet the prerequisites to receiving a high school diploma specified in Section 27-22 of this Code and any other graduation requirements of the student's district of residence. Any student who successfully completes the requirements for his or her graduation shall receive a diploma identifying the student as graduating from his or her district of residence.

(c) In order to be eligible for funding under the IHOPE Program, an interested regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code shall develop an IHOPE Plan to be approved by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall develop rules for the IHOPE Program that shall set forth the requirements for the development of the IHOPE Plan. Each Plan shall involve school districts, public community colleges, and key community programs that work with high school dropouts located in an educational service region or the City of Chicago before the Plan is sent to the State Board for approval. No funds may be distributed to a regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code until the State Board has approved the Plan.

(d) A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code may operate its own program funded by the IHOPE Program or enter into a contract with other not-for-profit entities, including school districts, public community colleges, and not-for-profit community-based organizations, to operate a program.

A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code that receives an IHOPE grant from the State Board of Education may provide funds under a sub-grant, as specified in the IHOPE Plan, to other not-for-profit entities to provide services according to the IHOPE Plan that was developed. These other entities may include school districts, public community colleges, or not-for-profit community-based organizations or a cooperative partnership among these entities.

(e) In order to distribute funding based upon the need to ensure delivery of programs that will have the greatest impact, IHOPE Program funding must be distributed based upon the proportion of dropouts in the educational service region or school district, in the case of a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, to the total number of dropouts in this State. This formula shall employ the dropout data provided by school districts to the State Board of Education.

A regional office of education or a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code may claim State aid under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for students enrolled in a program funded by the IHOPE Program, provided that the State Board of Education has approved the IHOPE Plan and that these students are receiving services that are meeting the requirements of Section 27-22 of this Code for receipt of a high school diploma and are otherwise eligible to be claimed for general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, including provisions related to the minimum number of days of pupil attendance pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code and the minimum number of daily hours of school work and any exceptions thereto as defined by the State Board of Education in rules.

(f) IHOPE categories of programming may include the following:

- (1) Full-time programs that are comprehensive, year-round programs.
- (2) Part-time programs combining work and study scheduled at various times that are flexible to the needs of students.
- (3) Online programs and courses in which students take courses and complete on-site,

supervised tests that measure the student's mastery of a specific course needed for graduation. Students may take courses online and earn credit or students may prepare to take supervised tests for specific courses for credit leading to receipt of a high school diploma.

(4) Dual enrollment in which students attend high school classes in combination with community college classes or students attend community college classes while simultaneously earning high school credit and eventually a high school diploma.

(g) In order to have successful comprehensive programs re-enrolling and graduating low-skilled high school dropouts, programs funded through the IHOPE Program shall include all of the following components:

(1) Small programs (70 to 100 students) at a separate school site with a distinct identity. Programs may be larger with specific need and justification, keeping in mind that it is crucial to keep programs small to be effective.

(2) Specific performance-based goals and outcomes and measures of enrollment, attendance, skills, credits, graduation, and the transition to college, training, and employment.

(3) Strong, experienced leadership and teaching staff who are provided with ongoing professional development.

(4) Voluntary enrollment.

(5) High standards for student learning, integrating work experience, and education, including during the school year and after school, and summer school programs that link internships, work, and learning.

(6) Comprehensive programs providing extensive support services.

(7) Small teams of students supported by full-time paid mentors who work to retain and help those students graduate.

(8) A comprehensive technology learning center with Internet access and broad-based curriculum focusing on academic and career subject areas.

(9) Learning opportunities that incorporate action into study.

(h) Programs funded through the IHOPE Program must report data to the State Board of Education as requested. This information shall include, but is not limited to, student enrollment figures, attendance information, course completion data, graduation information, and post-graduation information, as available.

(i) Rules must be developed by the State Board of Education to set forth the fund distribution process to regional offices of education and a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the planning and the conditions upon which an IHOPE Plan would be approved by State Board, and other rules to develop the IHOPE Program.

(Source: P.A. 96-106, eff. 7-30-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.84) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.84)

Sec. 2-3.84. In calculating the amount of State aid to be apportioned to the various school districts in this State, the State Board of Education shall incorporate and deduct the total aggregate adjustments to assessments made by the State Property Tax Appeal Board or Cook County Board of Appeals, as reported pursuant to Section 16-15 of the Property Tax Code or Section 129.1 of the Revenue Act of 1939 by the Department of Revenue, from the equalized assessed valuation that is otherwise to be utilized in the initial calculation.

From the total amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding to be provided to districts, adjustments under this Section together with adjustments as a result of recomputation under Section 2-3.33 must not exceed \$25 million, in the aggregate for all districts under both Sections combined, of the general State aid or evidence-based funding appropriation in any fiscal year; if necessary, amounts shall be prorated among districts. If it is necessary to prorate claims under this paragraph, then that portion of each prorated claim that is approved but not paid in the current fiscal year may be resubmitted as a valid claim in the following fiscal year.

(Source: P.A. 93-845, eff. 7-30-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.109a)

Sec. 2-3.109a. Laboratory schools grant eligibility. A laboratory school as defined in Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 may apply for and be eligible to receive, subject to the same restrictions applicable to school districts, any grant administered by the State Board of Education that is available for school districts.

(Source: P.A. 90-566, eff. 1-2-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.170 new)

Sec. 2-3.170. Property tax relief pool grants.

(a) As used in this Section,

"Property tax multiplier" equals one minus the square of the school district's Local Capacity Percentage, as defined in Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.

"Unit equivalent tax rate" means the Adjusted Operating Tax Rate, as defined in Section 18-8.15 of this Code, multiplied by a factor of 1 for unit school district, 13/9 for elementary school districts, and 13/4 for high school districts.

(b) Subject to appropriation, the State Board shall provide grants to eligible school districts that provide tax relief to the school district's residents, up to a limit of 1% of the school district's equalized assessed value, as provided in this Section.

(c) By August 1 of each year, the State Board shall publish an estimated unit equivalent tax rate above which school districts are eligible for relief under this Section. This estimated tax rate shall be based on the most recent available data provided by school districts pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code. The State Board shall estimate this property tax rate based on the amount appropriated to the grant program and the assumption that a set of school districts, based on criteria established by the State Board, will apply for grants under this Section. The criteria shall be based on reasonable assumptions about when school districts will apply for the grant.

(d) School districts seeking grants under this Section shall apply to the State Board by October 1 of each year. All applications to the State Board for grants shall include the amount of the grant requested.

(e) By December 1 of each year, based on the most recent available data provided by school districts pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code, the State Board shall calculate the unit equivalent tax rate, based on the applications received by the State Board, above which the appropriations are sufficient to provide relief and publish a list of the school districts eligible for relief.

(f) The State Board shall publish a final list of grant recipients and provide payment of the grants by January 15 of each year.

(g) If payment from the State Board is received by the school district on time, the school district shall reduce its property tax levy in an amount equal to the grant received under this Section.

(h) The total grant to a school district under this Section shall be calculated based on the total amount of reduction in the school district's aggregate extension, up to a limit of 1% of a district's equalized assessed value for a unit school district, 0.69% for an elementary school district, and 0.31% for a high school district, multiplied by the property tax multiplier or the amount that the unit equivalent tax rate is greater than the rate determined by the State Board, whichever is less.

(i) If the State Board does not expend all appropriations allocated pursuant to this Section, then any remaining funds shall be allocated pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(j) The State Board shall prioritize payments under Section 18-8.15 of this Code over payments under this Section, if necessary.

(k) Any grants received by a school district shall be included in future calculations of that school district's Base Funding Minimum under Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(l) In the tax year following receipt of a Property Tax Pool Relief Grant, the aggregate levy of any school district receiving a grant under this Section, for purposes of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, shall include the tax relief the school district provided in the previous taxable year under this Section.

(105 ILCS 5/3-14.21) (from Ch. 122, par. 3-14.21)

Sec. 3-14.21. Inspection of schools.

(a) The regional superintendent shall inspect and survey all public schools under his or her supervision and notify the board of education, or the trustees of schools in a district with trustees, in writing before July 30, whether or not the several schools in their district have been kept as required by law, using forms provided by the State Board of Education which are based on the Health/Life Safety Code for Public Schools adopted under Section 2-3.12. The regional superintendent shall report his or her findings to the State Board of Education on forms provided by the State Board of Education.

(b) If the regional superintendent determines that a school board has failed in a timely manner to correct urgent items identified in a previous life-safety report completed under Section 2-3.12 or as otherwise previously ordered by the regional superintendent, the regional superintendent shall order the school board to adopt and submit to the regional superintendent a plan for the immediate correction of the building violations. This plan shall be adopted following a public hearing that is conducted by the school board on the violations and the plan and that is preceded by at least 7 days' prior notice of the hearing published in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district. If the regional superintendent determines in the next annual inspection that the plan has not been completed and that the violations have not been corrected, the regional superintendent shall submit a report to the State Board of Education with a recommendation that the State Board withhold from payments of general State aid or evidence-based funding due to the district an amount necessary to correct the outstanding violations. The State Board,

upon notice to the school board and to the regional superintendent, shall consider the report at a meeting of the State Board, and may order that a sufficient amount of general State aid or evidence-based funding be withheld from payments due to the district to correct the violations. This amount shall be paid to the regional superintendent who shall contract on behalf of the school board for the correction of the outstanding violations.

(c) The Office of the State Fire Marshal or a qualified fire official, as defined in Section 2-3.12 of this Code, to whom the State Fire Marshal has delegated his or her authority shall conduct an annual fire safety inspection of each school building in this State. The State Fire Marshal or the fire official shall coordinate its inspections with the regional superintendent. The inspection shall be based on the fire safety code authorized in Section 2-3.12 of this Code. Any violations shall be reported in writing to the regional superintendent and shall reference the specific code sections where a discrepancy has been identified within 15 days after the inspection has been conducted. The regional superintendent shall address those violations that are not corrected in a timely manner pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section. The inspection must be at no cost to the school district.

(d) If a municipality or, in the case of an unincorporated area, a county or, if applicable, a fire protection district wishes to perform new construction inspections under the jurisdiction of a regional superintendent, then the entity must register this wish with the regional superintendent. These inspections must be based on the building code authorized in Section 2-3.12 of this Code. The inspections must be at no cost to the school district.

(Source: P.A. 96-734, eff. 8-25-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/7-14A) (from Ch. 122, par. 7-14A)

Sec. 7-14A. Annexation compensation. There shall be no accounting made after a mere change in boundaries when no new district is created, except that those districts whose enrollment increases by 90% or more as a result of annexing territory detached from another district pursuant to this Article are eligible for supplementary State aid payments in accordance with Section 11E-135 of this Code. Eligible annexing districts shall apply to the State Board of Education for supplementary State aid payments by submitting enrollment figures for the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following the effective date of the boundary change for both the district gaining territory and the district losing territory. Copies of any intergovernmental agreements between the district gaining territory and the district losing territory detailing any transfer of fund balances and staff must also be submitted. In all instances of changes in boundaries, the district losing territory shall not count the average daily attendance of pupils living in the territory during the year preceding the effective date of the boundary change in its claim for reimbursement under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for the school year following the effective date of the change in boundaries and the district receiving the territory shall count the average daily attendance of pupils living in the territory during the year preceding the effective date of the boundary change in its claim for reimbursement under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code for the school year following the effective date of the change in boundaries. The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004.

(Source: P.A. 99-657, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-17a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-17a)

Sec. 10-17a. State, school district, and school report cards.

(1) By October 31, 2013 and October 31 of each subsequent school year, the State Board of Education, through the State Superintendent of Education, shall prepare a State report card, school district report cards, and school report cards, and shall by the most economic means provide to each school district in this State, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, the report cards for the school district and each of its schools.

(2) In addition to any information required by federal law, the State Superintendent shall determine the indicators and presentation of the school report card, which must include, at a minimum, the most current data possessed by the State Board of Education related to the following:

(A) school characteristics and student demographics, including average class size, average teaching experience, student racial/ethnic breakdown, and the percentage of students classified as low-income; the percentage of students classified as English learners; the percentage of students who have individualized education plans or 504 plans that provide for special education services; the percentage of students who annually transferred in or out of the school district; the per-pupil operating expenditure of the school district; and the per-pupil State average operating expenditure for the district type (elementary, high school, or unit);

(B) curriculum information, including, where applicable, Advanced Placement,

International Baccalaureate or equivalent courses, dual enrollment courses, foreign language classes, school personnel resources (including Career Technical Education teachers), before and after school programs, extracurricular activities, subjects in which elective classes are offered, health and wellness initiatives (including the average number of days of Physical Education per week per student), approved programs of study, awards received, community partnerships, and special programs such as programming for the gifted and talented, students with disabilities, and work-study students;

(C) student outcomes, including, where applicable, the percentage of students deemed proficient on assessments of State standards, the percentage of students in the eighth grade who pass Algebra, the percentage of students enrolled in post-secondary institutions (including colleges, universities, community colleges, trade/vocational schools, and training programs leading to career certification within 2 semesters of high school graduation), the percentage of students graduating from high school who are college and career ready, and the percentage of graduates enrolled in community colleges, colleges, and universities who are in one or more courses that the community college, college, or university identifies as a developmental course;

(D) student progress, including, where applicable, the percentage of students in the ninth grade who have earned 5 credits or more without failing more than one core class, a measure of students entering kindergarten ready to learn, a measure of growth, and the percentage of students who enter high school on track for college and career readiness;

(E) the school environment, including, where applicable, the percentage of students with less than 10 absences in a school year, the percentage of teachers with less than 10 absences in a school year for reasons other than professional development, leaves taken pursuant to the federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993, long-term disability, or parental leaves, the 3-year average of the percentage of teachers returning to the school from the previous year, the number of different principals at the school in the last 6 years, 2 or more indicators from any school climate survey selected or approved by the State and administered pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, with the same or similar indicators included on school report cards for all surveys selected or approved by the State pursuant to Section 2-3.153 of this Code, and the combined percentage of teachers rated as proficient or excellent in their most recent evaluation; and

(F) a school district's and its individual schools' balanced accountability measure, in accordance with Section 2-3.25a of this Code; -

(G) a school district's Final Percent of Adequacy, as defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code;

(H) a school district's Local Capacity Target, as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount; and

(I) a school district's Real Receipts, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, divided by a school district's Adequacy Target, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code, displayed as a percentage amount.

The school report card shall also provide information that allows for comparing the current outcome, progress, and environment data to the State average, to the school data from the past 5 years, and to the outcomes, progress, and environment of similar schools based on the type of school and enrollment of low-income students, special education students, and English learners.

(3) At the discretion of the State Superintendent, the school district report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section, as well as information relating to the operating expense per pupil and other finances of the school district, and the State report card shall include a subset of the information identified in paragraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (2) of this Section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, in consultation with key education stakeholders, the State Superintendent shall at any time have the discretion to amend or update any and all metrics on the school, district, or State report card.

(5) Annually, no more than 30 calendar days after receipt of the school district and school report cards from the State Superintendent of Education, each school district, including special charter districts and districts subject to the provisions of Article 34, shall present such report cards at a regular school board meeting subject to applicable notice requirements, post the report cards on the school district's Internet web site, if the district maintains an Internet web site, make the report cards available to a newspaper of general circulation serving the district, and, upon request, send the report cards home to a parent (unless the district does not maintain an Internet web site, in which case the report card shall be sent home to parents without request). If the district posts the report card on its Internet web site, the district shall send a written notice home to parents stating (i) that the report card is available on the web site, (ii) the address

of the web site, (iii) that a printed copy of the report card will be sent to parents upon request, and (iv) the telephone number that parents may call to request a printed copy of the report card.

(6) Nothing contained in this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly repeals, supersedes, invalidates, or nullifies final decisions in lawsuits pending on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly in Illinois courts involving the interpretation of Public Act 97-8.

(Source: P.A. 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-648, eff. 7-1-14; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15; 99-193, eff. 7-30-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-19) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-19)

Sec. 10-19. Length of school term - experimental programs. Each school board shall annually prepare a calendar for the school term, specifying the opening and closing dates and providing a minimum term of at least 185 days to insure 176 days of actual pupil attendance, computable under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, except that for the 1980-1981 school year only 175 days of actual pupil attendance shall be required because of the closing of schools pursuant to Section 24-2 on January 29, 1981 upon the appointment by the President of that day as a day of thanksgiving for the freedom of the Americans who had been held hostage in Iran. Any days allowed by law for teachers' institutes but not used as such or used as parental institutes as provided in Section 10-22.18d shall increase the minimum term by the school days not so used. Except as provided in Section 10-19.1, the board may not extend the school term beyond such closing date unless that extension of term is necessary to provide the minimum number of computable days. In case of such necessary extension school employees shall be paid for such additional time on the basis of their regular contracts. A school board may specify a closing date earlier than that set on the annual calendar when the schools of the district have provided the minimum number of computable days under this Section. Nothing in this Section prevents the board from employing superintendents of schools, principals and other nonteaching personnel for a period of 12 months, or in the case of superintendents for a period in accordance with Section 10-23.8, or prevents the board from employing other personnel before or after the regular school term with payment of salary proportionate to that received for comparable work during the school term.

A school board may make such changes in its calendar for the school term as may be required by any changes in the legal school holidays prescribed in Section 24-2. A school board may make changes in its calendar for the school term as may be necessary to reflect the utilization of teachers' institute days as parental institute days as provided in Section 10-22.18d.

The calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the regional superintendent of schools before the calendar or changes may take effect.

With the prior approval of the State Board of Education and subject to review by the State Board of Education every 3 years, any school board may, by resolution of its board and in agreement with affected exclusive collective bargaining agents, establish experimental educational programs, including but not limited to programs for e-learning days as authorized under Section 10-20.56 of this Code, self-directed learning, or outside of formal class periods, which programs when so approved shall be considered to comply with the requirements of this Section as respects numbers of days of actual pupil attendance and with the other requirements of this Act as respects courses of instruction.

(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-22.5a) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.5a)

Sec. 10-22.5a. Attendance by dependents of United States military personnel, foreign exchange students, and certain nonresident pupils.

(a) To enter into written agreements with cultural exchange organizations, or with nationally recognized eleemosynary institutions that promote excellence in the arts, mathematics, or science. The written agreements may provide for tuition free attendance at the local district school by foreign exchange students, or by nonresident pupils of eleemosynary institutions. The local board of education, as part of the agreement, may require that the cultural exchange program or the eleemosynary institutions provide services to the district in exchange for the waiver of nonresident tuition.

To enter into written agreements with adjacent school districts to provide for tuition free attendance by a student of the adjacent district when requested for the student's health and safety by the student or parent and both districts determine that the student's health or safety will be served by such attendance. Districts shall not be required to enter into such agreements nor be required to alter existing transportation services due to the attendance of such non-resident pupils.

(a-5) If, at the time of enrollment, a dependent of United States military personnel is housed in temporary housing located outside of a school district, but will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment, the dependent must be allowed to enroll, subject to the requirements of this subsection (a-5), and must not be charged tuition. Any United States military personnel attempting to enroll a dependent under this subsection (a-5) shall provide proof that the dependent will be living within

the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment. Proof of residency may include, but is not limited to, postmarked mail addressed to the military personnel and sent to an address located within the district, a lease agreement for occupancy of a residence located within the district, or proof of ownership of a residence located within the district.

(b) Nonresident pupils and foreign exchange students attending school on a tuition free basis under such agreements and nonresident dependents of United States military personnel attending school on a tuition free basis may be counted for the purposes of determining the apportionment of State aid provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code. No organization or institution participating in agreements authorized under this Section may exclude any individual for participation in its program on account of the person's race, color, sex, religion or nationality.

(Source: P.A. 98-739, eff. 7-16-14.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-22.20) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-22.20)

Sec. 10-22.20. Classes for adults and youths whose schooling has been interrupted; conditions for State reimbursement; use of child care facilities.

(a) To establish special classes for the instruction (1) of persons of age 21 years or over and (2) of persons less than age 21 and not otherwise in attendance in public school, for the purpose of providing adults in the community and youths whose schooling has been interrupted with such additional basic education, vocational skill training, and other instruction as may be necessary to increase their qualifications for employment or other means of self-support and their ability to meet their responsibilities as citizens, including courses of instruction regularly accepted for graduation from elementary or high schools and for Americanization and high school equivalency testing review classes.

The board shall pay the necessary expenses of such classes out of school funds of the district, including costs of student transportation and such facilities or provision for child-care as may be necessary in the judgment of the board to permit maximum utilization of the courses by students with children, and other special needs of the students directly related to such instruction. The expenses thus incurred shall be subject to State reimbursement, as provided in this Section. The board may make a tuition charge for persons taking instruction who are not subject to State reimbursement, such tuition charge not to exceed the per capita cost of such classes.

The cost of such instruction, including the additional expenses herein authorized, incurred for recipients of financial aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code, or for persons for whom education and training aid has been authorized under Section 9-8 of that Code, shall be assumed in its entirety from funds appropriated by the State to the Illinois Community College Board.

(b) The Illinois Community College Board shall establish the standards for the courses of instruction reimbursed under this Section. The Illinois Community College Board shall supervise the administration of the programs. The Illinois Community College Board shall determine the cost of instruction in accordance with standards established by the Illinois Community College Board, including therein other incidental costs as herein authorized, which shall serve as the basis of State reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of this Section. In the approval of programs and the determination of the cost of instruction, the Illinois Community College Board shall provide for the maximum utilization of federal funds for such programs. The Illinois Community College Board shall also provide for:

(1) the development of an index of need for program planning and for area funding allocations, as defined by the Illinois Community College Board;

(2) the method for calculating hours of instruction, as defined by the Illinois

Community College Board, claimable for reimbursement and a method to phase in the calculation and for adjusting the calculations in cases where the services of a program are interrupted due to circumstances beyond the control of the program provider;

(3) a plan for the reallocation of funds to increase the amount allocated for grants based upon program performance as set forth in subsection (d) below; and

(4) the development of standards for determining grants based upon performance as set forth in subsection (d) below and a plan for the phased-in implementation of those standards.

For instruction provided by school districts and community college districts beginning July 1, 1996 and thereafter, reimbursement provided by the Illinois Community College Board for classes authorized by this Section shall be provided from funds appropriated for the reimbursement criteria set forth in subsection (c) below.

(c) Upon the annual approval of the Illinois Community College Board, reimbursement shall be first provided for transportation, child care services, and other special needs of the students directly related to instruction and then from the funds remaining an amount equal to the product of the total credit hours or units of instruction approved by the Illinois Community College Board, multiplied by the following:

(1) For adult basic education, the maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of

instruction shall be equal to (i) through fiscal year 2017, the general state aid per pupil foundation level established in subsection (B) of Section 18-8.05, divided by 60, or (ii) in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter, the prior fiscal year reimbursement level multiplied by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor;

(2) The maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of instruction in subparagraph (1) above shall be weighted for students enrolled in classes defined as vocational skills and approved by the Illinois Community College Board by 1.25;

(3) The maximum reimbursement per credit hour or per unit of instruction in subparagraph (1) above shall be multiplied by .90 for students enrolled in classes defined as adult secondary education programs and approved by the Illinois Community College Board;

(4) (Blank); and

(5) Funding for program years after 1999-2000 shall be determined by the Illinois Community College Board.

(d) Upon its annual approval, the Illinois Community College Board shall provide grants to eligible programs for supplemental activities to improve or expand services under the Adult Education Act. Eligible programs shall be determined based upon performance outcomes of students in the programs as set by the Illinois Community College Board.

(e) Reimbursement under this Section shall not exceed the actual costs of the approved program.

If the amount appropriated to the Illinois Community College Board for reimbursement under this Section is less than the amount required under this Act, the apportionment shall be proportionately reduced.

School districts and community college districts may assess students up to \$3.00 per credit hour, for classes other than Adult Basic Education level programs, if needed to meet program costs.

(f) An education plan shall be established for each adult or youth whose schooling has been interrupted and who is participating in the instructional programs provided under this Section.

Each school board and community college shall keep an accurate and detailed account of the students assigned to and receiving instruction under this Section who are subject to State reimbursement and shall submit reports of services provided commencing with fiscal year 1997 as required by the Illinois Community College Board.

For classes authorized under this Section, a credit hour or unit of instruction is equal to 15 hours of direct instruction for students enrolled in approved adult education programs at midterm and making satisfactory progress, in accordance with standards established by the Illinois Community College Board.

(g) Upon proof submitted to the Illinois Department of Human Services of the payment of all claims submitted under this Section, that Department shall apply for federal funds made available therefor and any federal funds so received shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund in the State Treasury.

School districts or community colleges providing classes under this Section shall submit applications to the Illinois Community College Board for preapproval in accordance with the standards established by the Illinois Community College Board. Payments shall be made by the Illinois Community College Board based upon approved programs. Interim expenditure reports may be required by the Illinois Community College Board. Final claims for the school year shall be submitted to the regional superintendents for transmittal to the Illinois Community College Board. Final adjusted payments shall be made by September 30.

If a school district or community college district fails to provide, or is providing unsatisfactory or insufficient classes under this Section, the Illinois Community College Board may enter into agreements with public or private educational or other agencies other than the public schools for the establishment of such classes.

(h) If a school district or community college district establishes child-care facilities for the children of participants in classes established under this Section, it may extend the use of these facilities to students who have obtained employment and to other persons in the community whose children require care and supervision while the parent or other person in charge of the children is employed or otherwise absent from the home during all or part of the day. It may make the facilities available before and after as well as during regular school hours to school age and preschool age children who may benefit thereby, including children who require care and supervision pending the return of their parent or other person in charge of their care from employment or other activity requiring absence from the home.

The Illinois Community College Board shall pay to the board the cost of care in the facilities for any child who is a recipient of financial aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code.

The board may charge for care of children for whom it cannot make claim under the provisions of this Section. The charge shall not exceed per capita cost, and to the extent feasible, shall be fixed at a level

which will permit utilization by employed parents of low or moderate income. It may also permit any other State or local governmental agency or private agency providing care for children to purchase care.

After July 1, 1970 when the provisions of Section 10-20.20 become operative in the district, children in a child-care facility shall be transferred to the kindergarten established under that Section for such portion of the day as may be required for the kindergarten program, and only the prorated costs of care and training provided in the Center for the remaining period shall be charged to the Illinois Department of Human Services or other persons or agencies paying for such care.

(i) The provisions of this Section shall also apply to school districts having a population exceeding 500,000.

(j) In addition to claiming reimbursement under this Section, a school district may claim general State aid under Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 for any student under age 21 who is enrolled in courses accepted for graduation from elementary or high school and who otherwise meets the requirements of Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, as applicable.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-29)

Sec. 10-29. Remote educational programs.

(a) For purposes of this Section, "remote educational program" means an educational program delivered to students in the home or other location outside of a school building that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) A student may participate in the program only after the school district, pursuant to adopted school board policy, and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code determine that a remote educational program will best serve the student's individual learning needs. The adopted school board policy shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(A) Criteria for determining that a remote educational program will best serve a student's individual learning needs. The criteria must include consideration of, at a minimum, a student's prior attendance, disciplinary record, and academic history.

(B) Any limitations on the number of students or grade levels that may participate in a remote educational program.

(C) A description of the process that the school district will use to approve participation in the remote educational program. The process must include without limitation a requirement that, for any student who qualifies to receive services pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, the student's participation in a remote educational program receive prior approval from the student's individualized education program team.

(D) A description of the process the school district will use to develop and approve a written remote educational plan that meets the requirements of subdivision (5) of this subsection (a).

(E) A description of the system the school district will establish to calculate the number of clock hours a student is participating in instruction in accordance with the remote educational program.

(F) A description of the process for renewing a remote educational program at the expiration of its term.

(G) Such other terms and provisions as the school district deems necessary to provide for the establishment and delivery of a remote educational program.

(2) The school district has determined that the remote educational program's curriculum is aligned to State learning standards and that the program offers instruction and educational experiences consistent with those given to students at the same grade level in the district.

(3) The remote educational program is delivered by instructors that meet the following qualifications:

(A) they are certificated under Article 21 of this Code;

(B) they meet applicable highly qualified criteria under the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; and

(C) they have responsibility for all of the following elements of the program: planning instruction, diagnosing learning needs, prescribing content delivery through class activities, assessing learning, reporting outcomes to administrators and parents and guardians, and evaluating the effects of instruction.

(4) During the period of time from and including the opening date to the closing date of the regular school term of the school district established pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code, participation in a remote educational program may be claimed for general State aid purposes under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes under Section 18-8.15 of this Code

on any calendar day, notwithstanding whether the day is a day of pupil attendance or institute day on the school district's calendar or any other provision of law restricting instruction on that day. If the district holds year-round classes in some buildings, the district shall classify each student's participation in a remote educational program as either on a year-round or a non-year-round schedule for purposes of claiming general State aid or evidence-based funding. Outside of the regular school term of the district, the remote educational program may be offered as part of any summer school program authorized by this Code.

(5) Each student participating in a remote educational program must have a written remote educational plan that has been approved by the school district and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code. The school district and a person authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code must approve any amendment to a remote educational plan. The remote educational plan must include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Specific achievement goals for the student aligned to State learning standards.

(B) A description of all assessments that will be used to measure student progress, which description shall indicate the assessments that will be administered at an attendance center within the school district.

(C) A description of the progress reports that will be provided to the school district and the person or persons authorized to enroll the student under Section 10-20.12b of this Code.

(D) Expectations, processes, and schedules for interaction between a teacher and student.

(E) A description of the specific responsibilities of the student's family and the school district with respect to equipment, materials, phone and Internet service, and any other requirements applicable to the home or other location outside of a school building necessary for the delivery of the remote educational program.

(F) If applicable, a description of how the remote educational program will be delivered in a manner consistent with the student's individualized education program required by Section 614(d) of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 or plan to ensure compliance with Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

(G) A description of the procedures and opportunities for participation in academic and extra-curricular activities and programs within the school district.

(H) The identification of a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult who will provide direct supervision of the program. The plan must include an acknowledgment by the parent, guardian, or other responsible adult that he or she may engage only in non-teaching duties not requiring instructional judgment or the evaluation of a student. The plan shall designate the parent, guardian, or other responsible adult as non-teaching personnel or volunteer personnel under subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 of this Code.

(I) The identification of a school district administrator who will oversee the remote educational program on behalf of the school district and who may be contacted by the student's parents with respect to any issues or concerns with the program.

(J) The term of the student's participation in the remote educational program, which may not extend for longer than 12 months, unless the term is renewed by the district in accordance with subdivision (7) of this subsection (a).

(K) A description of the specific location or locations in which the program will be delivered. If the remote educational program is to be delivered to a student in any location other than the student's home, the plan must include a written determination by the school district that the location will provide a learning environment appropriate for the delivery of the program. The location or locations in which the program will be delivered shall be deemed a long distance teaching reception area under subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 of this Code.

(L) Certification by the school district that the plan meets all other requirements of this Section.

(6) Students participating in a remote educational program must be enrolled in a school district attendance center pursuant to the school district's enrollment policy or policies. A student participating in a remote educational program must be tested as part of all assessments administered by the school district pursuant to Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code at the attendance center in which the student is enrolled and in accordance with the attendance center's assessment policies and schedule. The student must be included within all accountability determinations for the school district and attendance center under State and federal law.

(7) The term of a student's participation in a remote educational program may not

extend for longer than 12 months, unless the term is renewed by the school district. The district may only renew a student's participation in a remote educational program following an evaluation of the student's progress in the program, a determination that the student's continuation in the program will best serve the student's individual learning needs, and an amendment to the student's written remote educational plan addressing any changes for the upcoming term of the program.

For purposes of this Section, a remote educational program does not include instruction delivered to students through an e-learning program approved under Section 10-20.56 of this Code.

(b) A school district may, by resolution of its school board, establish a remote educational program.

(c) Clock hours of instruction by students in a remote educational program meeting the requirements of this Section may be claimed by the school district and shall be counted as school work for general State aid purposes in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes in accordance with and subject to the limitations of Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(d) The impact of remote educational programs on wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment of educational employees within the school district shall be subject to local collective bargaining agreements.

(e) The use of a home or other location outside of a school building for a remote educational program shall not cause the home or other location to be deemed a public school facility.

(f) A remote educational program may be used, but is not required, for instruction delivered to a student in the home or other location outside of a school building that is not claimed for general State aid purposes under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding purposes under Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(g) School districts that, pursuant to this Section, adopt a policy for a remote educational program must submit to the State Board of Education a copy of the policy and any amendments thereto, as well as data on student participation in a format specified by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education may perform or contract with an outside entity to perform an evaluation of remote educational programs in this State.

(h) The State Board of Education may adopt any rules necessary to ensure compliance by remote educational programs with the requirements of this Section and other applicable legal requirements.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 99-193, eff. 7-30-15; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/11E-135)

Sec. 11E-135. Incentives. For districts reorganizing under this Article and for a district or districts that annex all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts in accordance with Article 7 of this Code, the following payments shall be made from appropriations made for these purposes:

(a)(1) For a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, or for a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, for its first year of existence, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for the new district and for the previously existing districts for which property is totally included within the new district. If the computation on the basis of the previously existing districts is greater, a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the new district.

(2) For a school district that annexes all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts as defined in Article 7 of this Code, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for the annexing district as constituted after the annexation and for the annexing and each annexed district as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the computation on the basis of the annexing and annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation is greater, then a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the annexing school district as constituted upon the annexation.

(3) For 2 or more school districts that annex all of the territory of one or more entire other school districts, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid calculated under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or the evidence-based funding calculated under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, shall be computed for each annexing district as constituted after the annexation and for each annexing and annexed district as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the annexing districts as constituted after the annexation is less than the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general

State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the annexing and annexed districts, as constituted prior to the annexation, then a supplementary payment equal to the difference shall be made and allocated between or among the annexing districts, as constituted upon the annexation, for the first 4 years of their existence. The total difference payment shall be allocated between or among the annexing districts in the same ratio as the pupil enrollment from that portion of the annexed district or districts that is annexed to each annexing district bears to the total pupil enrollment from the entire annexed district or districts, as such pupil enrollment is determined for the school year last ending prior to the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes. The amount of the total difference payment and the amount thereof to be allocated to the annexing districts shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data that shall be certified to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, by the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which the annexing and annexed districts are located.

(4) For a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, or a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, if in their first year of existence the newly created elementary districts and the newly created high school district, from a school district conversion, or the newly created elementary district or districts and newly created combined high school - unit district, from a multi-unit conversion, qualify for less general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code than would have been payable under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, as applicable, for that same year to the previously existing districts, then a supplementary payment equal to that difference shall be made for the first 4 years of existence of the newly created districts. The aggregate amount of each supplementary payment shall be allocated among the newly created districts in the proportion that the deemed pupil enrollment in each district during its first year of existence bears to the actual aggregate pupil enrollment in all of the districts during their first year of existence. For purposes of each allocation:

(A) the deemed pupil enrollment of the newly created high school district from a school district conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence multiplied by 1.25;

(B) the deemed pupil enrollment of each newly created elementary district from a school district conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence reduced by an amount equal to the product obtained when the amount by which the newly created high school district's deemed pupil enrollment exceeds its actual pupil enrollment for its first year of existence is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual pupil enrollment of the newly created elementary district for its first year of existence and the denominator of which is the actual aggregate pupil enrollment of all of the newly created elementary districts for their first year of existence;

(C) the deemed high school pupil enrollment of the newly created combined high school - unit district from a multi-unit conversion shall be an amount equal to its actual grades 9 through 12 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence multiplied by 1.25; and

(D) the deemed elementary pupil enrollment of each newly created district from a multi-unit conversion shall be an amount equal to each district's actual grade K through 8 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence, reduced by an amount equal to the product obtained when the amount by which the newly created combined high school - unit district's deemed high school pupil enrollment exceeds its actual grade 9 through 12 pupil enrollment for its first year of existence is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual grade K through 8 pupil enrollment of each newly created district for its first year of existence and the denominator of which is the actual aggregate grade K through 8 pupil enrollment of all such newly created districts for their first year of existence.

The aggregate amount of each supplementary payment under this subdivision (4) and the amount thereof to be allocated to the newly created districts shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data, which shall be certified to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, by the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which the newly created districts are located.

(5) For a partial elementary unit district, as defined in subsection (a) or (c) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, if, in the first year of existence, the newly created partial elementary unit district qualifies for less general State aid and supplemental general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or less evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, than would have been payable under those Sections that Section for that same year to the previously existing districts that formed the partial elementary unit district, then a supplementary payment equal to that difference shall be made to the partial elementary unit district for the first 4 years of existence of that newly created district.

(6) For an elementary opt-in, as described in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the general State aid or evidence-based funding difference shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) as if the elementary opt-in was included in an optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is less than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is more than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (a) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(6.5) For a school district that annexes territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, for the first year during which the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code, the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, calculated under this Section shall be computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted after the annexation and for the same districts as constituted prior to the annexation; and if the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted after the annexation is less than the aggregate of the general State aid and supplemental general State aid or evidence-based funding, as applicable, as so computed for the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as constituted prior to the annexation, then a supplementary payment shall be made to the annexing district for the first 4 years of existence after the annexation, equal to the difference multiplied by the ratio of student enrollment in the territory detached to the total student enrollment in the district losing territory for the year prior to the effective date of the annexation. The amount of the total difference and the proportion paid to the annexing district shall be computed by the State Board of Education on the basis of pupil enrollment and other data that must be submitted to the State Board of Education in accordance with Section 7-14A of this Code. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (6.5) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (6.5) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (6.5) is complete.

(7) Claims for financial assistance under this subsection (a) may not be recomputed except as expressly provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(8) Any supplementary payment made under this subsection (a) must be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(b)(1) After the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, or a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each of the previously existing districts on June 30, prior to the creation of the new district. For the first 4 years after the formation of the new district, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the new district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the new district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts during the year immediately preceding the formation of the new district, and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the year immediately prior

to the formation of the new district if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule.

(2) After the territory of one or more school districts is annexed by one or more other school districts as defined in Article 7 of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each annexed district and in the annexing district or districts as they were each constituted on June 30 preceding the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation became effective for all purposes, as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code. For the first 4 years after the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to each annexing district as constituted after the annexation equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the annexing district as constituted after the annexation, while employed in an annexed or annexing district during the year immediately preceding the annexation, and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the immediately preceding year if placed on the salary schedule of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts had the highest salary schedule during the immediately preceding year.

(3) For each new high school district formed under a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, the State shall make a supplementary payment for 4 years equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each certified member of the new high school district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts, and the sum of the salaries those certified members would have been paid if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule.

(4) For each newly created partial elementary unit district, the State shall make a supplementary payment for 4 years equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each certified member of the newly created partial elementary unit district, while employed in one of the previously existing districts that formed the partial elementary unit district, and the sum of the salaries those certified members would have been paid if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing district with the highest salary schedule. The salary schedules used in the calculation shall be those in effect in the previously existing districts for the school year prior to the creation of the new partial elementary unit district.

(5) For an elementary district opt-in, as described in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the salary difference incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) as if the opted-in elementary district was included in the optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (5) is less than that calculated in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (5) is more than that calculated in paragraph (4) of this subsection (b) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the partial elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in each of the first 4 years after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(5.5) After the formation of a cooperative high school by 2 or more school districts under Section 10-22.22c of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in each of the previously existing high schools on June 30 prior to the formation of the cooperative high school. For the first 4 years after the formation of the cooperative high school, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the cooperative high school equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the cooperative high school while employed in one of the previously existing high schools during the year immediately preceding the formation of the cooperative high school and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid

during the year immediately prior to the formation of the cooperative high school if placed on the salary schedule of the previously existing high school with the highest salary schedule.

(5.10) After the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in the district gaining territory and the district losing territory as they each were constituted on June 30 preceding the date when the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation became effective for all purposes as determined under Section 7-9 of this Code. For the first 4 years after the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the annexing district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members of the annexing district as constituted after the annexation while employed in the district gaining territory or the district losing territory during the year immediately preceding the annexation and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during such immediately preceding year if placed on the salary schedule of whichever of the district gaining territory or district losing territory had the highest salary schedule during the immediately preceding year. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that staff members were transferred from the control of the district losing territory to the control of the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (5.10) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (5.10) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (5.10) is complete.

(5.15) After the deactivation of a school facility in accordance with Section 10-22.22b of this Code, a computation shall be made to determine the difference between the salaries effective in the sending school district and each receiving school district on June 30 prior to the deactivation of the school facility. For the lesser of the first 4 years after the deactivation of the school facility or the length of the deactivation agreement, including any renewals of the original deactivation agreement, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to each receiving district equal to the difference between the sum of the salaries earned by each of the certificated members transferred to that receiving district as a result of the deactivation while employed in the sending district during the year immediately preceding the deactivation and the sum of the salaries those certificated members would have been paid during the year immediately preceding the deactivation if placed on the salary schedule of the sending or receiving district with the highest salary schedule.

(6) The supplementary State aid reimbursement under this subsection (b) shall be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code. In the case of the formation of a new district or cooperative high school or a deactivation, reimbursement shall begin during the first year of operation of the new district or cooperative high school or the first year of the deactivation, and in the case of an annexation of the territory of one or more school districts by one or more other school districts or the annexation of territory detached from a school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, reimbursement shall begin during the first year when the change in boundaries attributable to the annexation becomes effective for all purposes as determined pursuant to Section 7-9 of this Code, except that for an annexation of territory detached from a school district that is effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, reimbursement shall begin during the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Each year that the new, annexing, or receiving district or cooperative high school, as the case may be, is entitled to receive reimbursement, the number of eligible certified members who are employed on October 1 in the district or cooperative high school shall be certified to the State Board of Education on prescribed forms by October 15 and payment shall be made on or before November 15 of that year.

(c)(1) For the first year after the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code or a unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling each previously existing district's audited fund balances in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum for the creation of the new district. The new district shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts.

(2) For the first year after the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by another school district, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, computations shall be made, for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision issued by the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any effort to seek administrative review of the decision, totaling the annexing district's and totaling each annexed district's audited fund balances in their respective educational, working cash, operations and maintenance, and transportation funds. The annexing district as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other districts as constituted prior to the annexation.

(3) For the first year after the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by 2 or more other school districts, as defined by Article 7 of this Code, computations shall be made, for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision of the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any action for administrative review of the decision, totaling each annexing and annexed district's audited fund balances in their respective educational, working cash, operations and maintenance, and transportation funds. The annexing districts as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid, allocated as provided in this paragraph (3), in an aggregate amount equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of whichever of the annexing or annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other districts as constituted prior to the annexation. The aggregate amount of the supplementary State aid payable under this paragraph (3) shall be allocated between or among the annexing districts as follows:

(A) the regional superintendent of schools for each educational service region in which an annexed district is located prior to the annexation shall certify to the State Board of Education, on forms that it shall provide for that purpose, the value of all taxable property in each annexed district, as last equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue prior to the annexation, and the equalized assessed value of each part of the annexed district that was annexed to or included as a part of an annexing district;

(B) using equalized assessed values as certified by the regional superintendent of schools under clause (A) of this paragraph (3), the combined audited fund balance deficit of each annexed district as determined under this Section shall be apportioned between or among the annexing districts in the same ratio as the equalized assessed value of that part of the annexed district that was annexed to or included as a part of an annexing district bears to the total equalized assessed value of the annexed district; and

(C) the aggregate supplementary State aid payment under this paragraph (3) shall be allocated between or among, and shall be paid to, the annexing districts in the same ratio as the sum of the combined audited fund balance deficit of each annexing district as constituted prior to the annexation, plus all combined audited fund balance deficit amounts apportioned to that annexing district under clause (B) of this subsection, bears to the aggregate of the combined audited fund balance deficits of all of the annexing and annexed districts as constituted prior to the annexation.

(4) For the new elementary districts and new high school district formed through a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code or the new elementary district or districts and new combined high school - unit district formed through a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling each previously existing district's audited fund balances in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum establishing the new districts. In the first year of the new districts, the State shall make a one-time supplementary payment equal to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts. A district with a combined balance among the 4 funds that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero. The supplementary payment shall be allocated among the newly formed high school and elementary districts in the manner provided by the petition for the formation of the districts, in the form in which the petition is approved by the regional superintendent of schools or State Superintendent of Education under Section 11E-50 of this Code.

(5) For each newly created partial elementary unit district, as defined in subsection (a) or (c) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, a computation shall be made totaling the audited fund balances of each previously existing district that formed the new partial elementary unit district in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the referendum for the formation of the partial elementary unit district. In the first year of the new partial elementary unit district, the State shall make a one-time supplementary payment to the new district equal

to the sum of the differences between the deficit of the previously existing district with the smallest deficit and the deficits of each of the other previously existing districts. A district with a combined balance among the 4 funds that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero.

(6) For an elementary opt-in as defined in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the deficit fund balance incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) as if the opted-in elementary was included in the optional elementary unit district at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is less than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then no adjustments may be made. If the calculation in this paragraph (6) is more than that calculated in paragraph (5) of this subsection (c) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, then the excess must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the calculated excess shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district in the first year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(6.5) For the first year after the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases by 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a computation shall be made totaling the audited fund balances of the district gaining territory and the audited fund balances of the district losing territory in the educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the year ending June 30 prior to the date that the change of boundaries attributable to the annexation is allowed by the affirmative decision of the regional board of school trustees under Section 7-6 of this Code, notwithstanding any action for administrative review of the decision. The annexing district as constituted after the annexation shall be paid supplementary State aid equal to the difference between the deficit of whichever district included in this calculation as constituted prior to the annexation had the smallest deficit and the deficit of each other district included in this calculation as constituted prior to the annexation, multiplied by the ratio of equalized assessed value of the territory detached to the total equalized assessed value of the district losing territory. The regional superintendent of schools for the educational service region in which a district losing territory is located prior to the annexation shall certify to the State Board of Education the value of all taxable property in the district losing territory and the value of all taxable property in the territory being detached, as last equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue prior to the annexation. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that fund balances were transferred from the district losing territory to the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (6.5) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the required payment under this paragraph (6.5) shall be paid in the fiscal year of January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707).

(7) For purposes of any calculation required under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (6.5) of this subsection (c), a district with a combined fund balance that is positive shall be considered to have a deficit of zero. For purposes of determining each district's audited fund balances in its educational fund, working cash fund, operations and maintenance fund, and transportation fund for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), the balance of each fund shall be deemed decreased by an amount equal to the amount of the annual property tax theretofore levied in the fund by the district for collection and payment to the district during the calendar year in which the June 30 fell, but only to the extent that the tax so levied in the fund actually was received by the district on or before or comprised a part of the fund on such June 30. For purposes of determining each district's

audited fund balances, a calculation shall be made for each fund to determine the average for the 3 years prior to the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), of the district's expenditures in the categories "purchased services", "supplies and materials", and "capital outlay", as those categories are defined in rules of the State Board of Education. If this 3-year average is less than the district's expenditures in these categories for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c), then the 3-year average shall be used in calculating the amounts payable under this Section in place of the amounts shown in these categories for the specified year ending June 30, as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c). Any deficit because of State aid not yet received may not be considered in determining the June 30 deficits. The same basis of accounting shall be used by all previously existing districts and by all annexing or annexed districts, as constituted prior to the annexation, in making any computation required under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (6.5) of this subsection (c).

(8) The supplementary State aid payments under this subsection (c) shall be treated as separate from all other payments made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

(d)(1) Following the formation of a combined school district, as defined in Section 11E-20 of this Code, a new unit district, as defined in Section 11E-25 of this Code, a new elementary district or districts and a new high school district formed through a school district conversion, as defined in Section 11E-15 of this Code, a new partial elementary unit district, as defined in Section 11E-30 of this Code, or a new elementary district or districts formed through a multi-unit conversion, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, or the annexation of all of the territory of one or more entire school districts by one or more other school districts, as defined in Article 7 of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for the number of school years determined under the following table to each new or annexing district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the district on a full-time basis for the regular term of the school year:

Reorganized District's Rank by type of district (unit, high school, elementary) in Equalized Assessed Value Per Pupil by Quintile	Reorganized District's Rank in Average Daily Attendance By Quintile		
	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd, 4th, or 5th Quintile
1st Quintile	1 year	1 year	1 year
2nd Quintile	1 year	2 years	2 years
3rd Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years
4th Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years
5th Quintile	2 years	3 years	3 years

The State Board of Education shall make a one-time calculation of a reorganized district's quintile ranks. The average daily attendance used in this calculation shall be the best 3 months' average daily attendance for the district's first year. The equalized assessed value per pupil shall be the district's real property equalized assessed value used in calculating the district's first-year general State aid claim, under Section 18-8.05 of this Code, or first-year evidence-based funding claim, under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, divided by the best 3 months' average daily attendance.

No annexing or resulting school district shall be entitled to supplementary State aid under this subsection (d) unless the district acquires at least 30% of the average daily attendance of the district from which the territory is being detached or divided.

If a district results from multiple reorganizations that would otherwise qualify the district for multiple payments under this subsection (d) in any year, then the district shall receive a single payment only for that year based solely on the most recent reorganization.

(2) For an elementary opt-in, as defined in subsection (d) of Section 11E-30 of this Code, the full-time certified staff incentive shall be computed in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee of the elementary district that opts-in who is employed by the optional elementary unit district on a full-time basis for the regular term of the school year. The calculation from this paragraph (2) must be paid as follows:

(A) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is one year after the effective date

for the optional elementary unit district, 100% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(B) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 2 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 75% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(C) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 3 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 50% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(D) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 4 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, 25% of the amount calculated in this paragraph (2) shall be paid to the optional elementary unit district for the number of years calculated in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) at the optional elementary unit district's original effective date, starting in the second year after the effective date of the elementary opt-in.

(E) If the effective date for the elementary opt-in is 5 years after the effective date for the optional elementary unit district, the optional elementary unit district is not eligible for any additional incentives due to the elementary opt-in.

(2.5) Following the formation of a cooperative high school by 2 or more school districts under Section 10-22.22c of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for 3 school years to the cooperative high school equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the cooperative high school on a full-time basis for the regular term of any such school year. If a cooperative high school results from multiple agreements that would otherwise qualify the cooperative high school for multiple payments under this Section in any year, the cooperative high school shall receive a single payment for that year based solely on the most recent agreement.

(2.10) Following the annexation of territory detached from another school district whereby the enrollment of the annexing district increases 90% or more as a result of the annexation, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid to the annexing district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by the annexing district on a full-time basis and shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section. To be eligible for supplementary State aid reimbursement under this Section, the intergovernmental agreement to be submitted pursuant to Section 7-14A of this Code must show that certified staff members were transferred from the control of the district losing territory to the control of the district gaining territory in the annexation. The changes to this Section made by Public Act 95-707 are intended to be retroactive and applicable to any annexation taking effect on or after July 1, 2004. For annexations that are eligible for payments under this paragraph (2.10) and that are effective on or after July 1, 2004, but before January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707), the first required yearly payment under this paragraph (2.10) shall be paid in the second fiscal year after January 11, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-707). Any subsequent required yearly payments shall be paid in subsequent fiscal years until the payment obligation under this paragraph (2.10) is complete.

(2.15) Following the deactivation of a school facility in accordance with Section 10-22.22b of this Code, a supplementary State aid reimbursement shall be paid for the lesser of 3 school years or the length of the deactivation agreement, including any renewals of the original deactivation agreement, to each receiving school district equal to the sum of \$4,000 for each certified employee who is employed by that receiving district on a full-time basis for the regular term of any such school year who was originally transferred to the control of that receiving district as a result of the deactivation. Receiving districts are eligible for payments under this paragraph (2.15) based on the certified employees transferred to that receiving district as a result of the deactivation and are not required to receive at least 30% of the deactivating district's average daily attendance as required under paragraph (1) of this subsection (d) to be eligible for payments.

(3) The supplementary State aid reimbursement payable under this subsection (d) shall be separate from and in addition to all other payments made to the district pursuant to any other Section of this Article.

(4) During May of each school year for which a supplementary State aid reimbursement is to be paid to a new, annexing, or receiving school district or cooperative high school pursuant to this subsection (d), the school board or governing board shall certify to the State Board of Education, on forms furnished to the school board or governing board by the State Board of Education for purposes of this subsection (d), the number of certified employees for which the district or cooperative high school is entitled to

reimbursement under this Section, together with the names, certificate numbers, and positions held by the certified employees.

(5) Upon certification by the State Board of Education to the State Comptroller of the amount of the supplementary State aid reimbursement to which a school district or cooperative high school is entitled under this subsection (d), the State Comptroller shall draw his or her warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment thereof to the school district or cooperative high school and shall promptly transmit the payment to the school district or cooperative high school through the appropriate school treasurer.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-707, eff. 1-11-08; 95-903, eff. 8-25-08; 96-328, eff. 8-11-09.)

(105 ILCS 5/13A-8)

Sec. 13A-8. Funding.

(a) The State of Illinois shall provide funding for the alternative school programs within each educational service region and within the Chicago public school system by line item appropriation made to the State Board of Education for that purpose. This money, when appropriated, shall be provided to the regional superintendent and to the Chicago Board of Education, who shall establish a budget, including salaries, for their alternative school programs. Each program shall receive funding in the amount of \$30,000 plus an amount based on the ratio of the region's or Chicago's best 3 months' average daily attendance in grades pre-kindergarten through 12 to the statewide totals of these amounts. For purposes of this calculation, the best 3 months' average daily attendance for each region or Chicago shall be calculated by adding to the best 3 months' average daily attendance the number of low-income students identified in the most recently available federal census multiplied by one-half times the percentage of the region's or Chicago's low-income students to the State's total low-income students. The State Board of Education shall retain up to 1.1% of the appropriation to be used to provide technical assistance, professional development, and evaluations for the programs.

(a-5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, for the 1998-1999 fiscal year, the total amount distributed under subsection (a) for an alternative school program shall be not less than the total amount that was distributed under that subsection for that alternative school program for the 1997-1998 fiscal year. If an alternative school program is to receive a total distribution under subsection (a) for the 1998-1999 fiscal year that is less than the total distribution that the program received under that subsection for the 1997-1998 fiscal year, that alternative school program shall also receive, from a separate appropriation made for purposes of this subsection (a-5), a supplementary payment equal to the amount by which its total distribution under subsection (a) for the 1997-1998 fiscal year exceeds the amount of the total distribution that the alternative school program receives under that subsection for the 1998-1999 fiscal year. If the amount appropriated for supplementary payments to alternative school programs under this subsection (a-5) is insufficient for that purpose, those supplementary payments shall be prorated among the alternative school programs entitled to receive those supplementary payments according to the aggregate amount of the appropriation made for purposes of this subsection (a-5).

(b) An alternative school program shall be entitled to receive general State aid as calculated in subsection (K) of Section 18-8.05 or evidence-based funding as calculated in subsection (g) of Section 18-8.15 upon filing a claim as provided therein. Any time that a student who is enrolled in an alternative school program spends in work-based learning, community service, or a similar alternative educational setting shall be included in determining the student's minimum number of clock hours of daily school work that constitute a day of attendance for purposes of calculating general State aid or evidence-based funding.

(c) An alternative school program may receive additional funding from its school districts in such amount as may be agreed upon by the parties and necessary to support the program. In addition, an alternative school program is authorized to accept and expend gifts, legacies, and grants, including but not limited to federal grants, from any source for purposes directly related to the conduct and operation of the program.

(Source: P.A. 89-383, eff. 8-18-95; 89-629, eff. 8-9-96; 89-636, eff. 8-9-96; 90-14, eff. 7-1-97; 90-283, eff. 7-31-97; 90-802, eff. 12-15-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-20.20)

Sec. 13B-20.20. Enrollment in other programs. High school equivalency testing preparation programs are not eligible for funding under this Article. A student may enroll in a program approved under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code, as appropriate, or attend both the alternative learning opportunities program and the regular school program to enhance student performance and facilitate on-time graduation.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-45)

Sec. 13B-45. Days and hours of attendance. An alternative learning opportunities program shall provide students with at least the minimum number of days of pupil attendance required under Section 10-19 of this Code and the minimum number of daily hours of school work required under Section 18-8.05 or 18-

8.15 of this Code, provided that the State Board may approve exceptions to these requirements if the program meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The district plan submitted under Section 13B-25.15 of this Code establishes that a program providing the required minimum number of days of attendance or daily hours of school work would not serve the needs of the program's students.

(2) Each day of attendance shall provide no fewer than 3 clock hours of school work, as defined under paragraph (1) of subsection (F) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

(3) Each day of attendance that provides fewer than 5 clock hours of school work shall also provide supplementary services, including without limitation work-based learning, student assistance programs, counseling, case management, health and fitness programs, or life-skills or conflict resolution training, in order to provide a total daily program to the student of 5 clock hours. A program may claim general State aid or evidence-based funding for up to 2 hours of the time each day that a student is receiving supplementary services.

(4) Each program shall provide no fewer than 174 days of actual pupil attendance during the school term; however, approved evening programs that meet the requirements of Section 13B-45 of this Code may offer less than 174 days of actual pupil attendance during the school term.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50)

Sec. 13B-50. Eligibility to receive general State aid or evidence-based funding. In order to receive general State aid or evidence-based funding, alternative learning opportunities programs must meet the requirements for claiming general State aid as specified in Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding as specified in Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable, with the exception of the length of the instructional day, which may be less than 5 hours of school work if the program meets the criteria set forth under Sections 13B-50.5 and 13B-50.10 of this Code and if the program is approved by the State Board.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50.10)

Sec. 13B-50.10. Additional criteria for general State aid or evidence-based funding. In order to claim general State aid or evidence-based funding, an alternative learning opportunities program must meet the following criteria:

(1) Teacher professional development plans should include education in the instruction of at-risk students.

(2) Facilities must meet the health, life, and safety requirements in this Code.

(3) The program must comply with all other State and federal laws applicable to education providers.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/13B-50.15)

Sec. 13B-50.15. Level of funding. Approved alternative learning opportunities programs are entitled to claim general State aid or evidence-based funding, subject to Sections 13B-50, 13B-50.5, and 13B-50.10 of this Code. Approved programs operated by regional offices of education are entitled to receive general State aid at the foundation level of support. A school district or consortium must ensure that an approved program receives supplemental general State aid, transportation reimbursements, and special education resources, if appropriate, for students enrolled in the program.

(Source: P.A. 92-42, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-7.02b)

Sec. 14-7.02b. Funding for children requiring special education services. Payments to school districts for children requiring special education services documented in their individualized education program regardless of the program from which these services are received, excluding children claimed under Sections 14-7.02 and 14-7.03 of this Code, shall be made in accordance with this Section. Funds received under this Section may be used only for the provision of special educational facilities and services as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code.

The appropriation for fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2017 and thereafter shall be based upon the IDEA child count of all students in the State, excluding students claimed under Sections 14-7.02 and 14-7.03 of this Code, on December 1 of the fiscal year 2 years preceding, multiplied by 17.5% of the general State aid foundation level of support established for that fiscal year under Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

Beginning with fiscal year 2005 and through fiscal year 2007, individual school districts shall not receive payments under this Section totaling less than they received under the funding authorized under Section 14-7.02a of this Code during fiscal year 2004, pursuant to the provisions of Section 14-7.02a as they were in effect before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly. This base level funding shall be computed first.

Beginning with fiscal year 2008 ~~through fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter~~, individual school districts must not receive payments under this Section totaling less than they received in fiscal year 2007. This funding shall be computed last and shall be a separate calculation from any other calculation set forth in this Section. This amount is exempt from the requirements of Section 1D-1 of this Code.

~~Through fiscal year 2017, an~~ An amount equal to 85% of the funds remaining in the appropriation shall be allocated to school districts based upon the district's average daily attendance reported for purposes of Section 18-8.05 of this Code for the preceding school year. Fifteen percent of the funds remaining in the appropriation shall be allocated to school districts based upon the district's low income eligible pupil count used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code for the same fiscal year. One hundred percent of the funds computed and allocated to districts under this Section shall be distributed and paid to school districts.

For individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate as calculated under Section 10-20.12a of this Code, the costs in excess of 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate shall be paid by the State Board of Education from unexpended IDEA discretionary funds originally designated for room and board reimbursement pursuant to Section 14-8.01 of this Code. The amount of tuition for these children shall be determined by the actual cost of maintaining classes for these children, using the per capita cost formula set forth in Section 14-7.01 of this Code, with the program and cost being pre-approved by the State Superintendent of Education. Reimbursement for individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate shall be claimed beginning with costs encumbered for the 2004-2005 school year and thereafter.

The State Board of Education shall prepare vouchers equal to one-fourth the amount allocated to districts, for transmittal to the State Comptroller on the 30th day of September, December, and March, respectively, and the final voucher, no later than June 20. The Comptroller shall make payments pursuant to this Section to school districts as soon as possible after receipt of vouchers. If the money appropriated from the General Assembly for such purposes for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of the payments due to school districts.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to decrease or increase the percentage of all special education funds that are allocated annually under Article 1D of this Code or to alter the requirement that a school district provide special education services.

Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall eliminate any reimbursement obligation owed as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly to a school district with in excess of 500,000 inhabitants.

Except for reimbursement for individual students with disabilities whose program costs exceed 4 times the district's per capita tuition rate, no funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017.

In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to students requiring special education services must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1022, eff. 8-24-08; 95-705, eff. 1-8-08.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-13.01) (from Ch. 122, par. 14-13.01)

Sec. 14-13.01. Reimbursement payable by State; amounts for personnel and transportation.

(a) ~~Through fiscal year 2017, for~~ For staff working on behalf of children who have not been identified as eligible for special education and for eligible children with physical disabilities, including all eligible children whose placement has been determined under Section 14-8.02 in hospital or home instruction, 1/2 of the teacher's salary but not more than \$1,000 annually per child or \$9,000 per teacher, whichever is less.

(a-5) A child qualifies for home or hospital instruction if it is anticipated that, due to a medical condition, the child will be unable to attend school, and instead must be instructed at home or in the hospital, for a period of 2 or more consecutive weeks or on an ongoing intermittent basis. For purposes of this Section, "ongoing intermittent basis" means that the child's medical condition is of such a nature or severity that it is anticipated that the child will be absent from school due to the medical condition for periods of at least 2 days at a time multiple times during the school year totaling at least 10 days or more of absences. There shall be no requirement that a child be absent from school a minimum number of days before the child qualifies for home or hospital instruction. In order to establish eligibility for home or hospital services, a student's parent or guardian must submit to the child's school district of residence a written statement from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches stating the existence of such medical condition, the impact on the child's ability to participate in education, and the anticipated duration or nature of the child's absence from school. Home or hospital instruction may commence upon receipt of a written physician's statement in accordance with this Section, but instruction shall commence not later than 5 school days after the school district receives the physician's statement. Special education and related

services required by the child's IEP or services and accommodations required by the child's federal Section 504 plan must be implemented as part of the child's home or hospital instruction, unless the IEP team or federal Section 504 plan team determines that modifications are necessary during the home or hospital instruction due to the child's condition.

(a-10) Through fiscal year 2017, eligible Eligible children to be included in any reimbursement under this paragraph must regularly receive a minimum of one hour of instruction each school day, or in lieu thereof of a minimum of 5 hours of instruction in each school week in order to qualify for full reimbursement under this Section. If the attending physician for such a child has certified that the child should not receive as many as 5 hours of instruction in a school week, however, reimbursement under this paragraph on account of that child shall be computed proportionate to the actual hours of instruction per week for that child divided by 5.

(a-15) The State Board of Education shall establish rules governing the required qualifications of staff providing home or hospital instruction.

(b) For children described in Section 14-1.02, 80% of the cost of transportation approved as a related service in the Individualized Education Program for each student in order to take advantage of special educational facilities. Transportation costs shall be determined in the same fashion as provided in Section 29-5 of this Code. For purposes of this subsection (b), the dates for processing claims specified in Section 29-5 shall apply.

(c) Through fiscal year 2017, for For each qualified worker, the annual sum of \$9,000.

(d) Through fiscal year 2017, for For one full time qualified director of the special education program of each school district which maintains a fully approved program of special education the annual sum of \$9,000. Districts participating in a joint agreement special education program shall not receive such reimbursement if reimbursement is made for a director of the joint agreement program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) (Blank).

(g) Through fiscal year 2017, for For readers, working with blind or partially seeing children 1/2 of their salary but not more than \$400 annually per child. Readers may be employed to assist such children and shall not be required to be certified but prior to employment shall meet standards set up by the State Board of Education.

(h) Through fiscal year 2017, for For non-certified employees, as defined by rules promulgated by the State Board of Education, who deliver services to students with IEPs, 1/2 of the salary paid or \$3,500 per employee, whichever is less.

(i) The State Board of Education shall set standards and prescribe rules for determining the allocation of reimbursement under this section on less than a full time basis and for less than a school year.

When any school district eligible for reimbursement under this Section operates a school or program approved by the State Superintendent of Education for a number of days in excess of the adopted school calendar but not to exceed 235 school days, such reimbursement shall be increased by 1/180 of the amount or rate paid hereunder for each day such school is operated in excess of 180 days per calendar year.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a payment under this Section or under Section 14-7.02, 14-7.02b, or 29-5 of this Code may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year or from evidence-based funding general-State aid pursuant to Section 18-8.15 ~~18-8.05~~ of this Code as funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referenced in this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any payments or evidence-based funding general-State aid to be classified under this paragraph and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive under this Code. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to that funding program, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of providing services.

No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to

Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to personnel reimbursements for special education pupils must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 96-257, eff. 8-11-09; 97-123, eff. 7-14-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/14C-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 14C-1)

Sec. 14C-1. The General Assembly finds that there are large numbers of children in this State who come from environments where the primary language is other than English. Experience has shown that public school classes in which instruction is given only in English are often inadequate for the education of children whose native tongue is another language. The General Assembly believes that a program of transitional bilingual education can meet the needs of these children and facilitate their integration into the regular public school curriculum. Therefore, pursuant to the policy of this State to ensure equal educational opportunity to every child, and in recognition of the educational needs of English learners, it is the purpose of this Act to provide for the establishment of transitional bilingual education programs in the public schools, to provide supplemental financial assistance through fiscal year 2017 to help local school districts meet the extra costs of such programs, and to allow this State through the State Board of Education to directly or indirectly provide technical assistance and professional development to support transitional bilingual education or a transitional program of instruction programs statewide through contractual services by a not-for-profit entity for technical assistance, professional development, and other support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils. In no case may aggregate funding for contractual services by a not-for-profit entity for support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils be less than the aggregate amount expended for such purposes in Fiscal Year 2017. Not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils must have experience providing those services in a school district having a population exceeding 500,000; one or more school districts in any of the counties of Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, and Will; and one or more school districts elsewhere in this State. Funding for not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils may be increased subject to an agreement with the State Board of Education. Funding for not-for-profit entities providing support to school districts and educators for services for English learner pupils shall come from funds allocated pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 99-30, eff. 7-10-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/14C-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 14C-12)

Sec. 14C-12. Account of expenditures; Cost report; Reimbursement. Each school district with at least one English learner shall keep an accurate, detailed and separate account of all monies paid out by it for the programs in transitional bilingual education required or permitted by this Article, including transportation costs, and shall annually report thereon for the school year ending June 30 indicating the average per pupil expenditure. Through fiscal year 2017, each ~~Each~~ school district shall be reimbursed for the amount by which such costs exceed the average per pupil expenditure by such school district for the education of children of comparable age who are not in any special education program. No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to instructions, supports, and interventions for English learner pupils must be used for programs and services authorized under this Article. At least 60% of transitional bilingual education funding received from the State must be used for the instructional costs of programs and services authorized under this Article transitional bilingual education.

Applications for preapproval ~~for reimbursement~~ for costs of transitional bilingual education programs must be submitted to the State Superintendent of Education at least 60 days before a transitional bilingual education program is started, unless a justifiable exception is granted by the State Superintendent of Education. Applications shall set forth a plan for transitional bilingual education established and maintained in accordance with this Article.

Through fiscal year 2017, reimbursement ~~Reimbursement~~ claims for transitional bilingual education programs shall be made as follows:

Each school district shall claim reimbursement on a current basis for the first 3 quarters of the fiscal year and file a final adjusted claim for the school year ended June 30 preceding computed in accordance with rules prescribed by the State Superintendent's Office. The State Superintendent of Education before approving any such claims shall determine their accuracy and whether they are based upon services and facilities provided under approved programs. Upon approval he shall transmit to the Comptroller the vouchers showing the amounts due for school district reimbursement claims. Upon receipt of the final adjusted claims the State Superintendent of Education shall make a final determination of the accuracy of such claims. If the money appropriated by the General Assembly for such purpose for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of the claims approved.

Failure on the part of the school district to prepare and certify the final adjusted claims due under this Section may constitute a forfeiture by the school district of its right to be reimbursed by the State under this Section.

(Source: P.A. 96-1170, eff. 1-1-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-1)

Sec. 17-1. Annual Budget. The board of education of each school district under 500,000 inhabitants shall, within or before the first quarter of each fiscal year, adopt and file with the State Board of Education an annual balanced budget which it deems necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the district, and in such annual budget shall specify the objects and purposes of each item and amount needed for each object or purpose.

The budget shall be entered upon a School District Budget form prepared and provided by the State Board of Education and therein shall contain a statement of the cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, an estimate of the cash expected to be received during such fiscal year from all sources, an estimate of the expenditures contemplated for such fiscal year, and a statement of the estimated cash expected to be on hand at the end of such year. The estimate of taxes to be received may be based upon the amount of actual cash receipts that may reasonably be expected by the district during such fiscal year, estimated from the experience of the district in prior years and with due regard for other circumstances that may substantially affect such receipts. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as requiring any district to change or preventing any district from changing from a cash basis of financing to a surplus or deficit basis of financing; or as requiring any district to change or preventing any district from changing its system of accounting. The budget shall conform to the requirements adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to Section 2-3.28 of this Code.

To the extent that a school district's budget is not balanced, the district shall also adopt and file with the State Board of Education a deficit reduction plan to balance the district's budget within 3 years. The deficit reduction plan must be filed at the same time as the budget, but the State Superintendent of Education may extend this deadline if the situation warrants.

If, as the result of an audit performed in compliance with Section 3-7 of this Code, the resulting Annual Financial Report required to be submitted pursuant to Section 3-15.1 of this Code reflects a deficit as defined for purposes of the preceding paragraph, then the district shall, within 30 days after acceptance of such audit report, submit a deficit reduction plan.

The board of education of each district shall fix a fiscal year therefor. If the beginning of the fiscal year of a district is subsequent to the time that the tax levy due to be made in such fiscal year shall be made, then such annual budget shall be adopted prior to the time such tax levy shall be made. The failure by a board of education of any district to adopt an annual budget, or to comply in any respect with the provisions of this Section, shall not affect the validity of any tax levy of the district otherwise in conformity with the law. With respect to taxes levied either before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, (i) a tax levy is made for the fiscal year in which the levy is due to be made regardless of which fiscal year the proceeds of the levy are expended or are intended to be expended, and (ii) except as otherwise provided by law, a board of education's adoption of an annual budget in conformity with this Section is not a prerequisite to the adoption of a valid tax levy and is not a limit on the amount of the levy.

Such budget shall be prepared in tentative form by some person or persons designated by the board, and in such tentative form shall be made conveniently available to public inspection for at least 30 days prior to final action thereon. At least 1 public hearing shall be held as to such budget prior to final action thereon. Notice of availability for public inspection and of such public hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in such district, at least 30 days prior to the time of such hearing. If there is no newspaper published in such district, notice of such public hearing shall be given by posting notices thereof in 5 of the most public places in such district. It shall be the duty of the secretary of such board to make such tentative budget available to public inspection, and to arrange for such public hearing. The board may from time to time make transfers between the various items in any fund not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of the total of such fund as set forth in the budget. The board may from time to time amend such budget by the same procedure as is herein provided for its original adoption.

Beginning July 1, 1976, the board of education, or regional superintendent, or governing board responsible for the administration of a joint agreement shall, by September 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, adopt an annual budget for the joint agreement in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as are provided in this Section.

The State Board of Education shall exercise powers and duties relating to budgets as provided in Section 2-3.27 of this Code and shall require school districts to submit their annual budgets, deficit reduction plans,

and other financial information, including revenue and expenditure reports and borrowing and interfund transfer plans, in such form and within the timelines designated by the State Board of Education.

By fiscal year 1982 all school districts shall use the Program Budget Accounting System.

In the case of a school district receiving emergency State financial assistance under Article 1B, the school board shall also be subject to the requirements established under Article 1B with respect to the annual budget.

(Source: P.A. 97-429, eff. 8-16-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1.2)

Sec. 17-1.2. Post annual budget on web site. If a school district has an Internet web site, the school district shall post its current annual budget, itemized by receipts and expenditures, on the district's Internet web site. The budget shall include information conforming to the rules adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to Section 2-3.28 of this Code. The school district shall notify the parents or guardians of its students that the budget has been posted on the district's web site and what the web site's address is.

(Source: P.A. 92-438, eff. 1-1-02.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-1.5)

Sec. 17-1.5. Limitation of administrative costs.

(a) It is the purpose of this Section to establish limitations on the growth of administrative expenditures in order to maximize the proportion of school district resources available for the instructional program, building maintenance, and safety services for the students of each district.

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:

"Administrative expenditures" mean the annual expenditures of school districts properly attributable to expenditure functions defined by the rules of the State Board of Education as: 2320 (Executive Administration Services); 2330 (Special Area Administration Services); 2490 (Other Support Services - School Administration); 2510 (Direction of Business Support Services); 2570 (Internal Services); and 2610 (Direction of Central Support Services); provided, however, that "administrative expenditures" shall not include early retirement or other pension system obligations required by State law.

"School district" means all school districts having a population of less than 500,000.

(c) For the 1998-99 school year and each school year thereafter, each school district shall undertake budgetary and expenditure control actions so that the increase in administrative expenditures for that school year over the prior school year does not exceed 5%. School districts with administrative expenditures per pupil in the 25th percentile and below for all districts of the same type, as defined by the State Board of Education, may waive the limitation imposed under this Section for any year following a public hearing and with the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the school board of the district. Any district waiving the limitation shall notify the State Board within 45 days of such action.

(d) School districts shall file with the State Board of Education by November 15, 1998 and by each November 15th thereafter a one-page report that lists (i) the actual administrative expenditures for the prior year from the district's audited Annual Financial Report, and (ii) the projected administrative expenditures for the current year from the budget adopted by the school board pursuant to Section 17-1 of this Code.

If a school district that is ineligible to waive the limitation imposed by subsection (c) of this Section by board action exceeds the limitation solely because of circumstances beyond the control of the district and the district has exhausted all available and reasonable remedies to comply with the limitation, the district may request a waiver pursuant to Section 2-3.25g. The waiver application shall specify the amount, nature, and reason for the relief requested, as well as all remedies the district has exhausted to comply with the limitation. Any emergency relief so requested shall apply only to the specific school year for which the request is made. The State Board of Education shall analyze all such waivers submitted and shall recommend that the General Assembly disapprove any such waiver requested that is not due solely to circumstances beyond the control of the district and for which the district has not exhausted all available and reasonable remedies to comply with the limitation. The State Superintendent shall have no authority to impose any sanctions pursuant to this Section for any expenditures for which a waiver has been requested until such waiver has been reviewed by the General Assembly.

If the report and information required under this subsection (d) are not provided by the school district in a timely manner, or are subsequently determined by the State Superintendent of Education to be incomplete or inaccurate, the State Superintendent shall notify the district in writing of reporting deficiencies. The school district shall, within 60 days of the notice, address the reporting deficiencies identified.

(e) If the State Superintendent determines that a school district has failed to comply with the administrative expenditure limitation imposed in subsection (c) of this Section, the State Superintendent shall notify the district of the violation and direct the district to undertake corrective action to bring the

district's budget into compliance with the administrative expenditure limitation. The district shall, within 60 days of the notice, provide adequate assurance to the State Superintendent that appropriate corrective actions have been or will be taken. If the district fails to provide adequate assurance or fails to undertake the necessary corrective actions, the State Superintendent may impose progressive sanctions against the district that may culminate in withholding all subsequent payments of general State aid due the district under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding due the district under Section 18-8.15 of this Code until the assurance is provided or the corrective actions taken.

(f) The State Superintendent shall publish a list each year of the school districts that violate the limitation imposed by subsection (c) of this Section and a list of the districts that waive the limitation by board action as provided in subsection (c) of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 90-548, eff. 1-1-98; 90-653, eff. 7-29-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2.11) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2.11)

Sec. 17-2.11. School board power to levy a tax or to borrow money and issue bonds for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, accessibility, school security, and specified repair purposes.

(a) Whenever, as a result of any lawful order of any agency, other than a school board, having authority to enforce any school building code applicable to any facility that houses students, or any law or regulation for the protection and safety of the environment, pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act, any school district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants is required to alter or reconstruct any school building or permanent, fixed equipment; the district may, by proper resolution, levy a tax for the purpose of making such alteration or reconstruction, based on a survey report by an architect or engineer licensed in this State, upon all of the taxable property of the district at the value as assessed by the Department of Revenue and at a rate not to exceed 0.05% per year for a period sufficient to finance such alteration or reconstruction, upon the following conditions:

(1) When there are not sufficient funds available in the operations and maintenance fund of the school district, the school facility occupation tax fund of the district, or the fire prevention and safety fund of the district, as determined by the district on the basis of rules adopted by the State Board of Education, to make such alteration or reconstruction or to purchase and install such permanent, fixed equipment so ordered or determined as necessary. Appropriate school district records must be made available to the State Superintendent of Education, upon request, to confirm this insufficiency.

(2) When a certified estimate of an architect or engineer licensed in this State stating the estimated amount necessary to make the alteration or reconstruction or to purchase and install the equipment so ordered has been secured by the school district, and the estimate has been approved by the regional superintendent of schools having jurisdiction over the district and the State Superintendent of Education. Approval must not be granted for any work that has already started without the prior express authorization of the State Superintendent of Education. If the estimate is not approved or is denied approval by the regional superintendent of schools within 3 months after the date on which it is submitted to him or her, the school board of the district may submit the estimate directly to the State Superintendent of Education for approval or denial.

In the case of an emergency situation, where the estimated cost to effectuate emergency repairs is less than the amount specified in Section 10-20.21 of this Code, the school district may proceed with such repairs prior to approval by the State Superintendent of Education, but shall comply with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection (a) as soon thereafter as may be as well as Section 10-20.21 of this Code. If the estimated cost to effectuate emergency repairs is greater than the amount specified in Section 10-20.21 of this Code, then the school district shall proceed in conformity with Section 10-20.21 of this Code and with rules established by the State Board of Education to address such situations. The rules adopted by the State Board of Education to deal with these situations shall stipulate that emergency situations must be expedited and given priority consideration. For purposes of this paragraph, an emergency is a situation that presents an imminent and continuing threat to the health and safety of students or other occupants of a facility, requires complete or partial evacuation of a building or part of a building, or consumes one or more of the 5 emergency days built into the adopted calendar of the school or schools or would otherwise be expected to cause such school or schools to fall short of the minimum school calendar requirements.

(b) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for energy conservation purposes that any school building or permanent, fixed equipment should be altered or reconstructed and that such alterations or reconstruction will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act; the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for accessibility purposes and to comply with the school building code that any school building or equipment should be altered or reconstructed

and that such alterations or reconstruction will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized under Section 2-3.12 of this Act, the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) Whenever any such district determines that it is necessary for school security purposes and the related protection and safety of pupils and school personnel that any school building or property should be altered or reconstructed or that security systems and equipment (including but not limited to intercom, early detection and warning, access control and television monitoring systems) should be purchased and installed, and that such alterations, reconstruction or purchase and installation of equipment will be made with funds not necessary for the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendment thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act and will deter and prevent unauthorized entry or activities upon school property by unknown or dangerous persons, assure early detection and advance warning of any such actual or attempted unauthorized entry or activities and help assure the continued safety of pupils and school staff if any such unauthorized entry or activity is attempted or occurs; the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(e) If a school district does not need funds for other fire prevention and safety projects, including the completion of approved and recommended projects contained in any safety survey report or amendments thereto authorized by Section 2-3.12 of this Act, and it is determined after a public hearing (which is preceded by at least one published notice (i) occurring at least 7 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) setting forth the time, date, place, and general subject matter of the hearing) that there is a substantial, immediate, and otherwise unavoidable threat to the health, safety, or welfare of pupils due to disrepair of school sidewalks, playgrounds, parking lots, or school bus turnarounds and repairs must be made; then the district may levy a tax or issue bonds as provided in subsection (a) of this Section.

(f) For purposes of this Section a school district may replace a school building or build additions to replace portions of a building when it is determined that the effectuation of the recommendations for the existing building will cost more than the replacement costs. Such determination shall be based on a comparison of estimated costs made by an architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois. The new building or addition shall be equivalent in area (square feet) and comparable in purpose and grades served and may be on the same site or another site. Such replacement may only be done upon order of the regional superintendent of schools and the approval of the State Superintendent of Education.

(g) The filing of a certified copy of the resolution levying the tax when accompanied by the certificates of the regional superintendent of schools and State Superintendent of Education shall be the authority of the county clerk to extend such tax.

(h) The county clerk of the county in which any school district levying a tax under the authority of this Section is located, in reducing raised levies, shall not consider any such tax as a part of the general levy for school purposes and shall not include the same in the limitation of any other tax rate which may be extended.

Such tax shall be levied and collected in like manner as all other taxes of school districts, subject to the provisions contained in this Section.

(i) The tax rate limit specified in this Section may be increased to .10% upon the approval of a proposition to effect such increase by a majority of the electors voting on that proposition at a regular scheduled election. Such proposition may be initiated by resolution of the school board and shall be certified by the secretary to the proper election authorities for submission in accordance with the general election law.

(j) When taxes are levied by any school district for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security purposes as specified in this Section, and the purposes for which the taxes have been levied are accomplished and paid in full, and there remain funds on hand in the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund from the proceeds of the taxes levied, including interest earnings thereon, the school board by resolution shall use such excess and other board restricted funds, excluding bond proceeds and earnings from such proceeds, as follows:

(1) for other authorized fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, required safety inspections, school security purposes, sampling for lead in drinking water in schools, and for repair and mitigation due to lead levels in the drinking water supply; or

(2) for transfer to the Operations and Maintenance Fund for the purpose of abating an equal amount of operations and maintenance purposes taxes.

Notwithstanding subdivision (2) of this subsection (j) and subsection (k) of this Section, through June 30, ~~2020~~ 2019, the school board may, by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board (that is preceded (i) by at least one published notice over the name of

the clerk or secretary of the board, occurring at least 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) by posted notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, at least 48 hours before the hearing, at the principal office of the school board or at the building where the hearing is to be held if a principal office does not exist, with both notices setting forth the time, date, place, and subject matter of the hearing), transfer surplus life safety taxes and interest earnings thereon to the Operations and Maintenance Fund for building repair work.

(k) If any transfer is made to the Operation and Maintenance Fund, the secretary of the school board shall within 30 days notify the county clerk of the amount of that transfer and direct the clerk to abate the taxes to be extended for the purposes of operations and maintenance authorized under Section 17-2 of this Act by an amount equal to such transfer.

(l) If the proceeds from the tax levy authorized by this Section are insufficient to complete the work approved under this Section, the school board is authorized to sell bonds without referendum under the provisions of this Section in an amount that, when added to the proceeds of the tax levy authorized by this Section, will allow completion of the approved work.

(m) Any bonds issued pursuant to this Section shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by law at the time of the making of the contract, shall mature within 20 years from date, and shall be signed by the president of the school board and the treasurer of the school district.

(n) In order to authorize and issue such bonds, the school board shall adopt a resolution fixing the amount of bonds, the date thereof, the maturities thereof, rates of interest thereof, place of payment and denomination, which shall be in denominations of not less than \$100 and not more than \$5,000, and provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property in the school district sufficient to pay the principal and interest on such bonds to maturity. Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the school district is located of a certified copy of the resolution, it is the duty of the county clerk to extend the tax therefor in addition to and in excess of all other taxes heretofore or hereafter authorized to be levied by such school district.

(o) After the time such bonds are issued as provided for by this Section, if additional alterations or reconstructions are required to be made because of surveys conducted by an architect or engineer licensed in the State of Illinois, the district may levy a tax at a rate not to exceed .05% per year upon all the taxable property of the district or issue additional bonds, whichever action shall be the most feasible.

(p) This Section is cumulative and constitutes complete authority for the issuance of bonds as provided in this Section notwithstanding any other statute or law to the contrary.

(q) With respect to instruments for the payment of money issued under this Section either before, on, or after the effective date of Public Act 86-004 (June 6, 1989), it is, and always has been, the intention of the General Assembly (i) that the Omnibus Bond Acts are, and always have been, supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts, regardless of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the provisions of this Section are not a limitation on the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and (iii) that instruments issued under this Section within the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are not invalid because of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts.

(r) When the purposes for which the bonds are issued have been accomplished and paid for in full and there remain funds on hand from the proceeds of the bond sale and interest earnings therefrom, the board shall, by resolution, use such excess funds in accordance with the provisions of Section 10-22.14 of this Act.

(s) Whenever any tax is levied or bonds issued for fire prevention, safety, energy conservation, and school security purposes, such proceeds shall be deposited and accounted for separately within the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund.

(Source: P.A. 98-26, eff. 6-21-13; 98-1066, eff. 8-26-14; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-713, eff. 8-5-16; 99-922, eff. 1-17-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-2A) (from Ch. 122, par. 17-2A)

Sec. 17-2A. Interfund transfers.

(a) The school board of any district having a population of less than 500,000 inhabitants may, by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board (that is preceded (i) by at least one published notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, occurring at least 7 days and not more than 30 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district and (ii) by posted notice over the name of the clerk or secretary of the board, at least 48 hours before the hearing, at the principal office of the school board or at the building where the hearing is to be held if a principal office does not exist, with both notices setting forth the time, date, place, and subject matter of the hearing), transfer money from (1) the Educational Fund to the Operations and

Maintenance Fund or the Transportation Fund, (2) the Operations and Maintenance Fund to the Educational Fund or the Transportation Fund, (3) the Transportation Fund to the Educational Fund or the Operations and Maintenance Fund, or (4) the Tort Immunity Fund to the Operations and Maintenance Fund of said district, provided that, except during the period from July 1, 2003 through June 30, ~~2020~~ 2019, such transfer is made solely for the purpose of meeting one-time, non-recurring expenses. Except during the period from July 1, 2003 through June 30, ~~2020~~ 2019 and except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this Section, any other permanent interfund transfers authorized by any provision or judicial interpretation of this Code for which the transferee fund is not precisely and specifically set forth in the provision of this Code authorizing such transfer shall be made to the fund of the school district most in need of the funds being transferred, as determined by resolution of the school board.

(b) (Blank).

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section or any other provision of this Code to the contrary, the school board of any school district (i) that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, (ii) that is an elementary district servicing students in grades K through 8, (iii) whose territory is in one county, (iv) that is eligible for Section 7002 Federal Impact Aid, and (v) that has no more than \$81,000 in funds remaining from refinancing bonds that were refinanced a minimum of 5 years prior to January 20, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-926) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~ may make a one-time transfer of the funds remaining from the refinancing bonds to the Operations and Maintenance Fund of the district by proper resolution following a public hearing set by the school board or the president of the school board, with notice as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, so long as the district meets the qualifications set forth in this subsection (c) on January 20, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-926) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~.

(Source: P.A. 98-26, eff. 6-21-13; 98-131, eff. 1-1-14; 99-713, eff. 8-5-16; 99-922, eff. 1-17-17; 99-926, eff. 1-20-17; revised 1-23-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/17-3.6 new)

Sec. 17-3.6. Educational purposes tax rate for school districts subject to Property Tax Extension Limitation Law. Notwithstanding the provisions, requirements, or limitations of this Code or any other law, any tax levied for educational purposes by a school district subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law for the 2016 levy year or any subsequent levy year may be extended at a rate exceeding the rate established for educational purposes by referendum or this Code, provided that the rate does not cause the school district to exceed the limiting rate applicable to the school district under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law for that levy year.

(105 ILCS 5/18-4.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-4.3)

Sec. 18-4.3. Summer school grants. Through fiscal year 2017, grants Grants shall be determined for pupil attendance in summer schools conducted under Sections 10-22.33A and 34-18 and approved under Section 2-3.25 in the following manner.

The amount of grant for each accredited summer school attendance pupil shall be obtained by dividing the total amount of apportionments determined under Section 18-8.05 by the actual number of pupils in average daily attendance used for such apportionments. The number of credited summer school attendance pupils shall be determined (a) by counting clock hours of class instruction by pupils enrolled in grades 1 through 12 in approved courses conducted at least 60 clock hours in summer sessions; (b) by dividing such total of clock hours of class instruction by 4 to produce days of credited pupil attendance; (c) by dividing such days of credited pupil attendance by the actual number of days in the regular term as used in computation in the general apportionment in Section 18-8.05; and (d) by multiplying by 1.25.

The amount of the grant for a summer school program approved by the State Superintendent of Education for children with disabilities, as defined in Sections 14-1.02 through 14-1.07, shall be determined in the manner contained above except that average daily membership shall be utilized in lieu of average daily attendance.

In the case of an apportionment based on summer school attendance or membership pupils, the claim therefor shall be presented as a separate claim for the particular school year in which such summer school session ends. On or before November 1 of each year the superintendent of each eligible school district shall certify to the State Superintendent of Education the claim of the district for the summer session just ended. Failure on the part of the school board to so certify shall constitute a forfeiture of its right to such payment. The State Superintendent of Education shall transmit to the Comptroller no later than December 15th of each year vouchers for payment of amounts due school districts for summer school. The State Superintendent of Education shall direct the Comptroller to draw his warrants for payments thereof by the 30th day of December. If the money appropriated by the General Assembly for such purpose for any year is insufficient, it shall be apportioned on the basis of claims approved.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, for each fiscal year the money appropriated by the General Assembly for the purposes of this Section shall only be used for grants for approved summer school programs for those children with disabilities served pursuant to Section 14-7.02 or 14-7.02b of this Code.

No funding shall be provided to school districts under this Section after fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, all funding received by a school district from the State pursuant to Section 18-8.15 of this Code that is attributable to summer school for special education pupils must be used for special education services authorized under this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1022, eff. 8-24-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.05)

Sec. 18-8.05. Basis for apportionment of general State financial aid and supplemental general State aid to the common schools for the 1998-1999 through the 2016-2017 and ~~subsequent~~ school years.

(A) General Provisions.

(1) The provisions of this Section relating to the calculation and apportionment of general State financial aid and supplemental general State aid apply to the 1998-1999 through the 2016-2017 and ~~subsequent~~ school years. The system of general State financial aid provided for in this Section is designed to assure that, through a combination of State financial aid and required local resources, the financial support provided each pupil in Average Daily Attendance equals or exceeds a prescribed per pupil Foundation Level. This formula approach imputes a level of per pupil Available Local Resources and provides for the basis to calculate a per pupil level of general State financial aid that, when added to Available Local Resources, equals or exceeds the Foundation Level. The amount of per pupil general State financial aid for school districts, in general, varies in inverse relation to Available Local Resources. Per pupil amounts are based upon each school district's Average Daily Attendance as that term is defined in this Section.

(2) In addition to general State financial aid, school districts with specified levels or concentrations of pupils from low income households are eligible to receive supplemental general State financial aid grants as provided pursuant to subsection (H). The supplemental State aid grants provided for school districts under subsection (H) shall be appropriated for distribution to school districts as part of the same line item in which the general State financial aid of school districts is appropriated under this Section.

(3) To receive financial assistance under this Section, school districts are required to file claims with the State Board of Education, subject to the following requirements:

(a) Any school district which fails for any given school year to maintain school as required by law, or to maintain a recognized school is not eligible to file for such school year any claim upon the Common School Fund. In case of nonrecognition of one or more attendance centers in a school district otherwise operating recognized schools, the claim of the district shall be reduced in the proportion which the Average Daily Attendance in the attendance center or centers bear to the Average Daily Attendance in the school district. A "recognized school" means any public school which meets the standards as established for recognition by the State Board of Education. A school district or attendance center not having recognition status at the end of a school term is entitled to receive State aid payments due upon a legal claim which was filed while it was recognized.

(b) School district claims filed under this Section are subject to Sections 18-9 and 18-12, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(c) If a school district operates a full year school under Section 10-19.1, the general State aid to the school district shall be determined by the State Board of Education in accordance with this Section as near as may be applicable.

(d) (Blank).

(4) Except as provided in subsections (H) and (L), the board of any district receiving any of the grants provided for in this Section may apply those funds to any fund so received for which that board is authorized to make expenditures by law.

School districts are not required to exert a minimum Operating Tax Rate in order to qualify for assistance under this Section.

(5) As used in this Section the following terms, when capitalized, shall have the meaning ascribed herein:

(a) "Average Daily Attendance": A count of pupil attendance in school, averaged as provided for in subsection (C) and utilized in deriving per pupil financial support levels.

(b) "Available Local Resources": A computation of local financial support, calculated on the basis of Average Daily Attendance and derived as provided pursuant to subsection (D).

(c) "Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes": Funds paid to local school

districts pursuant to "An Act in relation to the abolition of ad valorem personal property tax and the replacement of revenues lost thereby, and amending and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts in connection therewith", certified August 14, 1979, as amended (Public Act 81-1st S.S.-1).

(d) "Foundation Level": A prescribed level of per pupil financial support as provided for in subsection (B).

(e) "Operating Tax Rate": All school district property taxes extended for all purposes, except Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes.

(B) Foundation Level.

(1) The Foundation Level is a figure established by the State representing the minimum level of per pupil financial support that should be available to provide for the basic education of each pupil in Average Daily Attendance. As set forth in this Section, each school district is assumed to exert a sufficient local taxing effort such that, in combination with the aggregate of general State financial aid provided the district, an aggregate of State and local resources are available to meet the basic education needs of pupils in the district.

(2) For the 1998-1999 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,225. For the 1999-2000 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,325. For the 2000-2001 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,425. For the 2001-2002 school year and 2002-2003 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,560. For the 2003-2004 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,810. For the 2004-2005 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$4,964. For the 2005-2006 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,164. For the 2006-2007 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,334. For the 2007-2008 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,734. For the 2008-2009 school year, the Foundation Level of support is \$5,959.

(3) For the 2009-2010 school year and each school year thereafter, the Foundation Level of support is \$6,119 or such greater amount as may be established by law by the General Assembly.

(C) Average Daily Attendance.

(1) For purposes of calculating general State aid pursuant to subsection (E), an Average Daily Attendance figure shall be utilized. The Average Daily Attendance figure for formula calculation purposes shall be the monthly average of the actual number of pupils in attendance of each school district, as further averaged for the best 3 months of pupil attendance for each school district. In compiling the figures for the number of pupils in attendance, school districts and the State Board of Education shall, for purposes of general State aid funding, conform attendance figures to the requirements of subsection (F).

(2) The Average Daily Attendance figures utilized in subsection (E) shall be the requisite attendance data for the school year immediately preceding the school year for which general State aid is being calculated or the average of the attendance data for the 3 preceding school years, whichever is greater. The Average Daily Attendance figures utilized in subsection (H) shall be the requisite attendance data for the school year immediately preceding the school year for which general State aid is being calculated.

(D) Available Local Resources.

(1) For purposes of calculating general State aid pursuant to subsection (E), a representation of Available Local Resources per pupil, as that term is defined and determined in this subsection, shall be utilized. Available Local Resources per pupil shall include a calculated dollar amount representing local school district revenues from local property taxes and from Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes, expressed on the basis of pupils in Average Daily Attendance. Calculation of Available Local Resources shall exclude any tax amnesty funds received as a result of Public Act 93-26.

(2) In determining a school district's revenue from local property taxes, the State Board of Education shall utilize the equalized assessed valuation of all taxable property of each school district as of September 30 of the previous year. The equalized assessed valuation utilized shall be obtained and determined as provided in subsection (G).

(3) For school districts maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the applicable equalized assessed valuation for the district multiplied by 3.00%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure. For school districts maintaining grades kindergarten through 8, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the applicable equalized assessed valuation for the district multiplied by 2.30%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure. For school districts maintaining grades 9 through 12, local

property tax revenues per pupil shall be the applicable equalized assessed valuation of the district multiplied by 1.05%, and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure.

For partial elementary unit districts created pursuant to Article 11E of this Code, local property tax revenues per pupil shall be calculated as the product of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for elementary purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, multiplied by 2.06% and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure, plus the product of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, multiplied by 0.94% and divided by the district's Average Daily Attendance figure.

(4) The Corporate Personal Property Replacement Taxes paid to each school district during the calendar year one year before the calendar year in which a school year begins, divided by the Average Daily Attendance figure for that district, shall be added to the local property tax revenues per pupil as derived by the application of the immediately preceding paragraph (3). The sum of these per pupil figures for each school district shall constitute Available Local Resources as that term is utilized in subsection (E) in the calculation of general State aid.

(E) Computation of General State Aid.

(1) For each school year, the amount of general State aid allotted to a school district shall be computed by the State Board of Education as provided in this subsection.

(2) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil is less than the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level, general State aid for that district shall be calculated as an amount equal to the Foundation Level minus Available Local Resources, multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(3) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil is equal to or greater than the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level and less than the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level, the general State aid per pupil shall be a decimal proportion of the Foundation Level derived using a linear algorithm. Under this linear algorithm, the calculated general State aid per pupil shall decline in direct linear fashion from 0.07 times the Foundation Level for a school district with Available Local Resources equal to the product of 0.93 times the Foundation Level, to 0.05 times the Foundation Level for a school district with Available Local Resources equal to the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level. The allocation of general State aid for school districts subject to this paragraph 3 shall be the calculated general State aid per pupil figure multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(4) For any school district for which Available Local Resources per pupil equals or exceeds the product of 1.75 times the Foundation Level, the general State aid for the school district shall be calculated as the product of \$218 multiplied by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(5) The amount of general State aid allocated to a school district for the 1999-2000 school year meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph (4) of subsection (G) shall be increased by an amount equal to the general State aid that would have been received by the district for the 1998-1999 school year by utilizing the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation as calculated in paragraph (4) of subsection (G) less the general State aid allotted for the 1998-1999 school year. This amount shall be deemed a one time increase, and shall not affect any future general State aid allocations.

(F) Compilation of Average Daily Attendance.

(1) Each school district shall, by July 1 of each year, submit to the State Board of Education, on forms prescribed by the State Board of Education, attendance figures for the school year that began in the preceding calendar year. The attendance information so transmitted shall identify the average daily attendance figures for each month of the school year. Beginning with the general State aid claim form for the 2002-2003 school year, districts shall calculate Average Daily Attendance as provided in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of this paragraph (1).

(a) In districts that do not hold year-round classes, days of attendance in August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May.

(b) In districts in which all buildings hold year-round classes, days of attendance in July and August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May.

(c) In districts in which some buildings, but not all, hold year-round classes, for the non-year-round buildings, days of attendance in August shall be added to the month of September and any days of attendance in June shall be added to the month of May. The average daily attendance for the year-round buildings shall be computed as provided in subdivision (b) of this paragraph (1). To

calculate the Average Daily Attendance for the district, the average daily attendance for the year-round buildings shall be multiplied by the days in session for the non-year-round buildings for each month and added to the monthly attendance of the non-year-round buildings.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, days of attendance by pupils shall be counted only for sessions of not less than 5 clock hours of school work per day under direct supervision of: (i) teachers, or (ii) non-teaching personnel or volunteer personnel when engaging in non-teaching duties and supervising in those instances specified in subsection (a) of Section 10-22.34 and paragraph 10 of Section 34-18, with pupils of legal school age and in kindergarten and grades 1 through 12. Days of attendance by pupils through verified participation in an e-learning program approved by the State Board of Education under Section 10-20.56 of the Code shall be considered as full days of attendance for purposes of this Section.

Days of attendance by tuition pupils shall be accredited only to the districts that pay the tuition to a recognized school.

(2) Days of attendance by pupils of less than 5 clock hours of school shall be subject to the following provisions in the compilation of Average Daily Attendance.

(a) Pupils regularly enrolled in a public school for only a part of the school day may be counted on the basis of 1/6 day for every class hour of instruction of 40 minutes or more attended pursuant to such enrollment, unless a pupil is enrolled in a block-schedule format of 80 minutes or more of instruction, in which case the pupil may be counted on the basis of the proportion of minutes of school work completed each day to the minimum number of minutes that school work is required to be held that day.

(b) (Blank).

(c) A session of 4 or more clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance upon certification by the regional superintendent, and approved by the State Superintendent of Education to the extent that the district has been forced to use daily multiple sessions.

(d) A session of 3 or more clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance (1) when the remainder of the school day or at least 2 hours in the evening of that day is utilized for an in-service training program for teachers, up to a maximum of 5 days per school year, provided a district conducts an in-service training program for teachers in accordance with Section 10-22.39 of this Code; or, in lieu of 4 such days, 2 full days may be used, in which event each such day may be counted as a day required for a legal school calendar pursuant to Section 10-19 of this Code; (1.5) when, of the 5 days allowed under item (1), a maximum of 4 days are used for parent-teacher conferences, or, in lieu of 4 such days, 2 full days are used, in which case each such day may be counted as a calendar day required under Section 10-19 of this Code, provided that the full-day, parent-teacher conference consists of (i) a minimum of 5 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences, (ii) both a minimum of 2 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences held in the evening following a full day of student attendance, as specified in subsection (F)(1)(c), and a minimum of 3 clock hours of parent-teacher conferences held on the day immediately following evening parent-teacher conferences, or (iii) multiple parent-teacher conferences held in the evenings following full days of student attendance, as specified in subsection (F)(1)(c), in which the time used for the parent-teacher conferences is equivalent to a minimum of 5 clock hours; and (2) when days in addition to those provided in items (1) and (1.5) are scheduled by a school pursuant to its school improvement plan adopted under Article 34 or its revised or amended school improvement plan adopted under Article 2, provided that (i) such sessions of 3 or more clock hours are scheduled to occur at regular intervals, (ii) the remainder of the school days in which such sessions occur are utilized for in-service training programs or other staff development activities for teachers, and (iii) a sufficient number of minutes of school work under the direct supervision of teachers are added to the school days between such regularly scheduled sessions to accumulate not less than the number of minutes by which such sessions of 3 or more clock hours fall short of 5 clock hours. Any full days used for the purposes of this paragraph shall not be considered for computing average daily attendance. Days scheduled for in-service training programs, staff development activities, or parent-teacher conferences may be scheduled separately for different grade levels and different attendance centers of the district.

(e) A session of not less than one clock hour of teaching hospitalized or homebound pupils on-site or by telephone to the classroom may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance, however these pupils must receive 4 or more clock hours of instruction to be counted for a full day of attendance.

(f) A session of at least 4 clock hours may be counted as a day of attendance for first grade pupils, and pupils in full day kindergartens, and a session of 2 or more hours may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance by pupils in kindergartens which provide only 1/2 day of attendance.

(g) For children with disabilities who are below the age of 6 years and who cannot

attend 2 or more clock hours because of their disability or immaturity, a session of not less than one clock hour may be counted as 1/2 day of attendance; however for such children whose educational needs so require a session of 4 or more clock hours may be counted as a full day of attendance.

(h) A recognized kindergarten which provides for only 1/2 day of attendance by each pupil shall not have more than 1/2 day of attendance counted in any one day. However, kindergartens may count 2 1/2 days of attendance in any 5 consecutive school days. When a pupil attends such a kindergarten for 2 half days on any one school day, the pupil shall have the following day as a day absent from school, unless the school district obtains permission in writing from the State Superintendent of Education. Attendance at kindergartens which provide for a full day of attendance by each pupil shall be counted the same as attendance by first grade pupils. Only the first year of attendance in one kindergarten shall be counted, except in case of children who entered the kindergarten in their fifth year whose educational development requires a second year of kindergarten as determined under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

(i) On the days when the assessment that includes a college and career ready determination is administered under subsection (c) of Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code, the day of attendance for a pupil whose school day must be shortened to accommodate required testing procedures may be less than 5 clock hours and shall be counted towards the 176 days of actual pupil attendance required under Section 10-19 of this Code, provided that a sufficient number of minutes of school work in excess of 5 clock hours are first completed on other school days to compensate for the loss of school work on the examination days.

(j) Pupils enrolled in a remote educational program established under Section 10-29 of this Code may be counted on the basis of one-fifth day of attendance for every clock hour of instruction attended in the remote educational program, provided that, in any month, the school district may not claim for a student enrolled in a remote educational program more days of attendance than the maximum number of days of attendance the district can claim (i) for students enrolled in a building holding year-round classes if the student is classified as participating in the remote educational program on a year-round schedule or (ii) for students enrolled in a building not holding year-round classes if the student is not classified as participating in the remote educational program on a year-round schedule.

(G) Equalized Assessed Valuation Data.

(1) For purposes of the calculation of Available Local Resources required pursuant to subsection (D), the State Board of Education shall secure from the Department of Revenue the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of all taxable property of every school district, together with (i) the applicable tax rate used in extending taxes for the funds of the district as of September 30 of the previous year and (ii) the limiting rate for all school districts subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

The Department of Revenue shall add to the equalized assessed value of all taxable property of each school district situated entirely or partially within a county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code (a) an amount equal to the total amount by which the homestead exemption allowed under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code for real property situated in that school district exceeds the total amount that would have been allowed in that school district if the maximum reduction under Section 15-176 was (i) \$4,500 in Cook County or \$3,500 in all other counties in tax year 2003 or (ii) \$5,000 in all counties in tax year 2004 and thereafter and (b) an amount equal to the aggregate amount for the taxable year of all additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. The county clerk of any county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code shall annually calculate and certify to the Department of Revenue for each school district all homestead exemption amounts under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and all amounts of additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. It is the intent of this paragraph that if the general homestead exemption for a parcel of property is determined under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code rather than Section 15-175, then the calculation of Available Local Resources shall not be affected by the difference, if any, between the amount of the general homestead exemption allowed for that parcel of property under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and the amount that would have been allowed had the general homestead exemption for that parcel of property been determined under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code. It is further the intent of this paragraph that if additional exemptions are allowed under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of less than \$30,000, then the

calculation of Available Local Resources shall not be affected by the difference, if any, because of those additional exemptions.

This equalized assessed valuation, as adjusted further by the requirements of this subsection, shall be utilized in the calculation of Available Local Resources.

(2) The equalized assessed valuation in paragraph (1) shall be adjusted, as applicable, in the following manner:

(a) For the purposes of calculating State aid under this Section, with respect to any part of a school district within a redevelopment project area in respect to which a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, Sections 11-74.4-1 through 11-74.4-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code or the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law, Sections 11-74.6-1 through 11-74.6-50 of the Illinois Municipal Code, no part of the current equalized assessed valuation of real property located in any such project area which is attributable to an increase above the total initial equalized assessed valuation of such property shall be used as part of the equalized assessed valuation of the district, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid, as provided in Section 11-74.4-8 of the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act or in Section 11-74.6-35 of the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law. For the purpose of the equalized assessed valuation of the district, the total initial equalized assessed valuation or the current equalized assessed valuation, whichever is lower, shall be used until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid.

(b) The real property equalized assessed valuation for a school district shall be adjusted by subtracting from the real property value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue for the district an amount computed by dividing the amount of any abatement of taxes under Section 18-170 of the Property Tax Code by 3.00% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 12, by 2.30% for a district maintaining grades kindergarten through 8, or by 1.05% for a district maintaining grades 9 through 12 and adjusted by an amount computed by dividing the amount of any abatement of taxes under subsection (a) of Section 18-165 of the Property Tax Code by the same percentage rates for district type as specified in this subparagraph (b).

(3) For the 1999-2000 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district meets all of the criteria of this subsection (G)(3), the school district's Available Local Resources shall be calculated under subsection (D) using the district's Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation as calculated under this subsection (G)(3).

For purposes of this subsection (G)(3) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Budget Year": The school year for which general State aid is calculated and awarded under subsection (E).

"Base Tax Year": The property tax levy year used to calculate the Budget Year allocation of general State aid.

"Preceding Tax Year": The property tax levy year immediately preceding the Base Tax Year.

"Base Tax Year's Tax Extension": The product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the County Clerk in the Base Tax Year multiplied by the limiting rate as calculated by the County Clerk and defined in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

"Preceding Tax Year's Tax Extension": The product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the County Clerk in the Preceding Tax Year multiplied by the Operating Tax Rate as defined in subsection (A).

"Extension Limitation Ratio": A numerical ratio, certified by the County Clerk, in which the numerator is the Base Tax Year's Tax Extension and the denominator is the Preceding Tax Year's Tax Extension.

"Operating Tax Rate": The operating tax rate as defined in subsection (A).

If a school district is subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, the State Board of Education shall calculate the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of that district. For the 1999-2000 school year, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated by the State Board of Education shall be equal to the product of the district's 1996 Equalized Assessed Valuation and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph for a school district that has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, for the 2000-2001 school year and each school year thereafter, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated by the State Board of Education shall be equal to the product of the Equalized Assessed Valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. If the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of a school district as calculated under this subsection (G)(3) is less than the district's

equalized assessed valuation as calculated pursuant to subsections (G)(1) and (G)(2), then for purposes of calculating the district's general State aid for the Budget Year pursuant to subsection (E), that Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation shall be utilized to calculate the district's Available Local Resources under subsection (D). For the 2009-2010 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, pursuant to Section 18-190 of the Property Tax Code, affecting the Base Tax Year, the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of the school district, as calculated by the State Board of Education, shall be equal to the product of the Equalized Assessed Valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid times an amount equal to one plus the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12-month calendar year preceding the Base Tax Year, plus the Equalized Assessed Valuation of new property, annexed property, and recovered tax increment value and minus the Equalized Assessed Valuation of disconnected property. New property and recovered tax increment value shall have the meanings set forth in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

Partial elementary unit districts created in accordance with Article 11E of this Code shall not be eligible for the adjustment in this subsection (G)(3) until the fifth year following the effective date of the reorganization.

(3.5) For the 2010-2011 school year and each school year thereafter, if a school district's boundaries span multiple counties, then the Department of Revenue shall send to the State Board of Education, for the purpose of calculating general State aid, the limiting rate and individual rates by purpose for the county that contains the majority of the school district's Equalized Assessed Valuation.

(4) For the purposes of calculating general State aid for the 1999-2000 school year only, if a school district experienced a triennial reassessment on the equalized assessed valuation used in calculating its general State financial aid apportionment for the 1998-1999 school year, the State Board of Education shall calculate the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation that would have been used to calculate the district's 1998-1999 general State aid. This amount shall equal the product of the equalized assessed valuation used to calculate general State aid for the 1997-1998 school year and the district's Extension Limitation Ratio. If the Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation of the school district as calculated under this paragraph (4) is less than the district's equalized assessed valuation utilized in calculating the district's 1998-1999 general State aid allocation, then for purposes of calculating the district's general State aid pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (E), that Extension Limitation Equalized Assessed Valuation shall be utilized to calculate the district's Available Local Resources.

(5) For school districts having a majority of their equalized assessed valuation in any county except Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will, if the amount of general State aid allocated to the school district for the 1999-2000 school year under the provisions of subsection (E), (H), and (J) of this Section is less than the amount of general State aid allocated to the district for the 1998-1999 school year under these subsections, then the general State aid of the district for the 1999-2000 school year only shall be increased by the difference between these amounts. The total payments made under this paragraph (5) shall not exceed \$14,000,000. Claims shall be prorated if they exceed \$14,000,000.

(H) Supplemental General State Aid.

(1) In addition to the general State aid a school district is allotted pursuant to subsection (E), qualifying school districts shall receive a grant, paid in conjunction with a district's payments of general State aid, for supplemental general State aid based upon the concentration level of children from low-income households within the school district. Supplemental State aid grants provided for school districts under this subsection shall be appropriated for distribution to school districts as part of the same line item in which the general State financial aid of school districts is appropriated under this Section.

(1.5) This paragraph (1.5) applies only to those school years preceding the 2003-2004 school year. For purposes of this subsection (H), the term "Low-Income Concentration Level" shall be the low-income eligible pupil count from the most recently available federal census divided by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district. If, however, (i) the percentage decrease from the 2 most recent federal censuses in the low-income eligible pupil count of a high school district with fewer than 400 students exceeds by 75% or more the percentage change in the total low-income eligible pupil count of contiguous elementary school districts, whose boundaries are coterminous with the high school district, or (ii) a high school district within 2 counties and serving 5 elementary school districts, whose boundaries are coterminous with the high school district, has a percentage decrease from the 2 most recent federal censuses in the low-income eligible pupil count and there is a percentage increase in the total low-income eligible pupil count of a majority of the elementary school districts in excess of 50% from the 2 most recent federal censuses, then the high school district's low-income eligible pupil count from the earlier

federal census shall be the number used as the low-income eligible pupil count for the high school district, for purposes of this subsection (H). The changes made to this paragraph (1) by Public Act 92-28 shall apply to supplemental general State aid grants for school years preceding the 2003-2004 school year that are paid in fiscal year 1999 or thereafter and to any State aid payments made in fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 1998 pursuant to subsection 1(n) of Section 18-8 of this Code (which was repealed on July 1, 1998), and any high school district that is affected by Public Act 92-28 is entitled to a recomputation of its supplemental general State aid grant or State aid paid in any of those fiscal years. This recomputation shall not be affected by any other funding.

(1.10) This paragraph (1.10) applies to the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter through the 2016-2017 school year. For purposes of this subsection (H), the term "Low-Income Concentration Level" shall, for each fiscal year, be the low-income eligible pupil count as of July 1 of the immediately preceding fiscal year (as determined by the Department of Human Services based on the number of pupils who are eligible for at least one of the following low income programs: Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, TANF, or Food Stamps, excluding pupils who are eligible for services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services, averaged over the 2 immediately preceding fiscal years for fiscal year 2004 and over the 3 immediately preceding fiscal years for each fiscal year thereafter) divided by the Average Daily Attendance of the school district.

(2) Supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 school years only:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 20% and less than 35%, the grant for any school year shall be \$800 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 35% and less than 50%, the grant for the 1998-1999 school year shall be \$1,100 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(c) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 50% and less than 60%, the grant for the 1998-99 school year shall be \$1,500 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(d) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 60% or more, the grant for the 1998-99 school year shall be \$1,900 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(e) For the 1999-2000 school year, the per pupil amount specified in subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) immediately above shall be increased to \$1,243, \$1,600, and \$2,000, respectively.

(f) For the 2000-2001 school year, the per pupil amounts specified in subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) immediately above shall be \$1,273, \$1,640, and \$2,050, respectively.

(2.5) Supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 2002-2003 school year:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of less than 10%, the grant for each school year shall be \$355 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 10% and less than 20%, the grant for each school year shall be \$675 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(c) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 20% and less than 35%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,330 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(d) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 35% and less than 50%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,362 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(e) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of at least 50% and less than 60%, the grant for each school year shall be \$1,680 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(f) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 60% or more, the grant for each school year shall be \$2,080 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(2.10) Except as otherwise provided, supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection (H) shall be provided as follows for the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter:

(a) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level of 15% or less, the grant for each school year shall be \$355 multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

(b) For any school district with a Low Income Concentration Level greater than 15%, the grant for each school year shall be \$294.25 added to the product of \$2,700 and the square of the Low Income Concentration Level, all multiplied by the low income eligible pupil count.

For the 2003-2004 school year and each school year thereafter through the 2008-2009 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2009-2010 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year multiplied by 0.66. For the 2010-2011 school year only, the grant shall be no less than the grant for the 2002-2003 school year multiplied by 0.33. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, if for any school year supplemental general State aid grants are prorated as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection (H), then the grants under this paragraph shall be prorated.

For the 2003-2004 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.25 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2004-2005 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.50 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year. For the 2005-2006 school year only, the grant shall be no greater than the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year added to the product of 0.75 multiplied by the difference between the grant amount calculated under subsection (a) or (b) of this paragraph (2.10), whichever is applicable, and the grant received during the 2002-2003 school year.

(3) School districts with an Average Daily Attendance of more than 1,000 and less than 50,000 that qualify for supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection shall submit a plan to the State Board of Education prior to October 30 of each year for the use of the funds resulting from this grant of supplemental general State aid for the improvement of instruction in which priority is given to meeting the education needs of disadvantaged children. Such plan shall be submitted in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Education.

(4) School districts with an Average Daily Attendance of 50,000 or more that qualify for supplemental general State aid pursuant to this subsection shall be required to distribute from funds available pursuant to this Section, no less than \$261,000,000 in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) The required amounts shall be distributed to the attendance centers within the district in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled at each attendance center who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches or breakfasts under the federal Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and under the National School Lunch Act during the immediately preceding school year.

(b) The distribution of these portions of supplemental and general State aid among attendance centers according to these requirements shall not be compensated for or contravened by adjustments of the total of other funds appropriated to any attendance centers, and the Board of Education shall utilize funding from one or several sources in order to fully implement this provision annually prior to the opening of school.

(c) Each attendance center shall be provided by the school district a distribution of noncategorical funds and other categorical funds to which an attendance center is entitled under law in order that the general State aid and supplemental general State aid provided by application of this subsection supplements rather than supplants the noncategorical funds and other categorical funds provided by the school district to the attendance centers.

(d) Any funds made available under this subsection that by reason of the provisions of this subsection are not required to be allocated and provided to attendance centers may be used and appropriated by the board of the district for any lawful school purpose.

(e) Funds received by an attendance center pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the attendance center at the discretion of the principal and local school council for programs to improve educational opportunities at qualifying schools through the following programs and services: early childhood education, reduced class size or improved adult to student classroom ratio, enrichment programs, remedial assistance, attendance improvement, and other educationally beneficial expenditures which supplement the regular and basic programs as determined by the State Board of Education. Funds provided shall not be expended for any political or lobbying purposes as defined by board rule.

(f) Each district subject to the provisions of this subdivision (H)(4) shall submit an acceptable plan to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged children, in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, to the State Board of Education prior to July 15 of each year. This plan shall be consistent with the decisions of local school councils concerning the school expenditure plans developed in accordance with part 4 of Section 34-2.3. The State Board shall approve or reject the plan within 60 days after its submission. If the plan is rejected, the district shall give written notice of intent to modify the plan within 15 days of the notification of rejection and then submit a modified plan within

30 days after the date of the written notice of intent to modify. Districts may amend approved plans pursuant to rules promulgated by the State Board of Education.

Upon notification by the State Board of Education that the district has not submitted a plan prior to July 15 or a modified plan within the time period specified herein, the State aid funds affected by that plan or modified plan shall be withheld by the State Board of Education until a plan or modified plan is submitted.

If the district fails to distribute State aid to attendance centers in accordance with an approved plan, the plan for the following year shall allocate funds, in addition to the funds otherwise required by this subsection, to those attendance centers which were underfunded during the previous year in amounts equal to such underfunding.

For purposes of determining compliance with this subsection in relation to the requirements of attendance center funding, each district subject to the provisions of this subsection shall submit as a separate document by December 1 of each year a report of expenditure data for the prior year in addition to any modification of its current plan. If it is determined that there has been a failure to comply with the expenditure provisions of this subsection regarding contravention or supplanting, the State Superintendent of Education shall, within 60 days of receipt of the report, notify the district and any affected local school council. The district shall within 45 days of receipt of that notification inform the State Superintendent of Education of the remedial or corrective action to be taken, whether by amendment of the current plan, if feasible, or by adjustment in the plan for the following year. Failure to provide the expenditure report or the notification of remedial or corrective action in a timely manner shall result in a withholding of the affected funds.

The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this subsection. No funds shall be released under this subdivision (H)(4) to any district that has not submitted a plan that has been approved by the State Board of Education.

(I) (Blank).

(J) (Blank).

(K) Grants to Laboratory and Alternative Schools.

In calculating the amount to be paid to the governing board of a public university that operates a laboratory school under this Section or to any alternative school that is operated by a regional superintendent of schools, the State Board of Education shall require by rule such reporting requirements as it deems necessary.

As used in this Section, "laboratory school" means a public school which is created and operated by a public university and approved by the State Board of Education. The governing board of a public university which receives funds from the State Board under this subsection (K) or subsection (g) of Section 18-8.15 of this Code may not increase the number of students enrolled in its laboratory school from a single district, if that district is already sending 50 or more students, except under a mutual agreement between the school board of a student's district of residence and the university which operates the laboratory school. A laboratory school may not have more than 1,000 students, excluding students with disabilities in a special education program.

As used in this Section, "alternative school" means a public school which is created and operated by a Regional Superintendent of Schools and approved by the State Board of Education. Such alternative schools may offer courses of instruction for which credit is given in regular school programs, courses to prepare students for the high school equivalency testing program or vocational and occupational training. A regional superintendent of schools may contract with a school district or a public community college district to operate an alternative school. An alternative school serving more than one educational service region may be established by the regional superintendents of schools of the affected educational service regions. An alternative school serving more than one educational service region may be operated under such terms as the regional superintendents of schools of those educational service regions may agree.

Each laboratory and alternative school shall file, on forms provided by the State Superintendent of Education, an annual State aid claim which states the Average Daily Attendance of the school's students by month. The best 3 months' Average Daily Attendance shall be computed for each school. The general State aid entitlement shall be computed by multiplying the applicable Average Daily Attendance by the Foundation Level as determined under this Section.

(L) Payments, Additional Grants in Aid and Other Requirements.

(1) For a school district operating under the financial supervision of an Authority created under Article 34A, the general State aid otherwise payable to that district under this Section, but not the supplemental general State aid, shall be reduced by an amount equal to the budget for the operations of the Authority as certified by the Authority to the State Board of Education, and an amount equal to such reduction shall be paid to the Authority created for such district for its operating expenses in the manner provided in Section 18-11. The remainder of general State school aid for any such district shall be paid in accordance with Article 34A when that Article provides for a disposition other than that provided by this Article.

(2) (Blank).

(3) Summer school. Summer school payments shall be made as provided in Section 18-4.3.

(M) (Blank). Education Funding Advisory Board.

~~The Education Funding Advisory Board, hereinafter in this subsection (M) referred to as the "Board", is hereby created. The Board shall consist of 5 members who are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members appointed shall include representatives of education, business, and the general public. One of the members so appointed shall be designated by the Governor at the time the appointment is made as the chairperson of the Board. The initial members of the Board may be appointed any time after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997. The regular term of each member of the Board shall be for 4 years from the third Monday of January of the year in which the term of the member's appointment is to commence, except that of the 5 initial members appointed to serve on the Board, the member who is appointed as the chairperson shall serve for a term that commences on the date of his or her appointment and expires on the third Monday of January, 2002, and the remaining 4 members, by lots drawn at the first meeting of the Board that is held after all 5 members are appointed, shall determine 2 of their number to serve for terms that commence on the date of their respective appointments and expire on the third Monday of January, 2001, and 2 of their number to serve for terms that commence on the date of their respective appointments and expire on the third Monday of January, 2000. All members appointed to serve on the Board shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and confirmed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments. If a vacancy in membership occurs at a time when the Senate is not in session, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he or she shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to fill that membership for the unexpired term. If the Senate is not in session when the initial appointments are made, those appointments shall be made as in the case of vacancies.~~

~~The Education Funding Advisory Board shall be deemed established, and the initial members appointed by the Governor to serve as members of the Board shall take office, on the date that the Governor makes his or her appointment of the fifth initial member of the Board, whether those initial members are then serving pursuant to appointment and confirmation or pursuant to temporary appointments that are made by the Governor as in the case of vacancies.~~

~~The State Board of Education shall provide such staff assistance to the Education Funding Advisory Board as is reasonably required for the proper performance by the Board of its responsibilities.~~

~~For school years after the 2000-2001 school year, the Education Funding Advisory Board, in consultation with the State Board of Education, shall make recommendations as provided in this subsection (M) to the General Assembly for the foundation level under subdivision (B)(3) of this Section and for the supplemental general State aid grant level under subsection (H) of this Section for districts with high concentrations of children from poverty. The recommended foundation level shall be determined based on a methodology which incorporates the basic education expenditures of low spending schools exhibiting high academic performance. The Education Funding Advisory Board shall make such recommendations to the General Assembly on January 1 of odd numbered years, beginning January 1, 2001.~~

(N) (Blank).

(O) References.

(1) References in other laws to the various subdivisions of Section 18-8 as that Section existed before its repeal and replacement by this Section 18-8.05 shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provisions of this Section 18-8.05, to the extent that those references remain applicable.

(2) References in other laws to State Chapter 1 funds shall be deemed to refer to the supplemental general State aid provided under subsection (H) of this Section.

(P) Public Act 93-838 and Public Act 93-808 make inconsistent changes to this Section. Under Section 6 of the Statute on Statutes there is an irreconcilable conflict between Public Act 93-808 and Public Act 93-

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838. Public Act 93-838, being the last acted upon, is controlling. The text of Public Act 93-838 is the law regardless of the text of Public Act 93-808.

(Q) State Fiscal Year 2015 Payments.

For payments made for State fiscal year 2015, the State Board of Education shall, for each school district, calculate that district's pro-rata share of a minimum sum of \$13,600,000 or additional amounts as needed from the total net General State Aid funding as calculated under this Section that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Each school district must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board of Education.

(R) State Fiscal Year 2016 Payments.

For payments made for State fiscal year 2016, the State Board of Education shall, for each school district, calculate that district's pro rata share of a minimum sum of \$1 or additional amounts as needed from the total net General State Aid funding as calculated under this Section that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Each school district must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board of Education.

(Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 99-2, eff. 3-26-15; 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-523, eff. 6-30-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.10)

Sec. 18-8.10. Fast growth grants.

(a) If there has been an increase in a school district's student population over the most recent 2 school years of (i) over 1.5% in a district with over 10,000 pupils in average daily attendance (as defined in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code) or (ii) over 7.5% in any other district, then the district is eligible for a grant under this Section, subject to appropriation.

(b) The State Board of Education shall determine a per pupil grant amount for each school district. The total grant amount for a district for any given school year shall equal the per pupil grant amount multiplied by the difference between the number of pupils in average daily attendance for the 2 most recent school years.

(c) Funds for grants under this Section must be appropriated to the State Board of Education in a separate line item for this purpose. If the amount appropriated in any fiscal year is insufficient to pay all grants for a school year, then the amount appropriated shall be prorated among eligible districts. As soon as possible after funds have been appropriated to the State Board of Education, the State Board of Education shall distribute the grants to eligible districts.

(d) If a school district intentionally reports incorrect average daily attendance numbers to receive a grant under this Section, then the district shall be denied State aid in the same manner as State aid is denied for intentional incorrect reporting of average daily attendance numbers under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 93-1042, eff. 10-8-04.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-8.15 new)

Sec. 18-8.15. Evidence-based funding for student success for the 2017-2018 and subsequent school years.

(a) General provisions.

(1) The purpose of this Section is to ensure that, by June 30, 2027 and beyond, this State has a kindergarten through grade 12 public education system with the capacity to ensure the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities in accordance with Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of Illinois. To accomplish that objective, this Section creates a method of funding public education that is evidence-based; is sufficient to ensure every student receives a meaningful opportunity to learn irrespective of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, or community-income level; and is sustainable and predictable. When fully funded under this Section, every school shall have the resources, based on what the evidence indicates is needed, to:

(A) provide all students with a high quality education that offers the academic, enrichment, social and emotional support, technical, and career-focused programs that will allow them to become competitive

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workers, responsible parents, productive citizens of this State, and active members of our national democracy;

(B) ensure all students receive the education they need to graduate from high school with the skills required to pursue post-secondary education and training for a rewarding career;

(C) reduce, with a goal of eliminating, the achievement gap between at-risk and non-at-risk students by raising the performance of at-risk students and not by reducing standards; and

(D) ensure this State satisfies its obligation to assume the primary responsibility to fund public education and simultaneously relieve the disproportionate burden placed on local property taxes to fund schools.

(2) The evidence-based funding formula under this Section shall be applied to all Organizational Units in this State. As further defined and described in this Section, there are 4 major components of the evidence-based funding model:

(A) First, the model calculates a unique adequacy target for each Organizational Unit in this State that considers the costs to implement research-based activities, the unit's student demographics, and regional wage difference.

(B) Second, the model calculates each Organizational Unit's local capacity, or the amount each Organizational Unit is assumed to contribute towards its adequacy target from local resources.

(C) Third, the model calculates how much funding the State currently contributes to the Organizational Unit, and adds that to the unit's local capacity to determine the unit's overall current adequacy of funding.

(D) Finally, the model's distribution method allocates new State funding to those Organizational Units that are least well-funded, considering both local capacity and State funding, in relation to their adequacy target.

(3) An Organizational Unit receiving any funding under this Section may apply those funds to any fund so received for which that Organizational Unit is authorized to make expenditures by law.

(4) As used in this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph (4):

"Adequacy Target" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Adjusted EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Adjusted Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Adjusted Operating Tax Rate" means a tax rate for all Organizational Units, for which the State Superintendent shall calculate and subtract for the Operating Tax Rate a transportation rate based on total expenses for transportation services under this Code, as reported on the most recent Annual Financial Report in Pupil Transportation Services, function 2550 in both the Education and Transportation funds and functions 4110 and 4120 in the Transportation fund, less any corresponding fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code divided by the Adjusted EAV. If an Organizational Unit's corresponding fiscal year State of Illinois scheduled payments excluding net adjustments for prior years for regular, vocational, or special education transportation reimbursement pursuant to Section 29-5 or subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 of this Code exceed the total transportation expenses, as defined in this paragraph, no transportation rate shall be subtracted from the Operating Tax Rate.

"Allocation Rate" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Alternative School" means a public school that is created and operated by a regional superintendent of schools and approved by the State Board.

"Applicable Tax Rate" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Assessment" means any of those benchmark, progress monitoring, formative, diagnostic, and other assessments, in addition to the State accountability assessment, that assist teachers' needs in understanding the skills and meeting the needs of the students they serve.

"Assistant principal" means a school administrator duly endorsed to be employed as an assistant principal in this State.

"At-risk student" means a student who is at risk of not meeting the Illinois Learning Standards or not graduating from elementary or high school and who demonstrates a need for vocational support or social services beyond that provided by the regular school program. All students included in an Organizational Unit's Low-Income Count, as well as all EL and disabled students attending the Organizational Unit, shall be considered at-risk students under this Section.

"Average Student Enrollment" or "ASE" means, for an Organizational Unit in a given school year, the greater of the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1, plus the special education pre-kindergarten students with services of at least more than 2 hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1, in the

immediately preceding school year or the average number of students (grades K through 12) reported to the State Board as enrolled in the Organizational Unit on October 1 and March 1, plus the special education pre-kindergarten students with services of at least more than 2 hours a day as reported to the State Board on December 1, for each of the immediately preceding 3 school years. For the purposes of this definition, "enrolled in the Organizational Unit" means the number of students reported to the State Board who are enrolled in schools within the Organizational Unit that the student attends or would attend if not placed or transferred to another school or program to receive needed services. For the purposes of calculating "ASE", all students, grades K through 12, excluding those attending kindergarten for a half day, shall be counted as 1.0. All students attending kindergarten for a half day shall be counted as 0.5, unless in 2017 by June 15 or by March 1 in subsequent years, the school district reports to the State Board of Education the intent to implement full-day kindergarten district-wide for all students, then all students attending kindergarten shall be counted as 1.0. Special education pre-kindergarten students shall be counted as 0.5 each. If the State Board does not collect or has not collected both an October 1 and March 1 enrollment count by grade or a December 1 collection of special education pre-kindergarten students as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, it shall establish such collection for all future years. For any year where a count by grade level was collected only once, that count shall be used as the single count available for computing a 3-year average ASE. School districts shall submit the data for the ASE calculation to the State Board within 45 days of the dates required in this Section for submission of enrollment data in order for it to be included in the ASE calculation.

"Base Funding Guarantee" is defined in paragraph (7) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"Base Funding Minimum" is defined in subsection (e) of this Section.

"Base Tax Year" means the property tax levy year used to calculate the Budget Year allocation of primary State aid.

"Base Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Base Tax Year multiplied by the limiting rate as calculated by the county clerk and defined in PTELL.

"Bilingual Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to bilingual education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to bilingual education shall include all additional investments in EL student's adequacy elements.

"Budget Year" means the school year for which primary State aid is calculated and awarded under this Section.

"Central office" means individual administrators and support service personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations, and security of the Organizational Unit.

"Comparable Wage Index" or "CWI" means a regional cost differentiation metric that measures systemic, regional variations in the salaries of college graduates who are not educators. The CWI utilized for this Section shall, for the first 3 years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, be the CWI initially developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, as most recently updated by Texas A & M University. In the fourth and subsequent years of Evidence-Based Funding implementation, the State Superintendent shall re-determine the CWI using a similar methodology to that identified in the Texas A & M University study, with adjustments made no less frequently than once every 5 years.

"Computer technology and equipment" means computers servers, notebooks, network equipment, copiers, printers, instructional software, security software, curriculum management courseware, and other similar materials and equipment.

"Core subject" means mathematics; science; reading, English, writing, and language arts; history and social studies; world languages; and subjects taught as Advanced Placement in high schools.

"Core teacher" means a regular classroom teacher in elementary schools and teachers of a core subject in middle and high schools.

"Core Intervention teacher (tutor)" means a licensed teacher providing one-on-one or small group tutoring to students struggling to meet proficiency in core subjects.

"CPPRT" means corporate personal property replacement tax funds paid to an Organizational Unit during the calendar year one year before the calendar year in which a school year begins, pursuant to "An Act in relation to the abolition of ad valorem personal property tax and the replacement of revenues lost thereby, and amending and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts in connection therewith", certified August 14, 1979, as amended (Public Act 81-1st S.S.-1).

"EAV" means equalized assessed valuation as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section and calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"ECI" means the Bureau of Labor Statistics' national employment cost index for civilian workers in educational services in elementary and secondary schools on a cumulative basis for the 12-month calendar year preceding the fiscal year of the Evidence-Based Funding calculation.

"EIS Data" means the employment information system data maintained by the State Board on educators within Organizational Units.

"Employee benefits" means health, dental, and vision insurance offered to employees of an Organizational Unit, the costs associated with statutorily required payment of the normal cost of the Organizational Unit's teacher pensions, Social Security employer contributions, and Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund employer contributions.

"English learner" or "EL" means a child included in the definition of "English learners" under Section 14C-2 of this Code participating in a program of transitional bilingual education or a transitional program of instruction meeting the requirements and program application procedures of Article 14C of this Code. For the purposes of collecting the number of EL students enrolled, the same collection and calculation methodology as defined above for "ASE" shall apply to English learners.

"Essential Elements" means those elements, resources, and educational programs that have been identified through academic research as necessary to improve student success, improve academic performance, close achievement gaps, and provide for other per student costs related to the delivery and leadership of the Organizational Unit, as well as the maintenance and operations of the unit, and which are specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section.

"Evidence-Based Funding" means State funding provided to an Organizational Unit pursuant to this Section.

"Extended day" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students outside the regular school day before and after school or during non-instructional times during the school day.

"Extension Limitation Ratio" means a numerical ratio in which the numerator is the Base Tax Year's Extension and the denominator is the Preceding Tax Year's Extension.

"Final Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Final Resources" is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Full-time equivalent" or "FTE" means the full-time equivalency compensation for staffing the relevant position at an Organizational Unit.

"Funding Gap" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

"Guidance counselor" means a licensed guidance counselor who provides guidance and counseling support for students within an Organizational Unit.

"Hybrid District" means a partial elementary unit district created pursuant to Article 11E of this Code.

"Instructional assistant" means a core or special education, non-licensed employee who assists a teacher in the classroom and provides academic support to students.

"Instructional facilitator" means a qualified teacher or licensed teacher leader who facilitates and coaches continuous improvement in classroom instruction; provides instructional support to teachers in the elements of research-based instruction or demonstrates the alignment of instruction with curriculum standards and assessment tools; develops or coordinates instructional programs or strategies; develops and implements training; chooses standards-based instructional materials; provides teachers with an understanding of current research; serves as a mentor, site coach, curriculum specialist, or lead teacher; or otherwise works with fellow teachers, in collaboration, to use data to improve instructional practice or develop model lessons.

"Instructional materials" means relevant instructional materials for student instruction, including, but not limited to, textbooks, consumable workbooks, laboratory equipment, library books, and other similar materials.

"Laboratory School" means a public school that is created and operated by a public university and approved by the State Board.

"Librarian" means a teacher with an endorsement as a library information specialist or another individual whose primary responsibility is overseeing library resources within an Organizational Unit.

"Local Capacity" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Percentage" is defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Ratio" is defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Local Capacity Target" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of this Section.

"Low-Income Count" means, for an Organizational Unit in a fiscal year, the higher of the average number of students for the prior school year or the immediately preceding 3 school years who, as of July 1 of the immediately preceding fiscal year (as determined by the Department of Human Services), are eligible for at least one of the following low income programs: Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance

Program, TANF, or Food Stamps, excluding pupils who are eligible for services provided by the Department of Children and Family Services. Until such time that grade level low-income populations become available, grade level low-income populations shall be determined by applying the low-income percentage to total student enrollments by grade level. The low-income percentage is determined by dividing the Low-Income Count by the Average Student Enrollment.

"Maintenance and operations" means custodial services, facility and ground maintenance, facility operations, facility security, routine facility repairs, and other similar services and functions.

"Minimum Funding Level" is defined in paragraph (6) of subsection (g) of this Section.

"New State Funds" means, for a given school year, all State funds appropriated for Evidence-Based Funding in excess of the amount needed to fund the Base Funding Minimum for all Organizational Units in that school year.

"Net State Contribution Target" means, for a given school year, the amount of State funds that would be necessary to fully meet the Adequacy Target of an Operational Unit minus the Preliminary Resources available to each unit.

"Nurse" means an individual licensed as a certified school nurse, in accordance with the rules established for nursing services by the State Board, who is an employee of and is available to provide health care-related services for students of an Organizational Unit.

"Operating Tax Rate" means the rate utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except, Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes. For Hybrid Districts, the Operating Tax Rate shall be the combined elementary and high school rates utilized in the previous year to extend property taxes for all purposes, except, Bond and Interest, Summer School, Rent, Capital Improvement, and Vocational Education Building purposes.

"Organizational Unit" means a Laboratory School, an Alternative School, or any public school district that is recognized as such by the State Board and that contains elementary schools typically serving kindergarten through 5th grades, middle schools typically serving 6th through 8th grades, or high schools typically serving 9th through 12th grades. The General Assembly acknowledges that the actual grade levels served by a particular Organizational Unit may vary slightly from what is typical.

"Organizational Unit CWI" is determined by calculating the CWI in the region and original county in which an Organizational Unit's primary administrative office is located as set forth in this paragraph, provided that if the Organizational Unit CWI as calculated in accordance with this paragraph is less than 0.9, the Organizational Unit CWI shall be increased to 0.9. Each county's current CWI value shall be adjusted based on the CWI value of that county's neighboring Illinois counties, to create a "weighted adjusted index value". This shall be calculated by summing the CWI values of all of a county's adjacent Illinois counties and dividing by the number of adjacent Illinois counties, then taking the weighted value of the original county's CWI value and the adjacent Illinois county average. To calculate this weighted value, if the number of adjacent Illinois counties is greater than 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.25 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.75. If the number of adjacent Illinois counties is 2, the original county's CWI value will be weighted at 0.33 and the adjacent Illinois county average will be weighted at 0.66. The greater of the county's current CWI value and its weighted adjusted index value shall be used as the Organizational Unit CWI.

"Preceding Tax Year" means the property tax levy year immediately preceding the Base Tax Year.

"Preceding Tax Year's Extension" means the product of the equalized assessed valuation utilized by the county clerk in the Preceding Tax Year multiplied by the Operating Tax Rate.

"Preliminary Percent of Adequacy" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Preliminary Resources" is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (f) of this Section.

"Principal" means a school administrator duly endorsed to be employed as a principal in this State.

"Professional development" means training programs for licensed staff in schools, including, but not limited to, programs that assist in implementing new curriculum programs, provide data focused or academic assessment data training to help staff identify a student's weaknesses and strengths, target interventions, improve instruction, encompass instructional strategies for EL, gifted, or at-risk students, address inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, or implicit bias, or otherwise provide professional support for licensed staff.

"Prototypical" means 450 special education pre-kindergarten and kindergarten through grade 5 students for an elementary school, 450 grade 6 through 8 students for a middle school, and 600 grade 9 through 12 students for a high school.

"PTELL" means the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

"PTELL EAV" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Pupil support staff" means a nurse, psychologist, social worker, family liaison personnel, or other staff member who provides support to at-risk or struggling students.

"Real Receipts" is defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of this Section.

"Regionalization Factor" means, for a particular Organizational Unit, the figure derived by dividing the Organizational Unit CWI by the Statewide Weighted CWI.

"School site staff" means the primary school secretary and any additional clerical personnel assigned to a school.

"Special education" means special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code.

"Special Education Allocation" means the amount of an Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to special education divided by the Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target, the product of which shall be multiplied by the amount of new funding received pursuant to this Section. An Organizational Unit's final Adequacy Target attributable to special education shall include all special education investment adequacy elements.

"Specialist teacher" means a teacher who provides instruction in subject areas not included in core subjects, including, but not limited to, art, music, physical education, health, driver education, career-technical education, and such other subject areas as may be mandated by State law or provided by an Organizational Unit.

"Specially Funded Unit" means an Alternative School, safe school, Department of Juvenile Justice school, special education cooperative or entity recognized by the State Board as a special education cooperative, State-approved charter school, or alternative learning opportunities program that received direct funding from the State Board during the 2016-2017 school year through any of the funding sources included within the calculation of the Base Funding Minimum or Glenwood Academy.

"Supplemental Grant Funding" means supplemental general State aid funding received by an Organization Unit during the 2016-2017 school year pursuant to subsection (H) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code.

"State Adequacy Level" is the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Organizational Units.

"State Board" means the State Board of Education.

"State Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Education.

"Statewide Weighted CWI" means a figure determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit CWI times the ASE for that Organizational Unit creating a weighted value, summing all Organizational Unit's weighted values, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units, thereby creating an average weighted index.

"Student activities" means non-credit producing after-school programs, including, but not limited to, clubs, bands, sports, and other activities authorized by the school board of the Organizational Unit.

"Substitute teacher" means an individual teacher or teaching assistant who is employed by an Organizational Unit and is temporarily serving the Organizational Unit on a per diem or per period-assignment basis replacing another staff member.

"Summer school" means academic and enrichment programs provided to students during the summer months outside of the regular school year.

"Supervisory aide" means a non-licensed staff member who helps in supervising students of an Organizational Unit, but does so outside of the classroom, in situations such as, but not limited to, monitoring hallways and playgrounds, supervising lunchrooms, or supervising students when being transported in buses serving the Organizational Unit.

"Target Ratio" is defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1", "Tier 2", "Tier 3", and "Tier 4" are defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (g).

"Tier 1 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 2 Aggregate Funding", "Tier 3 Aggregate Funding", and "Tier 4 Aggregate Funding" are defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g).

(b) Adequacy Target calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target is the sum of the Organizational Unit's cost of providing Essential Elements, as calculated in accordance with this subsection (b), with the salary amounts in the Essential Elements multiplied by a Regionalization Factor calculated pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection (b).

(2) The Essential Elements are attributable on a pro-rata basis related to defined subgroups of the ASE of each Organizational Unit as specified in this paragraph (2), with investments and FTE positions pro-rata funded based on ASE counts in excess or less than the thresholds set forth in this paragraph (2). The method for calculating attributable pro-rata costs and the defined subgroups thereto are as follows:

(A) Core class size investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding required to support that number of FTE core teacher positions as is needed to keep the respective class sizes of the Organizational Unit to the following maximum numbers:

(1) For grades kindergarten through 3, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 15 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 20 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

(2) For grades 4 through 12, the Organizational Unit shall receive funding required to support one FTE core teacher position for every 20 Low-Income Count students in those grades and one FTE core teacher position for every 25 non-Low-Income Count students in those grades.

The number of non-Low-Income Count students in a grade shall be determined by subtracting the Low-Income students in that grade from the ASE of the Organizational Unit for that grade.

(B) Specialist teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover that number of FTE specialist teacher positions that correspond to the following percentages:

(i) if the Organizational Unit operates an elementary or middle school, then 20.00% of the number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers, as determined under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (2); and

(ii) if such Organizational Unit operates a high school, then 33.33% of the number of the Organizational Unit's core teachers.

(C) Instructional facilitator investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE instructional facilitator position for every 200 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students of the Organizational Unit.

(D) Core intervention teacher (tutor) investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE teacher position for each prototypical elementary, middle, and high school.

(E) Substitute teacher investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover substitute teacher costs that is equal to 5.70% of the minimum pupil attendance days required under Section 10-19 of this code for all full-time equivalent core, specialist, and intervention teachers, school nurses, special education teachers and instructional assistants, instructional facilitators, and summer school and extended-day teacher positions, as determined under this paragraph (2), at a salary rate of 33.33% of the average salary for grade K through 12 teachers and 33.33% of the average salary of each instructional assistant position.

(F) Core guidance counselor investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE guidance counselor for each 450 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 6 through 8 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE guidance counselor for each 250 grades 9 through 12 ASE high school students.

(G) Nurse investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE nurse for each 750 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students across all grade levels it serves.

(H) Supervisory aide investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE for each 225 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE for each 200 ASE high school students.

(I) Librarian investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE librarian for each prototypical elementary school, middle school, and high school and one FTE aide or media technician for every 300 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(J) Principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE principal position for each prototypical high school.

(K) Assistant principal investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed to cover one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical elementary school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical middle school, plus one FTE assistant principal position for each prototypical high school.

(L) School site staff investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the funding needed for one FTE position for each 225 ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 5 students, plus one FTE position for each 225 ASE middle school students, plus one FTE position for each 200 ASE high school students.

(M) Gifted investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$40 per kindergarten through grade 12 ASE.

(N) Professional development investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$125 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students for trainers and other professional development-related expenses for supplies and materials.

(O) Instructional material investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$190 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover instructional material costs.

(P) Assessment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$25 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students student to cover assessment costs.

(Q) Computer technology and equipment investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs. For the 2018-2019 school year and subsequent school years, Tier 1 and Tier 2 Organizational Units selected by the State Board through a request for proposals process shall, upon the State Board's approval of an Organizational Unit's one-to-one computing technology plan, receive an additional \$285.50 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover computer technology and equipment costs. The State Board may establish additional requirements for Organizational Unit expenditures of funds received pursuant to this subparagraph (Q). It is the intent of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly that all Tier 1 and Tier 2 districts that apply for the technology grant receive the addition to their Adequacy Target, subject to compliance with the requirements of the State Board.

(R) Student activities investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive the following funding amounts to cover student activities: \$100 per kindergarten through grade 5 ASE student in elementary school, plus \$200 per ASE student in middle school, plus \$675 per ASE student in high school.

(S) Maintenance and operations investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$1,038 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 for day-to-day maintenance and operations expenditures, including salary, supplies, and materials, as well as purchased services, but excluding employee benefits. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to \$352.92.

(T) Central office investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive \$742 per student of the combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students to cover central office operations, including administrators and classified personnel charged with managing the instructional programs, business and operations of the school district, and security personnel. The proportion of salary for the application of a Regionalization Factor and the calculation of benefits is equal to \$368.48.

(U) Employee benefit investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive 30% of the total of all salary-calculated elements of the Adequacy Target, excluding substitute teachers and student activities investments, to cover benefit costs. For central office and maintenance and operations investments, the benefit calculation shall be based upon the salary proportion of each investment. If at any time the responsibility for funding the employer normal cost of teacher pensions is assigned to school districts, then that amount certified by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois to be paid by the Organizational Unit for the preceding school year shall be added to the benefit investment. For any fiscal year in which a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code is responsible for paying the employer normal cost of teacher pensions, then that amount of its employer normal cost plus the amount for retiree health insurance as certified by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago to be paid by the school district for the preceding school year that is statutorily required to cover employer normal costs and the amount for retiree health insurance shall be added to the 30% specified in this subparagraph (U). The Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago shall submit such information as the State Superintendent may require for the calculations set forth in this subparagraph (U).

(V) Additional investments in low-income students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of: (i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 Low-Income Count students; (ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 Low-Income Count students; (iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students; and (iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 Low-Income Count students.

(W) Additional investments in EL students. In addition to and not in lieu of all other funding under this paragraph (2), each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover the costs of:

- (i) one FTE intervention teacher (tutor) position for every 125 EL students;
- (ii) one FTE pupil support staff position for every 125 EL students;
- (iii) one FTE extended day teacher position for every 120 EL students;
- (iv) one FTE summer school teacher position for every 120 EL students; and
- (v) one FTE core teacher position for every 100 EL students.

(X) Special education investments. Each Organizational Unit shall receive funding based on the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 to cover special education as follows:

(i) one FTE teacher position for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students;

(ii) one FTE instructional assistant for every 141 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students; and

(iii) one FTE psychologist position for every 1,000 combined ASE of pre-kindergarten children with disabilities and all kindergarten through grade 12 students.

(3) For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements, the State Superintendent shall annually calculate average salaries to the nearest dollar using the employment information system data maintained by the State Board, limited to public schools only and excluding special education and vocational cooperatives, schools operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice, and charter schools, for the following positions:

(A) Teacher for grades K through 8.

(B) Teacher for grades 9 through 12.

(C) Teacher for grades K through 12.

(D) Guidance counselor for grades K through 8.

(E) Guidance counselor for grades 9 through 12.

(F) Guidance counselor for grades K through 12.

(G) Social worker.

(H) Psychologist.

(I) Librarian.

(J) Nurse.

(K) Principal.

(L) Assistant principal.

For the purposes of this paragraph (3), "teacher" includes core teachers, specialist and elective teachers, instructional facilitators, tutors, special education teachers, pupil support staff teachers, English learner teachers, extended-day teachers, and summer school teachers. Where specific grade data is not required for the Essential Elements, the average salary for corresponding positions shall apply. For substitute teachers, the average teacher salary for grades K through 12 shall apply.

For calculating the salaries included within the Essential Elements for positions not included within EIS Data, the following salaries shall be used in the first year of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding:

(i) school site staff, \$30,000; and

(ii) on-instructional assistant, instructional assistant, library aide, library media tech. or supervisory aide: \$25,000.

In the second and subsequent years of implementation of Evidence-Based Funding, the amounts in items (i) and (ii) of this paragraph (3) shall annually increase by the ECI.

The salary amounts for the Essential Elements determined pursuant to subparagraphs (A) through (L), (S) and (T), and (V) through (X) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section shall be multiplied by a Regionalization Factor.

(c) Local capacity calculation.

(1) Each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity represents an amount of funding it is assumed to contribute toward its Adequacy Target for purposes of the Evidence-Based Funding formula calculation. "Local Capacity" means either (i) the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) if its Real Receipts are equal to or less than its Local Capacity Target or (ii) the Organizational Unit's Adjusted Local Capacity, as calculated in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (c) if Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target.

(2) "Local Capacity Target" means, for an Organizational Unit, that dollar amount that is obtained by multiplying its Adequacy Target by its Local Capacity Ratio.

(A) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Percentage is the conversion of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio, as such ratio is determined in accordance with subparagraph (B) of this paragraph (2), into a normal curve equivalent score to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The calculation of Local Capacity Percentage is described in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (2).

(B) An Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio in a given year is the percentage obtained by dividing its Adjusted EAV or PTELL EAV, whichever is less, by its Adequacy Target, with the resulting ratio further adjusted as follows:

(i) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 12 and Hybrid Districts, no further adjustments shall be made;

(ii) for Organizational Units serving grades kindergarten through 8, the ratio shall be multiplied by 9/13;

(iii) for Organizational Units serving grades 9 through 12, the Local Capacity Ratio shall be multiplied by 4/13; and

(iv) for an Organizational Unit with a different grade configuration than those specified in items (i) through (iii) of this subparagraph (B), the State Superintendent shall determine a comparable adjustment based on the grades served.

(C) Local Capacity Percentage converts each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio to a normal curve equivalent score to determine each Organizational Unit's relative position to all other Organizational Units in this State. The Local Capacity Percentage normal curve equivalent score for each Organizational Unit shall be calculated using the standard normal distribution of the score in relation to the weighted mean and weighted standard deviation and Local Capacity Ratios of all Organizational Units. If the value assigned to any Organizational Unit is in excess of 90%, the value shall be adjusted to 90%. For Laboratory Schools, the Local Capacity Percentage shall be set at 10% in recognition of the absence of EAV and resources from the public university that are allocated to the Laboratory School. The weighted mean for the Local Capacity Percentage shall be determined by multiplying each Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio times the ASE for the unit creating a weighted value, summing the weighted values of all Organizational Units, and dividing by the total ASE of all Organizational Units. The weighted standard deviation shall be determined by taking the square root of the weighted variance of all Organizational Units' Local Capacity Ratio, where the variance is calculated by squaring the difference between each unit's Local Capacity Ratio and the weighted mean, then multiplying the variance for each unit times the ASE for the unit to create a weighted variance for each unit, then summing all units' weighted variance and dividing by the total ASE of all units.

(D) For a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the school district's Adjusted Local Capacity Target shall be reduced by the sum of the board of education's remaining contribution pursuant to paragraph (iv) of subsection (b) of Section 17-129 of the Illinois Pension Code, absent the fiscal year 2018 employer normal cost portion of the required contribution and the amount allowed pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 17-142.1 of the Illinois Pension Code, in a given year.

(3) If an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are more than its Local Capacity Target, then its Local Capacity shall equal an Adjusted Local Capacity Target as calculated in accordance with this paragraph (3). The Adjusted Local Capacity Target is calculated as the sum of the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target and its Real Receipts Adjustment. The Real Receipts Adjustment equals the Organizational Unit's Real Receipts less its Local Capacity Target, with the resulting figure multiplied by the Local Capacity Percentage.

As used in this paragraph (3), "Real Percent of Adequacy" means the sum of an Organizational Unit's Real Receipts, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum, with the resulting figure divided by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target.

(d) Calculation of Real Receipts, EAV, and Adjusted EAV for purposes of the Local Capacity calculation.

(1) An Organizational Unit's Real Receipts are the product of its Applicable Tax Rate and its Adjusted EAV. An Organizational Unit's Applicable Tax Rate is its Adjusted Operating Tax Rate for property within the Organizational Unit.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the Equalized Assessed Valuation, or EAV, of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (d). The State Superintendent shall then determine the Adjusted EAV of each Organizational Unit in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection (d), which Adjusted EAV figure shall be used for the purposes of calculating Local Capacity.

(3) To calculate Real Receipts and EAV, the Department of Revenue shall supply to the State Superintendent the value as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of all taxable property of every Organizational Unit, together with (i) the applicable tax rate used in extending taxes for the funds of the Organizational Unit as of September 30 of the previous year and (ii) the limiting rate for all Organizational Units subject to property tax extension limitations as imposed under PTELL.

(A) The Department of Revenue shall add to the equalized assessed value of all taxable property of each Organizational Unit situated entirely or partially within a county that is or was subject to the

provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code (i) an amount equal to the total amount by which the homestead exemption allowed under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code for real property situated in that Organizational Unit exceeds the total amount that would have been allowed in that Organizational Unit if the maximum reduction under Section 15-176 was (I) \$4,500 in Cook County or \$3,500 in all other counties in tax year 2003 or (II) \$5,000 in all counties in tax year 2004 and thereafter and (ii) an amount equal to the aggregate amount for the taxable year of all additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. The county clerk of any county that is or was subject to the provisions of Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code shall annually calculate and certify to the Department of Revenue for each Organizational Unit all homestead exemption amounts under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and all amounts of additional exemptions under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of \$30,000 or less. It is the intent of this subparagraph (A) that if the general homestead exemption for a parcel of property is determined under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code rather than Section 15-175, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, between the amount of the general homestead exemption allowed for that parcel of property under Section 15-176 or 15-177 of the Property Tax Code and the amount that would have been allowed had the general homestead exemption for that parcel of property been determined under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code. It is further the intent of this subparagraph (A) that if additional exemptions are allowed under Section 15-175 of the Property Tax Code for owners with a household income of less than \$30,000, then the calculation of EAV shall not be affected by the difference, if any, because of those additional exemptions.

(B) With respect to any part of an Organizational Unit within a redevelopment project area in respect to which a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, Division 74.4 of the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law, Division 74.6 of the Illinois Municipal Code, no part of the current EAV of real property located in any such project area which is attributable to an increase above the total initial EAV of such property shall be used as part of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid, as provided in Section 11-74.4-8 of the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act or in Section 11-74.6-35 of the Industrial Jobs Recovery Law. For the purpose of the EAV of the Organizational Unit, the total initial EAV or the current EAV, whichever is lower, shall be used until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid.

(C) For Organizational Units that are Hybrid Districts, the State Superintendent shall use the lesser of the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for elementary purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code, or the equalized assessed valuation for property within the partial elementary unit district for high school purposes, as defined in Article 11E of this Code.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV shall be the average of its EAV over the immediately preceding 3 years or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV in the immediately preceding year has declined by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average. In the event of Organizational Unit reorganization, consolidation, or annexation, the Organizational Unit's Adjusted EAV for the first 3 years after such change shall be as follows: the most current EAV shall be used in the first year, the average of a 2-year EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 2-year average for the second year, and a 3-year average EAV or its EAV in the immediately preceding year if the adjusted EAV declines by 10% or more compared to the 3-year average for the third year.

"PTELL EAV" means a figure calculated by the State Board for Organizational Units subject to PTELL as described in this paragraph (4) for the purposes of calculating an Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Ratio. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (4), for an Organizational Unit that has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, the PTELL EAV of an Organizational Unit shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section and the Organizational Unit's Extension Limitation Ratio. If an Organizational Unit has approved or does approve an increase in its limiting rate, pursuant to Section 18-190 of the Property Tax Code, affecting the Base Tax Year, the PTELL EAV shall be equal to the product of the equalized assessed valuation last used in the calculation of general State aid under Section 18-8.05 of this Code or Evidence-Based Funding under this Section multiplied by an amount equal to one plus the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for all items published by the United States Department of Labor for the 12-month calendar year preceding the Base Tax Year, plus the equalized assessed valuation of new property, annexed property, and recovered tax increment value and minus the equalized assessed valuation of disconnected property.

As used in this paragraph (4), "new property" and "recovered tax increment value" shall have the meanings set forth in the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

(e) Base Funding Minimum calculation.

(1) For the 2017-2018 school year, the Base Funding Minimum of an Organizational Unit, other than a Specially Funded Unit, shall be the amount of State funds distributed to the Organizational Unit during the 2016-2017 school year prior to any adjustments and specified appropriation amounts described in this paragraph (1) from the following Sections, as calculated by the State Superintendent: Section 18-8.05 of this Code (general State aid); Section 5 of Article 224 of Public Act 99-524 (equity grants); Section 14-7.02b of this Code (funding for children requiring special education services); Section 14-13.01 of this Code (special education facilities and staffing), except for reimbursement of the cost of transportation pursuant to Section 14-13.01; Section 14C-12 of this Code (English learners); and Section 18-4.3 of this Code (summer school), based on an appropriation level of \$13,121,600. For a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code, the Base Funding Minimum also includes (i) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to funding programs authorized by the Sections of this Code listed in the preceding sentence; (ii) the difference between (I) the funds allocated to the school district pursuant to Section 1D-1 of this Code attributable to the funding programs authorized by Section 14-7.02 (non-public special education reimbursement), subsection (b) of Section 14-13.01 (special education transportation), Section 29-5 (transportation), Section 2-3.80 (agricultural education), Section 2-3.66 (truants' alternative education), Section 2-3.62 (educational service centers), and Section 14-7.03 (special education – orphanage) of this Code and Section 15 of the Childhood Hunger Relief Act (free breakfast program) and (II) the school district's actual expenditures for its non-public special education, special education transportation, transportation programs, agricultural education, truants' alternative education, services that would otherwise be performed by a regional office of education, special education orphanage expenditures, and free breakfast, as most recently calculated and reported pursuant to subsection (f) of Section 1D-1 of this Code; and (iii) in the year that a school district must initially pay for employer normal cost, or in the 2017-2018 school year if the district is required to pay for employer normal cost, an amount equal to the employer normal cost portion of the required contribution, as certified by the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago, plus the amount allowed pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 17-142.1 of the Illinois Pension Code, to defray health insurance costs for the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund of Chicago in fiscal year 2018 or, in the event a school district is responsible for the entirety of its normal pension cost, a normal cost amount as certified by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois in the prior fiscal year. For Specially Funded Units, the Base Funding Minimum shall be the total amount of State funds allotted to the Specially Funded Unit during the 2016-2017 school year. The Base Funding Minimum for Glenwood Academy shall be \$625,500.

(2) For the 2018-2019 and subsequent school years, the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units and Specially Funded Units shall be the sum of (i) the amount of Evidence-Based Funding for the prior school year and (ii) the Base Funding Minimum for the prior school year.

(f) Percent of Adequacy and Final Resources calculation.

(1) The Evidence-Based Funding formula establishes a Percent of Adequacy for each Organizational Unit in order to place such units into tiers for the purposes of the funding distribution system described in subsection (g) of this Section. Initially, an Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy are calculated pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection (f). Then, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources and Final Percent of Adequacy are calculated to account for the Organizational Unit's poverty concentration levels pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (f).

(2) An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Resources are equal to the sum of its Local Capacity Target, CPPRT, and Base Funding Minimum. An Organizational Unit's Preliminary Percent of Adequacy is the lesser of (i) its Preliminary Resources divided by its Adequacy Target or (ii) 100%.

(3) Except for Specially Funded Units, an Organizational Unit's Final Resources are equal the sum of its Local Capacity, CPPRT, and Adjusted Base Funding Minimum. The Base Funding Minimum of each Specially Funded Unit shall serve as its Final Resources, except that the Base Funding Minimum for State-approved charter schools shall not include any portion of general State aid allocated in the prior year based on the per capita tuition charge times the charter school enrollment.

(4) An Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy is its Final Resources divided by its Adequacy Target. A Organizational Unit's Adjusted Base Funding Minimum is equal to its Base Funding Minimum less its Supplemental Grant Funding, with the resulting figure added to the product of its Supplemental Grant Funding and Preliminary Percent of Adequacy.

(g) Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system.

(1) In each school year under the Evidence-Based Funding formula, each Organizational Unit receives funding equal to the sum of its Base Funding Minimum and the unit's allocation of New State Funds determined pursuant to this subsection (g). To allocate New State Funds, the Evidence-Based Funding formula distribution system first places all Organizational Units into one of 4 tiers in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), based on the Organizational Unit's Final Percent of Adequacy. New State Funds are allocated to each of the 4 tiers as follows: Tier 1 Aggregate Funding equals 50% of all New State Funds, Tier 2 Aggregate Funding equals 49% of all New State Funds, Tier 3 Aggregate Funding equals 0.9% of all New State Funds, and Tier 4 Aggregate Funding equals 0.1% of all New State Funds. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 1 or Tier 2 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to its tier Funding Gap, as defined in the following sentence, multiplied by the tier's Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g). For Tier 1, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as specified in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources. For Tier 2, an Organizational Unit's Funding Gap equals the tier's Target Ratio, as described in paragraph (5) of this subsection (g), multiplied by the Organizational Unit's Adequacy Target, with the resulting amount reduced by the Organizational Unit's Final Resources and its Tier 1 funding allocation. To determine the Organizational Unit's Funding Gap, the resulting amount is then multiplied by a factor equal to one minus the Organizational Unit's Local Capacity Target percentage. Each Organizational Unit within Tier 3 or Tier 4 receives an allocation of New State Funds equal to the product of its Adequacy Target and the tier's Allocation Rate, as specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(2) To ensure equitable distribution of dollars for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, no Tier 2 Organizational Unit shall receive fewer dollars per ASE than any Tier 3 Organizational Unit. Each Tier 2 and Tier 3 Organizational Unit shall have its funding allocation divided by its ASE. Any Tier 2 Organizational Unit with a funding allocation per ASE below the greatest Tier 3 allocation per ASE shall get a funding allocation equal to the greatest Tier 3 funding allocation per ASE multiplied by the Organizational Unit's ASE. Each Tier 2 Organizational Unit's Tier 2 funding allocation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing the original Tier 2 Aggregate Funding by the sum of all Tier 2 Organizational Unit's Tier 2 funding allocation after adjusting districts' funding below Tier 3 levels.

(3) Organizational Units are placed into one of 4 tiers as follows:

(A) Tier 1 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy less than the Tier 1 Target Ratio. The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed, with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate determined pursuant to paragraph (4) of this subsection (g).

(B) Tier 2 consists of all Tier 1 Units and all other Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of less than 0.90.

(C) Tier 3 consists of all Organizational Units, except for Specially Funded Units, with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 0.90 and less than 1.0.

(D) Tier 4 consists of all Organizational Units with a Percent of Adequacy of at least 1.0 and Specially Funded Units, excluding Glenwood Academy.

(4) The Allocation Rates for Tiers 1 through 4 is determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Allocation Rate is 30%.

(B) The Tier 2 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 2 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Funding Gaps for all Tier 2 Organizational Units, unless the result of such equation is higher than 1.0. If the result of such equation is higher than 1.0, then the Tier 2 Allocation Rate is 1.0.

(C) The Tier 3 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 3 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 3 Organizational Units.

(D) The Tier 4 Allocation Rate is the result of the following equation: Tier 4 Aggregate Funding, divided by the sum of the Adequacy Targets of all Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(5) A tier's Target Ratio is determined as follows:

(A) The Tier 1 Target Ratio is the ratio level that allows for Tier 1 Aggregate Funding to be distributed with the Tier 1 Allocation Rate.

(B) The Tier 2 Target Ratio is 0.90.

(C) The Tier 3 Target Ratio is 1.0.

(6) If, at any point, the Tier 1 Target Ratio is greater than 90%, then all Tier 1 funding shall be allocated to Tier 2 and no Tier 1 Organizational Unit's funding may be identified.

(7) In the event that all Tier 2 Organizational Units receive funding at the Tier 2 Target Ratio level, any remaining New State Funds shall be allocated to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units.

(8) If any Specially Funded Units, excluding Glenwood Academy, recognized by the State Board do not qualify for direct funding following the implementation of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly from any of the funding sources included within the definition of Base Funding Minimum, the unqualified portion of the Base Funding Minimum shall be transferred to one or more appropriate Organizational Units as determined by the State Superintendent based on the prior year ASE of the Organizational Units.

(9) The Minimum Funding Level is intended to establish a target for State funding that will keep pace with inflation and continue to advance equity through the Evidence-Based Funding formula. The Minimum Funding Level is equal to the sum of 1% of the State Adequacy Level, plus \$93,000,000. If New State Funds are less than the Minimum Funding Level, than funding for tiers shall be reduced in the following manner:

(A) First, Tier 4 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds until such time as Tier 4 funding is exhausted.

(B) Next, Tier 3 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding Level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 4 funding until such time as Tier 3 funding is exhausted.

(C) Next, Tier 2 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding level and new State Funds and the reduction Tier 4 and Tier 3. Finally, Tier 1 funding shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Minimum Funding level and New State Funds and the reduction in Tier 2, 3, and 4 funding. In addition, the Allocation Rate for Tier 1 shall be reduced to a percentage equal to 50%, multiplied by the result of New State Funds divided by the Minimum Funding Level.

(10) In the event of a decrease in the amount of the appropriation for this Section in any fiscal year after implementation of this Section, the Organizational Units receiving Tier 1 and Tier 2 funding, as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection (g), shall be held harmless by establishing a Base Funding Guarantee equal to the per pupil kindergarten through grade 12 funding received in accordance with this Section in the prior fiscal year. Reductions shall be made to the Base Funding Minimum of Organizational Units in Tier 3 and Tier 4 on a per pupil basis equivalent to the total number of the ASE in Tier 3-funded and Tier 4-funded Organizational Units divided by the total reduction in State funding. The Base Funding Minimum as reduced shall continue to be applied to Tier 3 and Tier 4 Organizational Units and adjusted by the relative formula when increases in appropriations for this Section resume. In no event may State funding reductions to Organizational Units in Tier 3 or Tier 4 exceed an amount that would be less than the Base Funding Minimum established in the first year of implementation of this Section. If additional reductions are required, all school districts shall receive a reduction by a per pupil amount equal to the aggregate additional appropriation reduction divided by the total ASE of all Organizational Units.

(11) The State Superintendent shall make minor adjustments to the distribution formulae set forth in this subsection (g) to account for the rounding of percentages to the nearest tenth of a percentage and dollar amounts to the nearest whole dollar.

(h) State Superintendent administration of funding and district submission requirements.

(1) The State Superintendent shall, in accordance with appropriations made by the General Assembly, meet the funding obligations created under this Section.

(2) The State Superintendent shall calculate the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit and Net State Contribution Target for each Organizational Unit under this Section. The State Superintendent shall also certify the actual amounts of the New State Funds payable for each eligible Organizational Unit based on the equitable distribution calculation to the unit's treasurer, as soon as possible after such amounts are calculated, including any applicable adjusted charge-off increase. No Evidence-Based Funding shall be distributed within an Organizational Unit without the approval of the unit's school board.

(3) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the unit's aggregate financial adequacy amount, which shall be the sum of the Adequacy Target for each Organizational Unit. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the unit's total State funds allocated for its students with disabilities. The State Superintendent shall calculate and report separately for each Organizational Unit the amount of funding and applicable FTE calculated for each Essential Element of the unit's Adequacy Target.

(4) Annually, the State Superintendent shall calculate and report to each Organizational Unit the amount the unit must expend on special education and bilingual education pursuant to the unit's Base Funding Minimum, Special Education Allocation, and Bilingual Education Allocation.

(5) Moneys distributed under this Section shall be calculated on a school year basis, but paid on a fiscal year basis, with payments beginning in August and extending through June. Unless otherwise provided, the moneys appropriated for each fiscal year shall be distributed in 22 equal payments at least 2 times

monthly to each Organizational Unit. The State Board shall publish a yearly distribution schedule at its meeting in June. If moneys appropriated for any fiscal year are distributed other than monthly, the distribution shall be on the same basis for each Organizational Unit.

(6) Any school district that fails, for any given school year, to maintain school as required by law or to maintain a recognized school is not eligible to receive Evidence-Based Funding. In case of non-recognition of one or more attendance centers in a school district otherwise operating recognized schools, the claim of the district shall be reduced in the proportion that the enrollment in the attendance center or centers bears to the enrollment of the school district. "Recognized school" means any public school that meets the standards for recognition by the State Board. A school district or attendance center not having recognition status at the end of a school term is entitled to receive State aid payments due upon a legal claim that was filed while it was recognized.

(7) School district claims filed under this Section are subject to Sections 18-9 and 18-12 of this Code, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

(8) Each fiscal year, the State Superintendent shall calculate for each Organizational Unit an amount of its Base Funding Minimum and Evidence-Based Funding that shall be deemed attributable to the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, in a manner that ensures compliance with maintenance of State financial support requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. An Organizational Unit must use such funds only for the provision of special educational facilities and services, as defined in Section 14-1.08 of this Code, and must comply with any expenditure verification procedures adopted by the State Board.

(9) All Organizational Units in this State must submit annual spending plans by the end of September of each year to the State Board as part of the annual budget process, which shall describe how each Organizational Unit will utilize the Base Minimum Funding and Evidence-Based funding it receives from this State under this Section with specific identification of the intended utilization of Low-Income, EL, and special education resources. Additionally, the annual spending plans of each Organizational Unit shall describe how the Organizational Unit expects to achieve student growth and how the Organizational Unit will achieve State education goals, as defined by the State Board. The State Superintendent may, from time to time, identify additional requisites for Organizational Units to satisfy when compiling the annual spending plans required under this subsection (h). The format and scope of annual spending plans shall be developed by the State Superintendent in conjunction with the Professional Review Panel.

(10) No later than January 1, 2018, the State Superintendent shall develop a 5-year strategic plan for all Organizational Units to help in planning for adequacy funding under this Section. The State Superintendent shall submit the plan to the Governor and the General Assembly, as provided in Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act. The plan shall include recommendations for:

(A) a framework for collaborative, professional, innovative, and 21st century learning environments using the Evidence-Based Funding model;

(B) ways to prepare and support this State's educators for successful instructional careers;

(C) application and enhancement of the current financial accountability measures, the approved State plan to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, and the Illinois Balanced Accountability Measures in relation to student growth and elements of the Evidence-Based Funding model; and

(D) implementation of an effective school adequacy funding system based on projected and recommended funding levels from the General Assembly.

(i) Professional Review Panel.

(1) A Professional Review Panel is created to study and review the implementation and effect of the Evidence-Based Funding model under this Section and to recommend continual recalibration and future study topics and modifications to the Evidence-Based Funding model. The Panel shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson by a majority vote of the Panel and shall advance recommendations based on a majority vote of the Panel. A minority opinion may also accompany any recommendation of the majority of the Panel. The Panel shall be appointed by the State Superintendent, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection (i) and include the following members:

(A) Two appointees that represent district superintendents, recommended by a statewide organization that represents district superintendents.

(B) Two appointees that represent school boards, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school boards.

(C) Two appointees from districts that represent school business officials, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school business officials.

(D) Two appointees that represent school principals, recommended by a statewide organization that represents school principals.

(E) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by a statewide organization that represents teachers.

(F) Two appointees that represent teachers, recommended by another statewide organization that represents teachers.

(G) Two appointees that represent regional superintendents of schools, recommended by organizations that represent regional superintendents.

(H) Two independent experts selected solely by the State Superintendent.

(I) Two independent experts recommended by public universities in this State.

(J) One member recommended by a statewide organization that represents parents.

(K) Two representatives recommended by collective impact organizations that represent major metropolitan areas or geographic areas in Illinois.

(L) One member from a statewide organization focused on research-based education policy to support a school system that prepares all students for college, a career, and democratic citizenship.

(M) One representative from a school district organized under Article 34 of this Code.

The State Superintendent shall ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives from school districts and communities reflecting the geographic, socio-economic, racial, and ethnic diversity of this State. The State Superintendent shall additionally ensure that the membership of the Panel includes representatives with expertise in bilingual education and special education. Staff from the State Board shall staff the Panel.

(2) In addition to those Panel members appointed by the State Superintendent, 4 members of the General Assembly shall be appointed as follows: one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and one member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate. There shall be one additional member appointed by the Governor. All members appointed by legislative leaders or the Governor shall be non-voting, ex officio members.

(3) On an annual basis, the State Superintendent shall recalibrate the following per pupil elements of the Adequacy Target and applied to the formulas, based on the Panel's study of average expenses as reported in the most recent annual financial report:

(A) gifted under subparagraph (M) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(B) instructional materials under subparagraph (O) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(C) assessment under subparagraph (P) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(D) student activities under subparagraph (R) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section;

(E) maintenance and operations under subparagraph (S) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section; and

(F) central office under subparagraph (T) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Section.

(4) On a periodic basis, the Panel shall study all the following elements and make recommendations to the State Board, the General Assembly, and the Governor for modification of this Section:

(A) The format and scope of annual spending plans referenced in paragraph (9) of subsection (h) of this Section.

(B) The Comparable Wage Index under this Section, to be studied by the Panel and reestablished by the State Superintendent every 5 years.

(C) Maintenance and operations. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for the further study of maintenance and operations costs, including capital maintenance costs, and recommend any additional reporting data required from Organizational Units.

(D) "At-risk student" definition. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for the further study and determination of an "at-risk student" definition. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall evaluate and make recommendations regarding adequate funding for poverty concentration under the Evidence-Based Funding model.

(E) Benefits. Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for further study of benefit costs.

(F) Technology. The per pupil target for technology shall be reviewed every 3 years to determine whether current allocations are sufficient to develop 21st century learning in all classrooms in this State and supporting a one-to-one technological device program in each school. Recommendations shall be made no later than 3 years after the implementation of this Section.

(G) Local Capacity Target. Within 3 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall make recommendations for any additional data desired to analyze possible modifications to the Local

Capacity Target, to be based on measures in addition to solely EAV and to be completed within 5 years after implementation of this Section.

(H) Funding for Alternative Schools, Laboratory Schools, safe schools, and alternative learning opportunities programs. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations regarding the funding levels for Alternative Schools, Laboratory Schools, safe schools, and alternative learning opportunities programs in this State.

(I) Funding for college and career acceleration strategies. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations regarding funding levels to support college and career acceleration strategies in high school that have been demonstrated to result in improved secondary and postsecondary outcomes, including Advanced Placement, dual-credit opportunities, and college and career pathway systems.

(J) Special education investments. By the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, the Panel shall study and make recommendations on whether and how to account for disability types within the special education funding category.

(K) Early childhood investments. In collaboration with the Illinois Early Learning Council, the Panel shall include an analysis of what level of Preschool for All Children funding would be necessary to serve all children ages 0 through 5 years in the highest-priority service tier, as specified in paragraph (4.5) of subsection (a) of Section 2-3.71 of this Code, and an analysis of the potential cost savings that that level of Preschool for All Children investment would have on the kindergarten through grade 12 system.

(5) Within 5 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall complete an evaluative study of the entire Evidence-Based Funding model, including an assessment of whether or not the formula is achieving State goals. The Panel shall report to the State Board, the General Assembly, and the Governor on the findings of the study.

(6) Within 3 years after the implementation of this Section, the Panel shall evaluate and provide recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly on the hold-harmless provisions of this Section found in the Base Funding Minimum.

(j) References. Beginning July 1, 2017, references in other laws to general State aid funds or calculations under Section 18-8.05 of this Code shall be deemed to be references to evidence-based model formula funds or calculations under this Section.

(105 ILCS 5/18-9) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-9)

Sec. 18-9. Requirement for special equalization and supplementary State aid. If property comprising an aggregate assessed valuation equal to 6% or more of the total assessed valuation of all taxable property in a school district is owned by a person or corporation that is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or that has been adjudged bankrupt and, as a result thereof, has not paid taxes on the property, then the district may amend its general State aid or evidence-based funding claim (i) back to the inception of the bankruptcy, not to exceed 6 years, in which time those taxes were not paid and (ii) for each succeeding year that those taxes remain unpaid, by adding to the claim an amount determined by multiplying the assessed valuation of the property on which taxes have not been paid due to the bankruptcy by the lesser of the total tax rate for the district for the tax year for which the taxes are unpaid or the applicable rate used in calculating the district's general State aid under paragraph (3) of subsection (D) of Section 18-8.05 of this Code or evidence-based funding under Section 18-8.15 of this Code, as applicable. If at any time a district that receives additional State aid under this Section receives tax revenue from the property for the years that taxes were not paid, the district's next claim for State aid shall be reduced in an amount equal to the taxes paid on the property, not to exceed the additional State aid received under this Section. Claims under this Section shall be filed on forms prescribed by the State Superintendent of Education, and the State Superintendent of Education, upon receipt of a claim, shall adjust the claim in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Supplementary State aid for each succeeding year under this Section shall be paid beginning with the first general State aid or evidence-based funding claim paid after the district has filed a completed claim in accordance with this Section.

(Source: P.A. 95-496, eff. 8-28-07.)

(105 ILCS 5/18-12) (from Ch. 122, par. 18-12)

Sec. 18-12. Dates for filing State aid claims. The school board of each school district, a regional office of education, a laboratory school, or a State-authorized charter school shall require teachers, principals, or superintendents to furnish from records kept by them such data as it needs in preparing and certifying to the State Superintendent of Education its report of claims provided in Section 18-8.05 of this Code. The claim shall be based on the latest available equalized assessed valuation and tax rates, as provided in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, shall use the average daily attendance as determined by the method outlined in Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15, and shall be certified and filed with the State Superintendent of Education by June 21 for districts and State-authorized charter schools with an official school calendar end date

before June 15 or within 2 weeks following the official school calendar end date for districts, regional offices of education, laboratory schools, or State-authorized charter schools with a school year end date of June 15 or later. Failure to so file by these deadlines constitutes a forfeiture of the right to receive payment by the State until such claim is filed. The State Superintendent of Education shall voucher for payment those claims to the State Comptroller as provided in Section 18-11.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section, if any school district fails to provide the minimum school term specified in Section 10-19, the State aid claim for that year shall be reduced by the State Superintendent of Education in an amount equivalent to 1/176 or .56818% for each day less than the number of days required by this Code.

If the State Superintendent of Education determines that the failure to provide the minimum school term was occasioned by an act or acts of God, or was occasioned by conditions beyond the control of the school district which posed a hazardous threat to the health and safety of pupils, the State aid claim need not be reduced.

If a school district is precluded from providing the minimum hours of instruction required for a full day of attendance due to an adverse weather condition or a condition beyond the control of the school district that poses a hazardous threat to the health and safety of students, then the partial day of attendance may be counted if (i) the school district has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school district, (ii) a school building has provided at least one hour of instruction prior to the closure of the school building, or (iii) the normal start time of the school district is delayed.

If, prior to providing any instruction, a school district must close one or more but not all school buildings after consultation with a local emergency response agency or due to a condition beyond the control of the school district, then the school district may claim attendance for up to 2 school days based on the average attendance of the 3 school days immediately preceding the closure of the affected school building or, if approved by the State Board of Education, utilize the provisions of an e-learning program for the affected school building as prescribed in Section 10-20.56 of this Code. The partial or no day of attendance described in this Section and the reasons therefore shall be certified within a month of the closing or delayed start by the school district superintendent to the regional superintendent of schools for forwarding to the State Superintendent of Education for approval.

Other than the utilization of any e-learning days as prescribed in Section 10-20.56 of this Code, no exception to the requirement of providing a minimum school term may be approved by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to this Section unless a school district has first used all emergency days provided for in its regular calendar.

If the State Superintendent of Education declares that an energy shortage exists during any part of the school year for the State or a designated portion of the State, a district may operate the school attendance centers within the district 4 days of the week during the time of the shortage by extending each existing school day by one clock hour of school work, and the State aid claim shall not be reduced, nor shall the employees of that district suffer any reduction in salary or benefits as a result thereof. A district may operate all attendance centers on this revised schedule, or may apply the schedule to selected attendance centers, taking into consideration such factors as pupil transportation schedules and patterns and sources of energy for individual attendance centers.

Electronically submitted State aid claims shall be submitted by duly authorized district individuals over a secure network that is password protected. The electronic submission of a State aid claim must be accompanied with an affirmation that all of the provisions of Sections 18-8.05, 10-22.5, and 24-4 of this Code are met in all respects.

(Source: P.A. 99-194, eff. 7-30-15; 99-657, eff. 7-28-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/26-16)

Sec. 26-16. Graduation incentives program.

(a) The General Assembly finds that it is critical to provide options for children to succeed in school. The purpose of this Section is to provide incentives for and encourage all Illinois students who have experienced or are experiencing difficulty in the traditional education system to enroll in alternative programs.

(b) Any student who is below the age of 20 years is eligible to enroll in a graduation incentives program if he or she:

- (1) is considered a dropout pursuant to Section 26-2a of this Code;
- (2) has been suspended or expelled pursuant to Section 10-22.6 or 34-19 of this Code;
- (3) is pregnant or is a parent;
- (4) has been assessed as chemically dependent; or
- (5) is enrolled in a bilingual education or LEP program.

(c) The following programs qualify as graduation incentives programs for students meeting the criteria established in this Section:

(1) Any public elementary or secondary education graduation incentives program established by a school district or by a regional office of education.

(2) Any alternative learning opportunities program established pursuant to Article 13B of this Code.

(3) Vocational or job training courses approved by the State Superintendent of Education that are available through the Illinois public community college system. Students may apply for reimbursement of 50% of tuition costs for one course per semester or a maximum of 3 courses per school year. Subject to available funds, students may apply for reimbursement of up to 100% of tuition costs upon a showing of employment within 6 months after completion of a vocational or job training program. The qualifications for reimbursement shall be established by the State Superintendent of Education by rule.

(4) Job and career programs approved by the State Superintendent of Education that are available through Illinois-accredited private business and vocational schools. Subject to available funds, pupils may apply for reimbursement of up to 100% of tuition costs upon a showing of employment within 6 months after completion of a job or career program. The State Superintendent of Education shall establish, by rule, the qualifications for reimbursement, criteria for determining reimbursement amounts, and limits on reimbursement.

(5) Adult education courses that offer preparation for high school equivalency testing.

(d) Graduation incentives programs established by school districts are entitled to claim general State aid and evidence-based funding, subject to Sections 13B-50, 13B-50.5, and 13B-50.10 of this Code. Graduation incentives programs operated by regional offices of education are entitled to receive general State aid and evidence-based funding at the foundation level of support per pupil enrolled. A school district must ensure that its graduation incentives program receives supplemental general State aid, transportation reimbursements, and special education resources, if appropriate, for students enrolled in the program.

(Source: P.A. 98-718, eff. 1-1-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/27-8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-8.1)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-927)

Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations and eye examinations. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to

which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-927)

Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations.

(1) In compliance with rules and regulations which the Department of Public Health shall promulgate, and except as hereinafter provided, all children in Illinois shall have a health examination as follows: within one year prior to entering kindergarten or the first grade of any public, private, or parochial elementary school; upon entering the sixth and ninth grades of any public, private, or parochial school; prior to entrance into any public, private, or parochial nursery school; and, irrespective of grade, immediately prior to or upon entrance into any public, private, or parochial school or nursery school, each child shall present proof of having been examined in accordance with this Section and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder. Any child who received a health examination within one year prior to entering the fifth grade for the 2007-2008 school year is not required to receive an additional health examination in order to comply with the provisions of Public Act 95-422 when he or she attends school for the 2008-2009 school year, unless the child is attending school for the first time as provided in this paragraph.

A tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. Additional health examinations of pupils, including eye examinations, may be required when deemed necessary by school authorities. Parents are encouraged to have their children undergo eye examinations at the same points in time required for health examinations.

[May 31, 2017]

(1.5) In compliance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health and except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children in kindergarten and the second and sixth grades of any public, private, or parochial school shall have a dental examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a dentist in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section before May 15th of the school year. If a child in the second or sixth grade fails to present proof by May 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed dental examination or (ii) the child presents proof that a dental examination will take place within 60 days after May 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a dentist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this dental examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students at least 60 days before May 15th of each school year.

(1.10) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all children enrolling in kindergarten in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly and any student enrolling for the first time in a public, private, or parochial school on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall have an eye examination. Each of these children shall present proof of having been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches or a licensed optometrist within the previous year, in accordance with this Section and rules adopted under this Section, before October 15th of the school year. If the child fails to present proof by October 15th, the school may hold the child's report card until one of the following occurs: (i) the child presents proof of a completed eye examination or (ii) the child presents proof that an eye examination will take place within 60 days after October 15th. The Department of Public Health shall establish, by rule, a waiver for children who show an undue burden or a lack of access to a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches who provides eye examinations or to a licensed optometrist. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of this eye examination requirement to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain an eye examination for the child.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall promulgate rules and regulations specifying the examinations and procedures that constitute a health examination, which shall include an age-appropriate developmental screening, an age-appropriate social and emotional screening, and the collection of data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), and a dental examination and may recommend by rule that certain additional examinations be performed. The rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health shall specify that a tuberculosis skin test screening shall be included as a required part of each health examination included under this Section if the child resides in an area designated by the Department of Public Health as having a high incidence of tuberculosis. With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening, the Department of Public Health must develop rules and appropriate revisions to the Child Health Examination form in conjunction with a statewide organization representing school boards; a statewide organization representing pediatricians; statewide organizations representing individuals holding Illinois educator licenses with school support personnel endorsements, including school social workers, school psychologists, and school nurses; a statewide organization representing children's mental health experts; a statewide organization representing school principals; the Director of Healthcare and Family Services or his or her designee, the State Superintendent of Education or his or her designee; and representatives of other appropriate State agencies and, at a minimum, must recommend the use of validated screening tools appropriate to the child's age or grade, and, with regard to the social and emotional screening, require recording only whether or not the screening was completed. The rules shall take into consideration the screening recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics and must be consistent with the State Board of Education's social and emotional learning standards. The Department of Public Health shall specify that a diabetes screening as defined by rule shall be included as a required part of each health examination. Diabetes testing is not required.

Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, licensed advanced practice nurses, or licensed physician assistants shall be responsible for the performance of the health examinations, other than dental examinations, eye examinations, and vision and hearing screening, and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to those portions of the health examination for which the physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant is responsible. If a registered nurse performs any part of a health examination, then a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches must review and sign all required report forms. Licensed dentists shall perform all dental examinations and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the dental examinations. Physicians licensed to practice medicine in all its branches or licensed optometrists

shall perform all eye examinations required by this Section and shall sign all report forms required by subsection (4) of this Section that pertain to the eye examination. For purposes of this Section, an eye examination shall at a minimum include history, visual acuity, subjective refraction to best visual acuity near and far, internal and external examination, and a glaucoma evaluation, as well as any other tests or observations that in the professional judgment of the doctor are necessary. Vision and hearing screening tests, which shall not be considered examinations as that term is used in this Section, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the Department of Public Health, and by individuals whom the Department of Public Health has certified. In these rules and regulations, the Department of Public Health shall require that individuals conducting vision screening tests give a child's parent or guardian written notification, before the vision screening is conducted, that states, "Vision screening is not a substitute for a complete eye and vision evaluation by an eye doctor. Your child is not required to undergo this vision screening if an optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed and signed a report form indicating that an examination has been administered within the previous 12 months."

(2.5) With respect to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portion of the health examination, each child may present proof of having been screened in accordance with this Section and the rules adopted under this Section before October 15th of the school year. With regard to the social and emotional screening only, the examining health care provider shall only record whether or not the screening was completed. If the child fails to present proof of the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination by October 15th of the school year, qualified school support personnel may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, offer the developmental screening or the social and emotional screening to the child. Each public, private, and parochial school must give notice of the developmental screening and social and emotional screening requirements to the parents and guardians of students in compliance with the rules of the Department of Public Health. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow a school to exclude a child from attending because of a parent's or guardian's failure to obtain a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening for the child. Once a developmental screening or a social and emotional screening is completed and proof has been presented to the school, the school may, with a parent's or guardian's consent, make available appropriate school personnel to work with the parent or guardian, the child, and the provider who signed the screening form to obtain any appropriate evaluations and services as indicated on the form and in other information and documentation provided by the parents, guardians, or provider.

(3) Every child shall, at or about the same time as he or she receives a health examination required by subsection (1) of this Section, present to the local school proof of having received such immunizations against preventable communicable diseases as the Department of Public Health shall require by rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Section and the Communicable Disease Prevention Act.

(4) The individuals conducting the health examination, dental examination, or eye examination shall record the fact of having conducted the examination, and such additional information as required, including for a health examination data relating to obesity (including at a minimum, date of birth, gender, height, weight, blood pressure, and date of exam), on uniform forms which the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Education shall prescribe for statewide use. The examiner shall summarize on the report form any condition that he or she suspects indicates a need for special services, including for a health examination factors relating to obesity. The duty to summarize on the report form does not apply to social and emotional screenings. The confidentiality of the information and records relating to the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening shall be determined by the statutes, rules, and professional ethics governing the type of provider conducting the screening. The individuals confirming the administration of required immunizations shall record as indicated on the form that the immunizations were administered.

(5) If a child does not submit proof of having had either the health examination or the immunization as required, then the child shall be examined or receive the immunization, as the case may be, and present proof by October 15 of the current school year, or by an earlier date of the current school year established by a school district. To establish a date before October 15 of the current school year for the health examination or immunization as required, a school district must give notice of the requirements of this Section 60 days prior to the earlier established date. If for medical reasons one or more of the required immunizations must be given after October 15 of the current school year, or after an earlier established date of the current school year, then the child shall present, by October 15, or by the earlier established date, a schedule for the administration of the immunizations and a statement of the medical reasons causing the delay, both the schedule and the statement being issued by the physician, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, or local health department that will be responsible for administration of the remaining required immunizations. If a child does not comply by October 15, or by the earlier established date of the current school year, with the requirements of this subsection, then the local school

authority shall exclude that child from school until such time as the child presents proof of having had the health examination as required and presents proof of having received those required immunizations which are medically possible to receive immediately. During a child's exclusion from school for noncompliance with this subsection, the child's parents or legal guardian shall be considered in violation of Section 26-1 and subject to any penalty imposed by Section 26-10. This subsection (5) does not apply to dental examinations, eye examinations, and the developmental screening and the social and emotional screening portions of the health examination. If the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).

(6) Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by November 15, in the manner which that agency shall require, the number of children who have received the necessary immunizations and the health examination (other than a dental examination or eye examination) as required, indicating, of those who have not received the immunizations and examination as required, the number of children who are exempt from health examination and immunization requirements on religious or medical grounds as provided in subsection (8). On or before December 1 of each year, every public school district and registered nonpublic school shall make publicly available the immunization data they are required to submit to the State Board of Education by November 15. The immunization data made publicly available must be identical to the data the school district or school has reported to the State Board of Education.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required dental examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required dental examination, the number of children who are exempt from the dental examination on religious grounds as provided in subsection (8) of this Section and the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.5) of this Section.

Every school shall report to the State Board of Education by June 30, in the manner that the State Board requires, the number of children who have received the required eye examination, indicating, of those who have not received the required eye examination, the number of children who are exempt from the eye examination as provided in subsection (8) of this Section, the number of children who have received a waiver under subsection (1.10) of this Section, and the total number of children in noncompliance with the eye examination requirement.

The reported information under this subsection (6) shall be provided to the Department of Public Health by the State Board of Education.

(7) Upon determining that the number of pupils who are required to be in compliance with subsection (5) of this Section is below 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the school district, 10% of each State aid payment made pursuant to Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 to the school district for such year may be withheld by the State Board of Education until the number of students in compliance with subsection (5) is the applicable specified percentage or higher.

(8) Children of parents or legal guardians who object to health, dental, or eye examinations or any part thereof, to immunizations, or to vision and hearing screening tests on religious grounds shall not be required to undergo the examinations, tests, or immunizations to which they so object if such parents or legal guardians present to the appropriate local school authority a signed Certificate of Religious Exemption detailing the grounds for objection and the specific immunizations, tests, or examinations to which they object. The grounds for objection must set forth the specific religious belief that conflicts with the examination, test, immunization, or other medical intervention. The signed certificate shall also reflect the parent's or legal guardian's understanding of the school's exclusion policies in the case of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak or exposure. The certificate must also be signed by the authorized examining health care provider responsible for the performance of the child's health examination confirming that the provider provided education to the parent or legal guardian on the benefits of immunization and the health risks to the student and to the community of the communicable diseases for which immunization is required in this State. However, the health care provider's signature on the certificate reflects only that education was provided and does not allow a health care provider grounds to determine a religious exemption. Those receiving immunizations required under this Code shall be provided with the relevant vaccine information statements that are required to be disseminated by the federal National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, which may contain information on circumstances when a vaccine should not

be administered, prior to administering a vaccine. A healthcare provider may consider including without limitation the nationally accepted recommendations from federal agencies such as the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the information outlined in the relevant vaccine information statement, and vaccine package inserts, along with the healthcare provider's clinical judgment, to determine whether any child may be more susceptible to experiencing an adverse vaccine reaction than the general population, and, if so, the healthcare provider may exempt the child from an immunization or adopt an individualized immunization schedule. The Certificate of Religious Exemption shall be created by the Department of Public Health and shall be made available and used by parents and legal guardians by the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year. Parents or legal guardians must submit the Certificate of Religious Exemption to their local school authority prior to entering kindergarten, sixth grade, and ninth grade for each child for which they are requesting an exemption. The religious objection stated need not be directed by the tenets of an established religious organization. However, general philosophical or moral reluctance to allow physical examinations, eye examinations, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, or dental examinations does not provide a sufficient basis for an exception to statutory requirements. The local school authority is responsible for determining if the content of the Certificate of Religious Exemption constitutes a valid religious objection. The local school authority shall inform the parent or legal guardian of exclusion procedures, in accordance with the Department's rules under Part 690 of Title 77 of the Illinois Administrative Code, at the time the objection is presented.

If the physical condition of the child is such that any one or more of the immunizing agents should not be administered, the examining physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant responsible for the performance of the health examination shall endorse that fact upon the health examination form.

Exempting a child from the health, dental, or eye examination does not exempt the child from participation in the program of physical education training provided in Sections 27-5 through 27-7 of this Code.

(9) For the purposes of this Section, "nursery schools" means those nursery schools operated by elementary school systems or secondary level school units or institutions of higher learning. (Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14; 99-173, eff. 7-29-15; 99-249, eff. 8-3-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 99-927, eff. 6-1-17.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-9)

Sec. 27A-9. Term of charter; renewal.

(a) For charters granted before January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be granted for a period not less than 5 and not more than 10 school years. For charters granted on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter shall be granted for a period of 5 school years. For charters renewed before January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be renewed in incremental periods not to exceed 5 school years. For charters renewed on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~, a charter may be renewed in incremental periods not to exceed 10 school years; however, the Commission may renew a charter only in incremental periods not to exceed 5 years. Authorizers shall ensure that every charter granted on or after January 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-840) ~~this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly~~ includes standards and goals for academic, organizational, and financial performance. A charter must meet all standards and goals for academic, organizational, and financial performance set forth by the authorizer in order to be renewed for a term in excess of 5 years but not more than 10 years. If an authorizer fails to establish standards and goals, a charter shall not be renewed for a term in excess of 5 years. Nothing contained in this Section shall require an authorizer to grant a full 10-year renewal term to any particular charter school, but an authorizer may award a full 10-year renewal term to charter schools that have a demonstrated track record of improving student performance.

(b) A charter school renewal proposal submitted to the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, shall contain:

(1) A report on the progress of the charter school in achieving the goals, objectives, pupil performance standards, content standards, and other terms of the initial approved charter proposal; and

(2) A financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction, and other spending categories for the charter school that is understandable to the general public and that will allow comparison of those costs to other schools or other comparable organizations, in a format required by the State Board.

(c) A charter may be revoked or not renewed if the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, clearly demonstrates that the charter school did any of the following, or otherwise failed to comply with the requirements of this law:

- (1) Committed a material violation of any of the conditions, standards, or procedures set forth in the charter.
- (2) Failed to meet or make reasonable progress toward achievement of the content standards or pupil performance standards identified in the charter.
- (3) Failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.
- (4) Violated any provision of law from which the charter school was not exempted.

In the case of revocation, the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, shall notify the charter school in writing of the reason why the charter is subject to revocation. The charter school shall submit a written plan to the local school board or the Commission, whichever is applicable, to rectify the problem. The plan shall include a timeline for implementation, which shall not exceed 2 years or the date of the charter's expiration, whichever is earlier. If the local school board or the Commission, as the chartering entity, finds that the charter school has failed to implement the plan of remediation and adhere to the timeline, then the chartering entity shall revoke the charter. Except in situations of an emergency where the health, safety, or education of the charter school's students is at risk, the revocation shall take place at the end of a school year. Nothing in ~~Public Act 96-105 this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly~~ shall be construed to prohibit an implementation timetable that is less than 2 years in duration.

(d) (Blank).

(e) Notice of a local school board's decision to deny, revoke, or not to renew a charter shall be provided to the Commission and the State Board. The Commission may reverse a local board's decision if the Commission finds that the charter school or charter school proposal (i) is in compliance with this Article, and (ii) is in the best interests of the students it is designed to serve. The Commission may condition the granting of an appeal on the acceptance by the charter school of funding in an amount less than that requested in the proposal submitted to the local school board. Final decisions of the Commission shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(f) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Article, if the Commission on appeal reverses a local board's decision or if a charter school is approved by referendum, the Commission shall act as the authorized chartering entity for the charter school. The Commission shall approve the charter and shall perform all functions under this Article otherwise performed by the local school board. The State Board shall determine whether the charter proposal approved by the Commission is consistent with the provisions of this Article and, if the approved proposal complies, certify the proposal pursuant to this Article. The State Board shall report the aggregate number of charter school pupils resident in a school district to that district and shall notify the district of the amount of funding to be paid by the State Board to the charter school enrolling such students. The Commission shall require the charter school to maintain accurate records of daily attendance that shall be deemed sufficient to file claims under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 notwithstanding any other requirements of that Section regarding hours of instruction and teacher certification. The State Board shall withhold from funds otherwise due the district the funds authorized by this Article to be paid to the charter school and shall pay such amounts to the charter school.

(g) For charter schools authorized by the Commission, the Commission shall quarterly certify to the State Board the student enrollment for each of its charter schools.

(h) For charter schools authorized by the Commission, the State Board shall pay directly to a charter school any federal or State aid attributable to a student with a disability attending the school.

(Source: P.A. 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 99-840, eff. 1-1-17; revised 10-27-16.)

(105 ILCS 5/27A-11)

Sec. 27A-11. Local financing.

(a) For purposes of the School Code, pupils enrolled in a charter school shall be included in the pupil enrollment of the school district within which the pupil resides. Each charter school (i) shall determine the school district in which each pupil who is enrolled in the charter school resides, (ii) shall report the aggregate number of pupils resident of a school district who are enrolled in the charter school to the school district in which those pupils reside, and (iii) shall maintain accurate records of daily attendance that shall be deemed sufficient to file claims under Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 notwithstanding any other requirements of that Section regarding hours of instruction and teacher certification.

(b) Except for a charter school established by referendum under Section 27A-6.5, as part of a charter school contract, the charter school and the local school board shall agree on funding and any services to be provided by the school district to the charter school. Agreed funding that a charter school is to receive from the local school board for a school year shall be paid in equal quarterly installments with the payment of the installment for the first quarter being made not later than July 1, unless the charter establishes a

different payment schedule. However, if a charter school dismisses a pupil from the charter school after receiving a quarterly payment, the charter school shall return to the school district, on a quarterly basis, the prorated portion of public funding provided for the education of that pupil for the time the student is not enrolled at the charter school. Likewise, if a pupil transfers to a charter school between quarterly payments, the school district shall provide, on a quarterly basis, a prorated portion of the public funding to the charter school to provide for the education of that pupil.

All services centrally or otherwise provided by the school district including, but not limited to, rent, food services, custodial services, maintenance, curriculum, media services, libraries, transportation, and warehousing shall be subject to negotiation between a charter school and the local school board and paid for out of the revenues negotiated pursuant to this subsection (b); provided that the local school board shall not attempt, by negotiation or otherwise, to obligate a charter school to provide pupil transportation for pupils for whom a district is not required to provide transportation under the criteria set forth in subsection (a)(13) of Section 27A-7.

In no event shall the funding be less than ~~97%~~ 75% or more than ~~103%~~ 125% of the school district's per capita student tuition multiplied by the number of students residing in the district who are enrolled in the charter school.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that funding and service agreements under this subsection (b) shall be neither a financial incentive nor a financial disincentive to the establishment of a charter school.

The charter school may set and collect reasonable fees. Fees collected from students enrolled at a charter school shall be retained by the charter school.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this Section, the proportionate share of State and federal resources generated by students with disabilities or staff serving them shall be directed to charter schools enrolling those students by their school districts or administrative units. The proportionate share of moneys generated under other federal or State categorical aid programs shall be directed to charter schools serving students eligible for that aid.

(d) The governing body of a charter school is authorized to accept gifts, donations, or grants of any kind made to the charter school and to expend or use gifts, donations, or grants in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the donor; however, a gift, donation, or grant may not be accepted by the governing body if it is subject to any condition contrary to applicable law or contrary to the terms of the contract between the charter school and the local school board. Charter schools shall be encouraged to solicit and utilize community volunteer speakers and other instructional resources when providing instruction on the Holocaust and other historical events.

(e) (Blank).

(f) The Commission shall provide technical assistance to persons and groups preparing or revising charter applications.

(g) At the non-renewal or revocation of its charter, each charter school shall refund to the local board of education all unspent funds.

(h) A charter school is authorized to incur temporary, short term debt to pay operating expenses in anticipation of receipt of funds from the local school board.

(Source: P.A. 98-640, eff. 6-9-14; 98-739, eff. 7-16-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/29-5) (from Ch. 122, par. 29-5)

Sec. 29-5. Reimbursement by State for transportation. Any school district, maintaining a school, transporting resident pupils to another school district's vocational program, offered through a joint agreement approved by the State Board of Education, as provided in Section 10-22.22 or transporting its resident pupils to a school which meets the standards for recognition as established by the State Board of Education which provides transportation meeting the standards of safety, comfort, convenience, efficiency and operation prescribed by the State Board of Education for resident pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 who: (a) reside at least 1 1/2 miles as measured by the customary route of travel, from the school attended; or (b) reside in areas where conditions are such that walking constitutes a hazard to the safety of the child when determined under Section 29-3; and (c) are transported to the school attended from pick-up points at the beginning of the school day and back again at the close of the school day or transported to and from their assigned attendance centers during the school day, shall be reimbursed by the State as hereinafter provided in this Section.

The State will pay the cost of transporting eligible pupils less the prior year assessed valuation in a dual school district maintaining secondary grades 9 to 12 inclusive times a qualifying rate of .05%; in elementary school districts maintaining grades K to 8 times a qualifying rate of .06%; and in unit districts maintaining grades K to 12, including optional elementary unit districts and combined high school - unit districts, times a qualifying rate of .07%; provided that for optional elementary unit districts and combined high school - unit districts, prior year assessed valuation for high school purposes, as defined in Article

11E of this Code, must be used. To be eligible to receive reimbursement in excess of 4/5 of the cost to transport eligible pupils, a school district shall have a Transportation Fund tax rate of at least .12%. If a school district does not have a .12% Transportation Fund tax rate, the amount of its claim in excess of 4/5 of the cost of transporting pupils shall be reduced by the sum arrived at by subtracting the Transportation Fund tax rate from .12% and multiplying that amount by the district's prior year ~~districts~~ equalized or assessed valuation, provided, that in no case shall said reduction result in reimbursement of less than 4/5 of the cost to transport eligible pupils.

The minimum amount to be received by a district is \$16 times the number of eligible pupils transported.

When calculating the reimbursement for transportation costs, the State Board of Education may not deduct the number of pupils enrolled in early education programs from the number of pupils eligible for reimbursement if the pupils enrolled in the early education programs are transported at the same time as other eligible pupils.

Any such district transporting resident pupils during the school day to an area vocational school or another school district's vocational program more than 1 1/2 miles from the school attended, as provided in Sections 10-22.20a and 10-22.22, shall be reimbursed by the State for 4/5 of the cost of transporting eligible pupils.

School day means that period of time which the pupil is required to be in attendance for instructional purposes.

If a pupil is at a location within the school district other than his residence for child care purposes at the time for transportation to school, that location may be considered for purposes of determining the 1 1/2 miles from the school attended.

Claims for reimbursement that include children who attend any school other than a public school shall show the number of such children transported.

Claims for reimbursement under this Section shall not be paid for the transportation of pupils for whom transportation costs are claimed for payment under other Sections of this Act.

The allowable direct cost of transporting pupils for regular, vocational, and special education pupil transportation shall be limited to the sum of the cost of physical examinations required for employment as a school bus driver; the salaries of full or part-time drivers and school bus maintenance personnel; employee benefits excluding Illinois municipal retirement payments, social security payments, unemployment insurance payments and workers' compensation insurance premiums; expenditures to independent carriers who operate school buses; payments to other school districts for pupil transportation services; pre-approved contractual expenditures for computerized bus scheduling; the cost of gasoline, oil, tires, and other supplies necessary for the operation of school buses; the cost of converting buses' gasoline engines to more fuel efficient engines or to engines which use alternative energy sources; the cost of travel to meetings and workshops conducted by the regional superintendent or the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to the standards established by the Secretary of State under Section 6-106 of the Illinois Vehicle Code to improve the driving skills of school bus drivers; the cost of maintenance of school buses including parts and materials used; expenditures for leasing transportation vehicles, except interest and service charges; the cost of insurance and licenses for transportation vehicles; expenditures for the rental of transportation equipment; plus a depreciation allowance of 20% for 5 years for school buses and vehicles approved for transporting pupils to and from school and a depreciation allowance of 10% for 10 years for other transportation equipment so used. Each school year, if a school district has made expenditures to the Regional Transportation Authority or any of its service boards, a mass transit district, or an urban transportation district under an intergovernmental agreement with the district to provide for the transportation of pupils and if the public transit carrier received direct payment for services or passes from a school district within its service area during the 2000-2001 school year, then the allowable direct cost of transporting pupils for regular, vocational, and special education pupil transportation shall also include the expenditures that the district has made to the public transit carrier. In addition to the above allowable costs school districts shall also claim all transportation supervisory salary costs, including Illinois municipal retirement payments, and all transportation related building and building maintenance costs without limitation.

Special education allowable costs shall also include expenditures for the salaries of attendants or aides for that portion of the time they assist special education pupils while in transit and expenditures for parents and public carriers for transporting special education pupils when pre-approved by the State Superintendent of Education.

Indirect costs shall be included in the reimbursement claim for districts which own and operate their own school buses. Such indirect costs shall include administrative costs, or any costs attributable to transporting pupils from their attendance centers to another school building for instructional purposes. No

school district which owns and operates its own school buses may claim reimbursement for indirect costs which exceed 5% of the total allowable direct costs for pupil transportation.

The State Board of Education shall prescribe uniform regulations for determining the above standards and shall prescribe forms of cost accounting and standards of determining reasonable depreciation. Such depreciation shall include the cost of equipping school buses with the safety features required by law or by the rules, regulations and standards promulgated by the State Board of Education, and the Department of Transportation for the safety and construction of school buses provided, however, any equipment cost reimbursed by the Department of Transportation for equipping school buses with such safety equipment shall be deducted from the allowable cost in the computation of reimbursement under this Section in the same percentage as the cost of the equipment is depreciated.

On or before August 15, annually, the chief school administrator for the district shall certify to the State Superintendent of Education the district's claim for reimbursement for the school year ending on June 30 next preceding. The State Superintendent of Education shall check and approve the claims and prepare the vouchers showing the amounts due for district reimbursement claims. Each fiscal year, the State Superintendent of Education shall prepare and transmit the first 3 vouchers to the Comptroller on the 30th day of September, December and March, respectively, and the final voucher, no later than June 20.

If the amount appropriated for transportation reimbursement is insufficient to fund total claims for any fiscal year, the State Board of Education shall reduce each school district's allowable costs and flat grant amount proportionately to make total adjusted claims equal the total amount appropriated.

For purposes of calculating claims for reimbursement under this Section for any school year beginning July 1, 1998, or thereafter, the equalized assessed valuation for a school district used to compute reimbursement shall be computed in the same manner as it is computed under paragraph (2) of subsection (G) of Section 18-8.05.

All reimbursements received from the State shall be deposited into the district's transportation fund or into the fund from which the allowable expenditures were made.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any school district receiving a payment under this Section or under Section 14-7.02, 14-7.02b, or 14-13.01 of this Code may classify all or a portion of the funds that it receives in a particular fiscal year or from general State aid pursuant to Section 18-8.05 of this Code as funds received in connection with any funding program for which it is entitled to receive funds from the State in that fiscal year (including, without limitation, any funding program referenced in this Section), regardless of the source or timing of the receipt. The district may not classify more funds as funds received in connection with the funding program than the district is entitled to receive in that fiscal year for that program. Any classification by a district must be made by a resolution of its board of education. The resolution must identify the amount of any payments or general State aid to be classified under this paragraph and must specify the funding program to which the funds are to be treated as received in connection therewith. This resolution is controlling as to the classification of funds referenced therein. A certified copy of the resolution must be sent to the State Superintendent of Education. The resolution shall still take effect even though a copy of the resolution has not been sent to the State Superintendent of Education in a timely manner. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall affect the total amount or timing of money the district is entitled to receive under this Code. No classification under this paragraph by a district shall in any way relieve the district from or affect any requirements that otherwise would apply with respect to that funding program, including any accounting of funds by source, reporting expenditures by original source and purpose, reporting requirements, or requirements of providing services.

Any school district with a population of not more than 500,000 must deposit all funds received under this Article into the transportation fund and use those funds for the provision of transportation services. (Source: P.A. 95-903, eff. 8-25-08; 96-1264, eff. 1-1-11.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-2.3) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-2.3)

Sec. 34-2.3. Local school councils - Powers and duties. Each local school council shall have and exercise, consistent with the provisions of this Article and the powers and duties of the board of education, the following powers and duties:

1. (A) To annually evaluate the performance of the principal of the attendance center using a Board approved principal evaluation form, which shall include the evaluation of (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school, (iii) instructional leadership, (iv) the effective implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi) any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council, including, without limitation, the principal's communication skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered learning environment, to develop opportunities for professional

development, and to encourage parental involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement;

(B) to determine in the manner provided by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 and subdivision 1.5 of this Section whether the performance contract of the principal shall be renewed; and

(C) to directly select, in the manner provided by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, a new principal (including a new principal to fill a vacancy) -- without submitting any list of candidates for that position to the general superintendent as provided in paragraph 2 of this Section -- to serve under a 4 year performance contract; provided that (i) the determination of whether the principal's performance contract is to be renewed, based upon the evaluation required by subdivision 1.5 of this Section, shall be made no later than 150 days prior to the expiration of the current performance-based contract of the principal, (ii) in cases where such performance contract is not renewed -- a direct selection of a new principal -- to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be made by the local school council no later than 45 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract of the principal, and (iii) a selection by the local school council of a new principal to fill a vacancy under a 4 year performance contract shall be made within 90 days after the date such vacancy occurs. A Council shall be required, if requested by the principal, to provide in writing the reasons for the council's not renewing the principal's contract.

1.5. The local school council's determination of whether to renew the principal's contract shall be based on an evaluation to assess the educational and administrative progress made at the school during the principal's current performance-based contract. The local school council shall base its evaluation on (i) student academic improvement, as defined by the school improvement plan, (ii) student absenteeism rates at the school, (iii) instructional leadership, (iv) the effective implementation of programs, policies, or strategies to improve student academic achievement, (v) school management, and (vi) any other factors deemed relevant by the local school council, including, without limitation, the principal's communication skills and ability to create and maintain a student-centered learning environment, to develop opportunities for professional development, and to encourage parental involvement and community partnerships to achieve school improvement. If a local school council fails to renew the performance contract of a principal rated by the general superintendent, or his or her designee, in the previous years' evaluations as meeting or exceeding expectations, the principal, within 15 days after the local school council's decision not to renew the contract, may request a review of the local school council's principal non-retention decision by a hearing officer appointed by the American Arbitration Association. A local school council member or members or the general superintendent may support the principal's request for review. During the period of the hearing officer's review of the local school council's decision on whether or not to retain the principal, the local school council shall maintain all authority to search for and contract with a person to serve as interim or acting principal, or as the principal of the attendance center under a 4-year performance contract, provided that any performance contract entered into by the local school council shall be voidable or modified in accordance with the decision of the hearing officer. The principal may request review only once while at that attendance center. If a local school council renews the contract of a principal who failed to obtain a rating of "meets" or "exceeds expectations" in the general superintendent's evaluation for the previous year, the general superintendent, within 15 days after the local school council's decision to renew the contract, may request a review of the local school council's principal retention decision by a hearing officer appointed by the American Arbitration Association. The general superintendent may request a review only once for that principal at that attendance center. All requests to review the retention or non-retention of a principal shall be submitted to the general superintendent, who shall, in turn, forward such requests, within 14 days of receipt, to the American Arbitration Association. The general superintendent shall send a contemporaneous copy of the request that was forwarded to the American Arbitration Association to the principal and to each local school council member and shall inform the local school council of its rights and responsibilities under the arbitration process, including the local school council's right to representation and the manner and process by which the Board shall pay the costs of the council's representation. If the local school council retains the principal and the general superintendent requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the general superintendent shall be considered parties to the arbitration, a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education, and the principal may retain counsel and participate in the arbitration. If the local school council does not retain the principal and the principal requests a review of the retention decision, the local school council and the principal shall be considered parties to the arbitration and a hearing officer shall be chosen between those 2 parties pursuant to procedures promulgated by the State Board of Education. The hearing shall begin (i) within 45 days after the initial request for review is submitted by the principal to the general superintendent or (ii) if the initial request for review is made by the general superintendent, within 45 days after that request is mailed to the American Arbitration Association. The hearing officer shall render a decision within 45 days after

the hearing begins and within 90 days after the initial request for review. The Board shall contract with the American Arbitration Association for all of the hearing officer's reasonable and necessary costs. In addition, the Board shall pay any reasonable costs incurred by a local school council for representation before a hearing officer.

1.10. The hearing officer shall conduct a hearing, which shall include (i) a review of the principal's performance, evaluations, and other evidence of the principal's service at the school, (ii) reasons provided by the local school council for its decision, and (iii) documentation evidencing views of interested persons, including, without limitation, students, parents, local school council members, school faculty and staff, the principal, the general superintendent or his or her designee, and members of the community. The burden of proof in establishing that the local school council's decision was arbitrary and capricious shall be on the party requesting the arbitration, and this party shall sustain the burden by a preponderance of the evidence. The hearing officer shall set the local school council decision aside if that decision, in light of the record developed at the hearing, is arbitrary and capricious. The decision of the hearing officer may not be appealed to the Board or the State Board of Education. If the hearing officer decides that the principal shall be retained, the retention period shall not exceed 2 years.

2. In the event (i) the local school council does not renew the performance contract of the principal, or the principal fails to receive a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, or the principal is removed for cause during the term of his or her performance contract in the manner provided by Section 34-85, or a vacancy in the position of principal otherwise occurs prior to the expiration of the term of a principal's performance contract, and (ii) the local school council fails to directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract, the local school council in such event shall submit to the general superintendent a list of 3 candidates -- listed in the local school council's order of preference -- for the position of principal, one of which shall be selected by the general superintendent to serve as principal of the attendance center. If the general superintendent fails or refuses to select one of the candidates on the list to serve as principal within 30 days after being furnished with the candidate list, the general superintendent shall select and place a principal on an interim basis (i) for a period not to exceed one year or (ii) until the local school council selects a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, whichever occurs first. If the local school council fails or refuses to select and appoint a new principal, as specified by subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2, the general superintendent may select and appoint a new principal on an interim basis for an additional year or until a new contract principal is selected by the local school council. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform in connection with the submission of candidates for, and the selection of a candidate to serve as principal of an attendance center. No person shall be directly selected, listed as a candidate for, or selected to serve as principal of an attendance center (i) if such person has been removed for cause from employment by the Board or (ii) if such person does not hold a valid administrative certificate issued or exchanged under Article 21 and endorsed as required by that Article for the position of principal. A principal whose performance contract is not renewed as provided under subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2 may nevertheless, if otherwise qualified and certified as herein provided and if he or she has received a satisfactory rating as provided in subsection (h) of Section 34-8.3, be included by a local school council as one of the 3 candidates listed in order of preference on any candidate list from which one person is to be selected to serve as principal of the attendance center under a new performance contract. The initial candidate list required to be submitted by a local school council to the general superintendent in cases where the local school council does not renew the performance contract of its principal and does not directly select a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract shall be submitted not later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the current performance contract. In cases where the local school council fails or refuses to submit the candidate list to the general superintendent no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the incumbent principal's contract, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period not to exceed one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2. In cases where a principal is removed for cause or a vacancy otherwise occurs in the position of principal and the vacancy is not filled by direct selection by the local school council, the candidate list shall be submitted by the local school council to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date such removal or vacancy occurs. In cases where the local school council fails or refuses to submit the candidate list to the general superintendent within 90 days after the date of the vacancy, the general superintendent may appoint a principal on an interim basis for a period of one year, during which time the local school council shall be able to select a new principal with 7 affirmative votes as provided in subsection (c) of Section 34-2.2.

2.5. Whenever a vacancy in the office of a principal occurs for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by this Section by the selection of a new principal to serve under a 4 year performance contract.

3. To establish additional criteria to be included as part of the performance contract of its principal, provided that such additional criteria shall not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, creed, color or disability unrelated to ability to perform, and shall not be inconsistent with the uniform 4 year performance contract for principals developed by the board as provided in Section 34-8.1 of the School Code or with other provisions of this Article governing the authority and responsibility of principals.

4. To approve the expenditure plan prepared by the principal with respect to all funds allocated and distributed to the attendance center by the Board. The expenditure plan shall be administered by the principal. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any expenditure plan approved and administered under this Section 34-2.3 shall be consistent with and subject to the terms of any contract for services with a third party entered into by the Chicago School Reform Board of Trustees or the board under this Act.

Via a supermajority vote of 7 members of the local school council or 8 members of a high school local school council, the Council may transfer allocations pursuant to Section 34-2.3 within funds; provided that such a transfer is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Board may reserve up to 1% of its total fiscal year budget for distribution on a prioritized basis to schools throughout the school system in order to assure adequate programs to meet the needs of special student populations as determined by the Board. This distribution shall take into account the needs catalogued in the Systemwide Plan and the various local school improvement plans of the local school councils. Information about these centrally funded programs shall be distributed to the local school councils so that their subsequent planning and programming will account for these provisions.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991 and in each fiscal year thereafter, from other amounts available in the applicable fiscal year budget, the board shall allocate a lump sum amount to each local school based upon such formula as the board shall determine taking into account the special needs of the student body. The local school principal shall develop an expenditure plan in consultation with the local school council, the professional personnel leadership committee and with all other school personnel, which reflects the priorities and activities as described in the school's local school improvement plan and is consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements and with board policies and standards; however, the local school council shall have the right to request waivers of board policy from the board of education and waivers of employee collective bargaining agreements pursuant to Section 34-8.1a.

The expenditure plan developed by the principal with respect to amounts available from the fund for prioritized special needs programs and the allocated lump sum amount must be approved by the local school council.

The lump sum allocation shall take into account the following principles:

a. Teachers: Each school shall be allocated funds equal to the amount appropriated in the previous school year for compensation for teachers (regular grades kindergarten through 12th grade) plus whatever increases in compensation have been negotiated contractually or through longevity as provided in the negotiated agreement. Adjustments shall be made due to layoff or reduction in force, lack of funds or work, change in subject requirements, enrollment changes, or contracts with third parties for the performance of services or to rectify any inconsistencies with system-wide allocation formulas or for other legitimate reasons.

b. Other personnel: Funds for other teacher certificated and uncertificated personnel paid through non-categorical funds shall be provided according to system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and the special needs of the school as determined by the Board.

c. Non-compensation items: Appropriations for all non-compensation items shall be based on system-wide formulas based on student enrollment and on the special needs of the school or factors related to the physical plant, including but not limited to textbooks, electronic textbooks and the technological equipment necessary to gain access to and use electronic textbooks, supplies, electricity, equipment, and routine maintenance.

d. Funds for categorical programs: Schools shall receive personnel and funds based on, and shall use such personnel and funds in accordance with State and Federal requirements applicable to each categorical program provided to meet the special needs of the student body (including but not limited to, Federal Chapter I, Bilingual, and Special Education).

d.1. Funds for State Title I: Each school shall receive funds based on State and Board requirements applicable to each State Title I pupil provided to meet the special needs of the student body. Each school shall receive the proportion of funds as provided in Section 18-8 or 18-8.15 to which

they are entitled. These funds shall be spent only with the budgetary approval of the Local School Council as provided in Section 34-2.3.

e. The Local School Council shall have the right to request the principal to close positions and open new ones consistent with the provisions of the local school improvement plan provided that these decisions are consistent with applicable law and collective bargaining agreements. If a position is closed, pursuant to this paragraph, the local school shall have for its use the system-wide average compensation for the closed position.

f. Operating within existing laws and collective bargaining agreements, the local school council shall have the right to direct the principal to shift expenditures within funds.

g. (Blank).

Any funds unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall be available to the board of education for use as part of its budget for the following fiscal year.

5. To make recommendations to the principal concerning textbook selection and concerning curriculum developed pursuant to the school improvement plan which is consistent with systemwide curriculum objectives in accordance with Sections 34-8 and 34-18 of the School Code and in conformity with the collective bargaining agreement.

6. To advise the principal concerning the attendance and disciplinary policies for the attendance center, subject to the provisions of this Article and Article 26, and consistent with the uniform system of discipline established by the board pursuant to Section 34-19.

7. To approve a school improvement plan developed as provided in Section 34-2.4. The process and schedule for plan development shall be publicized to the entire school community, and the community shall be afforded the opportunity to make recommendations concerning the plan. At least twice a year the principal and local school council shall report publicly on progress and problems with respect to plan implementation.

8. To evaluate the allocation of teaching resources and other certificated and uncertificated staff to the attendance center to determine whether such allocation is consistent with and in furtherance of instructional objectives and school programs reflective of the school improvement plan adopted for the attendance center; and to make recommendations to the board, the general superintendent and the principal concerning any reallocation of teaching resources or other staff whenever the council determines that any such reallocation is appropriate because the qualifications of any existing staff at the attendance center do not adequately match or support instructional objectives or school programs which reflect the school improvement plan.

9. To make recommendations to the principal and the general superintendent concerning their respective appointments, after August 31, 1989, and in the manner provided by Section 34-8 and Section 34-8.1, of persons to fill any vacant, additional or newly created positions for teachers at the attendance center or at attendance centers which include the attendance center served by the local school council.

10. To request of the Board the manner in which training and assistance shall be provided to the local school council. Pursuant to Board guidelines a local school council is authorized to direct the Board of Education to contract with personnel or not-for-profit organizations not associated with the school district to train or assist council members. If training or assistance is provided by contract with personnel or organizations not associated with the school district, the period of training or assistance shall not exceed 30 hours during a given school year; person shall not be employed on a continuous basis longer than said period and shall not have been employed by the Chicago Board of Education within the preceding six months. Council members shall receive training in at least the following areas:

1. school budgets;

2. educational theory pertinent to the attendance center's particular needs, including the development of the school improvement plan and the principal's performance contract; and

3. personnel selection.

Council members shall, to the greatest extent possible, complete such training within 90 days of election.

11. In accordance with systemwide guidelines contained in the System-Wide Educational Reform Goals and Objectives Plan, criteria for evaluation of performance shall be established for local school councils and local school council members. If a local school council persists in noncompliance with systemwide requirements, the Board may impose sanctions and take necessary corrective action, consistent with Section 34-8.3.

12. Each local school council shall comply with the Open Meetings Act and the Freedom of Information Act. Each local school council shall issue and transmit to its school community a detailed annual report accounting for its activities programmatically and financially. Each local school council shall convene at least 2 well-publicized meetings annually with its entire school community. These meetings shall include

presentation of the proposed local school improvement plan, of the proposed school expenditure plan, and the annual report, and shall provide an opportunity for public comment.

13. Each local school council is encouraged to involve additional non-voting members of the school community in facilitating the council's exercise of its responsibilities.

14. The local school council may adopt a school uniform or dress code policy that governs the attendance center and that is necessary to maintain the orderly process of a school function or prevent endangerment of student health or safety, consistent with the policies and rules of the Board of Education. A school uniform or dress code policy adopted by a local school council: (i) shall not be applied in such manner as to discipline or deny attendance to a transfer student or any other student for noncompliance with that policy during such period of time as is reasonably necessary to enable the student to acquire a school uniform or otherwise comply with the dress code policy that is in effect at the attendance center into which the student's enrollment is transferred; and (ii) shall include criteria and procedures under which the local school council will accommodate the needs of or otherwise provide appropriate resources to assist a student from an indigent family in complying with an applicable school uniform or dress code policy. A student whose parents or legal guardians object on religious grounds to the student's compliance with an applicable school uniform or dress code policy shall not be required to comply with that policy if the student's parents or legal guardians present to the local school council a signed statement of objection detailing the grounds for the objection.

15. All decisions made and actions taken by the local school council in the exercise of its powers and duties shall comply with State and federal laws, all applicable collective bargaining agreements, court orders and rules properly promulgated by the Board.

15a. To grant, in accordance with board rules and policies, the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise needed, including lighting, heat, and attendants, for public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social activities.

15b. To approve, in accordance with board rules and policies, receipts and expenditures for all internal accounts of the attendance center, and to approve all fund-raising activities by nonschool organizations that use the school building.

16. (Blank).

17. Names and addresses of local school council members shall be a matter of public record.

(Source: P.A. 96-1403, eff. 7-29-10.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-18)

Sec. 34-18. Powers of the board. The board shall exercise general supervision and jurisdiction over the public education and the public school system of the city, and, except as otherwise provided by this Article, shall have power:

1. To make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance throughout the year or for such portion thereof as it may direct, not less than 9 months, of schools of all grades and kinds, including normal schools, high schools, night schools, schools for defectives and delinquents, parental and truant schools, schools for the blind, the deaf and persons with physical disabilities, schools or classes in manual training, constructural and vocational teaching, domestic arts and physical culture, vocation and extension schools and lecture courses, and all other educational courses and facilities, including establishing, equipping, maintaining and operating playgrounds and recreational programs, when such programs are conducted in, adjacent to, or connected with any public school under the general supervision and jurisdiction of the board; provided that the calendar for the school term and any changes must be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Education before the calendar or changes may take effect, and provided that in allocating funds from year to year for the operation of all attendance centers within the district, the board shall ensure that supplemental general State aid or supplemental grant funds are allocated and applied in accordance with Section 18-8, ~~or~~ 18-8.05, or 18-8.15. To admit to such schools without charge foreign exchange students who are participants in an organized exchange student program which is authorized by the board. The board shall permit all students to enroll in apprenticeship programs in trade schools operated by the board, whether those programs are union-sponsored or not. No student shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any course of instruction offered in the common schools by reason of that student's sex. No student shall be denied equal access to physical education and interscholastic athletic programs supported from school district funds or denied participation in comparable physical education and athletic programs solely by reason of the student's sex. Equal access to programs supported from school district funds and comparable programs will be defined in rules promulgated by the State Board of Education in consultation with the Illinois High School Association. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, neither the board of education nor any local school council or other school official shall recommend that children with disabilities be placed into regular education classrooms unless those

children with disabilities are provided with supplementary services to assist them so that they benefit from the regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register;

2. To furnish lunches to pupils, to make a reasonable charge therefor, and to use school funds for the payment of such expenses as the board may determine are necessary in conducting the school lunch program;

3. To co-operate with the circuit court;

4. To make arrangements with the public or quasi-public libraries and museums for the use of their facilities by teachers and pupils of the public schools;

5. To employ dentists and prescribe their duties for the purpose of treating the pupils in the schools, but accepting such treatment shall be optional with parents or guardians;

6. To grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise needed, including light, heat, and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts, and other educational and social interests, free of charge, under such provisions and control as the principal of the affected attendance center may prescribe;

7. To apportion the pupils to the several schools; provided that no pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any such school on account of his color, race, sex, or nationality. The board shall take into consideration the prevention of segregation and the elimination of separation of children in public schools because of color, race, sex, or nationality. Except that children may be committed to or attend parental and social adjustment schools established and maintained either for boys or girls only. All records pertaining to the creation, alteration or revision of attendance areas shall be open to the public. Nothing herein shall limit the board's authority to establish multi-area attendance centers or other student assignment systems for desegregation purposes or otherwise, and to apportion the pupils to the several schools. Furthermore, beginning in school year 1994-95, pursuant to a board plan adopted by October 1, 1993, the board shall offer, commencing on a phased-in basis, the opportunity for families within the school district to apply for enrollment of their children in any attendance center within the school district which does not have selective admission requirements approved by the board. The appropriate geographical area in which such open enrollment may be exercised shall be determined by the board of education. Such children may be admitted to any such attendance center on a space available basis after all children residing within such attendance center's area have been accommodated. If the number of applicants from outside the attendance area exceed the space available, then successful applicants shall be selected by lottery. The board of education's open enrollment plan must include provisions that allow low income students to have access to transportation needed to exercise school choice. Open enrollment shall be in compliance with the provisions of the Consent Decree and Desegregation Plan cited in Section 34-1.01;

8. To approve programs and policies for providing transportation services to students. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit or empower the State Board of Education to order, mandate, or require busing or other transportation of pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in any school;

9. Subject to the limitations in this Article, to establish and approve system-wide curriculum objectives and standards, including graduation standards, which reflect the multi-cultural diversity in the city and are consistent with State law, provided that for all purposes of this Article courses or proficiency in American Sign Language shall be deemed to constitute courses or proficiency in a foreign language; and to employ principals and teachers, appointed as provided in this Article, and fix their compensation. The board shall prepare such reports related to minimal competency testing as may be requested by the State Board of Education, and in addition shall monitor and approve special education and bilingual education programs and policies within the district to assure that appropriate services are provided in accordance with applicable State and federal laws to children requiring services and education in those areas;

10. To employ non-teaching personnel or utilize volunteer personnel for: (i) non-teaching duties not requiring instructional judgment or evaluation of pupils, including library duties; and (ii) supervising study halls, long distance teaching reception areas used incident to instructional programs transmitted by electronic media such as computers, video, and audio, detention and discipline areas, and school-sponsored extracurricular activities. The board may further utilize volunteer non-certificated personnel or employ non-certificated personnel to assist in the instruction of pupils under the immediate supervision of a teacher holding a valid certificate, directly engaged in teaching subject matter or conducting activities; provided that the teacher shall be continuously aware of the non-certificated persons' activities and shall be able to control or modify them. The general superintendent shall determine qualifications of such personnel and shall prescribe rules for determining the duties and activities to be assigned to such personnel;

10.5. To utilize volunteer personnel from a regional School Crisis Assistance Team (S.C.A.T.), created as part of the Safe to Learn Program established pursuant to Section 25 of the Illinois Violence Prevention Act of 1995, to provide assistance to schools in times of violence or other traumatic incidents within a school community by providing crisis intervention services to lessen the effects of emotional trauma on individuals and the community; the School Crisis Assistance Team Steering Committee shall determine the qualifications for volunteers;

11. To provide television studio facilities in not to exceed one school building and to provide programs for educational purposes, provided, however, that the board shall not construct, acquire, operate, or maintain a television transmitter; to grant the use of its studio facilities to a licensed television station located in the school district; and to maintain and operate not to exceed one school radio transmitting station and provide programs for educational purposes;

12. To offer, if deemed appropriate, outdoor education courses, including field trips within the State of Illinois, or adjacent states, and to use school educational funds for the expense of the said outdoor educational programs, whether within the school district or not;

13. During that period of the calendar year not embraced within the regular school term, to provide and conduct courses in subject matters normally embraced in the program of the schools during the regular school term and to give regular school credit for satisfactory completion by the student of such courses as may be approved for credit by the State Board of Education;

14. To insure against any loss or liability of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, Local School Councils, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, or the former Subdistrict Councils or of any member, officer, agent or employee thereof, resulting from alleged violations of civil rights arising from incidents occurring on or after September 5, 1967 or from the wrongful or negligent act or omission of any such person whether occurring within or without the school premises, provided the officer, agent or employee was, at the time of the alleged violation of civil rights or wrongful act or omission, acting within the scope of his employment or under direction of the board, the former School Board Nominating Commission, the Chicago Schools Academic Accountability Council, Local School Councils, or the former Subdistrict Councils; and to provide for or participate in insurance plans for its officers and employees, including but not limited to retirement annuities, medical, surgical and hospitalization benefits in such types and amounts as may be determined by the board; provided, however, that the board shall contract for such insurance only with an insurance company authorized to do business in this State. Such insurance may include provision for employees who rely on treatment by prayer or spiritual means alone for healing, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized religious denomination;

15. To contract with the corporate authorities of any municipality or the county board of any county, as the case may be, to provide for the regulation of traffic in parking areas of property used for school purposes, in such manner as is provided by Section 11-209 of The Illinois Vehicle Code, approved September 29, 1969, as amended;

16. (a) To provide, on an equal basis, access to a high school campus and student directory information to the official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of Illinois and the United States for the purposes of informing students of the educational and career opportunities available in the military if the board has provided such access to persons or groups whose purpose is to acquaint students with educational or occupational opportunities available to them. The board is not required to give greater notice regarding the right of access to recruiting representatives than is given to other persons and groups. In this paragraph 16, "directory information" means a high school student's name, address, and telephone number.

(b) If a student or his or her parent or guardian submits a signed, written request to the high school before the end of the student's sophomore year (or if the student is a transfer student, by another time set by the high school) that indicates that the student or his or her parent or guardian does not want the student's directory information to be provided to official recruiting representatives under subsection (a) of this Section, the high school may not provide access to the student's directory information to these recruiting representatives. The high school shall notify its students and their parents or guardians of the provisions of this subsection (b).

(c) A high school may require official recruiting representatives of the armed forces of Illinois and the United States to pay a fee for copying and mailing a student's directory information in an amount that is not more than the actual costs incurred by the high school.

(d) Information received by an official recruiting representative under this Section may be used only to provide information to students concerning educational and career opportunities available in the military and may not be released to a person who is not involved in recruiting students for the armed forces of Illinois or the United States;

17. (a) To sell or market any computer program developed by an employee of the school district, provided that such employee developed the computer program as a direct result of his or her duties with the school district or through the utilization of the school district resources or facilities. The employee who developed the computer program shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of such sale or marketing of the computer program. The distribution of such proceeds between the employee and the school district shall be as agreed upon by the employee and the school district, except that neither the employee nor the school district may receive more than 90% of such proceeds. The negotiation for an employee who is represented by an exclusive bargaining representative may be conducted by such bargaining representative at the employee's request.

(b) For the purpose of this paragraph 17:

(1) "Computer" means an internally programmed, general purpose digital device capable of automatically accepting data, processing data and supplying the results of the operation.

(2) "Computer program" means a series of coded instructions or statements in a form acceptable to a computer, which causes the computer to process data in order to achieve a certain result.

(3) "Proceeds" means profits derived from marketing or sale of a product after deducting the expenses of developing and marketing such product;

18. To delegate to the general superintendent of schools, by resolution, the authority to approve contracts and expenditures in amounts of \$10,000 or less;

19. Upon the written request of an employee, to withhold from the compensation of that employee any dues, payments or contributions payable by such employee to any labor organization as defined in the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act. Under such arrangement, an amount shall be withheld from each regular payroll period which is equal to the pro rata share of the annual dues plus any payments or contributions, and the board shall transmit such withholdings to the specified labor organization within 10 working days from the time of the withholding;

19a. Upon receipt of notice from the comptroller of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more, a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or a housing authority of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more that a debt is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority by an employee of the Chicago Board of Education, to withhold, from the compensation of that employee, the amount of the debt that is due and owing and pay the amount withheld to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority; provided, however, that the amount deducted from any one salary or wage payment shall not exceed 25% of the net amount of the payment. Before the Board deducts any amount from any salary or wage of an employee under this paragraph, the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority shall certify that (i) the employee has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to dispute the debt that is due and owing the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority and (ii) the employee has received notice of a wage deduction order and has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing to object to the order. For purposes of this paragraph, "net amount" means that part of the salary or wage payment remaining after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be deducted and "debt due and owing" means (i) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority for services, work, or goods, after the period granted for payment has expired, or (ii) a specified sum of money owed to the municipality, the county, the Cook County Forest Preserve District, the Chicago Park District, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, the Chicago Transit Authority, or the housing authority pursuant to a court order or order of an administrative hearing officer after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, judicial review;

20. The board is encouraged to employ a sufficient number of certified school counselors to maintain a student/counselor ratio of 250 to 1 by July 1, 1990. Each counselor shall spend at least 75% of his work time in direct contact with students and shall maintain a record of such time;

21. To make available to students vocational and career counseling and to establish 5 special career counseling days for students and parents. On these days representatives of local businesses and industries shall be invited to the school campus and shall inform students of career

opportunities available to them in the various businesses and industries. Special consideration shall be given to counseling minority students as to career opportunities available to them in various fields. For the purposes of this paragraph, minority student means a person who is any of the following:

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

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

(c) Black or African American (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa). Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American".

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

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

Counseling days shall not be in lieu of regular school days;

22. To report to the State Board of Education the annual student dropout rate and number of students who graduate from, transfer from or otherwise leave bilingual programs;

23. Except as otherwise provided in the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act or other applicable State or federal law, to permit school officials to withhold, from any person, information on the whereabouts of any child removed from school premises when the child has been taken into protective custody as a victim of suspected child abuse. School officials shall direct such person to the Department of Children and Family Services, or to the local law enforcement agency if appropriate;

24. To develop a policy, based on the current state of existing school facilities, projected enrollment and efficient utilization of available resources, for capital improvement of schools and school buildings within the district, addressing in that policy both the relative priority for major repairs, renovations and additions to school facilities, and the advisability or necessity of building new school facilities or closing existing schools to meet current or projected demographic patterns within the district;

25. To make available to the students in every high school attendance center the ability to take all courses necessary to comply with the Board of Higher Education's college entrance criteria effective in 1993;

26. To encourage mid-career changes into the teaching profession, whereby qualified professionals become certified teachers, by allowing credit for professional employment in related fields when determining point of entry on teacher pay scale;

27. To provide or contract out training programs for administrative personnel and principals with revised or expanded duties pursuant to this Act in order to assure they have the knowledge and skills to perform their duties;

28. To establish a fund for the prioritized special needs programs, and to allocate such funds and other lump sum amounts to each attendance center in a manner consistent with the provisions of part 4 of Section 34-2.3. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require any additional appropriations of State funds for this purpose;

29. (Blank);

30. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law to the contrary, to contract with third parties for services otherwise performed by employees, including those in a bargaining unit, and to layoff those employees upon 14 days written notice to the affected employees. Those contracts may be for a period not to exceed 5 years and may be awarded on a system-wide basis. The board may not operate more than 30 contract schools, provided that the board may operate an additional 5 contract turnaround schools pursuant to item (5.5) of subsection (d) of Section 34-8.3 of this Code;

31. To promulgate rules establishing procedures governing the layoff or reduction in force of employees and the recall of such employees, including, but not limited to, criteria for such layoffs, reductions in force or recall rights of such employees and the weight to be given to any particular criterion. Such criteria shall take into account factors including, but not be limited to, qualifications, certifications, experience, performance ratings or evaluations, and any other factors relating to an employee's job performance;

32. To develop a policy to prevent nepotism in the hiring of personnel or the selection of contractors;

33. To enter into a partnership agreement, as required by Section 34-3.5 of this Code, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, to promulgate policies, enter into contracts, and take any other action necessary to accomplish the objectives and implement the requirements of that agreement; and

34. To establish a Labor Management Council to the board comprised of representatives of the board, the chief executive officer, and those labor organizations that are the exclusive representatives of employees of the board and to promulgate policies and procedures for the operation of the Council.

The specifications of the powers herein granted are not to be construed as exclusive but the board shall also exercise all other powers that they may be requisite or proper for the maintenance and the development of a public school system, not inconsistent with the other provisions of this Article or provisions of this Code which apply to all school districts.

In addition to the powers herein granted and authorized to be exercised by the board, it shall be the duty of the board to review or to direct independent reviews of special education expenditures and services. The board shall file a report of such review with the General Assembly on or before May 1, 1990.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-18.30)

Sec. 34-18.30. Dependents of military personnel; no tuition charge. If, at the time of enrollment, a dependent of United States military personnel is housed in temporary housing located outside of the school district, but will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment, the dependent must be allowed to enroll, subject to the requirements of this Section, and must not be charged tuition. Any United States military personnel attempting to enroll a dependent under this Section shall provide proof that the dependent will be living within the district within 60 days after the time of initial enrollment. Proof of residency may include, but is not limited to, postmarked mail addressed to the military personnel and sent to an address located within the district, a lease agreement for occupancy of a residence located within the district, or proof of ownership of a residence located within the district. Non-resident dependents of United States military personnel attending school on a tuition-free basis may be counted for the purposes of determining the apportionment of State aid provided under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(105 ILCS 5/34-43.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 34-43.1)

Sec. 34-43.1. (A) Limitation of noninstructional costs. It is the purpose of this Section to establish for the Board of Education and the general superintendent of schools requirements and standards which maximize the proportion of school district resources in direct support of educational, program, and building maintenance and safety services for the pupils of the district, and which correspondingly minimize the amount and proportion of such resources associated with centralized administration, administrative support services, and other noninstructional services.

For the 1989-90 school year and for all subsequent school years, the Board of Education shall undertake budgetary and expenditure control actions which limit the administrative expenditures of the Board of Education to levels, as provided for in this Section, which represent an average of the administrative expenses of all school districts in this State not subject to Article 34.

(B) Certification of expenses by the State Superintendent of Education. The State Superintendent of Education shall annually certify, on or before May 1, to the Board of Education and the School Finance Authority, for the applicable school year, the following information:

(1) the annual expenditures of all school districts of the State not subject to Article

34 properly attributable to expenditure functions defined by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education as: 2210 (Improvement of Instructional Services); 2300 (Support Services - General Administration) excluding, however, 2320 (Executive Administrative Services); 2490 (Other Support Services - School Administration); 2500 (Support Services - Business); 2600 (Support Services - Central);

(2) the total annual expenditures of all school districts not subject to Article 34 attributable to the Education Fund, the Operations, Building and Maintenance Fund, the Transportation Fund and the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund of the several districts, as defined by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education; and

(3) a ratio, to be called the statewide average of administrative expenditures, derived by dividing the expenditures certified pursuant to paragraph (B)(1) by the expenditures certified pursuant to paragraph (B)(2).

For purposes of the annual certification of expenditures and ratios required by this Section, the "applicable year" of certification shall initially be the 1986-87 school year and, in sequent years, each succeeding school year.

The State Superintendent of Education shall consult with the Board of Education to ascertain whether particular expenditure items allocable to the administrative functions enumerated in paragraph (B)(1) are appropriately or necessarily higher in the applicable school district than in the rest of the State due to noncomparable factors. The State Superintendent shall also review the relevant cost proportions in other large urban school districts. The State Superintendent shall also review the expenditure categories in paragraph (B)(1) to ascertain whether they contain school-level expenses. If he or she finds that adjustments to the formula are appropriate or necessary to establish a more fair and comparable standard for administrative cost for the Board of Education or to exclude school-level expenses, the State Superintendent shall recommend to the School Finance Authority rules and regulations adjusting particular subcategories in this subsection (B) or adjusting certain costs in determining the budget and expenditure items properly attributable to the functions or otherwise adjust the formula.

(C) Administrative expenditure limitations. The annual budget of the Board of Education, as adopted and implemented, and the related annual expenditures for the school year, shall reflect a limitation on administrative outlays as required by the following provisions, taking into account any adjustments established by the State Superintendent of Education: (1) the budget and expenditures of the Board of Education for the 1989-90 school year shall reflect a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures equal to or less than the statewide average of administrative expenditures for the 1986-87 school year as certified by the State Superintendent of Education pursuant to paragraph (B)(3); (2) for the 1990-91 school year and for all subsequent school years, the budget and expenditures of the Board of Education shall reflect a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures equal to or less than the statewide average of administrative expenditures certified by the State Superintendent of Education for the applicable year pursuant to paragraph (B)(3); (3) if for any school year the budget of the Board of Education reflects a ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures which exceeds the applicable statewide average, the Board of Education shall reduce expenditure items allocable to the administrative functions enumerated in paragraph (B)(1) such that the Board of Education's ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures is equal to or less than the applicable statewide average ratio.

For purposes of this Section, the ratio of administrative expenditures to the total expenditures of the Board of Education, as applied to the budget of the Board of Education, shall mean: the budgeted expenditure items of the Board of Education properly attributable to the expenditure functions identified in paragraph (B)(1) divided by the total budgeted expenditures of the Board of Education properly attributable to the Board of Education funds corresponding to those funds identified in paragraph (B)(2), exclusive of any monies budgeted for payment to the Public School Teachers' Pension and Retirement System, attributable to payments due from the General Funds of the State of Illinois.

The annual expenditure of the Board of Education for 2320 (Executive Administrative Services) for the 1989-90 school year shall be no greater than the 2320 expenditure for the 1988-89 school year. The annual expenditure of the Board of Education for 2320 for the 1990-91 school year and each subsequent school year shall be no greater than the 2320 expenditure for the immediately preceding school year or the 1988-89 school year, whichever is less. This annual expenditure limitation may be adjusted in each year in an amount not to exceed any change effective during the applicable school year in salary to be paid under the collective bargaining agreement with instructional personnel to which the Board is a party and in benefit costs either required by law or such collective bargaining agreement.

(D) Cost control measures. In undertaking actions to control or reduce expenditure items necessitated by the administrative expenditure limitations of this Section, the Board of Education shall give priority consideration to reductions or cost controls with the least effect upon direct services to students or instructional services for pupils, and upon the safety and well-being of pupils, and, as applicable, with the particular costs or functions to which the Board of Education is higher than the statewide average.

For purposes of assuring that the cost control priorities of this subsection (D) are met, the State Superintendent of Education shall, with the assistance of the Board of Education, review the cost allocation practices of the Board of Education, and the State Superintendent of Education shall thereafter recommend to the School Finance Authority rules and regulations which define administrative areas which most impact upon the direct and instructional needs of students and upon the safety and well-being of the pupils of the district. No position closed shall be reopened using State or federal categorical funds.

(E) Report of Audited Information. For the 1988-89 school year and for all subsequent school years, the Board of Education shall file with the State Board of Education the Annual Financial Report and its audit, as required by the rules of the State Board of Education. Such reports shall be filed no later than February 15 following the end of the school year of the Board of Education, beginning with the report to be filed no later than February 15, 1990 for the 1988-89 school year.

As part of the required Annual Financial Report, the Board of Education shall provide a detailed accounting of the central level, district, bureau and department costs and personnel included within

expenditure functions included in paragraph (B)(1). The nature and detail of the reporting required for these functions shall be prescribed by the State Board of Education in rules and regulations. A copy of this detailed accounting shall also be provided annually to the School Finance Authority and the public. This report shall contain a reconciliation to the board of education's adopted budget for that fiscal year, specifically delineating administrative functions.

If the information required under this Section is not provided by the Board of Education in a timely manner, or is initially or subsequently determined by the State Superintendent of Education to be incomplete or inaccurate, the State Superintendent shall, in writing, notify the Board of Education of reporting deficiencies. The Board of Education shall, within 60 days of such notice, address the reporting deficiencies identified. If the State Superintendent of Education does not receive satisfactory response to these reporting deficiencies within 60 days, the next payment of general State aid or evidence-based funding due the Board of Education under Section 18-8 or Section 18-8.15, as applicable, and all subsequent payments, shall be withheld by the State Superintendent of Education until the enumerated deficiencies have been addressed.

Utilizing the Annual Financial Report, the State Superintendent of Education shall certify on or before May 1 to the School Finance Authority the Board of Education's ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures for the 1988-89 school year and for each succeeding school year. Such certification shall indicate the extent to which the administrative expenditure ratio of the Board of Education conformed to the limitations required in subsection (C) of this Section, taking into account any adjustments of the limitations which may have been recommended by the State Superintendent of Education to the School Finance Authority. In deriving the administrative expenditure ratio of the Chicago Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Education shall utilize the definition of this ratio prescribed in subsection (C) of this Section, except that the actual expenditures of the Board of Education shall be substituted for budgeted expenditure items.

(F) Approval and adjustments to administrative expenditure limitations. The School Finance Authority organized under Article 34A shall monitor the Board of Education's adherence to the requirements of this Section. As part of its responsibility the School Finance Authority shall determine whether the Board of Education's budget for the next school year, and the expenditures for a prior school year, comply with the limitation of administrative expenditures required by this Section. The Board of Education and the State Board of Education shall provide such information as is required by the School Finance Authority in order for the Authority to determine compliance with the provisions of this Section. If the Authority determines that the budget proposed by the Board of Education does not meet the cost control requirements of this Section, the Board of Education shall undertake budgetary reductions, consistent with the requirements of this Section, to bring the proposed budget into compliance with such cost control limitations.

If, in formulating cost control and cost reduction alternatives, the Board of Education believes that meeting the cost control requirements of this Section related to the budget for the ensuing year would impair the education, safety, or well-being of the pupils of the school district, the Board of Education may request that the School Finance Authority make adjustments to the limitations required by this Section. The Board of Education shall specify the amount, nature, and reasons for the relief required and shall also identify cost reductions which can be made in expenditure functions not enumerated in paragraph (B)(1), which would serve the purposes of this Section.

The School Finance Authority shall consult with the State Superintendent of Education concerning the reasonableness from an educational administration perspective of the adjustments sought by the Board of Education. The School Finance Authority shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment upon the reasonableness of the Board's request. If, after such consultation, the School Finance Authority determines that all or a portion of the adjustments sought by the Board of Education are reasonably appropriate or necessary, the Authority may grant such relief from the provisions of this Section which the Authority deems appropriate. Adjustments so granted apply only to the specific school year for which the request was made.

In the event that the School Finance Authority determines that the Board of Education has failed to achieve the required administrative expenditure limitations for a prior school year, or if the Authority determines that the Board of Education has not met the requirements of subsection (F), the Authority shall make recommendations to the Board of Education concerning appropriate corrective actions. If the Board of Education fails to provide adequate assurance to the Authority that appropriate corrective actions have been or will be taken, the Authority may, within 60 days thereafter, require the board to adjust its current budget to correct for the prior year's shortage or may recommend to the members of the General Assembly and the Governor such sanctions or remedial actions as will serve to deter any further such failures on the part of the Board of Education.

To assist the Authority in its monitoring responsibilities, the Board of Education shall provide such reports and information as are from time to time required by the Authority.

(G) Independent reviews of administrative expenditures. The School Finance Authority may direct independent reviews of the administrative and administrative support expenditures and services and other non-instructional expenditure functions of the Board of Education. The Board of Education shall afford full cooperation to the School Finance Authority in such review activity. The purpose of such reviews shall be to verify specific targets for improved operating efficiencies of the Board of Education, to identify other areas of potential efficiencies, and to assure full and proper compliance by the Board of Education with all requirements of this Section.

In the conduct of reviews under this subsection, the Authority may request the assistance and consultation of the State Superintendent of Education with regard to questions of efficiency and effectiveness in educational administration.

(H) Reports to Governor and General Assembly. On or before May 1, 1991 and no less frequently than yearly thereafter, the School Finance Authority shall provide to the Governor, the State Board of Education, and the members of the General Assembly an annual report, as outlined in Section 34A-606, which includes the following information: (1) documenting the compliance or non-compliance of the Board of Education with the requirements of this Section; (2) summarizing the costs, findings, and recommendations of any reviews directed by the School Finance Authority, and the response to such recommendations made by the Board of Education; and (3) recommending sanctions or legislation necessary to fulfill the intent of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 86-124; 86-1477.)

Section 50. The Educational Opportunity for Military Children Act is amended by changing Section 25 as follows:

(105 ILCS 70/25)

Sec. 25. Tuition for children of active duty military personnel who are transfer students. If a student who is a child of active duty military personnel is (i) placed with a non-custodial parent and (ii) as a result of placement, must attend a non-resident school district, then the student must not be charged the tuition of the school that the student attends as a result of placement with the non-custodial parent and the student must be counted in the calculation of average daily attendance under Section 18-8.05 or 18-8.15 of the School Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-673, eff. 6-30-14.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 97. Savings clause. Any repeal or amendment made by this Act shall not affect or impair any of the following: suits pending or rights existing at the time this Act takes effect; any grant or conveyance made or right acquired or cause of action now existing under any Section, Article, or Act repealed or amended by this Act; the validity of any bonds or other obligations issued or sold and constituting valid obligations of the issuing authority at the time this Act takes effect; the validity of any contract; the validity of any tax levied under any law in effect prior to the effective date of this Act; or any offense committed, act done, penalty, punishment, or forfeiture incurred or any claim, right, power, or remedy accrued under any law in effect prior to the effective date of this Act.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

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

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 81

A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.

[May 31, 2017]

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 81

Passed the House, as amended, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 81

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 81 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Income Tax Act is amended by changing Section 704A as follows:
(35 ILCS 5/704A)

Sec. 704A. Employer's return and payment of tax withheld.

(a) In general, every employer who deducts and withholds or is required to deduct and withhold tax under this Act on or after January 1, 2008 shall make those payments and returns as provided in this Section.

(b) Returns. Every employer shall, in the form and manner required by the Department, make returns with respect to taxes withheld or required to be withheld under this Article 7 for each quarter beginning on or after January 1, 2008, on or before the last day of the first month following the close of that quarter.

(c) Payments. With respect to amounts withheld or required to be withheld on or after January 1, 2008:

(1) Semi-weekly payments. For each calendar year, each employer who withheld or was required to withhold more than \$12,000 during the one-year period ending on June 30 of the immediately preceding calendar year, payment must be made:

(A) on or before each Friday of the calendar year, for taxes withheld or required to be withheld on the immediately preceding Saturday, Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday;

(B) on or before each Wednesday of the calendar year, for taxes withheld or required to be withheld on the immediately preceding Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday.

Beginning with calendar year 2011, payments made under this paragraph (1) of subsection (c) must be made by electronic funds transfer.

(2) Semi-weekly payments. Any employer who withholds or is required to withhold more than \$12,000 in any quarter of a calendar year is required to make payments on the dates set forth under item (1) of this subsection (c) for each remaining quarter of that calendar year and for the subsequent calendar year.

(3) Monthly payments. Each employer, other than an employer described in items (1) or (2) of this subsection, shall pay to the Department, on or before the 15th day of each month the taxes withheld or required to be withheld during the immediately preceding month.

(4) Payments with returns. Each employer shall pay to the Department, on or before the due date for each return required to be filed under this Section, any tax withheld or required to be withheld during the period for which the return is due and not previously paid to the Department.

(d) Regulatory authority. The Department may, by rule:

(1) Permit employers, in lieu of the requirements of subsections (b) and (c), to file annual returns due on or before January 31 of the year for taxes withheld or required to be withheld during the previous calendar year and, if the aggregate amounts required to be withheld by the employer under this Article 7 (other than amounts required to be withheld under Section 709.5) do not exceed \$1,000 for the previous calendar year, to pay the taxes required to be shown on each such return no later than the due date for such return.

(2) Provide that any payment required to be made under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) is deemed to be timely to the extent paid by electronic funds transfer on or before the due date for deposit of federal income taxes withheld from, or federal employment taxes due with respect to, the wages from which the Illinois taxes were withheld.

(3) Designate one or more depositories to which payment of taxes required to be withheld under this Article 7 must be paid by some or all employers.

(4) Increase the threshold dollar amounts at which employers are required to make semi-weekly payments under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2).

(e) Annual return and payment. Every employer who deducts and withholds or is required to deduct and withhold tax from a person engaged in domestic service employment, as that term is defined in Section 3510 of the Internal Revenue Code, may comply with the requirements of this Section with respect to such employees by filing an annual return and paying the taxes required to be deducted and withheld on or

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before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the employer's taxable year. The Department may allow the employer's return to be submitted with the employer's individual income tax return or to be submitted with a return due from the employer under Section 1400.2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

(f) Magnetic media and electronic filing. Any W-2 Form that, under the Internal Revenue Code and regulations promulgated thereunder, is required to be submitted to the Internal Revenue Service on magnetic media or electronically must also be submitted to the Department on magnetic media or electronically for Illinois purposes, if required by the Department.

(g) For amounts deducted or withheld after December 31, 2009, a taxpayer who makes an election under subsection (f) of Section 5-15 of the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act for a taxable year shall be allowed a credit against payments due under this Section for amounts withheld during the first calendar year beginning after the end of that taxable year equal to the amount of the credit for the incremental income tax attributable to full-time employees of the taxpayer awarded to the taxpayer by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity under the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act for the taxable year and credits not previously claimed and allowed to be carried forward under Section 211(4) of this Act as provided in subsection (f) of Section 5-15 of the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act. The credit or credits may not reduce the taxpayer's obligation for any payment due under this Section to less than zero. If the amount of the credit or credits exceeds the total payments due under this Section with respect to amounts withheld during the calendar year, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability under this Section in the succeeding calendar years as allowed to be carried forward under paragraph (4) of Section 211 of this Act. The credit or credits shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one taxable year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first. Each employer who deducts and withholds or is required to deduct and withhold tax under this Act and who retains income tax withholdings under subsection (f) of Section 5-15 of the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit Act must make a return with respect to such taxes and retained amounts in the form and manner that the Department, by rule, requires and pay to the Department or to a depository designated by the Department those withheld taxes not retained by the taxpayer. For purposes of this subsection (g), the term taxpayer shall include taxpayer and members of the taxpayer's unitary business group as defined under paragraph (27) of subsection (a) of Section 1501 of this Act. This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

(h) An employer may claim a credit against payments due under this Section for amounts withheld during the first calendar year ending after the date on which a tax credit certificate was issued under Section 35 of the Small Business Job Creation Tax Credit Act. The credit shall be equal to the amount shown on the certificate, but may not reduce the taxpayer's obligation for any payment due under this Section to less than zero. If the amount of the credit exceeds the total payments due under this Section with respect to amounts withheld during the calendar year, the excess may be carried forward and applied against the taxpayer's liability under this Section in the 5 succeeding calendar years. The credit shall be applied to the earliest year for which there is a tax liability. If there are credits from more than one calendar year that are available to offset a liability, the earlier credit shall be applied first. This Section is exempt from the provisions of Section 250 of this Act.

(i) Each employer that does not employ more than 50 employees at any time during the applicable payment period may claim a credit against payments due under this Section for each qualified employee, in an amount equal to the maximum credit multiplied by the number of hours the employee worked during the reporting period. The credit or credits may be taken against payments due for reporting periods that begin on or after January 1, 2018 and end on or before either: (1) December 31, 2025 for employers that employ more than 5 employees during the applicable payment period; or (2) December 31, 2027 for employers that employ no more than 5 employees during the applicable payment period. An employer may not claim a credit for an employee who has worked less than 90 consecutive days immediately preceding the reporting period; however, such credits may accrue during that 90-day period and be claimed against payments under this Section for future reporting periods after the employee has worked for the employer at least 90 consecutive days.

For each reporting period, the employer may not claim a credit or credits for more employees than the number of employees making less than the minimum or reduced wage for the current calendar year during the last reporting period of the preceding calendar year. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, an employer shall not be eligible for credits for a reporting period unless the average wage paid by the employer per employee for all employees making less than \$55,000 during the reporting period is greater than the average wage paid by the employer per employee for all employees making less than \$55,000 during the same reporting period of the prior calendar year.

The credit or credits may not reduce the employer's obligation for any payment due under this Section by more than (i) 25% for reporting periods that begin during calendar year 2018, (ii) 20% for reporting periods that begin during calendar year 2019, (iii) 15% for reporting periods that begin during calendar year 2020, (iv) 10% for reporting periods that begin during calendar year 2021, and (v) 5% for reporting periods that begin during calendar year 2022. For calendar years 2023 through (1) December 31, 2025 for employers that employ more than 5 employees during the applicable payment period or (2) December 31, 2027 for employers that employ no more than 5 employees during the applicable payment period, the total amount of credits awarded to a taxpayer in each calendar year shall be equal to the total amount of credits awarded to that taxpayer in calendar year 2022. The taxpayer may apply all or a portion of the total credit amount for any such calendar year to any reporting period or periods in that calendar year, provided that the total amount of credits claimed by the taxpayer in that taxable year does not exceed the total amount of credits awarded to that taxpayer in calendar year 2022. Each employer who deducts and withholds or is required to deduct and withhold tax under this Act and who retains income tax withholdings under this subsection must make a return with respect to such taxes and retained amounts in the form and manner that the Department, by rule, requires and pay to the Department or to a depository designated by the Department those withheld taxes not retained by the employer.

For the purposes of this subsection (i):

(1) "Category of employee" means:

(A) employees who are under 18 years of age;

(B) employees who are 18 years of age or older, but who qualify for a reduced minimum wage as provided under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 4 of the Minimum Wage Law;

(C) employees who are engaged in an occupation in which gratuities have customarily and usually constituted, and have been recognized as part of, the remuneration for hire purposes, as provided in subsection (c) of Section 4 of the Minimum Wage Law;

(D) employees who are 18 years of age or older, but who qualify for a reduced minimum wage under Section 5 of the Minimum Wage Law;

(E) employees who are 18 years of age or older, but who qualify for a reduced minimum wage under Section 6 of the Minimum Wage Law; and

(F) employees who are 18 years of age or older and do not qualify under paragraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of this item (1).

(2) "Employer" and "employee" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Minimum Wage Law, except that "employee" also includes employees who work for an employer employing fewer than 4 employees. "Employer" does not include an employer that owns or operates 4 or more establishments in the aggregate nationally pursuant to a franchise agreement.

(3) "Maximum credit" means: (A) \$0.45 per hour for qualified employees for whom the employer receives an allowance for gratuities under subsection (c) of Section 4 of the Minimum Wage Law; (B) \$0.53 per hour for employees who receive a reduced minimum wage under Section 6 of the Minimum Wage Law; and (C) \$0.75 per hour for all other qualified employees.

(4) "Qualified employee" means an employee who: (i) makes no more per hour than an amount equal to the minimum wage or reduced minimum wage for that category of employee plus \$0.25; and (ii) has an average wage paid per hour by the employer during the reporting period equal to or greater than his or her average wage paid per hour by the employer during each reporting period for the immediately preceding 12 months.

(Source: P.A. 96-834, eff. 12-14-09; 96-888, eff. 4-13-10; 96-905, eff. 6-4-10; 96-1027, eff. 7-12-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-507, eff. 8-23-11.)

Section 10. The Minimum Wage Law is amended by changing Section 4 as follows:

(820 ILCS 105/4) (from Ch. 48, par. 1004)

Sec. 4. (a)(1) Every employer shall pay to each of his employees in every occupation wages of not less than \$2.30 per hour or in the case of employees under 18 years of age wages of not less than \$1.95 per hour, except as provided in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act, and on and after January 1, 1984, every employer shall pay to each of his employees in every occupation wages of not less than \$2.65 per hour or in the case of employees under 18 years of age wages of not less than \$2.25 per hour, and on and after October 1, 1984 every employer shall pay to each of his employees in every occupation wages of not less than \$3.00 per hour or in the case of employees under 18 years of age wages of not less than \$2.55 per hour, and on or after July 1, 1985 every employer shall pay to each of his employees in every occupation wages of not less than \$3.35 per hour or in the case of employees under 18 years of age wages of not less than \$2.85 per hour, and from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$5.50 per

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hour, and from January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2007 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$6.50 per hour, and from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$7.50 per hour, and from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$7.75 per hour, and from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$8.00 per hour, and ~~from on and after~~ from July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2017 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$8.25 per hour, ~~and from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$9 per hour, and from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$10 per hour, and from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$11.25 per hour, and from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$13 per hour, and on and after January 1, 2022 every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is 18 years of age or older in every occupation wages of not less than \$15 per hour.~~

(2) Unless an employee's wages are reduced under Section 6, then in lieu of the rate prescribed in item (1) of this subsection (a), an employer may pay an employee who is 18 years of age or older, during the first 90 consecutive calendar days after the employee is initially employed by the employer, a wage that is not more than 50¢ less than the wage prescribed in item (1) of this subsection (a); however, an employer shall pay not less than the rate prescribed in item (1) of this subsection (a) to:

(A) a day or temporary laborer, as defined in Section 5 of the Day and Temporary Labor Services Act, who is 18 years of age or older; and

(B) an employee who is 18 years of age or older and whose employment is occasional or irregular and requires not more than 90 days to complete.

(3) ~~On or before December 31, 2017, at~~ At no time shall the wages paid to any employee under 18 years of age be more than 50¢ less than the wage required to be paid to employees who are at least 18 years of age under item (1) of this subsection (a). Beginning on or after January 1, 2018, every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is under 18 years of age that has worked more than 650 hours for the employer during any calendar year a wage not less than the wage required for employees who are 18 years of age or older under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 4 of this Law. Every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who is under 18 years of age that has not worked more than 650 hours for the employer during any calendar year: (1) \$8 per hour from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018; (2) \$8.50 per hour from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019; (3) \$9.25 per hour from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020; (4) \$10.50 per hour from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021; and (5) \$12 per hour on and after January 1, 2022.

(b) No employer shall discriminate between employees on the basis of sex or mental or physical disability, except as otherwise provided in this Act by paying wages to employees at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees for the same or substantially similar work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made pursuant to (1) a seniority system; (2) a merit system; (3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or (4) a differential based on any other factor other than sex or mental or physical disability, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

(c) Every employer of an employee engaged in an occupation in which gratuities have customarily and usually constituted and have been recognized as part of the remuneration for hire purposes is entitled to an allowance for gratuities as part of the hourly wage rate provided in Section 4, subsection (a) in an amount not to exceed 40% of the applicable minimum wage rate. The Director shall require each employer desiring an allowance for gratuities to provide substantial evidence that the amount claimed, which may not exceed 40% of the applicable minimum wage rate, was received by the employee in the period for which the claim of exemption is made, and no part thereof was returned to the employer.

(d) No camp counselor who resides on the premises of a seasonal camp of an organized not-for-profit corporation shall be subject to the adult minimum wage if the camp counselor (1) works 40 or more hours per week, and (2) receives a total weekly salary of not less than the adult minimum wage for a 40-hour week. If the counselor works less than 40 hours per week, the counselor shall be paid the minimum hourly wage for each hour worked. Every employer of a camp counselor under this subsection is entitled to an

allowance for meals and lodging as part of the hourly wage rate provided in Section 4, subsection (a), in an amount not to exceed 25% of the minimum wage rate.

(e) A camp counselor employed at a day camp is not subject to the adult minimum wage if the camp counselor is paid a stipend on a onetime or periodic basis and, if the camp counselor is a minor, the minor's parent, guardian or other custodian has consented in writing to the terms of payment before the commencement of such employment.

(Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 81**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 3
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 81
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 646
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 646
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 652
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 734
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 941
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1483
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1839
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 1839
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 1839
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1843
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1904
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 1904

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 402

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its June 7, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measures have been approved for consideration:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 3
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 81
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 3 to Senate Bill 646
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 652
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 734
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 941
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 3, 4 and 5 to Senate Bill 1839
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1843

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Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 3 to Senate Bill 1904

The foregoing concurrences were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 402

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

At the hour of 8:02 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECESS

At the hour of 8:24 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Link, presiding.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 44

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has been without a complete budget since July of 2015 due to the continuing failures of the Governor and the General Assembly to do their jobs and pass a balanced budget; and

WHEREAS, Because of these failures, Illinois seniors have lost access to meals-on-wheels and transportation services; home healthcare agencies serving low-income seniors and people with disabilities have closed or reduced service areas; K-12 schools are struggling due to cuts to funding for transportation, special education, and school lunches; and services that help keep kids out of jail have closed in 24 counties; and

WHEREAS, Programs that provide shelter, counseling, and advocacy for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault were not funded by the six-month stop-gap budget, resulting in layoffs of counselors and case managers, and building waiting lists for services; and

WHEREAS, State vendors and community service providers who have unwittingly and willingly lent their services to the State have either received late payments or no payments at all, demonstrating a lack of ethics and dereliction of the duties of the Governor and the General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, This stalemate has placed an undue burden upon our higher education network, community hospitals, and other related service-providers that are valuable economic engines creating jobs, tax revenues, stability, and opportunities for the people of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, State-owned facilities all over Illinois are in need of maintenance and repair, whether it be the State Fairgrounds in Springfield and Du Quoin, the World Shooting Recreational Complex in Sparta, all State Parks, and the prisons, hospitals, license facilities, tourism bureaus, and more in every corner of the State; continued deferred maintenance will cost the State exponentially more in construction costs, lost revenue, diminished efficiency, and loss of good will; and

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WHEREAS, Equitable contract terms need to be reached with all State employee unions, including the payment of back-pay and the full funding of employee health insurance to provide peace of mind for them and their families, and so that the State of Illinois can deliver services that have been promised and upon which the citizens rely; and

WHEREAS, Moody's Investor Service rates the State of Illinois the lowest among all of the states, only two levels above their "junk" rating, a singular travesty considering Illinois has the fifth largest economy; four Illinois universities have already had some or all of their debt rated junk, with downgrades of more universities anticipated this year; this decline must be reversed; and

WHEREAS, The Governor and the General Assembly are inching ever-closer to a more equitable PK-12 school funding formula; however, the full positive effects of reforming the school funding formula cannot be fully leveraged without the benefits of a complete and enacted State budget; and

WHEREAS, The Governor of Illinois is empowered with the line-item veto and should consider utilizing that power in order to facilitate a budget more acceptable to him; and

WHEREAS, The people are suffering and angry because the Governor and the General Assembly continue to play politics with their lives, ignoring the duties of the offices to which they were elected and foregoing their oaths of office; and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has missed countless opportunities to address these problems by being in Springfield for less than half of the working calendar days while the State is in crisis; and

WHEREAS, Instead of being in Springfield and working with the General Assembly, the Governor spends session days in Chicago raising money for his re-election and campaigning all over the State; it is unseemly for anyone of either party to actively raise funds to campaign for office while the General Assembly is in session and while the State has a backlog of \$13 billion in unpaid bills; and

WHEREAS, Further stalemate can and will be exploited for political benefit at the expense of those who can least afford the cost; and

WHEREAS, Right now the most important thing State government can do is to provide the predictability and stability that comes from having a balanced budget to halt the migration of residents and businesses from the State and encourage more to come to Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The sooner the Governor and General Assembly commit to in-person meetings and creating political solutions, the faster we can avoid the further digging of a hole of debt and taxes the burden of which future generations of Illinoisans will bear; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that the Governor shall fulfill his responsibilities under Section 2(a) of Article VIII of the Illinois Constitution and deliver a balanced budget to the General Assembly; and be it further

RESOLVED, That once a balanced budget is received from the Governor, the General Assembly shall fulfill its responsibilities under Section 2(b) of the Illinois Constitution by passing a balanced budget, and until a balanced budget is passed, the General Assembly is to remain in session Monday through Saturday for at least 10 hours per day; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Governor shall remain in Springfield while the General Assembly is in session, actively engaged and working with the General Assembly to end the budget impasse; and be it further

RESOLVED, That under no circumstances shall the fulfillment of this resolution cost the taxpayers more money in legislative pay, per diems, or travel expenses; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Governor and the General Assembly should spend their energies leading and governing by working for the next generation and not the next election.

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**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON
SECRETARY'S DESK**

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **Senate Bill No. 886**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator J. Cullerton moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 35; NAYS 22.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Landek	Murphy
Bennett	Harmon	Lightford	Raoul
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Link	Sandoval
Biss	Hastings	Manar	Stadelman
Bush	Holmes	Martinez	Steans
Castro	Hunter	McGuire	Trotter
Clayborne	Hutchinson	Morrison	Van Pelt
Collins	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Koehler	Muñoz	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Anderson	McCann	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 886**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Manar, **Senate Bill No. 1**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Manar moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 35; NAYS 22.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Landek	Murphy
Bennett	Harmon	Lightford	Raoul
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Link	Sandoval
Biss	Hastings	Manar	Stadelman
Bush	Holmes	Martinez	Steans
Castro	Hunter	McGuire	Trotter
Clayborne	Hutchinson	Morrison	Van Pelt
Collins	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Koehler	Muñoz	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Anderson	McCann	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Lightford, **Senate Bill No. 81**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Lightford moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 30; NAYS 23; Present 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harmon	Link	Sandoval
Biss	Hastings	Manar	Stadelman
Bush	Hunter	Martinez	Steans
Castro	Hutchinson	McGuire	Trotter
Clayborne	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Van Pelt
Collins	Koehler	Muñoz	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Murphy	
Cunningham	Lightford	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Connelly	Morrison	Rose
Anderson	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Barickman	McCann	Radogno	Syverson
Bennett	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	

The following voted present:

Holmes
Nybo

This roll call verified.

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 81**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Cunningham, **Senate Bill No. 1839**, with House Amendments numbered 3, 4 and 5 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Cunningham moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS 3; Present 1.

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The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Anderson	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Aquino	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Barickman	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bennett	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bertino-Tarrant	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Weaver
Connelly	Link	Raoul	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin	
Cunningham	Martinez	Righter	
Fowler	McCann	Rooney	

The following voted in the negative:

Biss
Collins
McCarter

The following voted present:

Brady

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 3, 4 and 5 to **Senate Bill No. 1839**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Hutchinson, **House Bill No. 1785** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 32; NAYS 22.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harmon	Manar	Stadelman
Bennett	Hastings	Martinez	Steans
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	McGuire	Trotter
Biss	Hunter	Morrison	Van Pelt
Bush	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Mr. President
Castro	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Clayborne	Koehler	Murphy	
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Raoul	
Cunningham	Link	Sandoval	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff Fowler Oberweis Schimpf

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Anderson	Landek	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCann	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McCarter	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator McConchie asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **House Bill No. 1785**.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Koehler, **Senate Bill No. 646**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 3 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Koehler moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendments to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Righter
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Koehler	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Landek	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Lightford	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Collins	Link	Radogno	Weaver
Connelly	Manar	Raoul	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Rezin	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments numbered 1 and 3 to **Senate Bill No. 646**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL ON CONSIDERATION POSTPONED

On motion of Senator Hastings, **House Bill No. 2880**, having been read by title a third time on May 30, 2017, and pending roll call further consideration postponed, was taken up again on third reading.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS 29; NAYS 25; Present 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Hastings	McConchie	Stadelman
Clayborne	Hutchinson	Morrison	Steans

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Collins	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Syverson
Cullerton, T.	Koehler	Muñoz	Trotter
Cunningham	Landek	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Fowler	Link	Raoul	
Harmon	Manar	Sandoval	
Harris	Martinez	Schimpf	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney
Aquino	Bush	McGuire	Rose
Barickman	Castro	Murphy	Tracy
Bennett	Connelly	Nybo	Weaver
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Radogno	
Biss	Lightford	Rezin	
Bivins	McCarter	Righter	

The following voted present:

Mr. President

This bill, having failed to receive the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared lost.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator T. Cullerton, **Senate Bill No. 3**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator T. Cullerton moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 49; NAYS 3.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fowler	McCarter	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Syverson
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Van Pelt
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul	
Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin	

The following voted in the negative:

McCann
Tracy
Weaver

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 3**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Althoff asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 3**.

At the hour of 10:07 p.m., Senator Muñoz, presiding.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, reported that the Committee recommends that **Appointment Message No. 1000100** be re-referred from the Committee on Executive Appointments to the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 31, 2017 meeting, to which was referred **Appointment Message No. 1000100**, reported that the Committee recommends that the message be approved for consideration.

Under the rules, the foregoing appointment message is eligible for consideration by the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

On motion of Senator Clayborne, **Senate Bill No. 652**, with House Amendment No. 4 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Clayborne moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McConchie	Rose
Anderson	Harmon	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Aquino	Harris	McGuire	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Mulroe	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Brady	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Bush	Landek	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Castro	Lightford	Radogno	Weaver
Clayborne	Link	Raoul	Mr. President
Collins	Manar	Rezin	
Connelly	Martinez	Righter	
Cullerton, T.	McCann	Rooney	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 4 to **Senate Bill No. 652**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Connelly, **Senate Bill No. 941**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Connelly moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

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And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Van Pelt
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 941**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Holmes, **Senate Bill No. 1261**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Holmes moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	Martinez	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	
Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 1261**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Raoul, **Senate Bill No. 1843**, with House Amendment No. 2 on the Secretary's Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Raoul moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Fowler	McConchie	Rose
Anderson	Harmon	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Aquino	Harris	McGuire	Schimpf
Barickman	Hastings	Morrison	Stadelman
Bennett	Holmes	Mulroe	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Brady	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Bush	Landek	Oberweis	Van Pelt
Castro	Lightford	Radogno	Weaver
Clayborne	Link	Raoul	Mr. President
Collins	Manar	Rezin	
Connelly	Martinez	Righter	
Cullerton, T.	McCann	Rooney	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to **Senate Bill No. 1843**.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator E. Jones III asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the affirmative on **Senate Bill No. 1843**.

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Link, **Senate Bill No. 209** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Link offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 209

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 209 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Video Gaming Act is amended by changing Sections 20 and 25 as follows:
(230 ILCS 40/20)

Sec. 20. Direct dispensing of receipt tickets only. A video gaming terminal may not directly dispense coins, cash, tokens, or any other article of exchange or value except for receipt tickets. Tickets shall be dispensed by pressing the ticket dispensing button on the video gaming terminal at the end of one's turn or play. The ticket shall indicate the total amount of credits and the cash award, the time of day in a 24-hour format showing hours and minutes, the date, the terminal serial number, the sequential number of the ticket, and an encrypted validation number from which the validity of the prize may be determined. The player shall turn in this ticket to the appropriate person at the licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment to receive the cash award. The cost of the credit shall be one cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, or 25 cents, and the maximum wager played per hand shall not exceed \$4 \$2. No cash award for the maximum wager on any individual hand shall exceed \$1,199 \$500. No cash award for the maximum wager on a jackpot, progressive or otherwise, shall exceed \$10,000.

(Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-1410, eff. 7-30-10.)
(230 ILCS 40/25)

Sec. 25. Restriction of licensees.

(a) Manufacturer. A person may not be licensed as a manufacturer of a video gaming terminal in Illinois unless the person has a valid manufacturer's license issued under this Act. A manufacturer may only sell video gaming terminals for use in Illinois to persons having a valid distributor's license.

(b) Distributor. A person may not sell, distribute, or lease or market a video gaming terminal in Illinois unless the person has a valid distributor's license issued under this Act. A distributor may only sell video gaming terminals for use in Illinois to persons having a valid distributor's or terminal operator's license.

(c) Terminal operator. A person may not own, maintain, or place a video gaming terminal unless he has a valid terminal operator's license issued under this Act. A terminal operator may only place video gaming terminals for use in Illinois in licensed establishments, licensed truck stop establishments, licensed fraternal establishments, and licensed veterans establishments. No terminal operator or officer, employee, or agent of a terminal operator may offer, promise, or give anything of value, including, but not limited to, a loan or financing arrangement, to a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment in accordance with an agreement or arrangement or with the intent that the offer, promise, or gift of the thing of value shall act as an any incentive or inducement with respect to locating or maintaining locate video terminals in that establishment. The following items and activities are permissible and do not constitute "of value" violations under this subsection:

(1) A terminal operator may reimburse a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for the actual cost of the food or non-alcoholic beverages given directly to video gaming terminal players in an amount not to exceed 5% of the terminal operator's monthly share of net terminal income if the licensed location has, for the preceding 6 consecutive calendar months, averaged monthly cumulative net terminal income for the location equivalent to net terminal income of at least \$120 per day per video gaming terminal immediately on the premises, and if the reimbursement terms, including the requirement that the terminal operator be provided with receipts or documentation of the actual cost of the food or non-alcoholic beverages, are set forth in the written use agreement between the parties. In the event of the authorization of a players' rewards program, if food or non-alcoholic beverage awards are made available through the program, then a terminal operator may reimburse a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment up to 50% of the actual cost of the food or non-alcoholic beverages awarded, and the reimbursement terms, including the requirement that the terminal operator be provided with receipts or documentation of the actual cost of the food or non-alcoholic beverages, are set forth in the written use agreement between the parties.

(2) A terminal operator may reimburse a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for up to 50% of the actual cost of promotional items, excluding food or non-alcoholic beverages, of more than nominal value, such as vacation trips and prizes that are given directly to video gaming terminal players if the reimbursement terms, including the requirement that the terminal operator be provided with receipts or documentation of the actual cost of these items, are set forth in the written use agreement between the parties. The cost of promotional items of nominal value that bear a logo or name and that are given to patrons or video gaming terminal players, however, may not be reimbursed or shared and shall be paid for entirely by the terminal operator or the licensed location whose name or logo appears on the item. As used in this paragraph, "promotional items of nominal value" does not include gift cards, gift certificates, cash, and cash equivalents.

(3) A terminal operator may reimburse a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment for up to 50% of the actual cost of advertising that promotes video gaming at that licensed location if the reimbursement terms, including the requirement that the terminal operator be provided with receipts or documentation of the actual cost of the advertising, are set forth in the written use agreement between the parties.

The Board shall adopt rules concerning the items and activities permissible under this subsection as well as other activities that do not constitute "of value" violations under this subsection.

Of the after-tax profits from a video gaming terminal, 50% shall be paid to the terminal operator and 50% shall be paid to the licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. A video terminal operator or licensed location that violates one or more requirements of this subsection is guilty of a Class 4 felony and is subject to termination of his or her license by the Board.

(d) Licensed technician. A person may not service, maintain, or repair a video gaming terminal in this State unless he or she (1) has a valid technician's license issued under this Act, (2) is a terminal operator, or (3) is employed by a terminal operator, distributor, or manufacturer.

(d-5) Licensed terminal handler. No person, including, but not limited to, an employee or independent contractor working for a manufacturer, distributor, supplier, technician, or terminal operator licensed pursuant to this Act, shall have possession or control of a video gaming terminal, or access to the inner workings of a video gaming terminal, unless that person possesses a valid terminal handler's license issued under this Act.

(e) Licensed establishment. No video gaming terminal may be placed in any licensed establishment, licensed veterans establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment unless the owner or agent of the owner of the licensed establishment, licensed veterans establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment has entered into a written use agreement with the terminal operator for placement of the terminals. A copy of the use agreement shall be on file in the terminal operator's place of business and available for inspection by individuals authorized by the Board.

(e-5) Licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed veterans establishment, or licensed fraternal establishment may operate up to 5 video gaming terminals on its premises at any time.

(f) (Blank).

(g) Financial interest restrictions. As used in this Act, "substantial interest" in a partnership, a corporation, an organization, an association, a business, or a limited liability company means:

(A) When, with respect to a sole proprietorship, an individual or his or her spouse owns, operates, manages, or conducts, directly or indirectly, the organization, association, or business, or any part thereof; or

(B) When, with respect to a partnership, the individual or his or her spouse shares in any of the profits, or potential profits, of the partnership activities; or

(C) When, with respect to a corporation, an individual or his or her spouse is an officer or director, or the individual or his or her spouse is a holder, directly or beneficially, of 5% or more of any class of stock of the corporation; or

(D) When, with respect to an organization not covered in (A), (B) or (C) above, an individual or his or her spouse is an officer or manages the business affairs, or the individual or his or her spouse is the owner of or otherwise controls 10% or more of the assets of the organization; or

(E) When an individual or his or her spouse furnishes 5% or more of the capital, whether in cash, goods, or services, for the operation of any business, association, or organization during any calendar year; or

(F) When, with respect to a limited liability company, an individual or his or her spouse is a member, or the individual or his or her spouse is a holder, directly or beneficially, of 5% or more of the membership interest of the limited liability company.

For purposes of this subsection (g), "individual" includes all individuals or their spouses whose combined interest would qualify as a substantial interest under this subsection (g) and whose activities with respect to an organization, association, or business are so closely aligned or coordinated as to constitute the activities of a single entity.

(h) Location restriction. A licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment that is (i) located within 1,000 feet of a facility operated by an organization licensee licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or the home dock of a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act or (ii) located within 100 feet of a school or a place of worship under the Religious Corporation Act, is ineligible to operate a video gaming terminal. The location restrictions in this subsection (h) do not apply if (A) a facility operated by an organization licensee, a school, or a place of worship moves to or is established within the restricted area after a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment becomes licensed under this Act or (B) a school or place of worship moves to or is established within the restricted area after a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment obtains its original liquor license. For the purpose of this subsection, "school" means an elementary or secondary public school, or an elementary or secondary private school registered with or recognized by the State Board of Education.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection (h), the Board may waive the requirement that a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans establishment not be located within 1,000 feet from a facility operated by an organization licensee licensed under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 or the home dock of a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act. The Board shall not grant such waiver if there is any common ownership or control, shared business activity, or contractual arrangement of any type between the establishment and the organization licensee or owners licensee of a riverboat. The Board shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

(i) Undue economic concentration. In addition to considering all other requirements under this Act, in deciding whether to approve the operation of video gaming terminals by a terminal operator in a location, the Board shall consider the impact of any economic concentration of such operation of video gaming terminals. The Board shall not allow a terminal operator to operate video gaming terminals if the Board determines such operation will result in undue economic concentration. For purposes of this Section, "undue economic concentration" means that a terminal operator would have such actual or potential influence over video gaming terminals in Illinois as to:

- (1) substantially impede or suppress competition among terminal operators;
- (2) adversely impact the economic stability of the video gaming industry in Illinois; or
- (3) negatively impact the purposes of the Video Gaming Act.

The Board shall adopt rules concerning undue economic concentration with respect to the operation of video gaming terminals in Illinois. The rules shall include, but not be limited to, (i) limitations on the number of video gaming terminals operated by any terminal operator within a defined geographic radius and (ii) guidelines on the discontinuation of operation of any such video gaming terminals the Board determines will cause undue economic concentration.

(j) The provisions of the Illinois Antitrust Act are fully and equally applicable to the activities of any licensee under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 98-31, eff. 6-24-13; 98-77, eff. 7-15-13; 98-112, eff. 7-26-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Floor Amendment No. 2 was withdrawn by the sponsor.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Link, **Senate Bill No. 209** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 37; NAYS 13; Present 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bennett	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Trotter
Clayborne	Landek	Radogno	Van Pelt
Cullerton, T.	Lightford	Raoul	Mr. President
Cunningham	Link	Rose	
Fowler	Manar	Sandoval	
Harris	Martinez	Schimpf	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Connelly	McConnaughay	Weaver
Barickman	McCann	Murphy	
Bivins	McCarter	Rezin	
Collins	McConchie	Righter	

The following voted present:

[May 31, 2017]

Castro
Holmes

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

Senator Schimpf asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect his intention to have voted in the negative on **Senate Bill No. 209**.

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Link, **Senate Bill No. 402** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Link offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 402

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 402 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Emergency Telephone System Act is amended by changing Section 15.4a as follows:

(50 ILCS 750/15.4a)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2017)

Sec. 15.4a. Consolidation.

(a) By July 1, 2017, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, Emergency Telephone System Boards, Joint Emergency Telephone System Boards, qualified governmental entities, and PSAPs shall be consolidated as follows, subject to subsections (b) and (c) of this Section:

(1) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has a single Emergency

Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(2) ~~Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (2), in~~ any county with a population of at least 250,000 that has more than one Emergency

Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, any 9-1-1 Authority serving a population of less than 25,000 shall be consolidated such that no 9-1-1 Authority in the county serves a population of less than 25,000. A 9-1-1 Authority shall not be subject to the consolidation requirements of this paragraph (2) if the 9-1-1 Authority: (1) serves a municipality that employs more than 50 full-time emergency responders; (2) operates a convention center and a sports arena; and (3) is within one-half mile of an airport with more than 800,000 aircraft departures and landings in 2016 under the Federal Aviation Administration's Air Traffic Activity Data System. A 9-1-1 Authority shall not be subject to the consolidation requirements of this paragraph (2) if the 9-1-1 Authority: (1) serves municipalities that employ more than 50 full-time emergency responders; (2) includes land in both Lake and Cook county and the interchange of Interstate 94 and 294; (3) operates a PSAP in a municipality with rail traffic including one Metra Rail depot in Lake county and one Metra rail depot in Cook county which served over 6,000 passengers daily in 2016; (4) has fully implemented Next Generation 9-1-1; and (5) has a joint emergency telephone system board consisting of 2 or more municipalities that have been consolidated for 2 or more years.

(3) In any county with a population of at least 250,000 but less than 1,000,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity, each 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation of a 9-1-1 Authority into a Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, and nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(4) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has a single Emergency Telephone System Board or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authority shall reduce the number of PSAPs by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

[May 31, 2017]

(5) In any county with a population of less than 250,000 that has more than one Emergency Telephone System Board, Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or qualified governmental entity and more than 2 PSAPs, the 9-1-1 Authorities shall be consolidated into a single joint board, and the number of PSAPs shall be reduced by at least 50% or to 2 PSAPs, whichever is greater. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude consolidation resulting in one PSAP in the county.

(6) Any 9-1-1 Authority that does not have a PSAP within its jurisdiction shall be consolidated through an intergovernmental agreement with an existing 9-1-1 Authority that has a PSAP to create a Joint Emergency Telephone Board.

(7) The corporate authorities of each county that has no 9-1-1 service as of January 1, 2016 shall provide enhanced 9-1-1 wireline and wireless enhanced 9-1-1 service for that county by either (i) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with an existing Emergency Telephone System Board to create a new Joint Emergency Telephone System Board, or (ii) entering into an intergovernmental agreement with the corporate authorities that have created an existing Joint Emergency Telephone System Board.

(b) By July 1, 2016, each county required to consolidate pursuant to paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of this Section and each 9-1-1 Authority required to consolidate pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) of this Section shall file a plan for consolidation or a request for a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section with the Division of 9-1-1. Within 60 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan and provide a recommendation to the Administrator. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the respective entity to which the plan applies. Within 90 calendar days of receiving a consolidation plan, the Administrator shall approve the plan, approve the plan as modified, or grant a waiver pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section. In making his or her decision, the Administrator shall consider any recommendation from the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board regarding the plan. If the Administrator does not follow the recommendation of the Board, the Administrator shall provide a written explanation for the deviation in his or her decision. The deadlines provided in this subsection may be extended upon agreement between the Administrator and entity which submitted the plan.

(c) A waiver from a consolidation required under subsection (a) of this Section may be granted if the Administrator finds that the consolidation will result in a substantial threat to public safety, is economically unreasonable, or is technically infeasible.

(d) Any decision of the Administrator under this Section shall be deemed a final administrative decision and shall be subject to judicial review under the Administrative Review Law.

(Source: P.A. 99-6, eff. 1-1-16.)

Section 96. No revival or extension. This Act does not revive or extend any Section or Act otherwise repealed."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Link, **Senate Bill No. 402** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 37; NAYS 15.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Harmon	Manar	Raoul
Bennett	Harris	Martinez	Sandoval
Biss	Hastings	McConchie	Stadelman
Bush	Hunter	McGuire	Steans
Castro	Hutchinson	Morrison	Trotter

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Clayborne	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Van Pelt
Collins	Koehler	Muñoz	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Landek	Murphy	
Cunningham	Lightford	Nybo	
Fowler	Link	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Connelly	Oberweis	Schimpf
Barickman	McCann	Righter	Tracy
Bivins	McCarter	Rooney	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

At the hour of 10:24 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Manar, **House Bill No. 136** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rezin
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Manar, **House Bill No. 3376** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

[May 31, 2017]

YEAS 35; NAYS 22.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Cunningham	Lightford	Murphy
Bennett	Harmon	Link	Raoul
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	Manar	Sandoval
Biss	Hastings	Martinez	Stadelman
Bush	Holmes	McCann	Steans
Castro	Hunter	McGuire	Trotter
Clayborne	Hutchinson	Morrison	Van Pelt
Collins	Jones, E.	Mulroe	Mr. President
Cullerton, T.	Koehler	Muñoz	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Fowler	Oberweis	Schimpf
Anderson	Landek	Radogno	Syverson
Barickman	McCarter	Rezin	Tracy
Bivins	McConchie	Righter	Weaver
Brady	McConnaughay	Rooney	
Connelly	Nybo	Rose	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Bush, **House Bill No. 643** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, “Shall this bill pass?” it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 55; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rooney
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Rose
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Schimpf
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Stadelman
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Steans
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Syverson
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Tracy
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Van Pelt
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Weaver
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	Mr. President
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

On motion of Senator Raoul, **House Bill No. 1774** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

[May 31, 2017]

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 53; NAYS 2.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rooney
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rose
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Sandoval
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Steans
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Syverson
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Tracy
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Trotter
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Weaver
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Mr. President
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	
Collins	Lightford	Raoul	
Connelly	Link	Righter	

The following voted in the negative:

McConaughay
Rezin

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendment adopted thereto.

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, moved that the Senate resolve itself into Executive Session to consider the report of that Committee relative to the appointment messages.

The motion prevailed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator Muñoz, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive Appointments, to which was referred Appointment Message 1000100, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointment:

Appointment Message No. 1000100

Title of Office: Chief Procurement Officer for procurements committed by law to the jurisdiction or responsibility of the Capital Development Board

Agency or Other Body: Not Applicable

Start Date: February 14, 2017

End Date: June 29, 2020

Name: Margaret L. Van Dijk

Residence: 2845 Leach Rd., Rochester, IL 62563

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Annual Compensation: \$101,000

Per diem: Not Applicable

Nominee's Senator: Senator William E. Brady

Most Recent Holder of Office: Margaret L. Van Dijk

Superseded Appointment Message: AM406 of the 99th General Assembly

Senator Muñoz moved that the Senate advise and consent to the foregoing appointment. And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS None; NAYS 53.

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	McCarter	Rooney
Anderson	Cunningham	McConchie	Rose
Aquino	Fowler	McConnaughay	Sandoval
Barickman	Harmon	McGuire	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	Morrison	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	Mulroe	Steans
Biss	Holmes	Muñoz	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Murphy	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Nybo	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Oberweis	Weaver
Castro	Link	Radogno	Mr. President
Clayborne	Manar	Raoul	
Collins	Martinez	Rezin	
Connelly	McCann	Righter	

The motion lost.

Whereupon the President of the Senate announced that the foregoing nomination, having failed to receive the vote of a majority of the members elected as required by the Illinois Constitution, was rejected.

On motion of Senator Muñoz, the Executive Session arose and the Senate resumed consideration of business.

Senator Link, presiding.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Holmes moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 16**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Holmes moved that House Joint Resolution No. 16 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Steans

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Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Harris moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 22**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris moved that House Joint Resolution No. 22 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 54; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Bertino-Tarrant moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 24**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Bertino-Tarrant moved that House Joint Resolution No. 24 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 51; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

[May 31, 2017]

Althoff	Connelly	Lightford	Raoul
Anderson	Cullerton, T.	Link	Rezin
Aquino	Cunningham	Martinez	Rose
Barickman	Fowler	McCann	Sandoval
Bennett	Harmon	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hastings	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Holmes	Mulroe	Syversen
Brady	Hunter	Muñoz	Tracy
Bush	Hutchinson	Murphy	Trotter
Castro	Jones, E.	Nybo	Weaver
Clayborne	Koehler	Oberweis	Mr. President
Collins	Landek	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Harris moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 37**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris moved that House Joint Resolution No. 37 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 49; NAY 1.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Connelly	Link	Raoul
Anderson	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Rezin
Aquino	Cunningham	Martinez	Rose
Barickman	Fowler	McCann	Sandoval
Bennett	Harmon	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Harris	McGuire	Stadelman
Biss	Hastings	Morrison	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Mulroe	Trotter
Brady	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Weaver
Bush	Jones, E.	Murphy	Mr. President
Castro	Koehler	Nybo	
Clayborne	Landek	Oberweis	
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	

The following voted in the negative:

McCarter

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Anderson moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 40**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Anderson moved that House Joint Resolution No. 40 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 56; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cunningham	McCann	Rooney
Anderson	Fowler	McCarter	Rose
Aquino	Harmon	McConchie	Sandoval
Barickman	Harris	McConnaughay	Schimpf
Bennett	Hastings	McGuire	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Holmes	Morrison	Steans
Biss	Hunter	Mulroe	Syverson
Bivins	Hutchinson	Muñoz	Tracy
Brady	Jones, E.	Murphy	Trotter
Bush	Koehler	Nybo	Weaver
Castro	Landek	Oberweis	Mr. President
Clayborne	Lightford	Radogno	
Collins	Link	Raoul	
Connelly	Manar	Rezin	
Cullerton, T.	Martinez	Righter	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator Harris moved that **House Joint Resolution No. 42**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harris moved that House Joint Resolution No. 42 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Raoul
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Righter
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Rose
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Sandoval
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Schimpf
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Stadelman
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Steans
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Syverson
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Trotter
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Weaver
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Mr. President
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	
Collins	Lightford	Oberweis	
Connelly	Link	Radogno	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

Senator E. Jones III moved that **Senate Resolution No. 277**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator E. Jones III moved that Senate Resolution No. 277 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

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And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Harmon moved that **Senate Resolution No. 470**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harmon moved that Senate Resolution No. 470 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Harmon moved that **Senate Resolution No. 492**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Harmon moved that Senate Resolution No. 492 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Morrison moved that **Senate Resolution No. 528**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Morrison moved that Senate Resolution No. 528 be adopted.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Althoff	Cullerton, T.	Manar	Righter
Anderson	Cunningham	Martinez	Rose
Aquino	Fowler	McCann	Sandoval
Barickman	Harmon	McCarter	Schimpf
Bennett	Harris	McConchie	Stadelman
Bertino-Tarrant	Hastings	McConnaughay	Steans
Biss	Holmes	McGuire	Syverson
Bivins	Hunter	Morrison	Tracy
Brady	Hutchinson	Mulroe	Trotter
Bush	Jones, E.	Muñoz	Weaver
Castro	Koehler	Murphy	Mr. President
Clayborne	Landek	Nybo	
Collins	Lightford	Radogno	
Connelly	Link	Raoul	

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 65

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the House of Representatives adjourns on the 59th Legislative Day and the Senate

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adjourns on the 57th Legislative Day, the House shall remain in continuous session and stands adjourned until the call of the Speaker, and the Senate shall remain in continuous session and stands adjourned until the call of the President.

Adopted by the House, May 31, 2017.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

By unanimous consent, on motion of Senator Clayborne, the foregoing message reporting House Joint Resolution No. 65 was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Clayborne moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of the resolution. The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of the resolution.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

RESOLUTIONS CONSENT CALENDAR

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 547

Offered by Senators Bertino-Tarrant – McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Donald Dean Walden, Sr., of Joliet.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 548

Offered by Senator Cunningham and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Stacy Verne Dixon of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 551

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Billy Lee Franklin of Gurnee.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 552

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Howard J. Goodwin of Beach Park.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 553

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Larry O. Klemm of Gurnee.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 554

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of James W. McDonough, Sr., of Ft. Myers, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 555

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Richard “Dick” Nixon.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 556

Offered by Senator Morrison and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John Kazar Kazarian of Lake Forest.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 557

Offered by Senator Rose and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Dave Shaul of Champaign.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 558

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Norman C. Geary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 559

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Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Roger Bernard Hilton, Sr.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 560

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Ruth Helen Johnson Ivantic of Lake County.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 562

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gertrude B. Whitton of Des Plaines.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 563

Offered by Senator Collins and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Robert C. Barksdale of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 564

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Everett Wayne "Rawhide" Madson of Ipava.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 565

Offered by Senator Althoff and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Hans Chrestian Petersen of McHenry.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 566

Offered by Senator Althoff and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lily "Lil" Visconti of Ringwood.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 567

Offered by Senator Althoff and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Rudolph H. Reymann of Elgin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 568

Offered by Senator Althoff and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Ceal C. Ehlenburg of Woodstock.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 569

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Maya-Gabrielle Francesca Gary of Oak Park.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 570

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Donald Edward Doerhoefer.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 571

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Don J. Kreul of Beach Park.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 572

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of A. Malcolm Layson of Waukegan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 573

Offered by Senator Morrison and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Joseph C. Pugliese of Vernon Hills.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 574

Offered by Senator Morrison and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Suzanne Marie (Heller) Ettlinger of Highland Park.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 575

Offered by Senator Bush and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Peter Thomas Marsalek of Antioch.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 576

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of William "Bill" James Carothers, Sr.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 577

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Robert "Bob" Vincent Walsh of Berwyn.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 580

Offered by Senator Bennett and all Senators:
Mourns the death of David C. Shaul of Champaign.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 581

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lucille Rose (Kotewa) Msall.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 583

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Marguerite B. "Peggy" Pesavento of Lockport.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 584

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Helen "Jean" McPartlin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 585

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gertrude M. "Nana" (Bronkema) Flaynik.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 586

Offered by Senator McGuire and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John E. Adamich.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 587

Offered by Senator Connelly and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Levon Demerdjian of Oak Park.

The Chair moved the adoption of the Resolutions Consent Calendar.
The motion prevailed, and the resolutions were adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

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

May 31, 2017

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 403 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

[May 31, 2017]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Rule 2-10, I hereby extend the 3rd Reading deadline to May 31, 2017, for the following House bills:

270, 348, 434, 643, 1774, 1785, 2665, 2953, 3293, 3376, 3784

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Republican Leader Christine Radogno

At the hour of 11:10 o'clock p.m., pursuant to **House Joint Resolution No. 65**, the Chair announced the Senate stand adjourned until the call of the President.

[May 31, 2017]